

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

Forge Close, to the rear of Church Terrace, Palgrave PAL 030

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2007
(Planning app. no. 1639/05/RES)

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Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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SCCAS Report No. 2008/025



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List of contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

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Anthony M. Breen	Freelance local history researcher

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Hopkins and Moore and was monitored by Robert Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). Andrew Tester, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team), carried out the fieldwork and also provided advice during the production of the report, which was written by Rob Brooks.

Summary

An archaeological monitoring was carried out on the land behind Church Terrace, off Forge Close, Palgrave, revealing no archaeological features or artefacts.

HER information

Planning application no.	1639/05/RES
Date of fieldwork:	15th May and 8th June, 2007
Grid Reference:	TM 116785
Funding body:	Hopkins and Moore
Oasis reference.	suffolkc1-35510

Introduction

The site was visited twice to monitor the ongoing excavation of footing and piling trenches for the construction of seven dwellings and seven garages on the land to the rear of Church Terrace, south of Forge Close, Palgrave. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Robert Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application 1639/05/RES. The developers, Hopkins and Moore, funded the work.

Interest in the site was based upon its position close to the frontage of the medieval green, known as Church Green on the 1812 Enclosure Map (Appendix 3). It is also located within 150m of the medieval church (Historic Environment Record code PAL 014, Fig. 1 and Appendix 2). As such there was a strong possibility of any building works finding medieval or potentially earlier deposits, requiring archaeological investigation and recording. The site lies at 42m above OD.

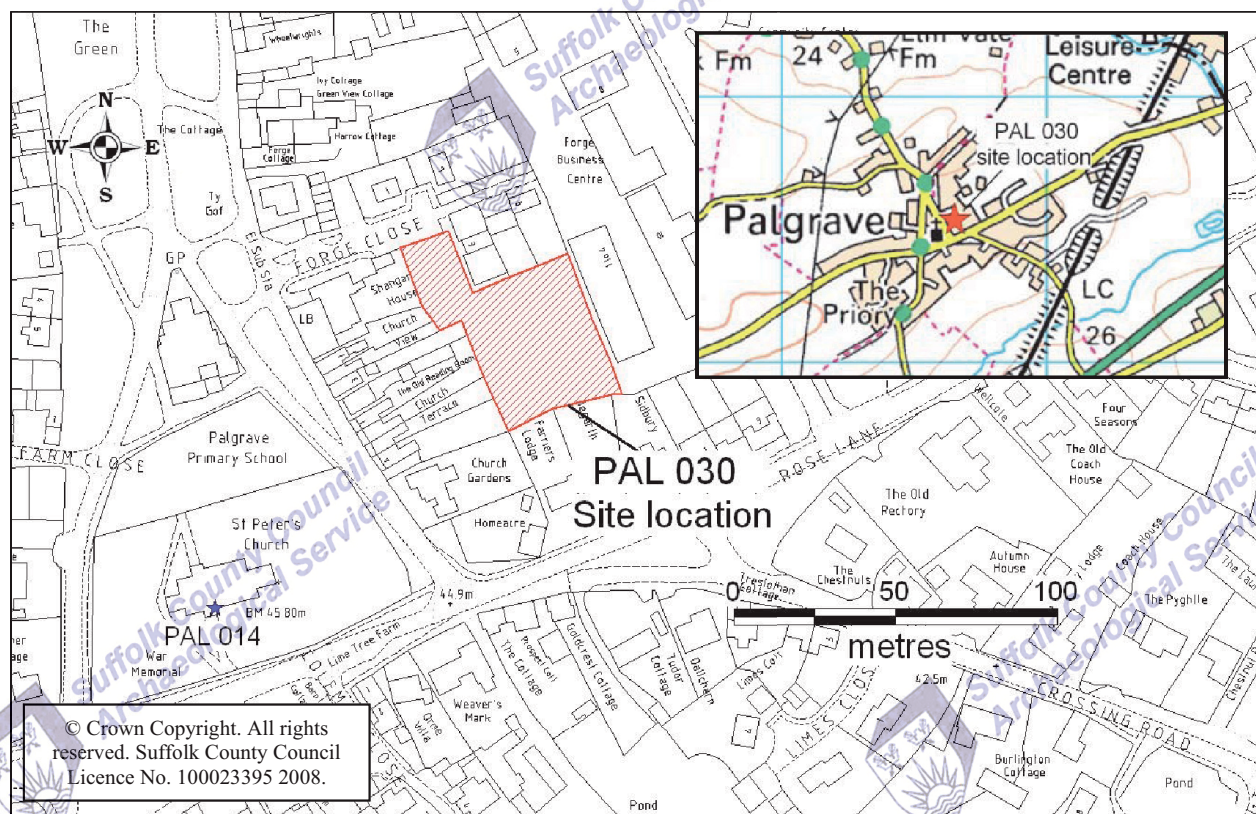


Figure 1. Site location plan and archaeological listings in the Historic Environment Record

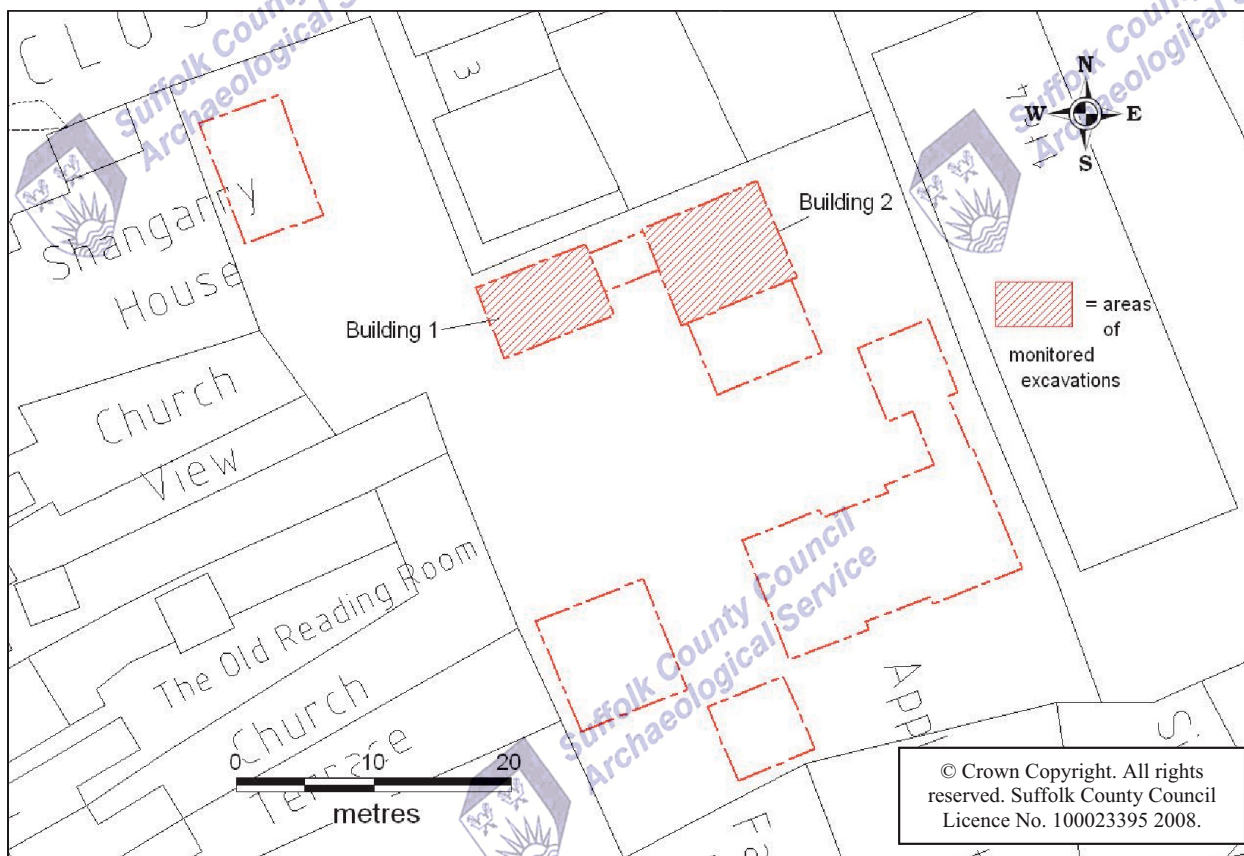


Figure 2. Trench plan

Methodology

The site was topsoil stripped after the piles were driven through a newly made-up 0.3m thick layer of gravel and Terram. During the two visits to the site during May and June 2007 it was waterlogged and the trenches were unstable, making interpretation and recording extremely problematic. Prior to the first visit many of trenches had also already been filled with concrete. However, notes were made detailing the trench profiles where possible.

Records made on site have been recorded using the Historic Environment Record code PAL 030.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-35510) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

Results

(Fig. 2)

Visits to this site revealed a dark topsoil and loam mixture, from c.0.7m to c.0.9m deep. Below this was a silt and clay natural subsoil mixture with some gravel within it. Archaeological cut features were not recognised within the trenches monitored, though this may have been as a result of the site being waterlogged and the limited number of trenches that were monitored. There were no finds recovered during this project.

Building 1 - garages

The excavations for the three garages were carried out first and revealed homogenous dark topsoil, consisting of loam with a high level of organic inclusions, to a depth of c.0.7m, which was not the base of this deposit.

Building 2 - housing

The excavations for the house plot also exposed a depth of similar topsoil, though this time to a depth of c.0.9m. At this point clay and silt with some gravel started to appear and was dug out to 1.2m. This natural subsoil layer did not show any cut features.

Discussion

The piling trenches monitored for the garages and houses exposed a substantial depth of topsoil across areas of the site, which suggests an area of cultivated land. Below the topsoil it is possible that archaeological features survived, but this was not established in the trenches monitored. The lack of features and artefacts, and the conditions on the site resulted in difficulties in dating or specifying the archaeological occupation of the area, particularly as the exposed areas afforded only poor visibility.

The documentary research (Appendix 3) goes some way to explain the post-medieval occupation of the site, with the 1812 enclosure map, and court records from 1829 suggest its function as being for hempland, and the 1838 and 1839 tithe maps list its use as being arable and pasture. Its purpose prior to this is not recorded, yet “the growing of hemp for sail and rope making was encouraged from the sixteenth century onwards to cater for the needs of the growing Royal and merchant fleets” (Appendix 3). Further to this, a tenant in the area from the late eighteenth century is known to have been a linen weaver, suggesting the area may well have been used for activities associated with agriculture and light industry.

Conclusion

Archaeological features and artefacts were not found during this archaeological monitoring, yet it is possible that the sizeable topsoil deposit visible in the area suggests periods of extended medieval and post-medieval usage for garden and cultivated land to the rear of the street frontages that still exist. This idea is supported partially by the soil deposits and by the documentary report (Appendix 3). Despite its name, whether the site had any relationship to the old forge located c.30m north-west of the site at the house now known as ‘Ty Gof’ is unclear, and there is no evidence to suggest that this is the case.

If it had been possible to investigate the trenches that had been filled prior to the visits by the archaeologist, there may well have been clearer evidence of the site’s previous occupation.

Rob Brooks
Excavation Supervisor
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
October 2008



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Appendix 1 – Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

Forge Close, Palgrave

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.5.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to develop on this site has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application 1639/05/RES and outline OL/127/03).
- 1.2 The development area lies within 150m of the medieval church and church yard and is adjacent to properties which front the medieval Green; it is within the medieval settlement core and has high potential to include medieval and earlier deposits.

The site has been the subject of some pre development disturbance by another party with soil dumped from adjacent development. Pre development works to lay pile mats occurred before a programme of archaeological work was agreed and have further compromised the archaeology by sealing deposits. Evaluation by trial trenching – which was the desired process – is no longer feasible without significant disruption to the development process, it has been decided that this is unwarranted on this occasion.

A detailed documentary study is required as a form of remediation for the absence of trial trench evaluation. Subsequently monitoring of the main service trenches is required.

- 1.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

1.4 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in “Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England” Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.

1.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. . The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit that exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with this office before execution.

2. Specification Documentary Study

2.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), both the computerised record and any backup files.

2.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report.

2.3 Undertake documentary research that will contribute to the understanding of the historic background of the site and its context in the medieval settlement and Green.

3. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

3.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.

3.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site.

3.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be the site preparation works involving topsoil stripping (e.g. the construction of access roads, hard standing construction, and landscaping) and the excavation of main service trenches.

If site preparation works involve topsoil stripping the stripping process and the upcast soil are to be observed by an archaeologist whilst they are excavated by the building contractor.

In the case of service trenches the excavation and the upcast soil, are to be observed by an archaeologist whilst they are excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for the recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation (see 4.3).

4. **Arrangements for Monitoring**

4.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.

4.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

4.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

4.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

5. **Specification**

5.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

5.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.

5.3 In the case of topsoil stripping for site preparation, access roads, hard standings and landscaping unimpeded access to the stripped area at the rate of one hour per 15 square metres must be allowed for archaeological recording at the interface between topsoil and clean sub-soil surface before the area is further deepened, traversed by machinery or sub-base deposited.

In the case of service trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one hour per 5 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or pipe laying begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

5.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.

5.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

5.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P L and Wiltshire, P E J, 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

5.7 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by 'Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

6. Report Requirements

6.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.

6.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

6.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

6.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.

6.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

6.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

6.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: RDCarr

Date:16.04.2007

Reference: 05_1639 doc study & Spec Mon

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR 01284 352443

Appendix 2 – Historic Environment Record listings

Historic Environment Record

Suffolk County Council Monument Full Report 05/03/2008

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
PAL 014 - MSF13550	Church of St. Peter	Monument
A church is recorded in the Domesday book in Palgrave.		Period Med

Location

National Grid Reference

Centroid TM 1156 7846 (MBR: 10m by 10m) TM17NW Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish PALGRAVE, MID SUFFOLK, SUFFOLK

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations - None recorded

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Parish Code - PAL 014

Active

Sites & Monuments Record - 13550

Active

Ratings and Scorings - None recorded

Monument Types and Dates

CHURCH (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

CHURCHYARD (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

Description and Sources

Description

A church is recorded in the Domesday book in Palgrave. Church of St. Peter. Consists of chancel, nave, modern N aisle, N and S porches. Also has a fine painted hammerbeam roof. Details in (S1) (S2).

Sources

(S1) Bibliographic reference: Pevsner N & Radcliffe E. 1974. The Buildings of England: Suffolk. Pevsner N & Radcliffe E, The Buildings of England: Suffolk, 1974 ed, 390.

(S2) Bibliographic reference: Cautley H M. 1975. Suffolk Churches. Cautley HM, Suffolk churches, 1975 ed, 338.

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Compiler

25/8/92

Appendix 3 - Historical background documentary report, by A. M. Breen

Forge Close, Palgrave Documentary Report

The Suffolk Archaeological Unit have commissioned this report to examine all the readily available cartographic sources for this site and to undertake documentary research that will contribute to the understanding of the historic background of the site and its context in the medieval settlement and the Green.

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. The unit have supplied copies of the current Ordnance Survey map of the site together with copies of the first three editions on the 1:2500 map (original sheet number XXV.6) for the purposes of this report.

Maps

This site is to east of properties fronting the Green to the west and to the north others fronting Rose Lane to the south. To the east there is the site of the Forge Business Centre and to the north a smaller extension of the site adjoins Forge Close to the north and Shangarry House to the west. The former home of the blacksmith appears to have been recently in the occupation of a Welsh speaker and is now named 'Ty Gof', though this form of the name lacks the accent over the letter 'o'. The use of Welsh has not been extended to the forge site 'yr Efail' in Welsh.

The business park is not shown on the earlier editions of the Ordnance Survey maps. The main area of the site is contained within a small plot marked 237 on the all three editions of the map and measured at 0.444 acres. This plot is not the entire area of the site and the present site incorporates part of the former gardens of Shangarry House to the north. On the 1927 edition of the map the house and gardens are numbered 246a measured at 0.528 acres. On the earlier editions of 1905 and 1885 the house and adjoining plot to the north now Forge Close are measured as 3.889 acres. The properties fronting the Green to the west appear to be the same on all the editions of the map. The properties to the south fronting Rose Lane named Church Gardens, Home Acre, Farriers Lodge Applegarth and Sidbury appear to have been built in recent years. On the earlier editions only one un-named house is shown in that area. The medieval green is the main focus for the settlement in Palgrave with the church situated within the Green and properties arranged around its edges. The present primary school is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps to the north of the church and within the green.

The tithe map for Palgrave (P461/191) is dated 1837 and the plots of land are listed in the apportionment dated 1838 (ref. FDA191/1A/1a). The main area of this site is within plot 188 and the land to the rear of Shangarry House is within plot 186. The apportionment names the owner and occupier of each plot adding a field name or description, the state of cultivation and the acreage expressed as acres roods and perches. There were 4 roods to an acre and 40 perches to a rood. Most of the plots of land in and around this site were very small and none measured more than an acre. They are listed in the apportionment alphabetically under the names of their respective owners as

No	Owner	Occupier	Name	Cultivation	a	r	p
186	Charlotte Isaacson	George Bumstead	Orchard	Pasture	1	21	
187	ditto	ditto	Garden	Pasture	1	21	

188 James Barnes	Elizabeth Leggett	Pightle	Arable	1 36
189 ditto	Elizabeth Leggett	Stackyard	Yard	0 26
190 James Barnes	Himself	Hempland	Arable	1 35
191 ditto	ditto	Premises	Yards	0 05
192 ditto	Joseph Middleton	Cottage	Cottage	0 04
193 ditto	Thomas Orford	Cottage	Garden	0 20
		& Garden		
194 Revd Robert Rose	Himself	Hempland	Arable	3 08
195 James Barnes	Elizabeth Leggett	Premises	Yards	0 22
196 John Robinson	James Robinson	Cottage	Garden	0 04
		& Garden		
196a Edmund Chaplyn	Abraham Thurlow	Cottage	Garden	0 14
		& Garden		
196b ditto	William Farrow	ditto	Garden	0 02
197 Charlotte Isaacson	George Bumstead	House	Pasture	0 16
		& Premises		

James Barnes owned lands totalling 19a 2r 01p. His other lands included '33 North Allotment' 2a 2r 09p, '45 North Field' 2a 1r 36p, '46 South Field' 2a 2r 11p, '345 Second Piece' 2a 2r 30p, '346 Clay Lane Piece' 2a 3r 12p, '34 South Allotment' 2a 1r 28p, '349 Further Rush Meadow' 1a 1r 8p and '350 First Rush Meadow' 1a 3r 23p. None of these lands are in the immediate area of the green. Charlotte Isaacson held just 1a 1r 16p including '131a Allotment' measured as 1r 38p. Edmund Chaplyn owned and occupied two small pieces with a total acreage of 2a 0r 24p and owned four cottages including that in the occupation of Abraham Thurlow listed above. He is also listed in the apportionment as the tenant farmer of 101a 1r 22p under the ownership of Mary Harrison his son also Edmund Chaplyn occupied another farm of 54a 0r 2p. The Revd Robert Rose, who was then the incumbent of this parish owned 29a 3r 17p including '178 Square Meadow' 1a 2r 5p, '177 Lower Plough' 7a 0r 32p and '176 Premises' 23p to the east of this site. These were not the parish's glebe lands. John Robinson's property consisted of two cottages and garden and a separate garden totalling just 1r 20p.

The total acreage of titheable lands for the parish was given as 1439a 3r 21p. From the list of landowners and their tenants given in a schedule at the end of the apportionment, it appears to be the case that the lands forming this parish were not under the domination of any single proprietor. It should be noted that the apportionment does not describe the tenure of the lands.

This parish was subject to an enclosure act dated 1812 and award dated 22 December 1816 (ref. B150/1/3.12). There is a plan of the parish attached to the award, dated 1812, showing the areas then to be enclosed along the northern boundary of the parish following the course of the river Waveney. None of the lands were in the immediate area of this site, though the plan does name the owners of the tenements surrounding the green including 'Mr Boar, Jno Barnes, J.S. Robinson, Thos Gooch, Isaacson's heirs' etc. A number of these were beneficiaries of the award receiving additional copyhold lands edged in green on the 1812 plan. John Barnes received lands adjoining the river in the same position as '33 North Allotment' 2a 2r 09p on the 1837 tithe map.

There are no earlier plans of this parish relevant to this report.

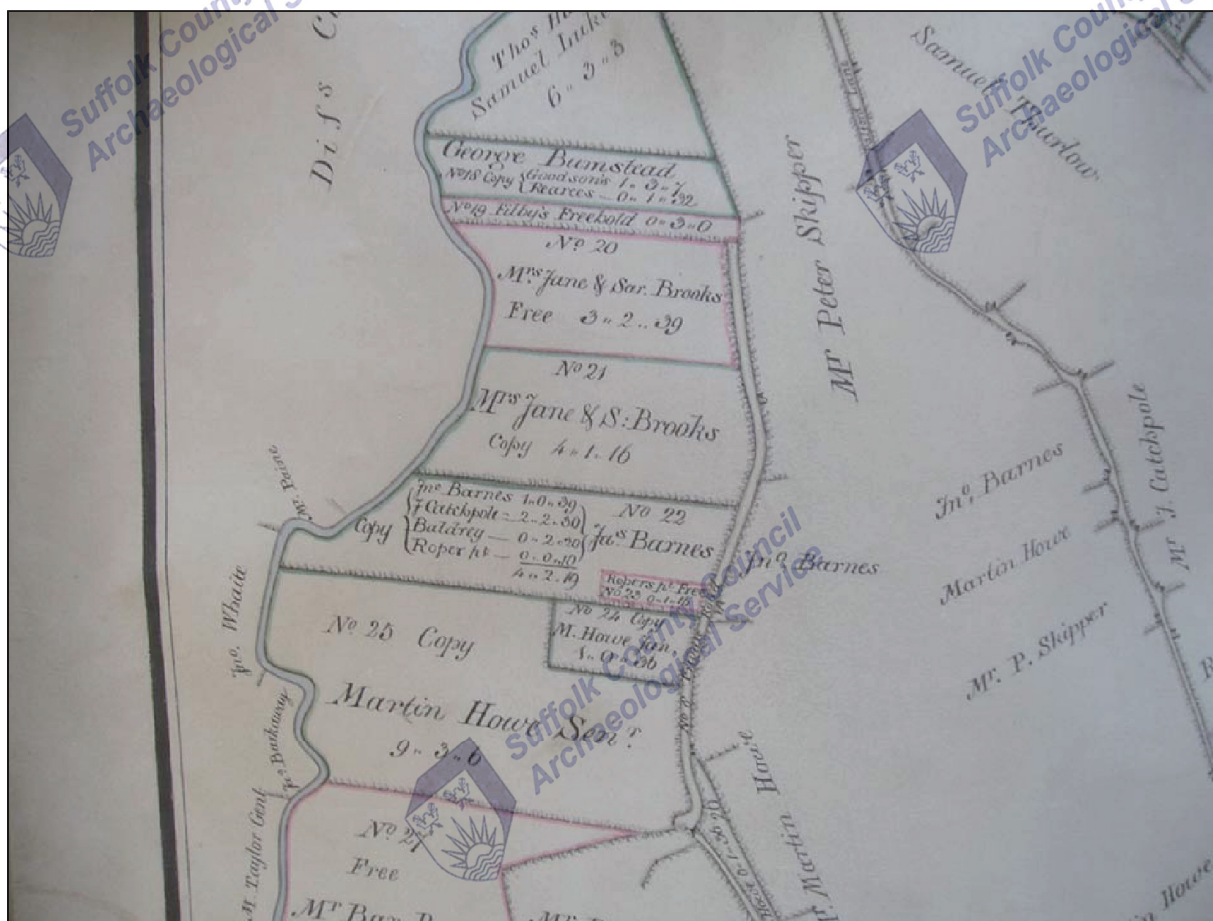


Figure 3. 1812 Enclosure map showing Palgrave allotments

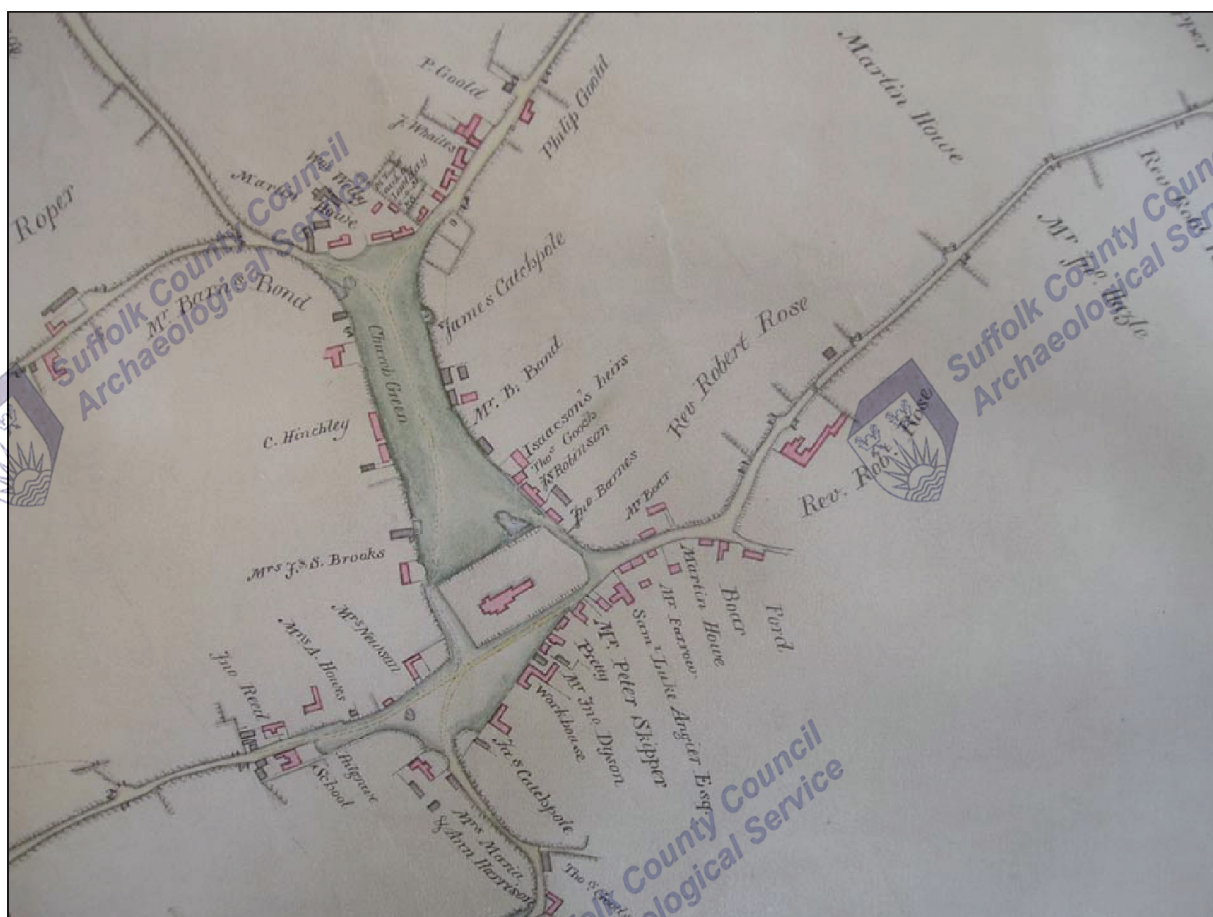


Figure 4. 1812 Enclosure map showing Church Green



Figure 5. 1812 Enclosure map showing the moat in Palgrave

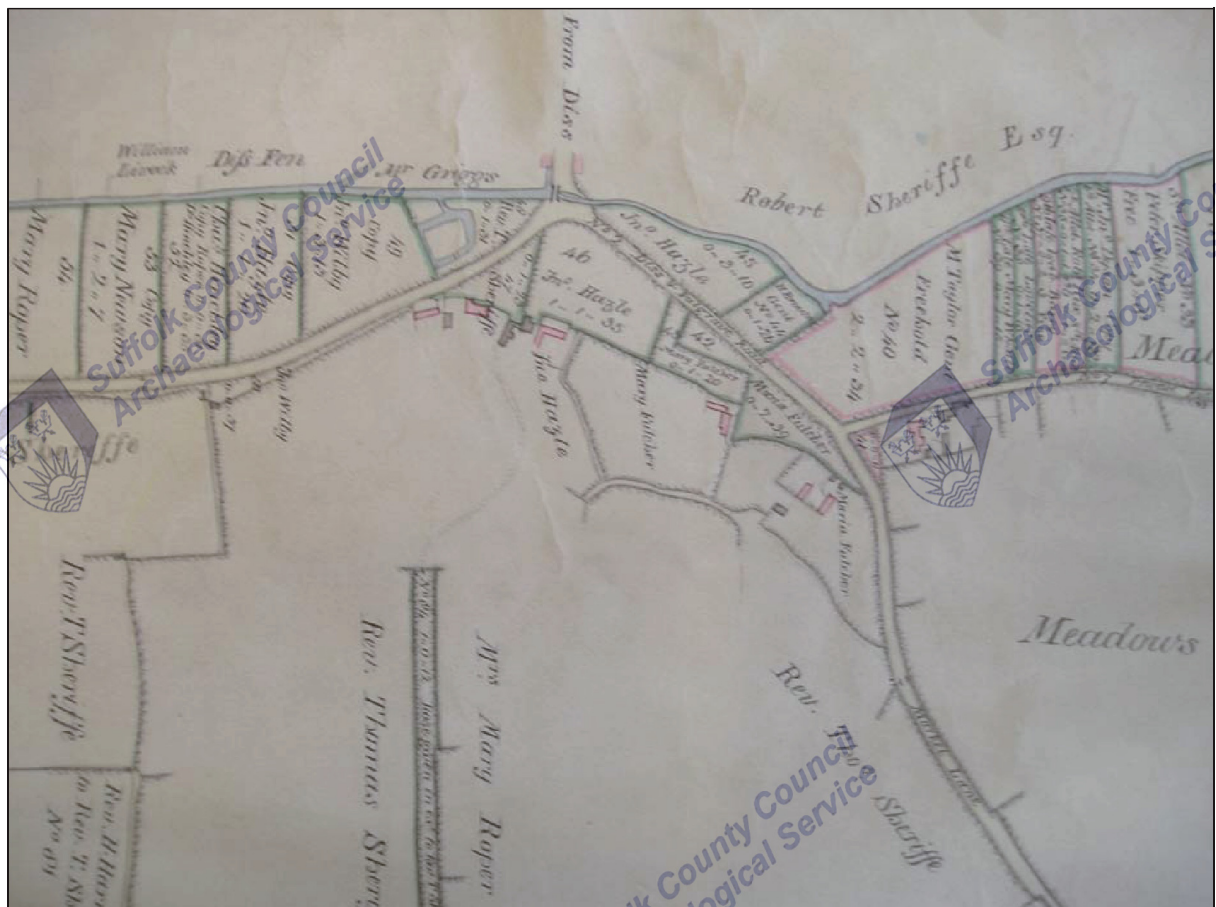


Figure 6. 1812 Enclosure Map

Manorial Records

According to White's 1844 'Directory of Suffolk' 'Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.,' was 'lord of the manor'. He was not resident in the parish but resided at Oakley Park in the parish of Brome. 'The Brome and Oakley estates were purchased by the late M. Kerrison, Esq., of the last Marquis Cornwallis, who died in 1823, and whose family had been long seated at Brome Hall' (White).

The records of this estate are divided between three collections The Kerrison-Bateman (ref. HA68) the Iveagh Cornwallis (HA411) and those deposited from the solicitors' office that had acted as stewards for the estate's manorial courts (ref. HB18).

There are no manuscript maps of this estate and the documents described in the manorial index as surveys, are little more than detailed rentals lacking any geographic or topographic description. In a rental dated 1797 for the entire estate the manorial tenants of the manor of Palgrave are listed in alphabetical order on page 20 of the volume (ref. HA68: 484/749). They include '7th June 1781 Barnes John copy, 2 acres yearly value 4s' and '11th June 1767 Isaacson John copy 1 messuage' no acreage has been entered after this entry. There are no references to Revd Rose, John Robinson or Edmund Chaplyn.

Court Books

Each of the court books from 1732 have a contemporary index (HB 18: 51/10/15.1-4) though these are not a complete series and some books are absent from the collection.

This site and most of the surrounding properties were held of the manor of Palgrave and as with all manorial copyhold land the transfers of the properties to new owners were carefully recorded in the manorial court books and are described below under the names of the owners as described in the tithe apportionment.

James Barnes

At a court held on 29 October 1840 (ref. HB 18: 51/10/15.4) '*James Barnes of Palgrave ... yeoman and Hannah his wife copyhold tenants or one of them a copyhold tenant*' surrendered their various lands to the court before they passed to the new owner Mr Levi Crane. The properties are described in detail as '*all that meadow called Reeds meadow abutting south upon the river on lands then or late of John Taylor west on lands then or late in the occupation of Jonathan Tipple north and lands late of Robert Howard and then of the said James Barnes east containing by estimation two acres more or less...And also all that close called Barrow formerly lying in two pieces in Palgrave containing four acres more or less And all that one acre of meadow of Demesnes lying in a meadow called Read Meadow in Palgrave between a meadow of the demesnes of this manor formerly in the tenure of Robert Earl on the part of the west and a meadow of this manor formerly in the tenure of John Aldred on the part of the east and abutting upon the river towards the south and upon lands of this manor formerly in the tenure of John Aldred towards the North And also all that one acre of meadow of the Demesnes of the lord lying in a meadow called Read Meadow in Palgrave aforesaid between a meadow of the demesnes of the lord formerly in the tenure of William Holmes on the part of the West and a meadow of the demesnes of the lord formerly in the tenure of William Crane on the part of the east and abutting upon the river towards the South and upon the demesne lands formerly in the tenure of John Aldred towards the north And also to one tenement called Potters and one rood of land lying and being in Palgrave aforesaid parcel of the said tenement containing one rood and twelve perches as the said tenement and one rood lie between the aforesaid twelve perches on the part of the*

north and lands of the said manor late in the tenure of Robert Rozier afterwards of Simon Gostling since Sabine Penning on the part of the south and abutted upon Palgrave Green towards the west and on lands of this manor then late of the said Robert Rozier since Sabine towards the east'. James Barnes 'was admitted tenant' to these premises at a court held on 30 May 1822 'on the absolute surrender of John Barnes'. In 1822 the 'tenement called Potters' was the 'last mentioned piece'. John Barnes had entered the property at a court held on 3 June 1819 under the terms of the will of another John Barnes. In 1819 John Barnes had held the land from 8 June 1786 'on regrant of the lord after the surrender of the said John Barnes'.

James Barnes was also the tenant of 'All that piece or parcel of land called Further Hempland containing by admeasurement one rood and twenty three perches situated at Palgrave aforesaid and which (according to an antient description in the Court Books of the said manor) formed part and parcel of a tenement Bond called Jessops formerly containing one acre one rood and an half and three perches as the said Further Hempland was then in the tenure or occupation of Elizabeth Leggatt widow'. John Barnes had entered this property at a court held on 11 June 1829 on the surrender of Ellis Boar. This property appears to be the main area of the site. The earlier description of the property is described below under Ellis Boar.

The third property was described as 'All those two pieces or parcels or inclosures of arable land situate lying and being together in Palgrave aforesaid containing by estimation seven acres be the same more or less then late in the occupation of the said James Barnes his undertenants or assigns and then of the said Elizabeth Leggatt which said pieces ... are situated on the East side of and were formerly part and parcel of a certain close of land formerly called "Palmers Close" and which is described in the Court Books or rolls of the said manor of Palgrave as follows (that is to say) "One close called Palmers Close containing by estimation ten acres of land lying in divers pieces together between the lands of the said manor late in the tenure of Roger Aldred on the South part and the lands of the said manor late in the tenure of William Frayles afterwards of Robert Holmes called Leakes on the north part one head thereof abuts upon the land called Peddars Lane and the other head thereof abuts upon Gilberts Lane ..."'. He had been admitted to this property 'formerly James Catchpole' on 11 June 1829.

Finally a fourth piece is described as 'All that piece of land lying in Palgrave aforesaid containing by measure four acres two roods and nineteen perches numbered 22 on the map or plan annexed to the award of the Commissioners appointed by act of parliament ...'. This had been allotted to him 'in respect to his right of common belonging to lands and tenements copyhold of the same manor'. He was formally admitted to this land on 2 June 1814.

It should be noted that his heirs were admitted 'in gavelkind'.

Revd Robert Rose

The inheritance of manorial land was governed by customary law and in the case of this manor 'gavelkind' remained in use. Gavelkind is defined as 'A custom by which a tenant's estate ... was divided in cases of intestacy equally among his sons, or for want of them, among his daughters. This custom was prevalent in Kent and in some parts of Middlesex, Dorset and Wales' (Richardson). It is rare in Suffolk where most manors used Borough English 'A custom whereby the youngest son was considered to be the legal heir'. Revd Robert Rose to secure his property for himself and for the 'use of his Mary the then wife and of the said Robert Rose ... for her life and from and after the several deceases of them ... to the use and behoof of such one or more of the child or children of the body of the said Mary by the said Robert Rose begotten or to be begotten' had surrendered his property to have it re-granted at court held on 28 May 1801.

The lands are again described in detail and included *'one pightle of land Bond containing two acres and a half a rood whereof half an acre is of the fee of Leeches and lies at Leeks between the customary lands of this manor late in the tenure of Edward Booty on the part of the south and the lands of this manor called Palmers Croft on the part of the north and abuts upon Gilberts Lane towards the east and upon Peddars Lane towards the west and also to all that tenement Bond late Aldreds with a croft adjoining containing two acres one rood and twelve perches besides one acre of free land lying at the east part of the said tenement ... between the tenement bond ... late in the tenure of Robert Rosier in part and the lands of divers men ... of the west and the lands of the said manor called Owletts late in the tenure of William Frayles on the East and abutting on the lands of the said manor called Meerings late in the tenure of Robert Parlow towards the north and upon Peddars Lane in part and upon the King's Highway in part towards the south'*. The description continues with lands in East Field and the right of a fishery on the river Waveney.

It is interesting to note that in both the description of James Barnes' lands and Revd Rose's lands there are the references to Robert Rosiers and Peddars and Gilberts Lane.

Edmund Chaplyn

Edmund Chaplyn died in 1840 and an extract from his will *'proved in the archdeaconry court of Norfolk'* is quoted in the court records of 3 June 1841. He had been *'contracted for the purchase of certain lands ... the same have been surrendered to my use but I have not yet been admitted tenant'*. Though he had not been admitted as a tenant his heirs were admitted. Unfortunately the entry omits a full description of the lands.

Previously at a court held on 25 May 1825 Edmund had been admitted on the surrender of Thomas Gooch, a gardener, (named on the 1812 enclosure map) *'to all those twelve perches of land parcel of the tenement Potters with a cottage thereupon built copyhold of this manor lying in Palgrave between the lands formerly Potters and late Robert Hayward on the part of the south and the tenement late in the tenure of William Goslin afterwards John Seaman and late of John Utting towards the North and abut upon Palgrave Green towards the west ... which premises the said Thomas Gooch late had ... at a court held...'* on the 19 May 1785. Unfortunately the records for that court are no longer extant.

In 1808 he had been admitted to *'one tenement bond with the yard and hempland to the same belonging containing in the whole three roods more or less parcel of one tenement with a croft adjoining containing by estimation two acres and three roods as the said tenement yard and hempland abut upon the kings highway towards the west as it is divided from the residue of the premises and as the same now are in the tenure or occupation of Pell Howell linen weaver'*. Previously this property had been divided as a moiety that is a half share between children of Mary Cross at a court held on 2 June 1803.

Edmund Chaplyn immediately surrendered this property to the use of his will.

Ellis Boar

Previous to the court held on 11 June 1825 Ellis Boar of Norwich had sold his property to James Barnes for £130. James was admitted to *'All that messuage or dwelling house situate in Palgrave aforesaid then late in the several occupations of Ellis Boar deceased and Richard Chappell with the yard and garden thereto belonging together with the further hempland then late also in the occupation of the said Ellis Boar deceased together with free liberty of way and passage to and from the same with horses and carriages at all reasonable times through the Hempland devised*



by the will of Ellis Boar deceased (father of the said Ellis Boar party thereto) to his son Jacob Boar doing as little hurt or damage as might be (which premises contain according to the antient description in the court books of this manor one hundred and six perches and were part and parcel of a tenement bond called Jessops containing one acre and one rood and a half and three perches of land bond but which contain according to an actual survey thereof then lately made sixty three perches all which premises were then late in the several occupations of Richard Minter, Thomas Minter, and John Minter'. It should be noted that in 1840 the property description omits any mention of the messuage or dwelling house and the right of access though a driveway from Rose Lane to this piece is shown on the map.

Ellis Boar the son was admitted on 18 May 1815. His mother Mary Boar later Newson was admitted on 2 June 1803 under the terms of the will of Ellis Boar (the father). Previously Ellis Boar had surrendered his lands to the use of his will at a court held on 8 May 1801. Unfortunately the court book for the period 1780 to 1804 is no longer extant. Though it is possible to further trace this and other properties in earlier court rolls.

Charlotte Isaacson

Charlotte is not named in the contemporary court book covering the years 1823 to 1843. In the index to the previous court book covering the years 1804 to 1822, there is a reference to the admission of John Isaacson '*as brother and heir of Isabella Isaacson*' dated 25 May 1809. He was admitted '*To one tenement copyhold formerly John Gostling containing by estimation one acre and five feet of copyhold land lying between the tenement and land formerly of Alice Spicer widow and the lands of this manor formerly Jessops on the part of the south* and the tenement and lands bond formerly in the tenure of Robert Pashlowe on the part of the south and abut upon Palgrave Green towards the west Which premises the said Isabella Isaacson late had and took up to her and her heirs at the court held ...*' 28 May 1801 '*on the death and under the will of her father*'. In the margin there is a note '** this should be the North*'.

Though the court book for 1780 to 1804 is no longer extant, there is a reference to this property in an earlier book covering the years 1762 to 1780. At the court held on 11 June 1767 John Isaacson was admitted to the property described almost in the same terms with the property '*formerly Alice Spicer widow ... on the south*' and the '*tenement ... formerly Robert Pashlowe on the part of the North*'. Previously '*Williams Isaacson otherwise Ison had and took up to him and his heirs by virtue of the last will and testament and surrender of Jonathon Utting at the court holden for the said manor*' on 21 May 1719. Again the records of that court are no longer extant.

It should be noted that William Isaacson or Ison is described in the court book as a '*linen weaver*'.

John Barnes

Though some court records are absent there is a reference to John Barnes' property at the court held on 26 May 1763. This property passed to Mary Barnes on 8 June 1786 though the records for that court are no longer extant. Later it passed to John Barnes in June 1819 and James Barnes in May 1822. The full description of the property as described in 1840 has been quoted above. In May 1763 the tenement called Potters is described in the same manner. John Barnes of Redingfield became the manorial tenant having purchased the property on 5 February 1763 from John Hayward who had the right to sell the property under the terms of the will of his father Robert Hayward '*of Palgrave ... linen weaver*' and following the death of his mother Elizabeth Hayward who had entered the property on 8 June 1723. In 1723 Elizabeth had been admitted as tenant for life.

Post Medieval Court Rolls

There is a gap in the sequence of court records for the years 1695 – 1732. Unfortunately though there are court rolls for the period 1669 – 1695 (see references) each of the four rolls is in a fragile condition and not available for research.

The surnames of some of the former tenants appear in the published tax returns. In 1674 a William Pynninge paid hearth tax on 3 hearths whilst a widow Goslinge was certified as too poor to pay the tax on her 2 hearths for a house she shared with a widow Spurden. In the subsidy of 1568 a number of Goslinges are listed. William Goslinge paid 5s 4d tax on lands worth £4, John Goslinge paid 1 s 4d on lands worth £1 and Mary Goslinge, widow paid the same sum for her lands. It is interesting to note that the name of William Pennyng appears in the earlier returns for 1524 along with Symon Goslyn and Thomas Jessop. None of the names of the former owners of these tenements appear in the earliest published return for 1327 (see Published Sources: Hervey).

Extent

The post medieval court records are either no longer extant or in a fragile condition and therefore it is not possible to use those records to trace the succession of tenants. The late 18th century rentals sometimes referred to as surveys are not geographic and the property descriptions are incomplete. There are earlier descriptive documents in the form of extents unfortunately an earlier 16th century survey of the estate is in a fragile condition and not available for research (ref. HB51/10/13.4). There is another extent from the same period and this document has been recently been conserved and paginated and is available for research (ref. HA411/2/1/12/5/1).

The document has been dated through the style of handwriting used in the English Text. Unfortunately the name of the lord of the manor has been omitted from the document. The entries appear not to be arranged in a geographic sequence nor in alphabetical order nor are the tenants divided between free and copyhold tenements. Each tenant is named and a description of their lands is given with additional notes in Latin in the margin of the text. In most cases the additional notes record the dates of entry for each property and these suggest that the extent was compiled sometime shortly after 1560.

On page 5 of the text there are the entries for Robert Roser. '*Robert Roser holdeth oon pece of fre land cont iiii acr of the fee of Colne called fenhowse*'. In the margin a Latin gloss states that no charter had been shown, presumably to confirm his ownership of the property. The next piece was '*The same together with Margaret hys wyffe holde one tente (tenement) bond cont i acr i rod xxiii perches*'. Against this entry is the date of second year of Elizabeth I that is about 1560.

The property of William Trayles is described in pages 10-11. He '*holdeth one tente with a croft adioynynge cont ii acr vi feett wherof oon roode free & the resydue bond of this manor*'. The date of entry for the copyhold piece is given in the margin as the '*xiii H viii*' that is 1523. He had also entered in the same year another 13 pieces of land consisting of over 46 acres including '*1 closse called Leeks cont vii acr bond of this manor*'. John Trayles's lands are listed in page 1 of the extent. He also held '*a tenement bond called Lecches with a close adioynynge cont iii acr*'. No date is given for his entry to these lands.

The extensive property of William Gosslyng is described on page 23 including his tenement '*bond late John Gosslynges senior containing one acre and five feet*'. He had most of his property in the 4 Edward VI circa 1553.

The property of Robert Paysshelowe is described in page 34. His tenement later passed to Jonathon Utting who died before 1719. Utting is mentioned in the descriptions of the properties of Edmund Chaplyn and specifically that of Charlotte Isaacson both mentioned in the tithe apportionment. In the marginal gloss in the text Paysshelowe had entered the property in 1559, '*Robert Paysshelowe holdeth oon tenement bond sometyne Margaret Yestas containing i acre i rod xv perches bond*'. Above this entry there is another for Alyce Spycer who held '*oon tenement bond sometyne Potters cont i rod di xii perches. The same holdeth oon pictell cont i acr di di rod on the northsyde of Castell Wey*'.

Medieval Court Rolls

This manor was granted to the abbey of Bury St Edmunds in 962 together with the separate manor of Fenhouse. It remained part of the possessions of the abbey until the dissolution in 1539 before passing to the crown. In about 1544 it was granted to Sir Thomas Cornwalyes and his wife Anne.

The medieval court rolls have survived for this manor from 1271 onwards. Most of the medieval documents are now held in Ipswich in the collection HA 411. The court rolls 1271- 1544 are arranged in 42 rolls and it is not possible to examine all these documents for this report. Inevitably there are some gaps in the records in particular in the bundle for the years 1517 – 1544 the court records for 1520-1522, 1525, 1527, 1540 and 1543 are absent. Only the rolls from 1486 onwards have been examined here. The court proceedings are normally dated to a particular religious feast in those instances when the feast is a fixed in the calendar the date of the feast day is given. The days for movable feasts, Easter, Pentecost (seven weeks later) and Corpus Christi held on the second Thursday after Pentecost have been omitted.

The court rolls for this period have been conserved and show the evidence of earlier mildew caused through storage in damp conditions. The text of these documents is in Latin. At a court held on 'the Friday in the week of Pentecost' in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1559 (ref. HA411/2/1/12/1/43) records 'that Augustine Passhelowe surrender out of court into the hands of the lord of this manor through the hands of John Coty a native tenant and in the presence of William Fulcher, Thomas Gostlyn and others one cottage containing one acre and one rood and 16 perches of land lying between the tenement Gosslyngs on the south and the land of John Coty in the north and abuts in *Chyrchegrene* towards the west which he lately had on the surrender of Nicholas Crane as it appears in the roll for the 28 Henry VIII to the use of Robert Passhelowe his son and heir'.

Robert Passhelowe returned in the following year to the court held on 'Tuesday in the week of Pentecost' and 'surrendered into the hands of the lord of the manor a parcel of one cottage built containing 11 perches of land since and at present separated and divided from another parcel of the same in the tenure of the said Robert with a ditch and meet placed there and lying between the other parcel of the same cottage on the north and the tenement Gosslyngs on the south and abutting in *Chyrchegrene* towards the west which the said Robert lately took to the use of John Passhelowe his brother'.

At the court held on the Thursday after the first Sunday of Easter (*Dominica in Albis*) 1536 Nicholas Crane surrendered 'one cottage containing one acre one rood and sixteen perches lying between the tenement Gosslyngs on the part of the south and the land of John Coty on the part of the north and abuts on *Le Chyrchegrene* towards the west to the use of Augustine Passhelowe'.

At a court held in August of the second year of the reign of Elizabeth 1560, Robert Roser and Margaret his wife came to the court and were separately and secretly examined in the presence



of the court before surrendering to the lord of the manor 'one tenement formerly Robert Payne and late John Payne containing one acre one rood and a half and three perches of land lying between the tenement and land late John Bocher on the east and abuts on the Queen's Highway towards the south with its appurtenances in Palgrave which they lately had on the surrender of Johanna Jessop the mother of the said Margaret at it appears in the general court with leet held there on Wednesday nearest before the feast of St Michael the archangel in the Second year of King Edward VI to the use of Richard Dalton gentleman and his heirs'.

At the court held on the Wednesday before the feast of St Michael (Michaelmas 29 September) 1548 there are the entries that William Gosslynge had alienated certain native lands (copyhold) to John Gosslynges. These lands are not described in detail. The court held on Wednesday before the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (4 September) 1550 noted the death of John Goslyng senior and the records described his tenement as 'one messuage and three acres of bond land with appurtenances in Palgrave formerly William Cobbys chaplain and lately held on the surrender of Johanna Crane late wife of Robert Crane'. Following the death of Robert Crane his property was divided between his widow Joanna and his son John and this is recorded at the court held on the Tuesday after the feast of Corpus Christi in 1513.

The death of Johanna Jessopp is recorded at court in September 1548. Unfortunately the part of the parchment roll recording the transfer of her property to the new owner is damaged in part. The property is described as 'containing one acre one rood and a half and three perches of land lying between the tenement and land late Coty on the east and abuts on the King's Highway towards the south with its appurtenances in Palgrave'. She was the widow of Thomas Jessop who had entered the property in 1516. The new owners were Robert Rosier and his wife Margaret. Thomas Jessop's death is recorded at the court held on the Thursday after the First Sunday of Easter 1541. Previously on 11 June 1535 the court had fined him for failing to find a carpenter to repair his tenement. The court leet around this date recorded various encroachments of land and these seem to be a regular feature of these records. Some instances the encroachment were made without licence of permission and instances of such encroachment extracted from the court records were noted in a separate precedent book (ref. HA 411/2/1/12/6/1).

The transfer of over 40 acres of land to William Trayles had not been properly recorded in the court rolls until the court held on 14 July 1522. In the description of his property the tenement is named as Monses.

The death of William Potter is recorded at the court held on the Thursday after the feast of St James the Apostle (25 July) in 1518. The tenement passed to his wife Alice who did not enter the property in her own right until 1528.

In the earliest roll examined for this report there are references at the court held on Wednesday after the feast of St Peter (29 June) 1486 'that John Yestas who had since died surrendered his landstwo acres of bond land with a messuage in Palgrave formerly John Peper to the use of his son John Yestas'. At the same court John Yestas junior sold a cottage and one and half roods of bond land to John Peyghtley. John Trayles was fined at this court for failing to repair his tenement called 'Lechys' and ordered to repair it before the next court.

Further research into the earlier court records is likely to produce even further references to this tenements and adjoining lands. The separate account or compotus rolls have not been examined for this report. These are likely to produce evidence of the economic activity of the manor in the late fourteenth and fifteenth century and may include references to allowances of timber for the repair and rebuilding of the houses and cottages in the village. In both the court rolls and in the

extent there are references to the chapel of St John the Baptist and it is possible that William Cobbys was chaplain there and not in the parish church.

Summary

The main area of this site was within the field marked as 188 on the 1837 tithe map then in the ownership of James Barnes. It was copyhold or bond land held of the manor of Palgrave and is described in the manorial record following the death of James Barnes in 1840. He had acquired the property described as '*Further Hempland containing by admeasurement one rood and twenty three perches*' from Ellis Boar in 1825. Due to the loss of some of the post medieval court records it is not possible to fully trace the succession of owners of this piece. The same piece is described in the extent of circa 1560 when it was held by Robert Rosier and his wife Margaret and contained '*i acr i rod xxiii perches*'. Margaret was the daughter of Thomas and Johanna Jessops he died in 1541. Further research will produce further references to this piece, though it should be noted that it is not described as hempland in the earlier records.

The gardens to the rear of the present Shangarry House were the copyhold property of Charlotte Isaacson in 1838. In the same way it is possible to trace her property back to Robert Pashlowe or Passhelowe who entered the property in 1559 as successor to his father Augustine Passhelowe who had entered the property in 1536. Robert Passhelowe divided his property with his brother John and this explains why his name appears in the property descriptions for the Isaacson family and for that of Edmund Chaplyn. In a similar manner the adjoining properties can be traced in the records.

At some point in the post medieval period the property description were changed, though they still incorporate the earlier descriptions and names of tenants as they appear in the early sixteenth century. The changes in the descriptions do not suggest that the lands had encroached on the green frontage or that the positions of the tenements had substantially moved, though this possibility cannot be totally excluded. One of the significant changes is that several pieces of land are described as hempland. The growing of hemp for sail and rope making was encouraged from the sixteenth century onwards to cater for the needs of the growing Royal and merchant fleets. It is interesting to note that three of the late eighteenth century tenants are described as 'linen weaver, linen is proved from another crop flax. In the case of both hemp and flax after the crop is cut and dried and the seed heads and roots separated from the stems, the stems are placed in water filled retting pits. There is no evidence of such pits on the later maps. In the case of linen the woven cloth was bleached in a mixture of cows dung and lye (wood-ash) and then spread out on a bleaching lawn. Hemp after it had been woven into canvas or twisted into rope required similar amount of open space for the later process of production. The site at Forge Close would have proved evidence as to the arrangement of these industries at a village level.

Anthony M Breen June 2007

References

The collection of manorial records for Palgrave now indexed in a temporary catalogue HA 411 pages 48 – 58 appears to be the same documents listed as 'Iveagh Cornwallis' in Rodney M Thomson 'The Archives of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds' Suffolk Record Society Volume XXI pub 1980. Thomson also mentions an account roll 1348-49 Add Roll 32934 and three rentals for this manor 1438-39, 1483-4, and 1534-35 held at the British Library Add 45952, Add 45953 and Add 45954. In William Copinger's 'Suffolk Records and Manuscripts' Vol IV he mentions an 'Extent and Customary of the land of the monastery of Bury St Edmunds in

Palgrave' also held at the British Library Add 14849 together with the compotus or account roll of 1348-49 Add Ch 32934.

There is another temporary listing for documents in Kerrison-Bateman collection HA 68 listed in the manorial index folders at the record office in Ipswich. The catalogue for HA 68 states 'This collection is not yet catalogued'. These records are not listed in Thomson's 'Archives of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds' as nearly all the documents are post medieval apart from some fifteenth century court papers and an account roll for 1402 (ref. HA 68:484/105). The series of court books for the period 1732- 1804 is incomplete and four earlier late court rolls 1669 – 1695 are awaiting repair. The court books in HB 18 are part of a solicitors collection deposited at Ipswich in 1949. In addition there is a court book for this manor 1562-64 in the Palgrave Parish Collection (ref. FB 137/N1/1).

Not all documents in these collections have been examined or requested for this report.

Palgrave was in the archdeaconry of Sudbury and the surviving wills of the former manorial tenants were proved at the archdeaconry. These records are held at Bury St Edmunds and have not been examined for this report. References to these documents are be found in W. R. and R. K. Serjeant 'Index of the Probate Records of the Court of the Archdeacon of Sudbury 1354-1700', British Record Society 1984. References to other wills proved at the consistory court for the diocese of Norwich and the Prerogative Court of Canterbury can be found elsewhere.

Maps

P461/190 Tithe Map Palgrave 1839

FDA190/1A/1a Tithe Apportionment Palgrave 1838

B150/1/3.12 Enclosure Map 1812 and award 1816

Manorial Records

Court Books

HB 18:51/10/15.1 Court Book 'F' 1 May 1732 – 6 June 1745

HB 18:51/10/15.2 Court Book 'H' 3 June 1762 – 18 May 1780

HB 18:51/10/15.3 Court Book 'K' 14 May 1804 – 30 May 1822

HB 18:51/10/15.4 Court Book 'L' 22 May 1822 – 8 June 1843

Court Rolls

HA 411/2/1/12/1/48 Courts 1689 – 17 May 1695

HA 68:484/508 Courts 1679 – 1689

HA 68:484/504 Courts 1674 – 1679

HA 411/2/1/12/1/47 Courts 21 Mar 1669 – 2 Mar 1674

HA 411/2/1/12/1/43 Courts 27 Sept 1547 – Jul 1552

HA 411/2/1/12/1/42 Courts 18 Jul 1517 – 5 Jun 1544

HA 411/2/1/12/1/41 Courts 2 Aug 1486 – 30 May 1521

Extents

HA 411/2/1/12/5/1 Undated 16th Century 1500 – 1599

HB 18:51/10/3.4 Undated 16th Century (fragile and unfit for production)

Precedent Books

HA 411/2/1/12/6/1 Extracts from court rolls arranged by subject ... encroaching on the waste

Rentals

HA68: 484/749 Survey 1799

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