

**LAND AT MILDENHALL
MILDENHALL
SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT**

For

HENRY RILEY LLP

on behalf of

J SAINSBURY LTD

CA PROJECT: 2920
CA REPORT: 09128

AUGUST 2009



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Mildenhall
Location:	Mildenhall, Suffolk
NGR:	TL 7132 7447
Type:	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
OASIS Ref:	cotswold2 – 63473

In July 2009 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Henry Riley LLP (on behalf of J Sainsbury Ltd) to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Mildenhall, Suffolk. The assessment was commissioned in order to satisfy condition 16 of the planning permission (LPA Ref F/2008/0268/FUL) granted for the redevelopment of the site. The objective of the assessment was to identify the nature and extent of the cultural heritage resource within both the site and its immediate environs.

The River Lark runs to the south-west of the site, through a channel raised approximately 2m above the surrounding landscape. Geotechnical works in the northern and central areas of the site have revealed no alluvial or peat deposits and indicate that the redevelopment of the site in the 1960s had a major impact upon these areas of the site. The level of previous impacts in the southern part of the site, beyond the geotechnical survey, is not established and there may be more potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains.

A Late Iron Age fastener was found within the site by a metal detectorist and a small amount of Roman finds area recorded immediately to the north-east of the site. No further information is held on these finds. No other archaeological remains have been recorded within the site. An Iron Age settlement has been recorded on locally higher ground 400m to the south-west of the site, to the south of the River Lark.

The medieval centre of Mildenhall lay to the north-west of the site, and the site itself appears to have been agricultural land on the outskirts of the town, remaining undeveloped until the 20th century.

1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction

- 1.1 In July 2009, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by Henry Riley LLP on behalf of J Sainsbury Ltd to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Mildenhall, Suffolk (centred on NGR: TL 7132 7447; Fig. 1). The report addresses the below-ground archaeological resource, extant built heritage remains, and historic landscape referred to collectively as the 'cultural heritage resource'.

The site

- 1.2 The site is approximately 4.3ha in area, and lies adjacent to the River Lark, which forms the south-western boundary of the site. The site is divided into two broad areas. The northern area comprises the car park and grounds of the Mildenhall Social Club, a two storey 20th-century structure. A bowling green lies to the south of the building, and the remainder of the northern area is hard standing and used as a car park.
- 1.3 The southern area of the site lies at a slightly lower elevation, and is divided from the northern area by three modern structures, comprising the Jubilee Centre, the Pavilion and the Community Resource Centre. A large open area of ground to the south of the structures is used as sports pitches, and is bounded to the south-west by the Lark. The river itself flows through a channel raised approximately 2m above the surrounding land.

Project scope and objectives

- 1.4 The assessment focuses upon the cultural heritage resource of the site itself, although the heritage resource of a 1000m 'buffer' around the site has also been assessed, referred to as the 'study area' (Fig. 2).
- 1.5 The main objectives of the desk-based assessment are:
- to identify statutory and non-statutory archaeological constraints within and in the immediate vicinity of the site;
 - to gather information on the cultural heritage resource, including previous published and unpublished archaeological investigations and finds;
 - to review background archaeological and historical documentary evidence relating to the site;

- to assess the above baseline information and offer an analysis of the known cultural heritage resource, including its preservation (including previous impacts) and importance;
- to assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of subsequent mitigation strategies; and
- to assess the potential for currently unrecorded cultural heritage features within the site.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 This assessment has been guided by the *Brief for an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* issued by Suffolk County Council (SCC 2009), by the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2009) and approved by Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, and by the *Standard and Guidance for Desk-Based Assessment* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). The baseline survey involved consultation of readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources. The major repositories of information consulted comprised:

UNESCO

- List of World Heritage Sites and Tentative List of Future Nominations for World Heritage Sites

English Heritage

- Listed buildings;
- List of Scheduled Monuments;
- Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest; and
- Register of Battlefields.

National Monuments Record

- Aerial photographs (1940s onwards); and
- List of archaeological monuments and events (AMIE).

Suffolk Historic Environment Record (Suffolk HER)

- Database of known archaeological sites, findspots and previous archaeological works;

- Published and unpublished documentary sources (including development control site reports); and
- Aerial photographs.

Suffolk Records Office - Bury St Edmunds

- Historic maps, documents and publications.

Online sources

- Including the DEFRA MAGIC website, Archaeological Data Service (ADS) and Local/Regional Plan info from LPA website.

Site Inspection

- A site visit was made on 24th July 2009 in order to examine current land use and topography, and to assess the visible cultural heritage resource.

2.2 All points of cultural heritage interest found in the baseline survey are located on Fig. 2. The gazetteer (Appendix A) correlates points of interest with their reference number on the above sources, as well as any other relevant statutory designation or status. Points of interest are marked in bold in the body of the text thus, **00**.

2.3 A copy of the completed assessment will be deposited with the County HER, and an OASIS online form will be completed. Digital copies of site photographs and aerial photographic evidence will also be deposited with the HER.

3. BASELINE SURVEY

Designated sites and planning policy

International designations

3.1 No World Heritage Sites or sites included on the Tentative List of Future Nominations for World Heritage Sites issued by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport are situated within the site or its vicinity.

National designations and planning policy

3.2 No Scheduled Monuments lie within the site, although two lie within the wider study area. These comprise a medieval market cross 150m to the north-west of the site (Fig. 2, **42**), and the remains of a medieval dovecote 400m to the west (Fig. 2, **44**). A

single Grade I Listed building, St Mary's Church (Fig. 2, **43**), lies 150m to the west of the site.

- 3.3 Two Grade II* Listed buildings lie within the study area. These comprise St Mary's Church at Barton Mills, which lies 550m to the south-east of the site (Fig. 2, **46**), and Paradise Farmhouse, which lies 1km to the south-east (Fig. 2, **35**). No Grade I or II* Registered Parks or Gardens, or Registered Battlefields are recorded within the site or the study area.
- 3.4 National policy relating to archaeology and development is contained in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16; 1990) and the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act. National policy relating to historic buildings and landscape is contained in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG 15; 1994).

Regional and Local designations and policy

- 3.5 Approximately 60 Grade II Listed buildings are recorded within the study area, in addition to a large number of locally important buildings as defined by Forest Heath District Council. These buildings are considered as two groups, comprising the Mildenhall Conservation Area (Fig. 2, **77**) and the Barton Mills Conservation Area (Fig. 2, **78**) as defined in the Forest Heath Local Plan.
- 3.6 Regional planning policy is contained in the East of England Plan. Policy relating to archaeology is contained in ENV6: The Historic Environment, which states:

In their plans, policies, programmes and proposals local planning authorities and other agencies should identify, protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment of the region, its archaeology, historic buildings, places and landscapes, including historic parks and gardens and those features and sites (and their settings) especially significant in the East of England:

- *the historic cities of Cambridge and Norwich;*
- *an exceptional network of historic market towns;*
- *a cohesive hierarchy of smaller settlements ranging from nucleated villages, often marked by architecturally significant medieval parish churches, through to a pattern of dispersed hamlets and isolated farms;*
- *the highly distinctive historic environment of the coastal zone including extensive submerged prehistoric landscapes, ancient salt manufacturing and fishing facilities,*

relict sea walls, grazing marshes, coastal fortifications, ancient ports and traditional seaside resorts;

- formal planned settlements of the early twentieth century, including the early garden cities, and factory villages;*
- conservation areas and listed buildings, including domestic, industrial and religious buildings, and their settings, and significant designed landscapes;*
- the rural landscapes of the region, which are highly distinctive and of ancient origin; and*
- the wide variety of archaeological monuments, sites and buried deposits which include many scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological assets.*

3.7 Local planning policy is set out in the Suffolk Structure Plan 2001. The Structure Plan sets out the strategic planning framework, including the protection of the built and natural environment. This plan expired in September 2007, but a number of policies were saved by order of the Secretary of State. None of these saved policies relate to archaeology.

3.8 Further local planning policy is set out in the Forest Heath Local Plan (adopted December 2005). As with the Structure Plan, this expired in September 2007 and a number of policies were saved by order of the Secretary of State. Again, none of these saved policies relate to archaeology.

Previous archaeological work

3.9 A total of 16 programmes of previous archaeological work have been carried out within the study area. These comprise:

- Fieldwalking carried out approximately 50m to the south-west of the site in 1980, which recorded a scatter of Neolithic flints and a sherd of pottery (Fig. 2, **1**);
- A desk-based assessment followed by evaluation at the Bridge House Dairies, 450m to the south-west of the site, which recorded multiple phases of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement (Fig. 2, **2**; Archaeological Solutions 2007);
- A watching brief at the Cottage Room, St Mary's Church, 200m west of the site, which recorded medieval deposits relating to the church (Fig. 2, **3**);
- A watching brief at 12/14 Queensway, 250m north-west of the site, which recorded a post-medieval cellar (Fig. 2, **4**);

- A watching brief during installation of a water main, approximately 200m west of the site, which recorded a single post-medieval linear feature (Fig. 2, 5);
- A watching brief at 22 Mill Street, 300m west of the site, which recorded post-medieval deposits (Fig. 2, 6);
- An evaluation at College Heath Road, 500m to the east of the site, which recorded a post-medieval building and an undated enclosure ditch (Fig. 2, 7);
- A watching brief at Church Walk, 250m west of the site, which recorded two undated pits and a small quantity of post-medieval finds (Fig. 2, 8);
- Four further watching briefs which recorded no archaeological deposits (Fig. 2, 9-12);
- 19th-century observations of Palaeolithic deposits 800m to the north-east of the site (Fig. 2, 13);
- A watching brief carried out 700m to the south of the site in 1980, which recorded Roman and medieval pottery, a Saxon brooch, and a number of undated features (Fig. 2, 14);
- A watching brief 1km to the south-east of the site, which recorded nine undated pits and a fragment of Roman tile (Fig. 2, 15); and
- Fieldwalking 600m to the east of the site, which recorded Mesolithic and Bronze Age flint, and Roman and Saxon pottery (Fig. 2, 16).

3.10 In addition, unsystematic metal detecting has taken place within the study area, including partially within the site. The nature of this activity makes its extent uncertain, but the Suffolk HER records the findspots where they have been reported, and these finds are considered in the chronological sections below. 'Nighthawking', illegal metal detecting without permission, has also been recorded within the study area, but again its extent and results are uncertain.

Geology, topography and the palaeoenvironment

- 3.11 The River Lark flows immediately to the south-west of the site, where it divides into two channels. The course of the Lark adjacent to the site runs through a channel raised approximately 2m above the surrounding ground level. This channel appears to have been artificially raised. The land adjacent to the river comprises a large flat open playing field at less than 10m AOD.
- 3.12 The BGS (Sheet 189, 1:50,000 Series) records peat deposits across the southern half of the site, overlying the chalk bedrock which is mapped across the northern half

of the site. The extent of the peat deposits mapped by the BGS are depicted on Fig. 2 (inset). As part of the preliminary investigation within the site, a Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental report on the area was compiled by STATS Limited (STATS 2007). Boreholes were sunk into the northern and central areas of the site. These recorded a variable thickness of made ground across these areas of the site, down to 1.8m BGL in the northern area and 2.45m BGL in the central area of the site, indicating that these areas have been heavily landscaped, probably during the 1960s redevelopment. Selected representative window sample (prefixed 'WS') and borehole (prefixed 'BH') results are summarised in Table 1 below and illustrated on Fig. 2. The complete geotechnical report is included as a technical appendix.

Table 1: Depth BGL of selected Borehole Results (after STATS 2007)

	WS7	WS9	BH6	BH5	BH4	WS11
Made Ground	0 - 0.6m	0 - 0.2m	0 - 2.3m	0 - 2m	0 - 1.8m	0 - 2.45m
River Terrace Deposits	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.45m - 2.85m
White Chalk	0.6m -	0.2m -	2.3m -	2m -	1.8m -	2.85m -

- 3.13 River terrace deposits were recorded at only a single borehole in the central area of the site, between 2.45m and 2.85 BGL. This comprised a layer of sand and gravel, the gravel comprising a mixture of flint and chalk. This indicates that terrace deposits are not present in the northern area of the site, and that the deposits present in the central area of the site are relatively thin and relatively localised. No boreholes were sunk in the southern area of the site, and there may be some potential for peat deposits to survive in these areas.
- 3.14 No peat deposits were recorded in any of the boreholes, which contradicted the expected results of the survey, and the British Geological Survey Map (BGS 1982) which records peat across the site. It is possible that any such deposits have historically been removed as fuel. Such peat cutting has been recorded elsewhere in the Lark Valley (Haslam 2003). No alluvial deposits were recorded during the borehole survey. These drift deposits are underlain by solid deposits of White Chalk.

Prehistoric (pre AD 43)

- 3.15 Antiquarian observations of the face of a clay pit in a brickyard recorded a number of Palaeolithic deposits 800m to the north-east (Fig. 2, **13**), and an Acheulean flint has been located 900m to the east (Fig. 2, **20**).
- 3.16 A small amount of Mesolithic flint was recorded during fieldwalking 600m to the east of the site (Fig. 2, **16**).
- 3.17 A scatter of Neolithic flints and a single sherd of pottery were recorded during fieldwalking 50m to the south-west of the site, to the south of the River Lark (Fig. 2, **1**; Suffolk HER). The Suffolk HER contains no further information on whom this work was carried out by. A Neolithic stone axe has been found 300m to the south-west of the site (Fig. 2, **23**), and a further four hand axes are recorded 150m to the north-west of the site (Fig. 2, **22**).
- 3.18 Fieldwalking 600m to the east of the site also recorded a small quantity of Bronze Age flint (Fig. 2, **16**). In addition, a female skeleton, possibly of Bronze Age origin, was recorded 700m to the south-west of the site (Fig. 2, **17**). A barbed and tanged arrowhead is recorded 250m to the east (Fig. 2, **24**), and a bronze arrowhead 1km to the north-west (Fig. 2, **19**).
- 3.19 An evaluation at Bridge House Dairy, 450m to the south-west of the site, recorded features across multiple prehistoric phases (Fig. 2, **2**). The earliest evidence on the site comprised a small Late Neolithic pit and a Bronze Age pit containing Beaker pottery. The majority of the features recorded during the evaluation dated from the Middle-Late Iron Age and comprised three distinct enclosure and drainage ditch systems, as well as over 100 pits and a burial. This was clearly the period when this area was in most intensive use. Later features were much scarcer, suggesting it fell out of use in the early Roman period. This settlement lies on land that rises to a small promontory over the River Lark, slightly higher than the surrounding land and above the floodplain of the river (Archaeological Solutions 2008). An archaeological excavation has also been subsequently carried out at the site (Archaeological Solutions forthcoming).
- 3.20 The findspot of a single Late Iron Age buckle and fastener is recorded within the site (Fig. 2, **21**). This was found by an amateur metal detectorist in 1980. Again, no further information is held by the Suffolk HER. An Iron Age coin has been recorded 900m to the west of the site (Fig. 2, **18**).

- 3.21 Several prehistoric finds are recorded in the locality of Mildenhall by the NMRAD, but are only located to the nearest kilometre.

Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 3.22 The Mildenhall Treasure, a major hoard of Roman silverware, was found in the 1950s to the north-west of the town (not illustrated).
- 3.23 A small group of Roman finds are recorded immediately to the east of the site. These are recorded as 'pottery etc' by the Suffolk HER, but no further information is included (Fig. 2, **31**).
- 3.24 A single Roman pit was recorded during the evaluation at Bridge House Dairy (see above), suggesting the earlier prehistoric complex recorded here fell into disuse during the Roman period (Fig. 2, **2**).
- 3.25 Roman metalwork has been recorded by metal detecting in fields to the south of the River Lark, areas which have been regularly illegally metal detected (Fig. 2, **29, 30**). No details of the finds are recorded by the Suffolk HER, as the finds have not been reported to representatives of the Suffolk HER.
- 3.26 A Roman cremation burial and copper brooch have been recorded 400 and 450m to the south of the site respectively, to the south of the River Lark in the adjoining parish of Barton Mills (Fig. 2, **26, 27**). A fragment of Roman tile was recorded during a watching brief 1km to the south-east of the site (Fig. 2, **15**), and a fragment of Samian ware during a watching brief 800m to the south (Fig. 2, **14**). Fieldwalking recorded a Roman brooch and figurine 900m to the west (Fig. 2, **18**) and pottery 600m to the east (Fig. 2, **16**), and spot finds including a silver ring 1km to the north-west (Fig. 2, **19**). Metal detecting 500m to the south has recorded a small amount of Roman coins (Fig. 2, **28**).
- 3.27 A single 4th-century Roman coin has been recorded 350m to the west of the site (Fig. 2, **32**).
- 3.28 An anecdotal report of a Roman 'floor' is recorded 750m north of the site (Fig. 2, **25**).

- 3.29 As with the prehistoric evidence, several Roman finds are recorded in the locality of Mildenhall by the NMRAD, but are only located to the nearest kilometre.

Early medieval (AD 410 - 1066) and medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 3.30 The word *Mildenhall* is of Saxon origin, and a single Saxon spearhead has been recorded 500m to the west of the site (Fig. 2, **33**). An inhumation was uncovered in 1906 in the town centre, 250m to the west (Fig. 2, **34**) and a small quantity of Saxon pottery was recorded during fieldwalking 600m to the east of the site (Fig. 2, **16**), as well as a brooch recovered during a watching brief (Fig. 2, **14**) 800m to the south. A Saxon burial is recorded to the east of the site but is recorded by the Suffolk HER as a wrongly located point (not illustrated).
- 3.31 Medieval Mildenhall was centred on the market place approximately 150m to the west of the site. The hexagonal market cross is designated as a Scheduled Monument (Fig. 2, **42**). The market place lay in close proximity to the medieval Church of St Mary, a Grade I Listed building (Fig. 2, **43**). A watching brief carried out near to the church recorded medieval deposits relating to the church, but no other remains (Fig. 2, **3**). A second medieval Scheduled Monument, the remains of a dovecote, lies 350m to the west of the site (Fig. 2, **44**). A medieval mill is recorded in the Domesday Survey, which may have lain 350m to the west of the site (Fig. 2, **55**), and a small number of medieval coins were recorded 900m to the west (Fig. 2, **18**).
- 3.32 Later map evidence (see below) indicates that the site lay beyond the area of medieval settlement in Mildenhall. The core of the town lay to the north-west of the site, in an area approximately defined by the Mildenhall Conservation Area (Fig. 2, **77**), and focussed on the Church and marketplace. Development recorded on later modern maps expanded out to the edge of site, but there is no evidence for the medieval settlement extending into the site. The site was probably agricultural land on the outskirts of the town.
- 3.33 The Mildenhall warren, a large medieval rabbit enclosure, lies 800m to the east of the site (Fig. 2, **41**). Within this area, a hoard of silver coins was found, lying 900m to the east of the site (Fig. 2, **39**). Sherds of medieval pottery have been recorded 750m to the east of the site, in the vicinity of the warren (Fig. 2, **40**).
- 3.34 A second focus of medieval settlement lay at Barton Mills, to the south-east of the site. The parish of Barton Mills was also served by a church dedicated to Mary,

which lay 550m to the south-east of the site and is Grade II* Listed (Fig. 2, **46**). A medieval moated site lies 600m to the south-east of the site, also in the village of Barton Mills (Fig. 2, **78**). The Paradise Farmhouse, a Grade II* Listed building with medieval origins, lies 1km to the south-east (Fig. 2, **35**). A number of individual medieval finds have been recorded across the study area, all over 500m from the site (Fig. 2, **14, 36, 37**).

- 3.35 A second medieval mill is recorded 1km to the south-east of the site, also on the River Lark (Fig. 2, **38**).

Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and modern (1801 – present) in the site environs

- 3.36 The former site of an Elizabethan manor house lies 300m to the north-west of the site (Fig. 2, **58**). Five programmes of archaeological works have recorded post-medieval evidence within the study area, all of which lie over 150m from the site (Fig. 2, **4-8**).
- 3.37 A water mill on the River Lark lies 400m to the south-west of the site (Fig. 2, **56**). The river itself flows immediately to the south-west of the site, through a channel raised approximately 2m above the surrounding land. The river divides into two channels as it passes the site. A second mill is recorded on the northern channel in the medieval and post-medieval periods (Fig. 2, **55**), and additional mills previously lay 900m to the south, near Grange Farm (Fig. 2, **48**) and to the south-east (Fig. 2, **47**). The River Lark is navigable as it passes through Mildenhall, and a pair of locks lies 250m and 450m to the west of the site (Fig. 2, **53, 54**), as well as two bridges crossing the river (Fig. 2, **51**) and a canalised stretch of the Lark 1km to the west (Fig. 2, **50**). Two post-medieval lime kilns are also recorded within the study area (Fig. 2, **52, 59**).
- 3.38 The Kingsway, a Grade II Listed post-medieval building outside of the Mildenhall Conservation Area, lies 100m to the north of the site (Fig. 2, **60**). A second medieval/post-medieval Listed building lies 1km to the south (Fig. 2, **49**). An un-Listed post-medieval building lies 70m to the north-west (Fig. 2, **57**).
- 3.39 The Mildenhall Workhouse lay 300m west of the site (Fig. 2, **63**), and a brickworks lay 750m to the north-east (Fig. 2, **62**). The Mildenhall Station and railway previously lay 400m to the south-west of the site (Fig. 2, **71**), and a 20th-century cottage hospital lay 50m to the north of the site (Fig. 2, **72**). A Wesleyan Chapel is recorded

200m to the north-west of the site (Fig. 2, **64**). A large modern mill complex lay 400m to the south-west (Fig. 2, **73**).

- 3.40 A large number of WWI slit trenches were dug during exercises 1km to the east of the site (Fig. 2, **61**).
- 3.41 Suffolk was considered a likely area for invasion during World War II, and Mildenhall was fortified as a defensive point in the event of the coastal defences being destroyed. As such, five pillboxes are recorded in the study area (Fig. 2, **65-68, 70**), as well as a spigot mortar emplacement (Fig. 2, **69**).

Recorded landuse within the site

- 3.42 The first map to record the site in detail is the Mildenhall Enclosure Map of 1812 (Fig. 3), held at the Bury St Edmunds Record Office. This map records the site as open fields lying to the south-east of the settlement area of Mildenhall. A drainage channel is recorded running north-south close to the eastern edge of the site, under what is now a swimming pool. Further watercourses are recorded in the southern area of the site. The northern channel of the Lark is illustrated on this map. The site inspection suggested that this channel is possibly artificial, which has subsequently been confirmed following consultation with Dr Jess Tipper, of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (Tipper pers comm). The Lark was canalised in the early 18th-century, and this artificial channel was probably constructed around this date. The southern channel of the Lark may also have been constructed at this time in order to serve as a leat for the mill to the west of the site. The previous course of the river may have meandered across the flood plain to south and east of the site, suggesting some potential for palaeochannels in these parts of the study area.
- 3.43 The site is next recorded on Young's Map of 1834 (Fig. 4). This map is more detailed than the earlier Enclosure Map, and records a pair of parallel drainage channels running east-west across the site. This pair of channels may have originated as a droveway, linking the town of Mildenhall to the outlying fields, and potentially defining the northern edge of the flood plain. Evidence of these channels was not recorded during the borehole survey. Further channels running north-south in the south-eastern area of the site are also recorded. These boundaries and channels are no longer extant.

- 3.44 The site is subsequently recorded on the Mildenhall Tithe Map of 1859 (Fig. 5). This map is less detailed than Young's Map, but records the pair of parallel water courses and other boundaries. The northern area of the site is not recorded in detail, and no field names or other information is available in the Apportionment Register.
- 3.45 The site is recorded through the later 19th and early 20th centuries by the Ordnance Survey. The Ordnance Survey collection at the Bury St Edmunds Record Office is not comprehensive, and the site lies across two map sheets. The available First Edition map was produced in 1882, and records the northern area of the site. The earliest Ordnance Survey map to cover the southern area of the site at the Record Office is the Second Edition map of 1904. These two sheets have been combined to produce Fig. 6. The early Ordnance Survey maps record the site as open fields with no standing buildings or other features. Drainage channels are recorded in the southern area of the site, including the double channel recorded on Young's Map. The field boundaries are not illustrated as drains in the northern area of the site, reflecting its location on higher ground requiring less drainage.
- 3.46 The social club and bowling green in the northern part of the site are first recorded on aerial photographs of the mid-20th-century, and the development of the nearby area continued through the later 20th-century. The drainage channels within the site appear to have been filled in approximately by 1963, although their course remains visible as soil marks on later aerial photographs. Three extant trees aligned north-east/south-west appear to be modern, and do not correspond to an earlier recorded boundary. The Jubilee Centre within the site was constructed in the 1970s, and the Pavilion and Community Resource Centre followed shortly after.

Undated

- 3.47 Fragments of undated human bones were uncovered during the construction of a new housing estate 600m to the south of the site (Fig. 2, **74**). Further human skeletal remains were uncovered during construction 400m to the east of the site (Fig. 2, **76**).
- 3.48 An accumulation of undated tanning waste, comprising cattle horn cores and other bones, was recovered from a mill stream 400m to west of the site (Fig. 2, **75**).
- 3.49 An undated enclosure ditch was recorded during an evaluation at College Heath Road, 500m to the east of the site (Fig. 2, **7**; SCCAS 1999), and two undated pits were recorded during a watching brief 250m to the west (Fig. 2, **8**). Further undated

features were recorded during watching briefs 800m to the south (Fig. 2, **14**) and 1km to the south-east (Fig. 2, **15**).

4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The River Lark runs to the south-west of the site, through a channel raised approximately 2m above the surrounding landscape. This channel may be artificial, but was constructed before 1812 as it is depicted on a map of this date.
- 4.2 A Late Iron Age fastener was found within the site by a metal detectorist and a small amount of Roman finds were recorded immediately to the north-east of the site. No further information is held on these finds. No other archaeological remains have been recorded within the site.
- 4.3 Iron Age and Roman finds have been recorded to the south of the River Lark, which may have originated with an Iron Age settlement excavated 400m to the south-west of the site, also on the south side of the Lark. There is some potential for currently unrecorded settlement within the site, as locations overlooking river valleys are known to have been attractive settlement sites. As such, there is considered to be some potential for currently unrecorded Iron Age deposits to lie within the site. However, the excavated settlement is situated on even higher ground which rises to a small promontory over the river valley, and the land within the site is generally lower.
- 4.4 There is little evidence for continuity into the Roman period at the settlement excavated to the south-west, and a general lack of evidence for Roman settlement within the study area. As such, there is considered to be a low general potential for currently unrecorded deposits of Roman date.
- 4.5 The site lies to the south-east of the historic core of Mildenhall, in an area which has been recorded as open fields since the early 19th-century. The historic maps consulted during this assessment indicate that the site lay outside of the medieval core of the town, and the area remained undeveloped until the later 20th century. Drainage channels marked on early maps have been filled in, but may survive below ground. Any such features would be of low archaeological value.

Previous impacts and survival

4.6 The redevelopment of the site in the 1960s has had a major impact upon the northern and central areas of the site. Geotechnical survey has recorded made ground up to 3m across this area, which appears to have also removed any previously existing peat/alluvium deposits. Alternatively, any peat deposits could have been removed as fuel, as peat cutting in the early 20th century has been recorded elsewhere in the Lark Valley (Haslam 2003, 134). Made ground has been established in all of the boreholes opened during this geotechnical survey, but there may be some potential for localised areas of archaeological preservation in the intervening areas.

4.7 Given the limits of the borehole survey, the level of previous impacts is not established in the southern area of the site.

Mitigation

4.8 Geotechnical survey has established that previous development in the northern and central areas of the site has had a major impact upon the stratigraphic sequence. Current development plans are for development within this northern area, and there is a generally low potential for any previously unrecorded archaeological remains to survive in this area.

4.9 The level of previous impacts in the southern part of the site, beyond the geotechnical survey, is not established and there may be more potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains.

4.10 The scope of any further survey or mitigation works will be agreed in consultation with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services, and agreed in a Written Scheme of Investigation.

5. PROJECT TEAM

5.1 The project was researched and the report produced by Chris Jordan, and illustrated by Rachael Kershaw. The project was managed by Richard Morton.

6. REFERENCES

Archaeological Solutions 2008 *Bridge House Dairies, Worlington Road, Mildenhall, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation Interim Site Narrative* Report No **3227**

British Geological Survey 1982 *Solid and Drift Geology Bury St Edmunds Sheet* **189**

STATS Limited 2007 *Phase 1 & 2 Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Report: Proposed Sainsbury's Stone, Mildenhall* Report No **35937-001**

Cotswold Archaeology 2009 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Desk based Assessment at Mildenhall , Suffolk*

Craven, J 2003 *Land off Lark Road, Mildenhall* Report No **2003/150**

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Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 1999 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Colloge Heath Road, Mildenhall* Report No **99/22**

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2009 *Brief for an archaeological desk-based assessment at Mildenhall*

Cartographic sources

1812 *Enclosure Map for the Parish of Mildenhall*

1834 *Young's Map of Mildenhall*

1859 *Tithe Map of Mildenhall*

1882 *First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Suffolk*

1904 *Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Suffolk*

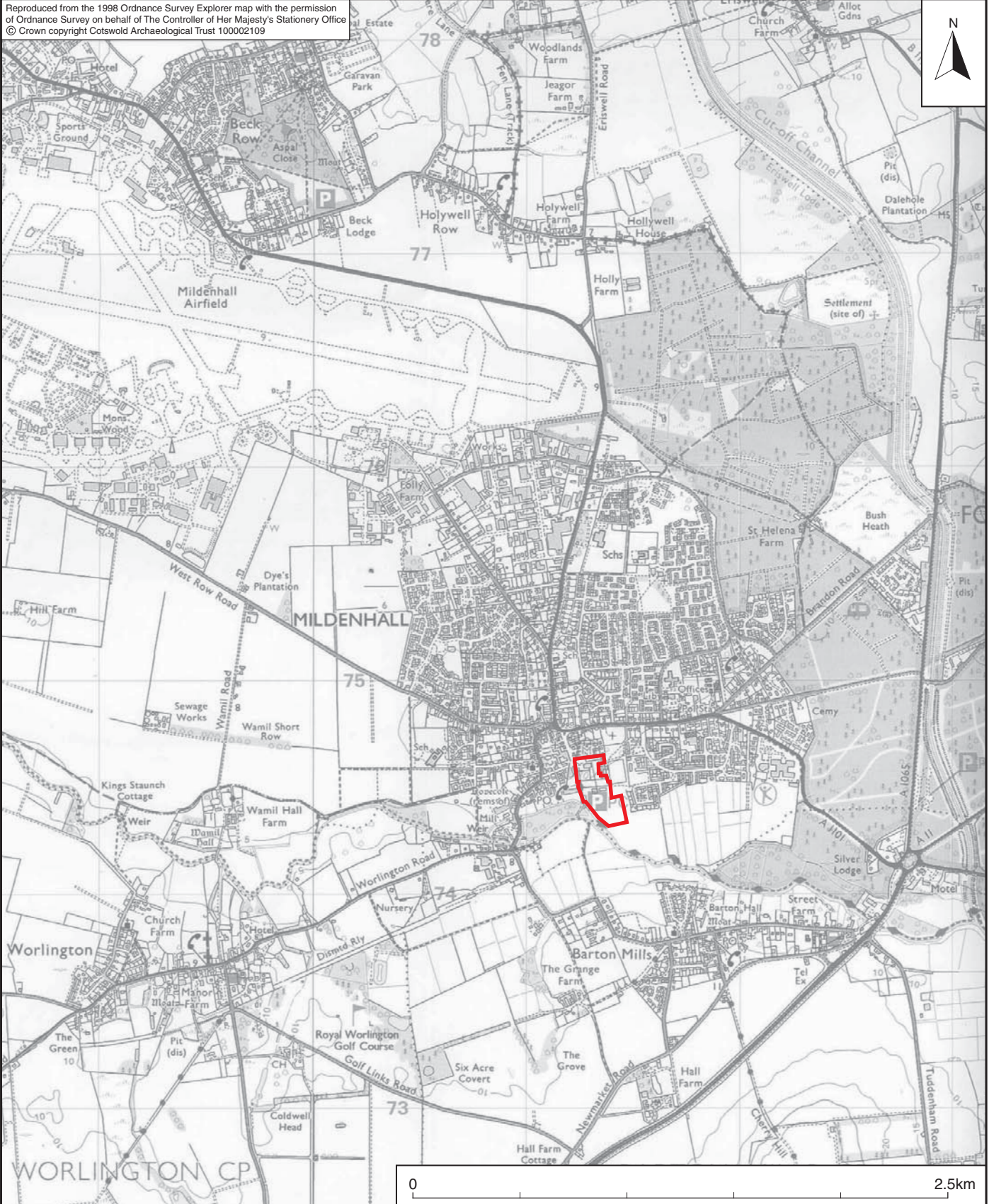
APPENDIX A: GAZETTEER OF RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES


No.	Description	Period	Status	NGR (all TL)	HER ref. NMR ref./ EH ref.	Major Source
1	Scatter of Neolithic flints and sherd of pottery recorded during field walking	Prehistoric	-	7120 7425	MNL 499	HER
2	Evaluation at Bridge House Dairies recorded prehistoric and Roman remains.	Prehistoric Roman	-	7088 7415	1450402	NMRAD
3	A watching brief at the Cottage Room, St Mary's Church, recorded deposits relating to the medieval church.	Medieval	-	7100 7450	1249987	NMRAD
4	An archaeological watching brief which recorded a post-medieval cellar to the rear of The Limes, 12/14 Queensway	Post-medieval	-	7100 7482	MNL 555 1449481	NMRAD HER
5	A watching brief at Mildenhall water main, which recorded a single post-medieval feature in front of the church	Post-medieval	-	7100 7400	1065879	NMRAD
6	A watching brief at 22 Mill Street	Post-medieval	-	7096 7450	1430330	NMRAD
7	Evaluation at land off College Heath Road, which recorded an undated enclosure ditch and a post-medieval building	Post-medieval Undated	-	7194 7467	1253902	NMRAD
8	A watching brief at Church Walk, which recorded two undated pits	Post-medieval Undated	-	7097 7465	1223389 MNL 500	NMRAD
9	A watching brief at 2 Vicarage gardens, recording no archaeological remains	N/A	-	7080 7470	1471323	NMRAD
10	Watching brief at 18 High Street, recording no archaeological remains	N/A	-	7100 7464	1401875	NMRAD
11	A watching brief at land off Lark Road, recording no archaeological remains	N/A	-	7150 7460	1471340	NMRAD
12	A watching brief at 83A Kingsway.	N/A	-	7170 7480	1471328	NMRAD
13	Antiquarian observations of a claypit face in a brickyard.	Prehistoric	-	7205 7503	MNL 238	Suffolk HER
14	Watching brief, recorded medieval pottery sherds, a fragment of Samian, and undated features and a Saxon brooch	Medieval Roman Saxon Undated	-	7148 7355	BTM 015	Suffolk HER
15	Watching brief at Sandford's Nursery revealed nine pits, undated but possibly post-medieval. Also a fragment of Roman tile.	Roman Undated	-	7227 7382	BTM 033	Suffolk HER
16	Fieldwalking recorded six Mesolithic cores, Ipswich ware, Roman pottery, Bronze Age flints	Prehistoric Roman Saxon	-	7210 7429	MNL 127	Suffolk HER
17	Undated skeleton found in station goods yard, possibly Bronze Age	Prehistoric	-	7061 7397	BTM011	Suffolk HER

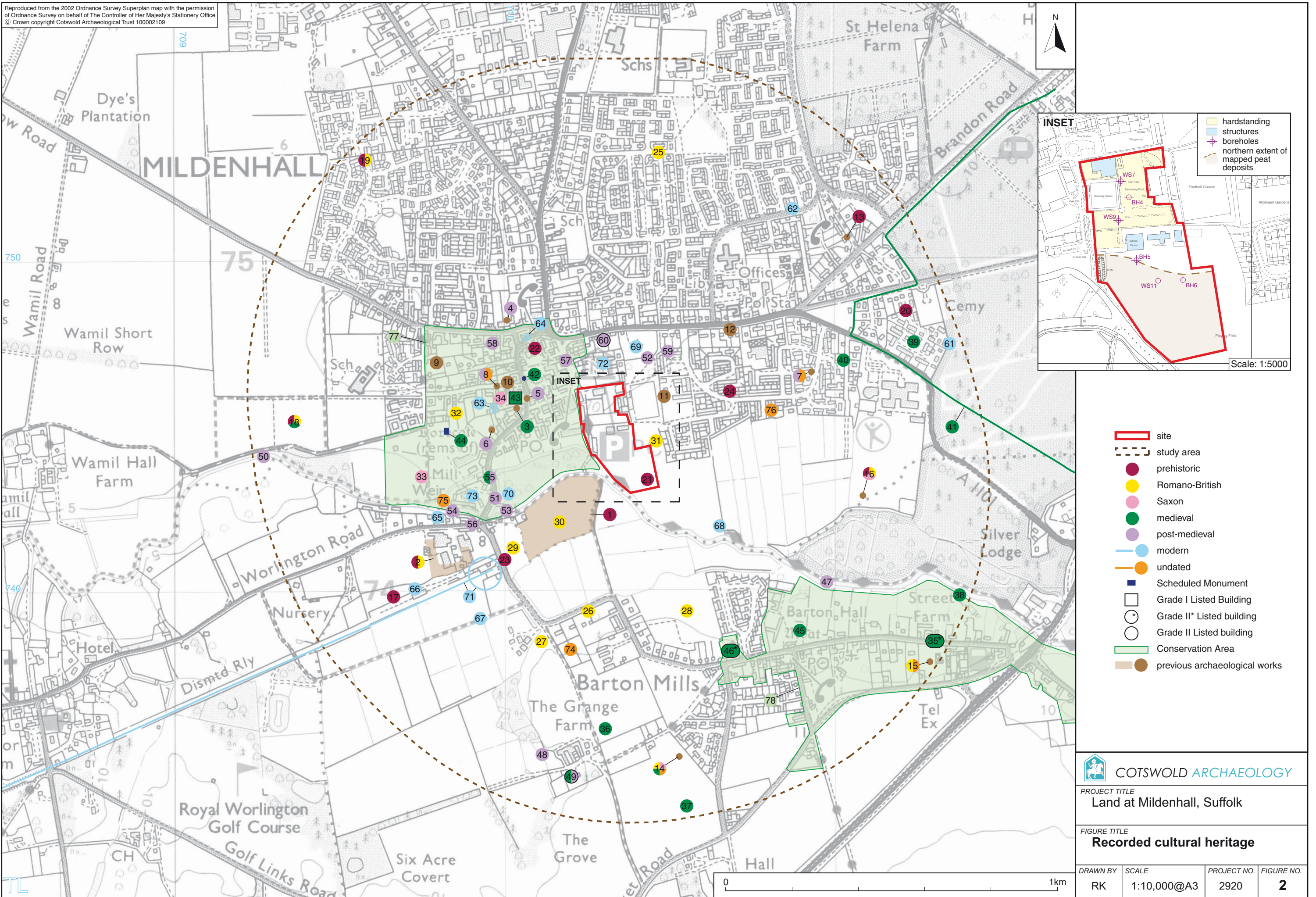
18	Medieval coins, Roman brooch and figurine and ornament, and an Iron Age Coin`	Prehistoric Roman Medieval	-	7030 7450	MNL141	Suffolk HER
19	Bronze arrowhead and Roman ring, found by metal detectorists at a building site	Prehistoric Roman	-	7050 7540	MNL333	Suffolk HER
20	Acheulean flint	Prehistoric	-	7223 7486	MNL004	Suffolk HER
21	Iron Age button fastener found by metal detectorist	Prehistoric	-	7145 7435	MNL 166	HER
22	Four handaxes recorded in main street, labeled by SMR as a 'dubious findspot'	Prehistoric	-	7109 7474	MNL Misc	HER
23	Neolithic stone axe	Prehistoric	-	7105 7415	BTM 002 380099	HER NMRAD
24	Barbed and tanged arrow head	Prehistoric	-	7168 7461	MNL 314	HER
25	Report of a 'Roman floor' found by local resident while digging a garden	Roman	-	7147 7534	MNL487	Suffolk HER
26	Cremation burials	Roman	-	7125 7395	BTM 001 380106	HER
27	Copper brooch, reported by metal detectorist	Roman	-	7110 7385	BTM 029	HER
28	Finds of coins and pottery reported by metal detectorists	Roman	-	7155 7395	BTM 014	HER
29	Area of Roman finds reported by metal detectorists. This area has been regularly illegally metal detected.	Roman	-	7102 7411	BTM 039	HER
30	Area of Roman finds reported by metal detectorists. This area has been regularly illegally metal detected.	Roman	-	7116 7422	MNL 499	HER
31	Roman finds, described by the SMR as 'Finds – pottery etc'. Material not seen by the SMR.	Roman	-	7145 7445	MNL 166	HER
32	'Urbs Roma' Coin	Roman	-	7085 7455	MNL 135	HER
33	Saxon spearhead recorded from the bank of the River Lark	Saxon	-	7075 7435	MNL 061	HER
34	Early medieval inhumation, recorded in 1906	Saxon	-	7100 7460	380111	NMRAD
35	Paradise Farmhouse	Medieval	Grade II* Listed	7233 7385	275748	EH
36	Medieval buckle and other finds recorded by metal detectors	Medieval	-	7160 7340	BTM Misc	Suffolk HER
37	Medieval strap end, recorded from metal detectors	Medieval	-	7160 7340	BTM 031	Suffolk HER
38	Former site of medieval watermill	Medieval	-	7240 7401	BTM 030	Suffolk HER
39	Silver coin hoard, found by builder in 1992.	Medieval	-	7218 7476	MNL449	Suffolk HER
40	Medieval pottery dug from garden	Medieval	-	7202 7469	MNL109	Suffolk HER
41	Mildenhall Warren and earthwork bank	Medieval	-	Linear	MNL 485	Suffolk HER
42	Market Cross	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	7106 7466	MNL 133 380138	HER NMRAD
43	Church of St Mary	Medieval	Grade I Listed	7103 7460	MNL 211 (MSF352) (MSF442)	HER
44	Remains of a Dovecote	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	7083 7449	MNL181 380152	HER NMRAD
45	Rectangular moated site	Medieval	-	7181 7390	BTM 008 380115	HER NMRAD

46	St Mary's Church, Barton Mills	Medieval	Grade II*	7168 7381	BTM 003	HER
47	Former site of Barton Hill Staunch	Post-medieval	-	7198 7404	BTM021	Suffolk HER
48	Mill recorded in 1783	Post-medieval	-	7115 7355	BTM 024	Suffolk HER
49	Grange Farmhouse	Medieval/ Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	7119 7344	275742 BTM 025	EH Suffolk HER
50	Canalised length of the Lark	Post-medieval	-	7020 7439	MNL458	Suffolk HER
51	Two bridges, crossing the River Lark and the mill leat	Post-medieval	-	7096 7429	MNL 552	HER
52	Lime kiln	Post-medieval	-	7143 7471	MNL 449	HER
53	Former lock on Lark	Post-medieval	-	7100 7424	MNL 457	HER
54	Mildenhall Turf Lock (New Lock)	Post-medieval	-	7083 7425	MNL 456	HER
55	Mill recorded in the Domesday Survey	Medieval/ Post-medieval	-	7094 7435	MNL 455	HER
56	Water mill or granary on the River Lark	Post-medieval	-	7090 7422	BTM 018	HER
57	18th-century house	Post-medieval	-	7119 7471	515960	NMRAD
58	Elizabethan manor house	Post-medieval	-	7097 7476	MNL 329	HER
59	Lime kiln	Post-medieval	-	7149 7473	MNL 328	HER
60	Kingsway, Listed building outside of Conservation Area	Post-medieval	Grade II Listed	7130 7477	275910	EH
61	World War I slit trenches	Modern	-	7235 7485	MNL 519	Suffolk HER
62	Former site of Mildenhall Brickworks	Modern	-	7185 7515	MNL331	Suffolk HER
63	Mildenhall Union Workhouse	Modern	-	7097 7456	MNL 330	HER
64	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel	Modern	-	7107 7477	1495941	NMRAD
65	Type 24 Pillbox	Modern	-	7081 7423	1420867	NMRAD
66	Type 22 Pillbox	Modern	-	7072 7401	1420828	NMRAD
67	Type 22 Pillbox	Modern	-	7093 7392	1420829	NMRAD
68	Type 24 Pillbox	Modern	-	7165 7420	1420863	NMRAD
69	WW2 mortar emplacement	Modern	-	7140 7475	1417837	NMRAD
70	Type 22 Pillbox	Modern	-	7100 7430	1420797	NMRAD
71	Mildenhall Station and Cambridge and Mildenhall train line.	Modern	-	7094 7406	500931	NMRAD
72	Mildenhall Hospital	Modern	-	7130 7470	1053780	NMRAD
73	Roller Mill	Modern	-	7090 7430	1092887	NMRAD
74	Human bones recorded during a house extension	Undated	-	7120 7382	BTM 037	HER
75	Cattle horn cores and other bones from Mill Stream, probably tanning waste	Undated	-	7081 7427	MNL 572	HER
76	Human bones reported during new housing estate	Undated	-	7182 74555	MNL 244	HER
77	Mildenhall Conservation Area, incorporating a large amount of Listed buildings		Grade II Listed			
78	Barton Mills Conservation Area, incorporating Barton Hall		Grade II Listed Grade II* Listed			

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 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE Land at Mildenhall, Suffolk			
FIGURE TITLE Site location plan			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
RK	1:25,000@A4	2920	1



- site
- study area
- prehistoric
- Romano-British
- Saxon
- medieval
- post-medieval
- modern
- undated
- Scheduled Monument
- Grade I Listed Building
- Grade II* Listed building
- Grade II Listed building
- Conservation Area
- previous archaeological works



3



4

3 Extract from Mildenhall Enclosure Map of 1812

4 Extract from Young's Map of 1834



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Land at Mildenhall, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Historic maps

DRAWN BY

RK

APPROX. SCALE

1:5000

PROJECT NO.

2920

FIGURE NO.


3 & 4



5



6

<p>5 Extract from the Mildenhall Tithe Map of 1859</p> <p>6 Extract from 1882 and 1904 Ordnance Survey maps</p>	 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY		
	<p>PROJECT TITLE Land at Mildenhall, Suffolk</p>		
	<p>FIGURE TITLE Historic maps</p>		
DRAWN BY	APPROX. SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
RK	1:5000	2920	5 & 6