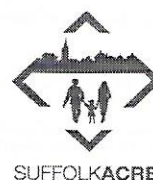


Good Neighbour Scheme QUESTIONNAIRE



Would you use the scheme for help?

What help do you need? **(Please circle your answer)**

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| Occasional transport | Yes/No |
| Shopping | Yes/No |
| Collection of prescriptions/pension | Yes/No |
| Smoke alarm check/minor household repairs | Yes/No |
| Help with pets | Yes/No |
| A one-off garden tidy-up | Yes/No |
| Form filling | Yes/No |
| Someone to pop in for a chat | Yes/No |
| Other help (please specify) | Yes/No |

You might like to tell us who you are and where you live?

Name..... Address.....
 Phone No.....

Would you like to volunteer to help?

What could you help with?

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| Occasional transport | Yes/No |
| Collecting prescriptions/pensions/shopping | Yes/No |
| Minor household repairs/assistance | Yes/No |
| Helping with pets | Yes/No |
| Helping to tidy a garden occasionally | Yes/No |
| Form filling | Yes/No |
| Visiting someone for a chat | Yes/No |
| Could you hold the phone on a rota basis? | Yes/No |
| Other help/skill (please specify) | Yes/No |

Name..... Address.....
 Phone No.....

Eriswell

Good Neighbour Scheme QUESTIONNAIRE



With the assistance of Suffolk ACRE residents of Eriswell could launch a Good Neighbour Scheme aimed at helping to make life easier for people in this community, especially the elderly, although a scheme aims to help all age groups.

You may need help from the scheme, or perhaps you may like to volunteer to help others. Volunteers can use the scheme too.

A Good Neighbour Scheme revolves around a group of volunteers who can help in a number of ways: by giving a lift (with compensation for petrol), by checking a smoke alarm or changing a light bulb, by fixing a tap, by tidying a garden, by befriending someone who is lonely or new to the area.

There are now 20 such schemes around Suffolk.

HOW THE SCHEME WORKS

The core group of volunteers of the scheme hold the scheme's mobile phone on a rota basis.



They are backed up by a team of volunteers who agree to help in one or more of the ways listed in the questionnaire overleaf.

The telephone number of the scheme is made known throughout the parish and any resident, of any age, can call the line for help of the kind mentioned in the questionnaire overleaf.

Please fill in the questionnaire overleaf and keep it by the door ready for collection in the next few days.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

*Not enough support
received to activate*

REPORT ON VILLAGE APPRAISAL

The Parish Council wish to thank the residents of Eriswell for the 80% response to the Appraisal launched in July. Well Done! The Council initially looked at the results in September and decided to discuss them in detail at the Annual Parish Meeting held this March when all who accepted the open invitation to attend had an opportunity to put their points of view. Not all matters aired can be dealt with immediately but the results will provide valuable information for the Parish Council as it seeks to serve the community over the coming years.

Action taken to date:-

TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

1. The National Express 'Bus Co. are being approached with a view to occasional pick-ups in Eriswell.
2. The necessity for improvements to the B1112/Sparks Farm corner junction has been taken up with the Highway Authority.
3. The proposed 40mph speed limit from the junction of the B1112/Field Road to just beyond Chamberlain's Farm buildings has been advertised.

ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

1. Elveden Farms have indicated their commitment to the planting and conservation of trees and hedgerows.
2. Since much of Eriswell, i.e. from the B1112/Field Road junction through to The Lodge, is in a designated Conservation Area the buildings and trees within are subject to strict control by the District Council.
3. Mr. M. Flack has undertaken a survey of butterflies in the area and results will be published in a future issue of this newsletter. If anybody has surveyed any other type of 'wildlife' and would like to publish the results please let me know (Thetford 860445).

RECREATION AND LEISURE

1. A map showing the Public Rights of Way is being prepared for display.
2. The Children's Playground with additional equipment and repaired existing equipment is being transferred to beside the tennis court at an estimated cost of £5000. 50% of the actual cost has been promised by Forest Heath District Council.

SERVICES AND AMENITIES

1. The Public Notice Board is being repaired.
2. The Neighbourhood Watch Scheme is underway - your co-operation is required.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Self-help Lists are available in the Church and The Chequers for names of persons who volunteered to become voluntary car drivers and/or to help keep public rights of way clear - SIGN UP PLEASE.
2. Parish Councillors have agreed to deliver this newsletter to help keep you all in touch with life in Eriswell.

If any reader would like a copy of the full Factual Summary of Results of the Appraisal please let me know.

MARY CRANE

(Clerk to the Council - Thetford 860445)

o o o O o o o

The Parish Council and Parochial Church Council are co-operating in providing a newsletter for distribution to every household in the village on a quarterly basis. WANTED - A LOGO - any ideas please to either Mr. P.A.B. Blakey or The Rev. D. Gardner.

ST. LAURENCE, ERISWELL

The Pattern of Worship is now as follows:-

- | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|---|--------|
| 1st Sunday in the Month | - | Evensong | - | 6.30pm |
| 2nd Sunday in the Month | - | Holy Communion | - | 9.30am |
| 3rd Sunday in the Month | - | Morning Prayer | - | 9.30am |
| 4th Sunday in the Month | - | Holy Communion | - | 9.30am |
| 5th Sunday in the Month
(where applicable) | - | Children's Praise | - | 9.30am |

o o o o o o o

VILLAGE OF THE YEAR COMPETITION

The Parish Council have decided to enter Eriswell for the 1993 Suffolk Village of the Year Competition. Marks are awarded equally for both the tidiness of the village and evidence of a good community spirit.

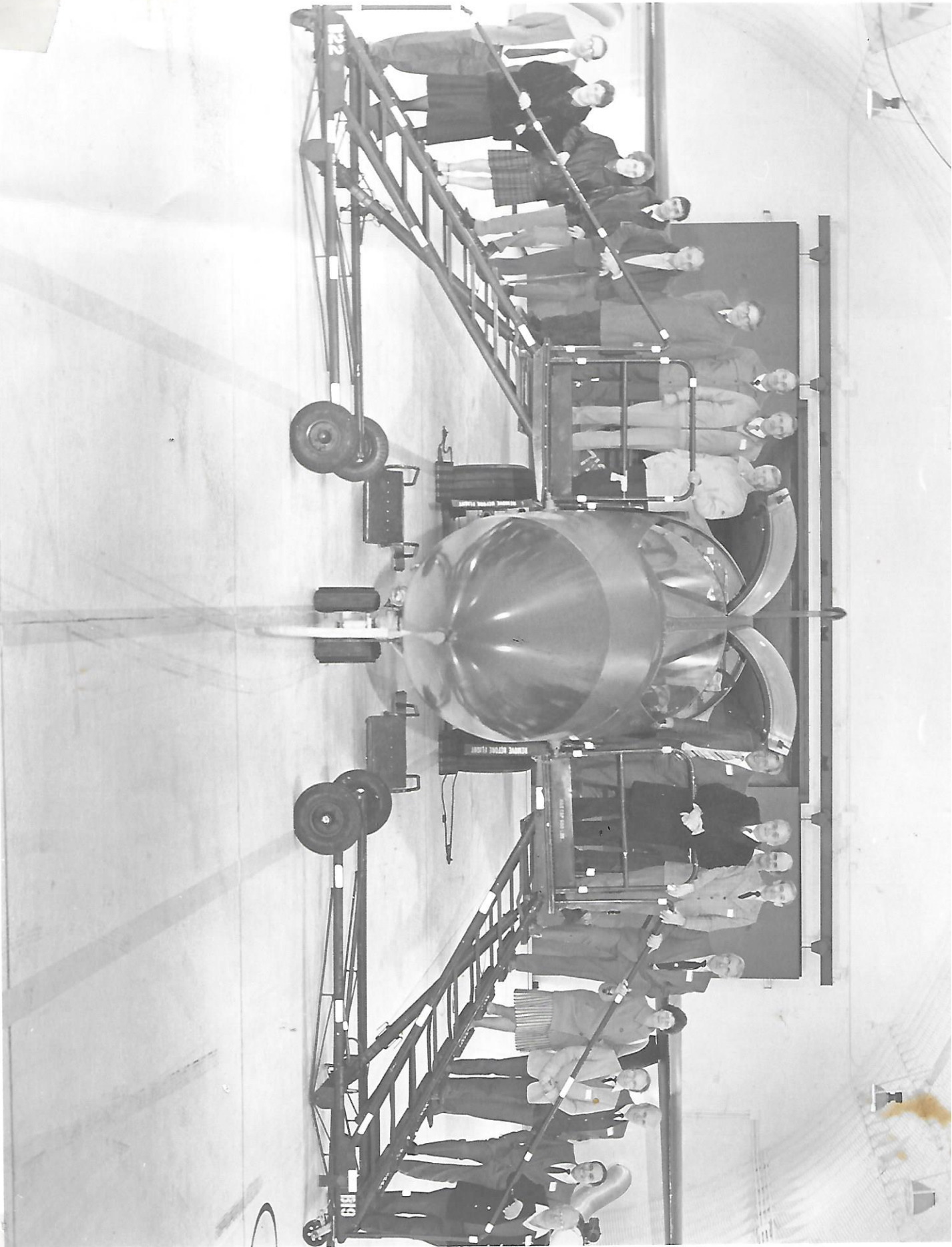
The judges look at the appearance and condition of all public areas, the infrastructure and also private houses and gardens. Absence of litter is important. Natural and Architectural qualities do not influence the judges' assessment. All villages have, therefore, an equal chance.

Please do your bit to help Eriswell. The First Round Judging will take place during the period 24 May - 7 June. If you would like to do a poster to advertise the Competition please do so and display it on your garden fence - the more the merrier. Children's contributions are also very welcome.

T G E T H E R W E C A N S U C C E E D !

o o o o o o o

NOVEMBER 1987
PARISH COUNCIL VISIT TO RAF LAKENHEAT



ERISWELL CENSUS MYSTERY RESOLVED.

Bury Free Press.(1973.)

Hundreds of Lakenheath villagers moved to neighbouring Eriswell during the past few years - and they didn't even know it had happened.

Their move has been highlighted in details of the 1971 census, which shows a drop in Lakenheath's population from 4,512 in 1961 to a mere 2,945 ten years later, but an alarming increase in the Eriswell figures from 262 to 3,275.

Mr. Fred Dannatt, clerk of Mildenhall rural council, told the Free Press this week: "We certainly know there has been no drop in the Lakenheath population during the past 12 years -- in fact, it has steadily increased.

It appears that the population of U.S.A.F.Lakenheath was wrongly registered in 1961. It was slotted in with the Lakenheath parish population, instead of that of Eriswell.

The 1971 census has remedied the situation and now the base is rightly where it belongs -- back in Eriswell.

Mr. Dannatt added, the 1971 figures were, of course, already grossly out of date.

In the two years since the census was taken, 700 more housing units have been built for base personnel, and at 3.5 people per dwelling, that's about 2,500 additional people.

DOMESDAY REPORT 1986

ERISWELL comprises original village almost completely owned by Lord Iveagh and 150 acres now occupied by R.A.F. Lakenheath United States Air Force.

Population according to Last Census - 3500 American
200 British

ERISWELL VILLAGE

Number of Houses 87 - 4 Council Houses owned by Forest Heath District Council
2 Privately owned (Old Rectory and The Thatch)
Remainder all owned by Lord Iveagh

Shops - Village General Stores and Post Office - Proprietor: R Rosner
Earlsfield Shopping Complex situated by American Housing but can be used by anyone -

Cards and Candy
General Stores 9 - 8
Hairdresser - Just Jon
Chinese Take-away
Video Rental Shop
Insurance Broker

Public House - The Chequers owned by Messrs Greene King. Landlord: K. Heap

Business - Busy Bees Nursery and Montessori School. Everyday 7.30a.m. to 5.30p.m. in Reading Room. Proprietor: Mrs J. Morton. Children 2 - 5. Mostly American children attend this nursery.

Services - Milk delivery 5 times a week - A.J. Wortley (Lakenheath)
Bread Delivery 3 times a week. Mr J Woods Stoke Ferry)
Greengrocer delivery once a week. Mr Goodson (Beck Row)
Coal Merchant once a fortnight - H & J Crane (Lakenheath)
Papers daily - Mrs Lambert. (Delivered to Eriswell from Humphries Newsagent, Lakenheath)
Post Van letter delivery daily. One collection from Post Office per day.
Butcher weekly delivery - R Turner (Mildenhall)
Mobile Library once a fortnight.
Meals on Wheels twice a week for housebound pensioners (Brought by volunteers from Mildenhall Council Office canteen)
Dustcart collection weekly.
District Nurse from Lakenheath and Mildenhall.
Home Help services.

Doctors - Three practices used by Village -
Drs. Daley and KIELTY (Lakenheath)
Dr. Maitland and Partners (Mildenhall)
Dr. Hutton (Mildenhall)

3555 acres farmed by Lord Iveagh.

Piggery - Little London Sows 180
 Pig gilts 34
 Maiden gilts 34
 Boars 12
 Pigs under 8 weeks 620
 Pigs over 8 weeks 1634

Total number of pigs - 2514

Beef cattle - 200

Crops grown - sugar beet, wheat, barley, rye, triticale, onions, potatoes,
 Carrots, parsnips, dwarf beans, coltsfoot and lucerne.

300 acres of woodland let to shooting syndicate.

Chamberlains Buildings let to I.C.I. Field Trial Centre to evaluate chemical
use on crops and new methods of farming.

Irrigation on about 1000 acres of the farm.

Special Scientific Interest Area - Foxhole Heath. Rare Plants and Birds.

Great Ouse River Board Flood Relief channel passes through the village and used as
a fish stock river.

ERISWELL UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BASE.

Admittance to American personnel only.

Houses - 2200 units

Shops - American Base Complex Commissaire. Foodland. Dry Cleaners. Hairdressers.
Flower Shop. China Shop. British Post Office. American Post Office.

Only used by American Personnel.

Services - Every service that is needed provided on the base by American Government.
Bridge Farm Dairies milk delivery.
Postman attached to Base for letter delivery.

Doctors - American Base has large hospital and all medical facilities. Some American
personnel do use local practices.

Place of worship - Base has its own Base Church and Chapel used by all denominations.
They also have their own Ministers.

Schools - Elementary
 High School

Numerous Public Rooms on Base

Sporting Facilities - Tennis courts. Bowling Alley. Gymnastics. Baseball. Golf Course.
American football pitch. Running track.

Local Bus Services - stop at Base Gate.

Base has numerous organisations and some join in local activities.

The Base is a self-sufficient complex.

At present 4954 personnel stationed at R.A.F. Lakenheath.

Number of civilians employed - British	750
American	375

<u>Schools</u>	Village School closed 1970.	<u>No. of Pupils</u>
5 - 9	Age Group - Great Heath School, Mildenhall.	5
9 -13	" - College Heath Middle School, Mildenhall	7
13 -18	" - Mildenhall Upper School	12
	Further Education College, Risbygate Street, Bury St. Edmunds	2

Public Rooms Reading Room seats about 75
Changing Rooms, showers and toilets

Sporting Facilities Sportsfield comprises football pitch and two grass tennis courts.
Swings and slides. Climbing frame.

Public Amenities Telephone Kiosk. Telephone Exchange. 'Bus shelter.
Electricity Sub-Station. Sewage Farm (For American Houses)
Public Footpaths and Bridleways.

Bus Services Eriswell to Bury St. Edmunds daily during school and college term.
Tuesday - Newmarket and King's Lynn.
Thursday - Ely.
Wednesday and Saturday - 'shopping' bus to Bury St. Edmunds.
London - daily service from American Base.

Local Organisations.

Clay Pigeon Shooting Club.
Church Choir. Tennis Club. Football Club. Darts Team. Cribbage Team.
Over 60's attend Club in Mildenhall.
Children attend Clubs in Mildenhall, i.e. Red Cross. Gymnastic.
Boys' Brigade. Girl Guides. Brownies. Army Cadets.
Saturday Morning Music School.

Farms All land owned by Lord Iveagh. One farm of 320 acres let to Mr. R. Leech.
Sheep 150.
Beef cattle 20.
Crops grown - carrots, kale, lucerne, mangolds and hay.

3555 acres farmed by Lord Iveagh.

Piggery - Little London. Sows 180
Pig Gilts 34
Maiden Gilts 34
Boars 12
Pigs under 8 weeks 620
Pigs over 8 weeks 1634

Total No. of Pigs - 2514

Beef Cattle 200

Crops grown - sugar beet, wheat, barley, rye, triticale, onions, potatoes,
carrots, parsnips, dwarf beans, coltsfoot and lucerne.

300 acres of woodland let to shooting syndicate.

Chamberlains Buildings let to I.C.I. Field Trial Centre to evaluate
chemical use on crops and new methods of farming.

Irrigation on about 1000 acres of the farm.

Place of worship - St Laurence Church of England. One service per Sunday, various times.
Church Member of Mildenhall Team Ministry.
Team Rector: The Rev E Hamlyn.
Local Vicar in charge: The Rev. G. Green (resident at Beck Row)
Churchwardens: R Hanslip and W Stebbeds
Organist: T. Nicholls
Average weekly attendance - 20.

<u>Schools:</u>	Village School closed 1970	<u>No. of pupils</u>
	5 - 9 Age Group - Great Heath School Mildenhall	5
	9 - 13 Age Group - College Heath Middle School Mildenhall	12
	13 - 18 Age Group - Mildenhall Upper School	2

Public Rooms - Reading Room seats about 75
Changing Rooms, showers and toilets.

Sporting Facilities - Sports field comprises football pitch and two grass tennis courts.
Swings and slides. Climbing frame.

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Saturday morning Music school.

Farms - All land owned by Lord Iveagh. One farm of 320 acres let to Mr R Leech.
Sheep - 150
Beef cattle - 20
Crops grown - carrots, kale, lucerne, mangolds and hay.

THE PEOPLE OF ERISWELL

1. POPULATION AS GIVEN BY THE CENSUS RETURNS, 1801-1971

1801	295	1861	473	1921	317
1811	295	1871	407	1931	293
1821	346	1881	441	1951	285
1831	403	1891	402	1961	262
1841	501	1901	352	1971	3275
1851	524	1911	328		

2. WHO LIVED IN THE VILLAGE IN*1844 (From the Directory of Suffolk, 1844)

The directory lists all the people of any importance but does not include the poor and farm labourers.

Bangs, Fuller, Tailor

Fishpool, Mary, Schoolmistress

Murray, Alex Esq., Landowner; Eriswell Cottage

Newdick, Shadrach, Corn miller

Rudland, John, Wheelwright

Rutterford, Thos., Joiner, builder and agent to the Royal Exchange Fire and Life Office.

Sanders, Rev Bradfield, Curate

Sutterby, Henry, Victualler at the Bell

Warren, John, Farm steward

Wicks, John, Bricklayer

Woolnough, Thos., Butcher and victualler at the Chequers

Blacksmiths: Ashley, John and Pearson, John.

Boot and Shoemakers: Neale, Robert, Melton, William and Woolnough, Charles.

Farmers: Eriswell Hall: Horrex, Jane, Morley, Henry, Morley, William and
Newdick, Philip

Rakeheath Farm: Pearmain, John

High Lodge: Pearmain, William

Chamberlain Hall: Roberson, Thos., Rudland, Thos., Turrington, Geo.,
Woods, Ann.

Shopkeepers: Halls, James and Sparke, William.

3. WHO LIVED IN THE VILLAGE IN 1865 (Post Office Directory of Cambridgeshire,
Norfolk and Suffolk, 1865)

Mrs Spark.

Ashley, J, Blacksmith

Fisk, Thos. Elliott, Farmer, Eriswell Lodge

Gathercole, Theobald, Victualler at the Chequers

Gayford, Francis, Farmer, Eriswell Hall.

Hanslip, J., Boot and shoemaker.

Horrex, Jane (Mrs.), farmer

Metcalf, J. Grocer and draper

Pearmain, John, Farmer at Rakeheath

Peck, James, Tailor

Roberson, Thos., Farmer at Chamberlain Hall

Rutterford, Isaac, Grocer and draper.

Sergeant, John, Farmer and Victualler at the Bell

Shinn Robert, Shoemaker

Smith, William, Miller and farmer

Turrington, George, Farmer

Warren, John, Farmer

Webb, Jonas, Farmer and sheepdealer at Lodge Farm

Wilks, John, Bricklayer

Woodruff, James, Farmer.

WORK TO DO

A. CENSUS RETURNS:

1. Draw a graph to show how the population changed between 1801 and 1861
2. Why is there no figure for 1941 ?
3. Why do you think the population reached a peak in 1851 and then fell continually until 1961 ?
4. What has caused the sudden leap in population between 1961 and 1971 ?

B. WHO LIVED IN THE VILLAGE IN 1844 and 1865:

1. Make a list of all the occupations being carried out and services provided in the village in each of the two years. In which year were there the most different occupations ? Which ones were missing from the year with less ?
2. Which people appear in both lists?
3. Which family-names appear in both lists ?
4. From your observations, what services are now available in the village ?
5. Where do people go now to obtain all the things they used to be able to get in the village?
6. What sort of people do you think live in Eriswell now ? Where do they work ? Why do they choose to live in Eriswell ?
7. Describe in your own words what the village of Eriswell is like today. What are its advantages/ disadvantages ? Would you like to live there ?

A HISTORY OF ERISWELL.

There has been settlement on the site of present-day Eriswell since palaeolithic times. Tools from this time have been found in the fields as have Neolithic arrowheads and stone axes, Bronze Age thimbles and Roman coins.

The village used to be called Eriswell cum Coclesworth and later, Eriswell cum Chamberlains (Eriswell meaning 'Boar's spring and Chamberlains after the Lord of the Manor) and now what used to be called Eriswell is shown on the maps as Little Eriswell, and Chamberlains has become the main village of Eriswell.

The village is situated about three miles north of Mildenhall, on a gentle slope, on a narrow strip of fairly good soil between what was water-logged peat fen and sandy breckland. It was an obvious place for invaders to settle since neither the malaria-infested fens or the infertile heath would have suited them. The land drained into Pavior's Lode a small stream, later known as Eriswell Lode and now replaced by a large cut-off channel, built roughly twenty years ago. Until the cut-off channel was built, most of the land west of the street was extremely boggy. On wet days tractors would sink right down into the mud whilst trying to work in the fields and the graveyard had to be fitted with a pump because newly dug graves filled straight away with water.

At the time of the Domesday Survey Hereswella and the Manor of Hereswella was held by an Earl Godwin. The Domesday book reported the settlement as having, in 1042:

6 carucates of land (a carucate being the amount of land that an 8-ox team could cultivate in a year- about 120 acres)

11 villeins (poor peasants attached to the manor farm)

4 bordars (cottagers)

11 serfs (labourers who were bound to the land they tilled and could be sold with it)

5 plough-teams in demesne i.e. owned by the Lord of the Manor

5 plough-teams belonging to the men of the village.

Also in 1042, there was already a church which owned 60 acres, 14 acres of meadow, 2½ mills, 2 fisheries and 2 horses at the hall.

Livestock consisted of 20 beasts, 40 hogs and 900 sheep although by 1068 when the last survey was made the numbers had gone down to 13,20 and 800 respectively.

In the time of Henry III (1216-1272) Manor was passed on to Sir Ralph de Rochester and then went to the de Tudenhams. In 1327 a subsidy return was made for Suffolk, in which people in all the villages whose movable

property was worth 5 shillings or more had to pay some tax. Robertus de Tudenham headed the list of only 18 people for the 'Villate de Ereswell'.

All the other inhabitants were too poor. de Tudenham had to pay 26s 8d, far more than anyone else. 200 years later, in 1568 the situation was even worse. Only 8 people qualified to pay any money.

In the Middle Ages, Eriswell was quite a sizeable inland port, large enough to be noticed by the Customs Authorities. In 1318 and 1321 injunctions (orders) were made to collect certain money from merchants, fishermen and mariners (sailors) of the Count of Holland and Zeland in Kirkley, Dunwich, Orford, Gosford, Ipswich and Eriswell for payment of a debt.

Another source of income besides the farmland and the port was the Eriswell Warren on which Warreners lived in a low fortified tower, called a Warren Lodge, to protect themselves from armed poachers. Their job was to catch the numerous rabbits which were available in the sandy land. During the Napoleonic Wars, Eriswell Warren supplied up to 25,000 rabbits a year to feed hungry London.

After the de Tudenhams, the Manor passed to the Bedingfields and then in 1649 to the New England Company. This was a Company founded by Puritans for the purpose of 'Propagating the Gospel in New England and Parts Adjacent in America.' In other words, they wished to raise money in Britain to send out to the newly settled America where they attempted to convert native Indians rather than settlers, to the Christian Way of life. One man, Reverend John Eliot worked around Boston and translated the whole Bible into Mchican dialect.

The New England Company owned most of the land in the parish, about 6500 acres out of 7000, and from this land made vast amounts of money to send out to America, by charging rents from tenant farmers. It also built many of the cottages and other buildings in the village as can be seen from the plaques on many of them saying N.E.C. As well as sending money out to America, they also brought an Indian boy to Eriswell to have a 'good Christian upbringing'. He was brought over at 14, educated at the village school and apprenticed to the local carpenter. Unfortunately he died at the age of 16 and is buried in the churchyard.

In 1869, the N.E.C. sold the manor to the Maharajah Duleep Singh and in 1894 it was again sold this time to the Earl of Iveagh the head of the Guinness family which still owns the bulk of Eriswell.

ERISWELL PARISH COUNCIL

21/1/04
8.

Thetford 860445

3 Roughlands,
Lakenheath.
BRANDON, Suffolk
IP27 9HA
26 January, 1904

Dear Mr. Selvage,

I am enclosing a History of Eriswell and will bring it up to date with the following comments:-

Eriswell has a 'local' population of approximately 200. R.A.F. Lakenheath lies within the Parish and consequently there is a floating American population of approximately 3,5000 but these people do not get involved in local activities.

As stated in the History the Earl of Iveagh owns the bulk of Eriswell and most of the population are employed by his Co. Alvedon Farms. The village has a Church, ~~xxxx~~ Public House and a Post Office. It is quiet and peaceful, unspoilt and very rural.

I have spoken to the Churchwarden, Mr. W. Hanslip of Church Cottage, Eriswell and he informs me that the marriage register goes back to 1839. All marriage records before that date are held by the Record Office, Chire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. If you are visiting Eriswell in the summer, Mr. Hanslip would be very pleased to meet you, take you round the Church and show you the marriage register, if appropriate. Incidentally, Mr. Hanslip's telephone no. is Eriswell 2439.

I hope I have been able to give you some of the information you require.

Yours sincerely,


Clerk to the Parish Council.

J. Selvage, Esq.,
31 Boringdon Hill,
Plympton,
DEVON PL7 4DG

VILLAGES: SITES, SHAPES AND NAMES

Usually the siting of a village is connected to one or more of the following features:

1. **FERTILE SOIL FOR FARMING:** In hilly or mountainous country villages will tend to be in the valleys where there is likely to be deeper soil and more shelter. In flatter areas, villages will often be sited at the edge of poorer heathland and will not be in valleys liable to flood.
2. **WATER-SUPPLY:** Rivers and streams in the past provided a water-supply for villages built along their banks. Most villages have a river or stream nearby.
3. **WATER TRANSPORT AND POWER:** In early times, before the building of roads, man often used streams and rivers for travel. Invaders from the continent of Europe often made settlements along the rivers up which they had come. Later on, water was important to power water-mills and factories.
4. **RIVER CROSSINGS:** In days gone by, tracks and roads had to cross rivers where the water was shallow and as these river FORDS were important places, a settlement would often be started there.

In some cases, simple bridges of wood or stone slabs were built across streams and these also often became the sites for villages.

5. **MAIN ROADS AND CROSS-ROADS:** Some villages began at places along ancient trackways and roads, particularly where these crossed.
6. **FISHING AND HARBOUR VILLAGES:** Some settlements started along the coast at places where fishermen could easily launch their boats, or where there were sheltered bays.
7. **MILL OR FACTORY VILLAGES:** The building of a large mill or factory has led in some places to the development of a village nearby to house the workers.
8. **QUARRIES AND MINES:** As these were opened up, villages were often built nearby.
9. **VILLAGES AROUND CASTLES, MANSIONS AND ABBEYS:** Outside the walls of castles and abbeys, a village would often grow up. People who lived in the village usually worked at the castle or abbey. A rich landowner living in a large mansion might build a special estate for his workers.

VILLAGE SHAPES

There are six types of ground plan which a village may have:

1. **The street or roadside village :** Very common; houses strung out along the main road, or on the crossroads, with houses facing straight onto the street.
2. **The 'squared' village :** Buildings arranged around a central space such as village green or paved square. The green is usually free of building except sometimes the church and village school.
3. **The 'round' village ;** The older houses are built on a road which goes round either a church or a pond. Such villages are common in the West Country and on the Welsh Border. Roads or tracks lead off from the ring-road towards the fields and other villages.

4. The 'shapeless' village : No clear ground plan; usually villages of a later date.

5. The seaside village : The houses are usually built close together, often with their fronts turned away from the sea to give some protection from the cold winds and storms. The streets are often winding and narrow. e.g. villages in Cornwall- Polperro and Mevagissey.

6. The planned village : There are a few examples in Britain, mostly dating from the 18th and early 19th centuries. The money was provided mostly by rich landowners, or factory or mine-owners to house their workers. The plan of the village is usually around a square or green.

VILLAGE NAMES

The names of villages often give us a clue to the history of the settlement and/or the type of land it is situated on.

e.g. 'ford' in the name indicates that the village was at a fording point across a river. e.g. Desford, Lincolnshire

'bridge' indicates the village was at a bridging point across a river e.g. Attlebridge, Norfolk.

'well' indicates that there may be a stream nearby. e.g. Eriswell

ANGLO-SAXON NAMES: Names ending in 'ing' or 'ings'

Names ending in 'ton' (originally 'tun' meaning farmstead or village)

Names involving the word 'burgh' (fortified place)

" " " " 'ham' (homestead)

" " " " 'wick' (farm)

SCANDINAVIAN NAMES: Names ending in 'by' (meaning farmstead or village)

Names ending in 'ey'

Names ending in 'thorpe'

IN THE VILLAGE

Using your map:

1. Give the name, use and any other information about all the buildings marked with a letter on your map.
2. On your map mark all those buildings which have the letters N.E.C. on them.
3. What does the stone above the door of the Methodist chapel say?
4. Note the use of all pieces of land marked with an *
5. Note the materials used for the walls, rooves, window frames and gutters/drainpipes in the following buildings. Note any other points of interest, such as window frame pattern, inscriptions and points of design.

Rectory

Chequers P.H.

Post Office

Bus Shelter

Village Hall

Almshouses

Chamberlains

Chapel

No. 33

The Lodge

6. What services and amenities are available to the villagers?
7. What do the letters T.C.B. on the map stand for?

IN THE CHURCH

1. Draw a rough ground plan of the church, trying to get the proportions right. While working in the church, note on your plan the positions of:
 - 1) The Nave
 - 2) The Chancel
 - 3) South Aisle
 - 4) Altar
 - 5) Rood Screen
 - 6) Font
 - 7) Chapel of St. John the Baptist
 - 8) Pulpit
 - 9) Using letters, note where the different types of roof are situated. The letters should correspond to your drawings in 2.
2. Sketch the 4 different types of roof beam arrangement to be seen in the church.
3. Where did the stones and coffin by the south wall come from?
Where is the lid?
Give other information about the coffin.
4. Sketch the shapes of the arches, doors and windows so that you may discover their type from reference sheets later.
5. There is a small stained glass window in the south wall. What does it seem to depict?
6. What do the carvings on the pew ends show?
7. Can you find two pieces of evidence in the church which tell us something about the area the church serves. One is connected with the Chapel of St. John, the other is to do with a gift.
8. Draw two of the crests on the rood screen.
9. Who does the memorial in the choir commemorate?
10. What were early hassocks made from?

THE PEOPLE OF ERISWELL

1. POPULATION AS GIVEN BY THE CENSUS RETURNS, 1801-1971

1801	295	1861	473	1921	317
1811	295	1871	407	1931	293
1821	346	1881	441	1951	285
1831	403	1891	402	1961	262
1841	501	1901	352	1971	3275
1851	524	1911	328		

2. WHO LIVED IN THE VILLAGE IN*1844 (From the Directory of Suffolk,1844)

The directory lists all the people of any importance but does not include the poor and farm labourers.

Bangs, Fuller, Tailor

Fishpool, Mary, Schoolmistress

Murray, Alex Esq., Landowner; Eriswell Cottage

Newdick, Shadrach, Corn miller

Rudland, John, Wheelwright

Rutterford, Thos., Joiner, builder and agent to the Royal Exchange Fire and Life Office.

Sanders, Rev Bradfield, Curate

Sutterby, Henry, Victualler at the Bell

Warren, John, Farm steward

Wicks, John, Bricklayer

Woolnough, Thos., Butcher and victualler at the Chequers

Blacksmiths: Ashley, John and Pearson, John.

Boot and Shoemakers: Neale, Robert, Melton, William and Woolnough, Charles.

Farmers: Eriswell Hall: Horrex, Jane, Morley, Henry, Morley, William and Newdick, Philip

Rakeheath Farm: Pearmain, John

High Lodge: Pearmain, William

Chamberlain Hall: Roberson, Thos., Rudland, Thos., Rurrington, Geo., Woods, Ann.

Shopkeepers: Halls, James and Sparke, William.

3. WHO LIVED IN THE VILLAGE IN 1865 (Post Office Directory of Cambridgeshire Norfolk and Suffolk, 1865)

- Mrs Spark.
- Ashley, J, Blacksmith
- Fisk, Thos. Elliott, Farmer, Eriswell Lodge
- Gathercole, Theobald, Victualler at the Chequers
- Gayford, Francis, Farmer, Eriswell Hall.
- Hanslip, J., Boot and shoemaker.
- Horrex, Jane (Mrs.), farmer
- Metcalf, J. Grocer and draper
- Pearmain, John, Farmer at Rakeheath
- Peck, James, Tailor
- Roberson, Thos., Farmer at Chamberlain Hall
- Rutterford, Isaac, Grocer and draper.
- Sergeant, John, Farmer and Victualler at the Bell
- Shinn Robert, Shoemaker
- Smith, William, Miller and farmer
- Turrington, George, Farmer
- Warren, John, Farmer
- Webb, Jonas, Farmer and sheepdealer at Lodge Farm
- Wilks, John, Bricklayer
- Woodruff, James, Farmer.

WORK TO DO

A. CENSUS RETURNS:

1. Draw a graph to show how the population changed between 1801 and 1961
2. Why is there no figure for 1941 ?
3. Why do you think the population reached a peak in 1851 and then fell continually until 1961 ?
4. What has caused the sudden leap in population between 1961 and 1971 ?

B. WHO LIVED IN THE VILLAGE IN 1844 and 1865:

1. Make a list of all the occupations being carried out and services provided in the village in each of the two years. In which year were there the most different occupations ? Which ones were missing from the year with less ?
2. Which people appear in both lists?
3. Which family-names appear in both lists ?
4. From your observations, what services are now available in the village ?
5. Where do people go now to obtain all the things they used to be able to get in the village?
6. What sort of people do you think live in Eriswell now ? Where do they work ? Why do they choose to live in Eriswell ?
7. Describe in your own words what the village of Eriswell is like today. What are its advantages/ disadvantages ? Would you like to live there ?

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Farmers: Eriswell Hall: Horrex, Jane, Morley, Henry, Morley, William and

Newdick, Philip

Rakeheath Farm: Pearmain, John

High Lodge: Pearmain, William

Chamberlain Hall: Roberson, Thos., Rudland, Thos., Rurrington, Geo.,

Woods, Ann.

Shopkeepers: Halls, James and Sparke, William.

A HISTORY OF ERISWELL.

There has been settlement on the site of present-day Eriswell since palaeolithic times. Tools from this time have been found in the fields as have Neolithic arrowheads and stone axes, Bronze Age thimbles and Roman coins.

The village used to be called Eriswell cum Coclesworth and later, Eriswell cum Chamberlains (Eriswell meaning 'Boar's spring and Chamberlains after the Lord of the Manor) and now what used to be called Eriswell is shown on the maps as Little Eriswell, and Chamberlains has become the main village of Eriswell.

The village is situated about three miles north of Mildenhall, on a gentle slope, on a narrow strip of fairly good soil between what was water-logged peat fen and sandy breckland. It was an obvious place for invaders to settle since neither the malaria-infested fens or the infertile heath would have suited them. The land drained into Pavior's Lode a small stream, later known as Eriswell Lode and now replaced by a large cut-off channel, built roughly twenty years ago. Until the cut-off channel was built, most of the land west of the street was extremely boggy. On wet days tractors would sink right down into the mud whilst trying to work in the fields and the graveyard had to be fitted with a pump because newly dug graves filled straight away with water.

At the time of the Domesday Survey Hereswella and the Manor of Hereswella was held by an Earl Godwin. The Domesday book reported the settlement as having, in 1042:

6 carucates of land	(a carucate being the amount of land that an 8-ox team could cultivate in a year- about 120 acres)
11 villeins	(poor peasants attached to the manor farm)
4 bordars	(cottagers)
11 serfs	(labourers who were bound to the land they tilled and could be sold with it)

5 plough-teams in demesne i.e. owned by the Lord of the Manor

5 plough-teams belonging to the men of the village.

Also in 1042, there was already a church which owned 60 acres, 14 acres of meadow, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mills, 2 fisheries and 2 horses at the hall.

Livestock consisted of 20 beasts, 40 hogs and 900 sheep although by 1068 when the last survey was made the numbers had gone down to 13, 20 and 800 respectively.

In the time of Henry III (1216-1272) Manor was passed on to Sir Ralph de Rochester and then went to the de Tudenhams. In 1327 a subsidy return was made for Suffolk, in which people in all the villages whose movable

property was worth 5 shillings or more had to pay some tax. Robertus de Tudenham headed the list of only 18 people for the 'Villate de Ereswell'.

All the other inhabitants were too poor. de Tudenham had to pay 26s 8d, far more than anyone else. 200 years later, in 1568 the situation was even worse. Only 8 people qualified to pay any money.

In the Middle Ages, Eriswell was quite a sizeable inland port, large enough to be noticed by the Customs Authorities. In 1318 and 1321 injunctions (orders) were made to collect certain money from merchants, fishermen and mariners (sailors) of the Count of Holland and Zeland in Kirkley, Dunwich, Orford, Gosford, Ipswich and Eriswell for payment of a debt.

Another source of income besides the farmland and the port was the Eriswell Warren on which Warreners lived in a low fortified tower, called a Warren Lodge, to protect themselves from armed poachers. Their job was to catch the numerous rabbits which were available in the sandy land. During the Napoleonic Wars, Eriswell Warren supplied up to 25,000 rabbits a year to feed hungry London.

After the de Tudenhams, the Manor passed to the Bedingfields and then in 1649 to the New England Company. This was a Company founded by Puritans for the purpose of 'Propagating the Gospel in New England and Parts Adjacent in America.' In other words, they wished to raise money in Britain to send out to the newly settled America where they attempted to convert native Indians rather than settlers, to the Christian Way of life. One man, Reverend John Eliot worked around Boston and translated the whole Bible into Mchican dialect.

The New England Company owned most of the land in the parish, about 6500 acres out of 7000, and from this land made vast amounts of money to send out to America, by charging rents from tenant farmers. It also built many of the cottages and other buildings in the village as can be seen from the plaques on many of them saying N.E.C. As well as sending money out to America, they also brought an Indian boy to Eriswell to have a 'good Christian upbringing'. He was brought over at 14, educated at the village school and apprenticed to the local carpenter. Unfortunately he died at the age of 16 and is buried in the churchyard.

In 1869, the N.E.C. sold the manor to the Maharajah Duleep Singh and in 1894 it was again sold this time to the Earl of Iveagh the head of the Guinness family which still owns the bulk of Eriswell.

WORK TO DO

A. VILLAGES: SITES, SHAPES AND NAMES.

1. Using the information from maps of Eriswell and from the history of the village, write down which of the nine site factors have had any effect on the site chosen for Eriswell.

Which of these factors are still important to a village today ?

2. Six different ground-plans found in villages are described. Draw a diagram to show each one, showing the main roads, green if any, and buildings.
3. Which kind of plan has a) Eriswell got ?
b) Barton Mills got ?
c) Lakenheath got ?
have d) most of the villages in the local area got ?

4. On the Ordnance Survey Map (1: 50,000) try to find three place names ending in 'ford', three names ending in 'bridge' and three ending in 'well'. Write down their names. Are they still all near to rivers or streams ?

Also on the O.S. map find and write down the names of ten villages which from their names appear to be of Anglo-Saxon origin and five (if possible) villages which appear to be of Viking origin.

5. What does the name 'Lakenheath' tell us about where the village is ?

B. A HISTORY OF ERISWELL.

1. How do you think Eriswell got its name meaning Boar's spring ?
2. Why would someone wishing to start up a settlement not have chosen the fens or heath which are on either side of Eriswell ?
3. Make a list of all the property in existence in Eriswell at the time of the Domesday survey. Roughly how many acres of land did the Manor have control over?
4. What was the 'qualification' needed to have to contribute some money to the Subsidy Return in 1327 ? How many people qualified that year ?
5. What were the three main sources of work and income in Eriswell in the Middle Ages ?
6. What was a) a warrener ?
b) a warren lodge ?
7. What was the New England Company, what did it aim to do and how did it raise the money to do this ?
8. Why do you think the Indian boy, called James Paul, died so soon after coming to Britain?

Special Scientific Interest Area - Foxhole Heath. Rare Plants and Birds.

Great Ouse River Board Flood Relief channel passes through village and used as a fish stock river.

ERISWELL UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BASE
Admittance to American personnel only.

Houses 2200 units.

Shops American Base Complex Commissaire. Foodland. Dry Cleaners. Hairdressers. Flower Shop. China Shops. British Post Office. American Post Office.

Only used by American personnel.

Services Every service that is needed provided on the base by American Government.
Bride Farm Dairies milk delivery.
Postman attached to Base for letter delivery.

Doctors American Base has large Hospital and all medical facilities. Some American personnel do use local practices.

Place of Worship Base has its own Base Church and Chapel used by all denominations. They also have their own Ministers.

Schools Elementary
High School.

Children attend these schools from a wide area of Suffolk.

Numerous Public Rooms on Base

Sporting Facilities Tennis Courts. Bowling Alley. Gymnasium. Base Ball. Golf Course. American Football pitch. Running Track.

Local Bus Services stop at Base Gate.

Base has numerous organisations and some join in local activities.

The Base is a self-sufficient complex.

At present 4954 personnel stationed at R.A.F. Lakenheath.

Number of civilians employed - British	750
American	375

Report prepared

sent P. Brunnings