

Report 2807



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Historic Building Record of
St Andrew's Hall Barn, Ringsfield Road,
Ilketshall St Andrew, Suffolk
(English Heritage Level 3)**

Prepared for
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Location:	St Andrew's Hall Barn, Ringsfield Road, Ilketshall St Andrew, Suffolk
District:	Waveney
Grid Ref.:	TM 38841 86834
Planning ref.:	DC/11/0583/FUL, DC/11/0584/LBC
OASIS Reference	146711
Grid Ref.:	TM 3884 8683
Client:	Elmbid Limited

Summary

The subject of this historic building assessment is a farmstead known as St Andrew's Hall Barn, Ringsfield Road, Ilketshall St Andrew in Suffolk.

The village of Ilketshall St Andrew is a dispersed settlement in rural north-east Suffolk, within an area where it appears that limited archaeological work has been undertaken to date.

The main barn is Grade II listed, and of 17th-century date. It is in good condition, with original features such as the limestone flag threshing floor and roof still present. The associated buildings are shelter sheds, likely to be an 18th-century addition.

Records of archaeological sites in the area are sparse, and mainly comprise of listed buildings (including the barn). The closest site to St Andrews's Hall barn is a find spot of Roman pottery sherds. The barn lies 2.4km to the east of a Roman road (Stone Street) - the modern A144.

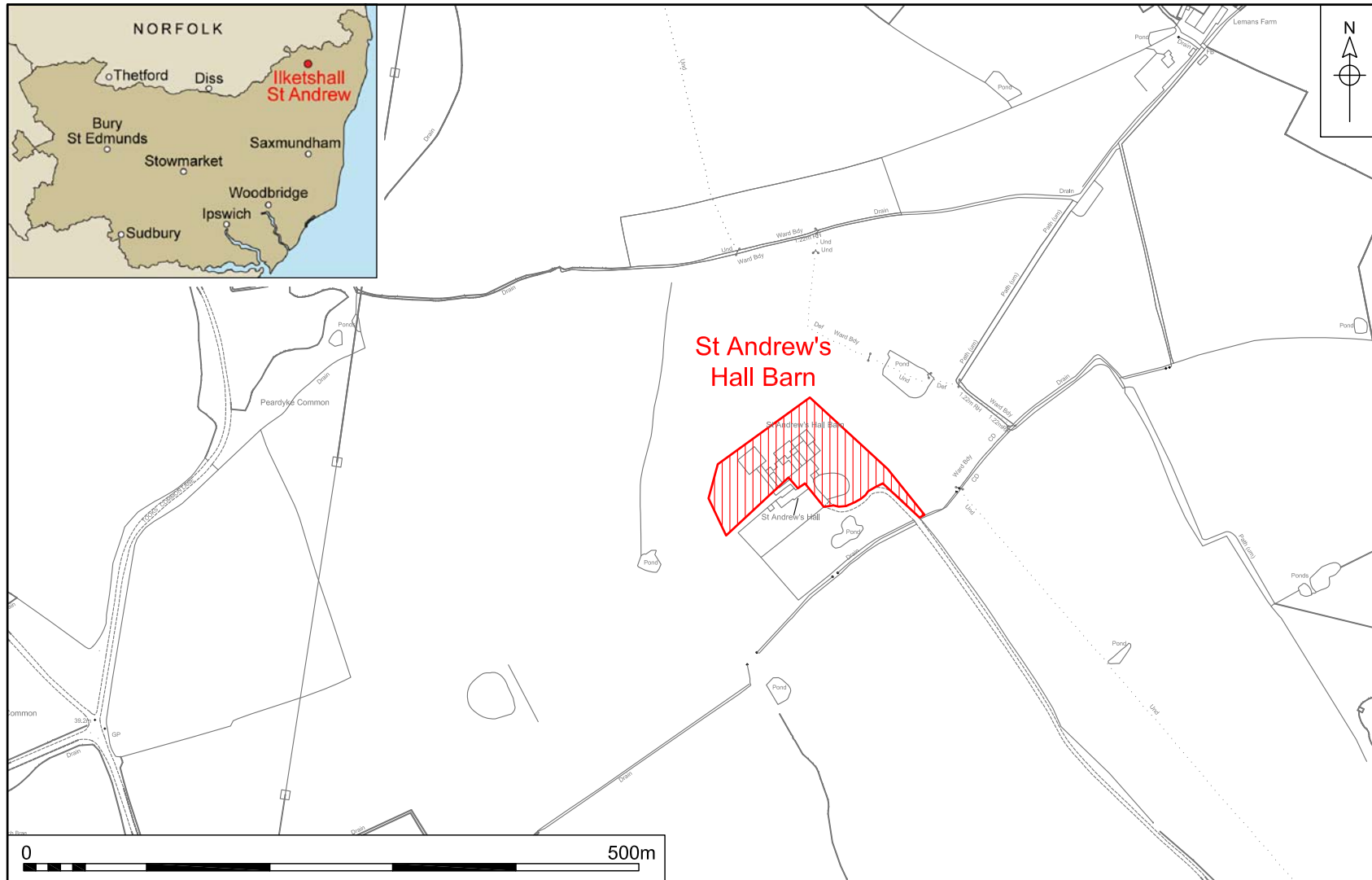
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This record considers the complex of farmstead buildings that includes the Grade II listed St Andrew's Hall Barn and associated structures; it does not include the farmhouse.

The site occupies a position to the north-west of St Andrew's Hall, a late 16th-century Grade II listed structure, situated in agricultural land close to the village of Ilketshall St Andrew to the west. The village of Ilketshall St Andrew is in north Suffolk, close to the Norfolk-Suffolk border, around 4.0km south of the River Waveney.

The proposed development area covers c.0.8 hectares (Fig. 1) and comprises St Andrew's Hall Barn and other farm buildings close to St Andrew's Hall.

An assessment was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2807/NP) and followed the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results of the assessment were designed to inform planning decisions made by the Local Planning Authority. Following comments received by the Conservation Officer the report has been redrafted to follow English Heritage Level 3 guidelines.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000



Plate 1. South porch of main barn, also showing west and middle wings, looking north (Fig. 5 P23)

1.1 Project Background and Commission

Elmbid Limited is seeking to convert an unused and partly derelict barn (Plate 1) at St Andrew's Hall Barn, Ringsfield Road, Ilketshall St Andrew, Suffolk (National Grid Reference TM 3884 8683). The site is located very close to St Andrew's Hall itself.

This report was commissioned and funded by Elmbid Limited.

2.0 THE REGULATORY AND ADVISORY FRAMEWORK FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE

The treatment of archaeological remains and the Historic Environment is regulated by *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010).

PPS 5 provides advice on the proper treatment of archaeological remains and discoveries, through the development plan and development control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and planning conditions. It also explains the importance of archaeology and outlines the process to be undertaken to adequately assess and protect any remains.

PPS5 (policy HE6.1) outlines the requirements for planning applications, and states that:

'Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance...As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary...local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation'

PPS5 goes on to state (policy HE6.2):

'This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required)...It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted'

Finally, PPS5 states that (policy HE6.3):

'Local planning authorities should not validate applications where the extent of the impact of the proposal on the significance of an heritage assets affected cannot be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents'.

2.1 Local Government Policy

The Waveney District Local Plan (1996) provides information on the conversion of listed buildings:

'2.92 The best use for historic and Listed Buildings is the use for which they were built. However, modern requirements may mean that the buildings are no longer viable for their original use and consequently become empty or neglected. New uses may be the key to the preservation of these buildings provided that they are compatible with the building and do not require excessive changes which would destroy the character of the building or its setting.'

The specific policy relating to conversion of listed buildings is ENV 24, which states:

'The conversion or change of use of a listed building will be permitted where:

1. The existing use is not viable or compatible with the building and its setting
2. The change of use secures the retention of a listed building which would otherwise be lost or damaged
3. The degree of adaption and the effect of changes on the architectural and historic interest is compatible with the exterior, interiors and setting of the building.'

Archaeological sites are also considered within the Local Plan, and are provided for in policy ENV 32:

'On sites of local archaeological importance and in areas of regional importance, the local planning authority will not approve planning applications unless the archaeological aspects of the development proposals have been evaluated and the applicant has demonstrated that particular sites and monuments will be satisfactorily preserved either on site or by record.'

Several further relevant documents for this site have been produced by English Heritage, including, *'The Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings: A guide to good practice'* (2006), *'Living Buildings in a living landscape: finding a future for traditional farm buildings'* (2006) and *'Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice'* (2006). These documents will be referred to within the text where appropriate.

3.0 AIMS OF THE ASSESSMENT AND ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

This assessment provides information to support proposals for the redevelopment of the site and an overview of the historical development of the site in its local context and its broader position within the wider area.

A site visit was made and a range of source material was examined including unpublished reports on any previous archaeological work, maps, published material and information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)

and the Lowestoft Records Office (LRO). This material was examined to provide an overview of the historical development of the area, to identify known archaeological sites and features or areas of archaeological potential and to assess, as far as possible, the likely impacts of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.

A general photographic survey was undertaken of the site, and the photographs are presented in this report. Six of the photographs are reproduced within the text of this report and the locations from which all of the photographs were taken are shown on Figure 5.

4.0 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The structures considered by this report are within the parish of Ilketshall St Andrew, one of the so-called 'seven parishes' made up of Ilketshall St John, St Laurence and St Margaret as well as All Saints Mettingham and St Mary and Holy Trinity (both of Bungay). The settlement of St Andrew is somewhat dispersed, and appears to be a series of greens or commons around which sparse settlement has occurred. The (slight) focus of the village can be seen to be to the west of the site, near the church of St Andrew around 1km away.

The barn itself is located close to St Andrew's Hall, in a rural setting, with the nearest buildings being other isolated farms. Access to both properties is via a long track leading north from Ringsfield Road.

The bedrock geology of the development area is Crag Group sand, with a superficial geology of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton Till¹.

The site is located on fairly level land at roughly 35m OD.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

(Figure 2)

A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) on 20th July 2011 revealed the mapped extents of twelve records within a 1km search radius of the site. These records are summarised in Table 1 below.

Record type	No. within study area
Listed Building	7
Findspot	4
Site of archaeologically or historically significant structure or place	1
TOTAL	12

Table 1. SHER records within 1km of the site

¹ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>

As can be seen, the majority of sites recorded for this area in the SHER relate to listed buildings including the site itself. The listed buildings are summarised in Table 2 below.

Listed Building Number	Description
282221	Wesleyan Chapel dated 1840
282224	Hawthorn Farmhouse, a mid 16th-century timber-framed farmhouse
282228	Barn to the north-west of St Andrew's Hall, 17th-century
282229	St Andrew's Hall, late 16th-century timber-framed farmhouse
282230/ISA 005	St Andrew's Church, 12th-century origins, later alterations
282231	Moat Farmhouse, late 16th-century timber-framed farmhouse with 17th-century extension
282232	Row of 4 cottages, once one house, late 16th-century, now named 1-4 Tooks Common Lane

Table 2. Listed Buildings within 1km of the site

There are few archaeological records for the area (Table 3), although close to the site a scatter of Roman pottery sherds have been recorded (ISA 003), and another scatter around 575m to the north (RGD 001).

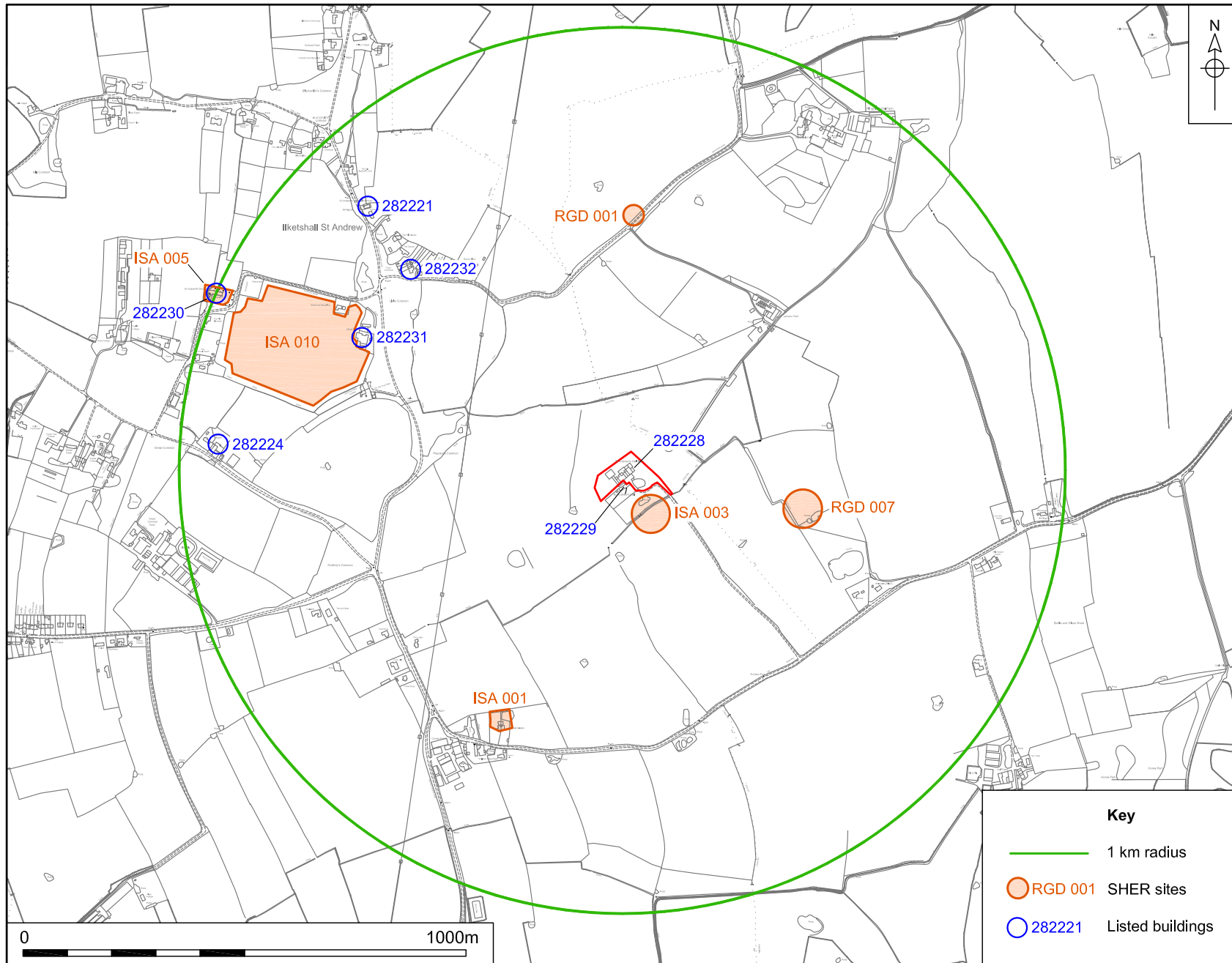
SHER No.	Description
ISA 001	Small square moat
ISA 003	Roman pottery sherd scatter
ISA 010	AHS metal detecting revealed multi-period finds
RGD 001	Roman pottery sherd scatter
RGD 007	Flint chisel made from a polished axehead - Neolithic

Table 3. SHER records within 1km of the site

Small, square moat (ISA 001) recorded close to Corner Farm may be medieval in origin, although the HER record appears rather confused. The period listed for the entry is medieval, however the description for the listing states that the island created by the water-filled moat has a pair of 19th-century cottages (Moat Cottages) on it, and that the moat was probably constructed for drainage at around the same time as the cottages.

The remaining sites are find spots, including a Neolithic polished axehead modified to become a chisel (RGD 007) and a large multi-period site (ISA 010).

Multi-period site ISA 001 was metal detected in late 2007 or early 2008 and finds of various periods were recorded. The earliest artefacts were two socket fragments from axeheads of Bronze Age date and are thought to possibly be part of a hoard from the vicinity. Also found was an Iron Age toggle, a Roman cosmetic set and medieval and post-medieval finds.



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Figure 2. SHER records within 1km of the site. Scale 1:12,500

6.0 HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

Ilketshall appears in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as Elcheteshala or Ilchet(el)eshala, although it now comprises four villages; St Andrew, St John, St Margaret and St Lawrence. The name is thought to be related to Ulfketel, the Earl of East Anglia, who may have had his chief residence in the area. There were supposed to be three manors here during the Saxon period, with all of these being owned by Earl Hugh at the time of the Survey. The stewardship of these manors was held by Warin, Burghard and Alwy under the patronage of Wulfsi. Three of the four churches within Ilketshall, including that of St Andrew, have probable Norman origins.

The village appears to have developed as a series of isolated farmsteads around common land, with no village nucleus, although there is a slight concentration of settlement close to the church. St Andrew was the lordship of James de Ilketshall in around 1280, and in the 14th century the de Norwich family owned it. In around 1562 it was held by Sir Henry Denny, who quite quickly sold it to Sir Nicholas Bacon whose heirs, in 1657, re-sold it to William Gymmingham of St John's Ilketshall, who by his will dated October 8th 1658 left his wife Rebecca a life interest therein and directed it to be sold when she deceased. She held it until 1677 when she 'alienated' it with the property called St John's Hall to John Hunt Esq. and it became united with the Mettingham Castle estate. In 1751 the manor belonged to the Reverend Jeremy Day. The population in 1841 amounted to 548 persons. St Andrew's Hall is only mentioned in one directory of the 19th- and early 20th-centuries, that of 1891-2 from William White's *'History, Gazetteer & Directory of Suffolk'*, where 'Jno. Thurlow, farmer' is listed as the owner.

7.0 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

One of the earliest maps for the area is Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk, dating to 1783 (Fig. 3). This map is not at a large enough scale to often identify particular buildings, although St Andrew's Hall is named.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 shows the current layout of the buildings at the site to be already established by this time (Fig. 4). There appears to be no change in the layout of the buildings through to the present day.



Figure 3. Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk, 1783



Figure 4. Ordnance Survey Map of 1884, 1st edition

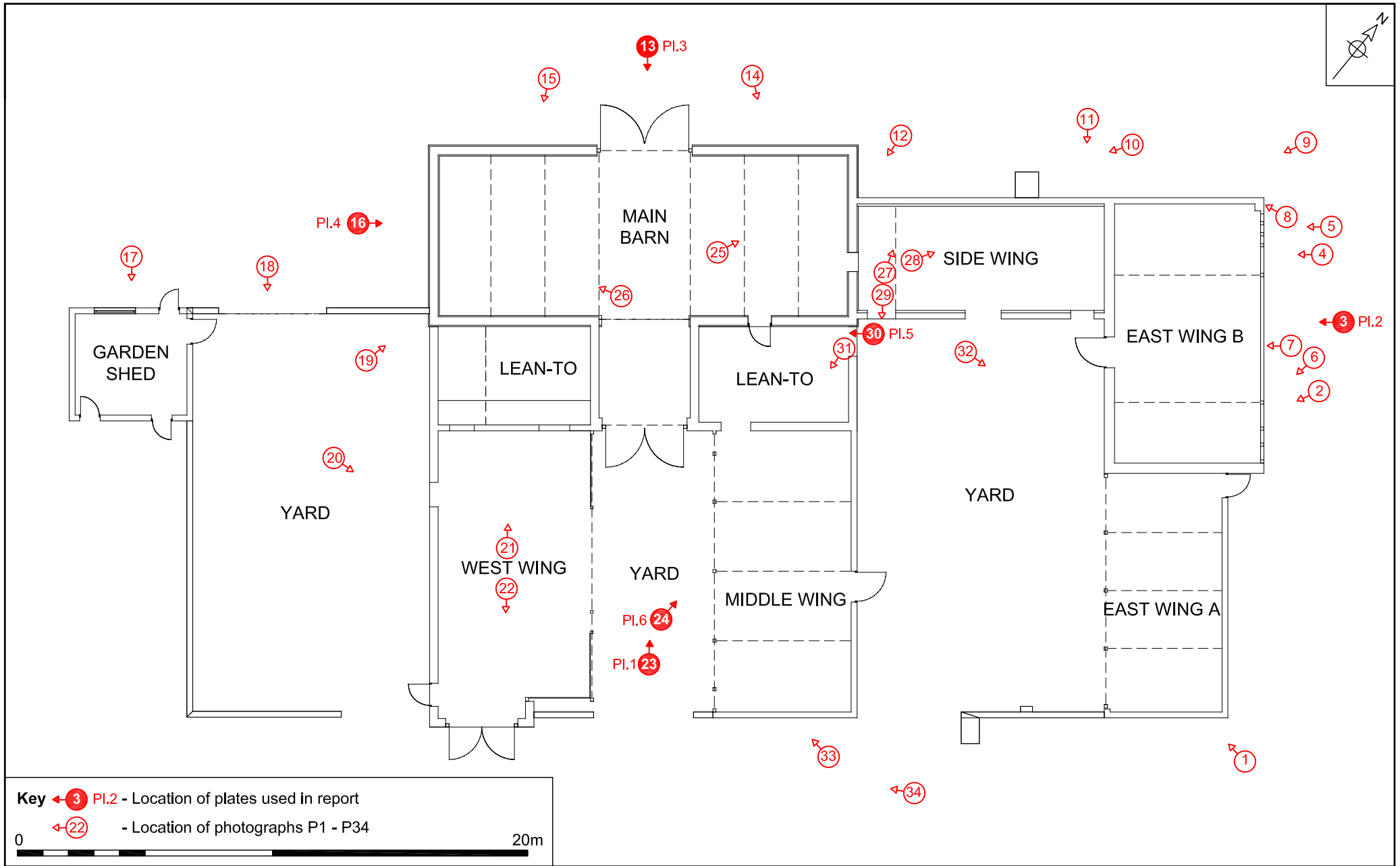


Figure 5. Plan of existing barn buildings (courtesy of Elmbid Ltd.) and location of photographic survey (available in the archive). Scale 1:200

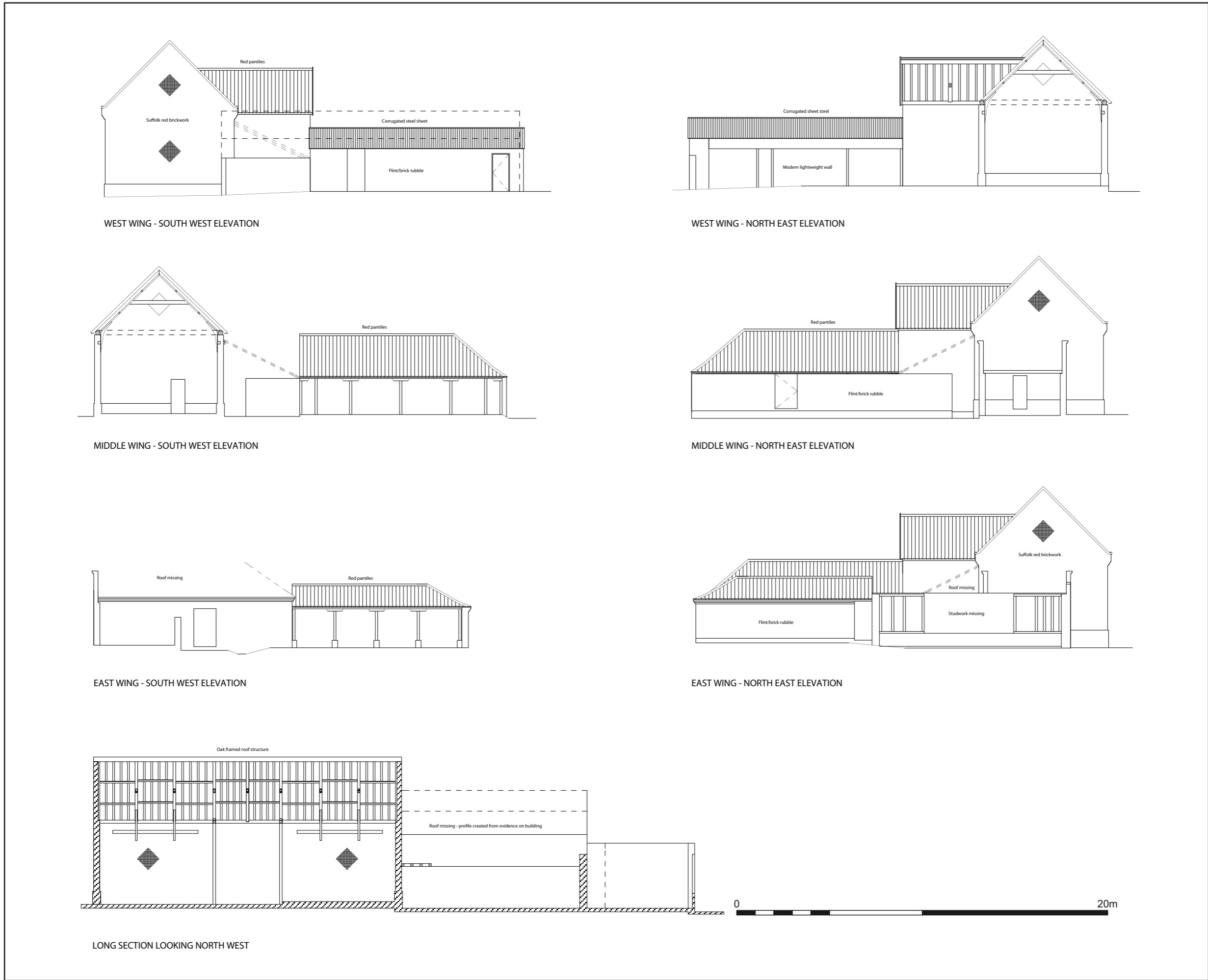


Figure 6. Elevations of barn buildings as existing (courtesy of Elmbid Ltd, drawing no. 107/02). Scale 1:200 (at A3)

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8.0 THE BARN BUILDINGS

Terms used to describe different parts of the building complex are those used in the plan supplied by Elmbid Ltd (see Figure 5).

The listing entry (LB No. 282228) relates to the main barn only and reads as follows:

'Barn. C17. Red brick, laid in Flemish Bond outside, but in English Bond within; clay pantiles. A full height gabled porch on the south-east side, and high corbelled gables. Diamond-shaped ventilation holes in both gables and on the rear wall. The threshing floor is paved with limestone flags. Roof in 7 bays, with 2 rows of stepped butt purlins, the ends of the purlins tapered. Only the 2 central trusses, on each side of the entry, have tie-beams; the remainder have long bolted arched braces.'

The Main Barn

The main barn is a threshing barn, and was probably thatched when originally built. Its exterior face is in red brick with lime mortar laid in Flemish Bond and the interior is in English Bond. There are geometric diamond-shaped ventilation holes on the gables and north elevation, and a rectangular 'owl-hole' situated high above the ventilation holes on each gable end (Plates 2, 3 and 4). An owl-hole was provided on each gable end to encourage owls to roost in the barn to control vermin.

Iron ties are present on the upper parts of the west and east gables.

The barn is orientated north-east to south-west and measures c.16.5m long by c.7.0m wide. It has large double-height doors (originally divided into four) on either side of the longitudinal walls. Such doors would have been kept closed during threshing but opened to create a through draught to blow chaff from the threshed grain.



Plate 2. East wing of barn complex, showing derelict part, looking south-west toward main barn (Fig. 5 P3)



Plate 3. North-western elevation of main barn, looking south (Fig 5 P13)



Plate 4. Western gable of main barn, showing ventilation holes, looking north-east (Fig. 5 P16)

A large and prominent porch with partially surviving wooden doors is located on the south-eastern façade (Plate 1).

The roof has seven bays (six rafters) comprising two rows of stepped butt purlins with tapered ends (P25, P26). There is a central truss with tie beams on each side of the entry, the rest of the trusses have long bolted arched braces. The roof is pantiled.

Between the doors is the threshing floor, constructed of limestone flags (P25). Two smaller doors are present; one at the north-eastern end of the barn (P25), leading to the side wing, and one in the south-eastern wall, close to its eastern end (P30, oblique), which leads to a lean-to, and then on through into the middle wing.

Lean-tos

On either side of the porch is evidence of examples of a phenomenon that apparently appears mainly in Staffordshire and Suffolk, with a few examples also in East Sussex (Peters 1986, p.17-18). These structures are known as 'cornholes' (referred to on Figure 5 as lean-tos).



Plate 5. Eastern side of porch, showing traces of lean-to (cornhole), looking west (Fig. 5 P30)

'Cornholes' are noted to be a mid 18th-century introduction, leading off the threshing floor (which explains the door in the southern wall which leads to the eastern lean-to). This arrangement may help to date the development of the middle and west wings, which may be associated with machine-led innovations in agriculture.

Peters notes that in Staffordshire 'cornholes' are positioned within the barn itself whereas in Suffolk they are found in the angles between the porch and the barn (1986, p.18). The trace of a roof line can be seen on the north-east wall of the porch in Plate 5, along with a stub of wall and its north-eastern wall.

'Cornholes' were used to house mixed grain and chaff after flail-threshing until a large enough store had been collected for effective winnowing.

The West Wing

The masonry walls of the west wing (P20, P21, P22) are constructed of tumbled flint and red brick with modern repairs in irregular Flemish Bond (P22). The north-eastern elevation is timber clad, apart from a central opening. Part of the south-eastern wall is also clad in timber (P22).

The roof trusses are modern and supported by wall plate and a line of five timber uprights within the room; three of the uprights appear to be re-used from

elsewhere in the barn complex (two are modern) (P22). The pitch of the roof on the north-eastern elevation continues to the front of the structure where a row of original timbers is present (P23). The floor is concrete.

There is a large opening with double-doors in the south-east wall (P22). This opening abuts a stub of yard wall supported by a sloping buttress (P34). There are three other openings in the building, one on the south-west wall and two in the north-west wall (P21) that opens to the area occupied by the cornhole.

The Middle Wing

The walls of the middle wing (P31, P33) are of flint with red brick strengthening, repaired in tumbled red brick and flint and later in brick laid in an English Bond (P33).

The north-west elevation remains open as originally intended. The structure has a pantile roof. The floor is concrete.

A crossed iron tie is positioned on the south-east elevation, near the remains of the yard wall (which has a brick capping here and a small buttress). The north-western gable end of the middle wing is constructed of flint with occasional tile and brick to the wall plate level. The remains of the north-west gable are timber clad with a simple two-pane window near the apex.

The doorway into the lean-to from the middle wing is formed of modern brick and the stub of wall remaining between this modern doorway and the porch is presumably part of the wall of the 18th-century cornhole

The original roof trusses and uprights are retained; the upright timbers are doubled up in places (see Plate 6).



Plate 6. Middle wing, looking north (Fig. 5 P24)

Side wing

This structure is contemporary with the main barn and is constructed in red brick with lime mortar in Flemish Bond on the exterior and English Bond on the interior. The bricks in the upper third of the north-east elevation are less uniform in colour than the soft red brick of the majority of the construction.

There are four doorways; three open onto the yard and one through to the main barn.

No roof survives however traces of the roof line can be seen on the north-east gable of the main barn (P12). The top of the wall, just below the wall plate has a simple crenellated effect formed by alternating headers and stretchers. This decoration arrangement can be seen on 19th- and early 20th-century buildings throughout the region.

The north-east elevation is supported by a sloping buttress (P11).

A horizontal timber insert can be seen on three of the internal elevations (not the shared main barn wall) (P27, P28). Two ceiling joists survive close to the main barn and holes for similar joists can be seen along the same wall.

East Wing A

East wing A has substantially collapsed (P32), although a few of the uprights and roof trusses survive. It is smaller in area and height than the west and middle wings and of a later date. It is located in the corner of the yard wall which has been adapted here to form the north-east and south-east walls of the structure (P1).

The north-west elevation is open and the structure was probably a storage shed.

The free-standing yard wall here is of red brick in Flemish bond with double stretchers. It has a simple capping formed of brick and there are two sloping buttresses on the exterior of the wall.

East Wing B

This structure is in red brick with lime mortar in Flemish Bond on the exterior and English Bond on the interior and is contemporary with the main barn. Only the original north-west and south-west elevations survive (Plate 2, P3, P32). The simple crenellation at the top of the wall, seen in the side wing is also present in east wing B. Timber can be seen set into the walls that would have supported internal divisions and stalls within the structure (P6 and P7).

It has a single door in the south-west elevation.

The south-east elevation has been reconstructed in concrete blocks and the north-east elevation is of more modern brick with an iron tie at each end (P8 and P9). The remains of relatively modern timber stalls, partitions and associated concrete structures are present (P6).

Garden Shed

A small brick structure is located at the south-western end of the complex just outside the south-western yard area (P17). It is constructed in Flemish Bond and has a pantile roof.

This small single-celled structure has a door and window on its north-west elevation and two doors on its south-eastern one. It has a chimney and

Yards

The south-west yard is defined by a red brick wall constructed in Flemish Bond wall topped with semi-circular coping bricks on its south-west and south-east sides (P18). The north-west wall to the yard appears to be higher but has lost its capping. The north-east side is formed by the west wing and lean-to. There is concrete render on the internal walls in the northern corner of the yard

The south-east yard is defined by the middle wing and lean-to, the side-wing and east wings A and B. The south-eastern yard is constructed of brick in Flemish Bond with double stretchers and has two external brick buttresses built against it. It is feasible that this yard is a later creation than the south west yard. Furthermore, the walls of east wing A are formed from the yard wall (P1) and it is likely that east wing A infilled the eastern side of the yard at a later date.

9.0 DISCUSSION

This farmstead at Ilketshall St Mary comprises a threshing barn, shelter sheds and yards.

The main barn is a threshing barn, with a central floor, displaying typical features of such structures from the late 17th and 18th centuries and later.

The threshing floor was housed in the barn and prior to the use of threshing machines the crop would be flailed by hand to release the grain. Threshing often took place as needed thus removing the need for specific storage areas. The straw that was created could be stored in the barn or porch until needed for feed or litter.

The grain would require winnowing to remove chaff and dust which was achieved by throwing shovelfuls of the grain for a long distance across a draught created by opening the great doors in the barn (a porch helped to create a bigger area). By having doors made up of several sections, a draught could be carefully controlled.

Structures erected along the length of barns, such as animal sheds, could help support barn walls (as a full barn would need to contain a great weight). Here the two structures on either side of the porch have been interpreted as 'cornholes' but could perform the same dual function.

Animal or shelter sheds in close proximity to threshing barns is a ubiquitous arrangement on mixed farms, where cattle would convert the available straw into manure.

The west and middle wings and east wing are structures that have one open long side, with upright posts fronting onto a yard. Such shelter sheds (Plate 6) are typical of the region.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

Ilketshall St Andrew is a dispersed settlement set in the rural hinterland of Suffolk, and little formal archaeological work has been undertaken in the area.

There is a scatter of Roman pottery recorded in the area that indicates activity in the period at this date. The farmstead lies 2.4km to the east of a Roman road (Stone Street), the modern A144 road.

This record of the farmstead excludes the farmhouse which is outside the scope of this study.

The main barn is Grade II listed and of 17th-century date. It is in good condition, with original features such as its limestone threshing floor and roof.

The associated buildings of the farmstead were shelter sheds and there is evidence of two structures on either side of the porch - 'cornholes' - found only in Suffolk, Staffordshire and in East Sussex.

The complex as a whole shows the transition from non-mechanised to machine-led agriculture.

Acknowledgements

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The figures and report were produced by David Dobson and the report was edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1: Register of Photographs

Photograph	Description	Direction
1	East wing A	W
2	East wing B	S
3	East wing B	SW
4	North-eastern gable of main barn, showing where roof of side wing was once attached, and diamond shaped ventilation holes	SW
5	Timber-framing within east wing B	SW
6	East wing B, showing shell of timber framing	S
7	Close-up of doorway between east wing B and yard	SW
8	Close-up of possible re-used timber in modern rebuild of east wing B	W
9	East wing B, side wing and main barn	S
10	Side wing and main barn, showing modern buttress and rebuilding to wing	S
11	Modern buttress and junction between east wing B and side wing	SE
12	Junction between side wing and main barn	S
13	North-western elevation of main barn	SE
14	Close-up on left hand blocked-up ventilation hole on north-western elevation of main barn	SE
15	Close-up on right hand un-blocked ventilation hole on north-western elevation of main barn	SE
16	South-western gable of main barn	NE
17	Garden shed, north-western elevation	SE
18	Western yard from north-western entrance, showing St Andrew's Hall, boundary walls and the west wing	SE
19	Inside north-western yard, looking up at south-western gable of main barn and north-westernmost lean-to	N
20	West wing, showing doorway	E
21	Inside west wing	NW
22	Inside west wing	SE
23	South porch of main barn, also showing west and middle wings	NW
24	Middle wing	N
25	Inside main barn	N
26	Inside main barn, showing water tank and beams	W
27	Inside side wing, showing timber-framing	NNW
28	Inside side wing, showing timber-framing	NNE
29	Inside side wing, showing doorway leading to yard	SE
30	South-eastern side of main barn porch, showing traces of lean-to.	SW
31	North-eastern elevation of middle wing.	S
32	South-eastern yard shoring part of east wing B and the shell of east wing A	E
33	South-eastern elevation of middle wing.	W
34	Middle and west wing, south-eastern elevations, showing animal shed and part of Hall	SW

Appendix 2: Photographs



P1. East wing A, looking west



P2. East wing B, looking south



P3. East wing B, looking south-west



P4. North-eastern gable of main barn, showing where roof of side wing was once attached, and diamond shaped ventilation holes, looking south-west



P5. Timber-framing within east wing B, looking south-west



P6. East wing B, showing shell of timber framing, looking south



P7. Close-up of doorway between east wing B and yard, looking south-west



P8. Close-up of possible re-used timber in modern rebuild of east wing B, looking west



P9. East wing B, side wing and main barn, looking south



P10. Side wing and main barn, showing modern buttress and rebuilding to wing, looking south



P11. Modern buttress and junction between east wing B and side wing, looking south-east



P12. Junction between side wing and main barn, looking south



P13. North-western elevation of main barn, looking south-east



P14. Close-up on left hand blocked-up ventilation hole on north-western elevation of main barn, looking south-east



P15. Close-up on right hand un-blocked ventilation hole on north-western elevation of main barn, looking south-east



P16. South-western gable of main barn, looking north-east



P17. Garden shed, north-western elevation, looking south-east



P18. Western yard from north-western entrance, showing St Andrew's Hall, boundary walls and the west wing, looking south-east



P19. Inside western yard, looking up at western gable of main barn and western lean-to, looking north



P20. West wing, showing doorway, looking east



P21. Inside west wing, looking north-west



P22. Inside west wing, looking south-east



P23. South porch of main barn, also showing west and middle wings, looking north-west



P24. Middle wing, looking north



P25. Inside main barn, looking north



P26. Inside main barn, showing water tank and beams, looking west



P27. Inside side wing, showing timber-framing, looking north-north-west



P28. Inside side wing, showing timber-framing, looking north-north-east



P29. Inside side wing, showing doorway leading to yard, looking south-east



P30. South-eastern side of main barn porch, showing traces of lean-to, looking south-west



P31. North-eastern elevation of middle wing, looking south



P32. South-eastern yard shoring part of east wing B and the shell of east wing A, looking east



P33. South-eastern elevation of middle wing, looking west



P34. Middle and west wing, south-eastern elevations, showing animal shed and part of Hall, looking south-west

Appendix 3: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-146711

Project details

Project name	St Andrews Hall Barn, Ilketshall St Andrew
Short description of the project	The subject of this historic building record is a farmstead known as St Andrew's Hall Barn, Ringsfield Road, Ilketshall St Andrew in Suffolk. The village of Ilketshall St Andrew is a dispersed settlement in rural north-east Suffolk, within an area where it appears that limited archaeological work has been undertaken to date. The main barn is Grade II listed, and of 17th-century date. It is in good condition, with original features such as the limestone flag threshing floor and roof still present. The associated buildings are shelter sheds, likely to be an 18th-century addition. Records of archaeological sites in the area are sparse, and mainly comprise of listed buildings (including the barn). The closest site to St Andrews's Hall barn is a find spot of Roman pottery sherds. The barn lies 2.4km to the east of a Roman road (Stone Street) - the modern A144.
Project dates	Start: 20-07-2011 End: 20-07-2011
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	BARN Post Medieval
Monument type	SHELTER SHED Post Medieval
Monument type	YARD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY ST ANDREW ILKETSHALL St Andrew Hall Barn, Ringsfield Road
Study area	840.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 38841 86834 52 1 52 25 35 N 001 30 48 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	NPS Archaeology
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nigel Page
Project supervisor	Rebecca Sillwood
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Elmbid Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Historic Building Record of St Andrew's Hall Barn, Ringsfield Road, Ilketshall St Andrew, Suffolk (English Heritage Level 3)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sillwood, R.
Other bibliographic details	Report 2807
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	A\$ paper, colour-printed, double-sided, spiral-bound; PDF
Entered by	Jayne Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)

Entered on 27 March 2013

OASIS:

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