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Wickerstreet Cottage, Kersey, Suffolk KSY 021

Historic Building Record

Suffolkc1-61545



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on behalf of
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

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**Wickerstreet Cottage,
Wickerstreet Green,
Kersey, Suffolk**

(TL 9815 4220)

Historic Building Record

This report provides a written and photographic record of a timber-framed house that was de-listed on 16th April 2009 after a thatch fire in April 2008, and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for its demolition (Babergh District Council application B/09/00449). It has been prepared to a brief written by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Edward Martin, 27 May 2009, ref. SpecHBR&Ex_Wickerstreet_Cott_09). The brief specifies recording at English Heritage (2006) Level 2, but a more detailed record approaching Level 3 was undertaken in the light of the building's exceptional historic interest.

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 85 digital images (Appendix 1) but also includes scale drawings and printed photographs of key features to illustrate the text (Appendix 2). Each image is described in a separate schedule and wherever possible includes a scale rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site was inspected on 5th June 2009.

Summary

Wickerstreet Cottage adjoins an unusually well-preserved medieval green between the picturesque villages of Kersey and Boxford and makes a significance contribution to an important local landscape. At the time of the tithe survey in 1843 it belonged to neighbouring Curtis Farm, and until a boundary change in the 20th century it lay in Hadleigh Hamlet rather than the parish of Kersey. The timber-framed building contains two phases of construction, of which the earlier dates from the first half of the 15th century and probably formed a three-bay parlour cross-wing adjoining an open hall. The front bay was removed in the 17th century or later to leave only the central bay and a rear bay that appears to have contained an open kitchen of just 3.65 m in width by 2.75 m in length (12 ft by 9 ft). This bay preserves heavily soot-encrusted walls with evidence of an external entrance and a narrow window with a vertically sliding shutter. Attached medieval kitchens of this type are rare survivals, with only one other direct parallel known in the county. The contemporary hall lay partly on the site of the present garden but was rebuilt to the rear during the second quarter of the 17th century, blocking the old kitchen window. The new hall preserves a number of historic features, such as its original chimney of reddled brick, evidence of a lobby entrance, two impressive ceilings of tall-sectioned joists, two windows with ovolo-moulded mullions and saddle bars and a third tripartite window with intact sills but renewed mullions.

The building was formerly listed at grade II but following a thatch fire in April 2008 an application for de-listing was made in order to avoid replacing the thatch. After de-listing by English Heritage the building was consequently demolished. At the time of inspection the historic structure survived largely intact, with the possible exception of the roof, although parts of the cross-wing has been dismantled in preparation for reassembly (as initially intended). Given the building's age, rarity and undoubted national importance it is very difficult to understand why it was de-listed and lost, particularly without provision for any adequate archaeological record.



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Figure 2
Existing Ordnance Survey Site Plan

Outlining the site in red, and showing the area of Wickerstreet Green to the south-west. The house lies in the northern corner of the enclosure, with a block of modern stables and sheds to the south.

Historic Context: Documentary & Cartographic Record

Wickerstreet Cottage lies in open countryside approximately 2.25 km north-east of Boxford village and 3 km south-west of Kersey village, both of which are famously well-preserved settlements reflecting the cloth-manufacturing wealth of central southern Suffolk in the late Middle Ages. Lavenham lies 8 km to the north-west with Hadleigh 4 km to the east, and timber-framed buildings are vital to the area's landscape character and historic importance.

The cottage now lies 50 m south-east of a minor road, and is reached by a gravelled drive, but formerly adjoined the end of a linear green of some 50 m in width that extended to the south-west by 500 m as shown on the tithe map of 1843 (figure 2). Similar small greens, often known as tyes, were particularly common in the region by the 14th century, with individual parishes often possessing as many as a dozen, but very few survive today. Wickerstreet Green was enclosed to form gardens and orchards during the mid-19th century, but its boundary remains recognisable, still defined by medieval and Tudor buildings, and it represents one of the finest examples of its type (photo A2.2). The term 'street' was frequently used locally to describe a linear hamlet, and 'wicker' may relate to the Old English 'wice' (wych elm) or 'wic' (described by Margaret Gelling as 'a common name for a settlement'). Wickerstreet Cottage is of special importance to the green's historic context as the building occupied a position which dominated its entire length in a highly conspicuous manner. The property is now approached from the rear, but initially faced south-west towards its present back garden and the green.

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Figure 2

Detail of the Hadleigh Hamlet tithe map of 1843, showing Wickerstreet Cottage occupying a highly conspicuous location at the north-eastern end of a linear green. (Orientation of original altered to shown north to top.)



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Figure 3

Detail of the tithe map (with north towards top left-hand corner), showing the cottage with a simple rectangular outline (no. 454). The blue pond in the corner of the green still survives, and appears to the left in photo A2.2. Curtis Farm, to which the cottage belonged, is no. 453 on the opposite site of the road.

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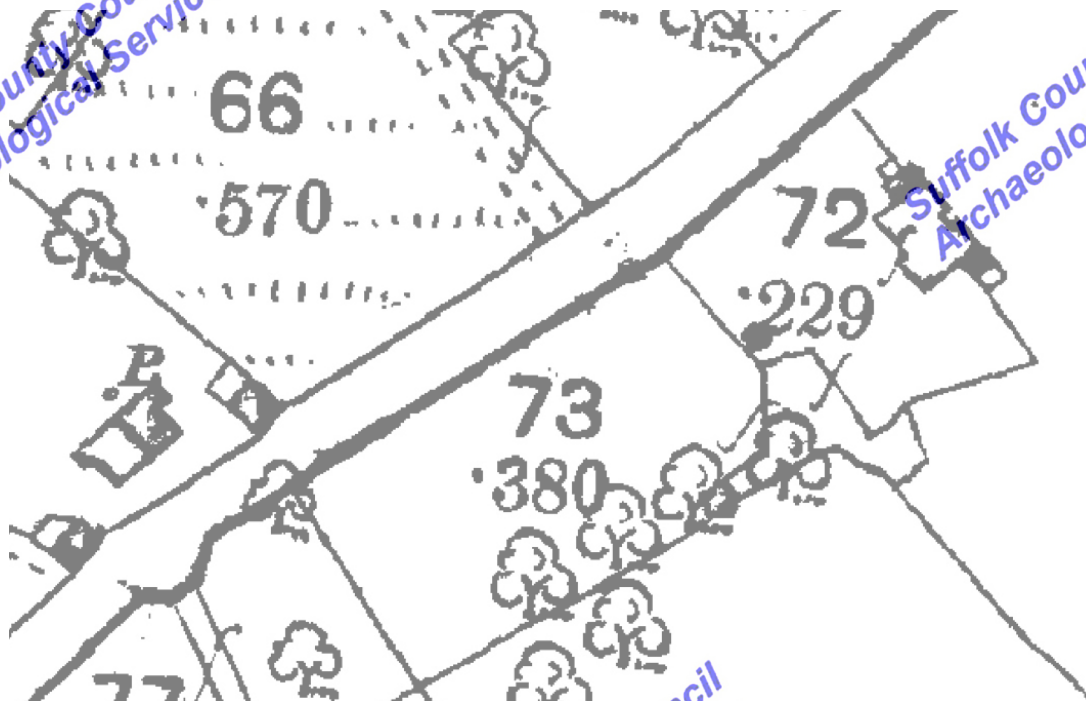


Figure 4

First edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1886, showing Wickerstreet Cottage to the right with a more complex and accurate outline than in figures 2 & 3. The green had been enclosed since 1843.

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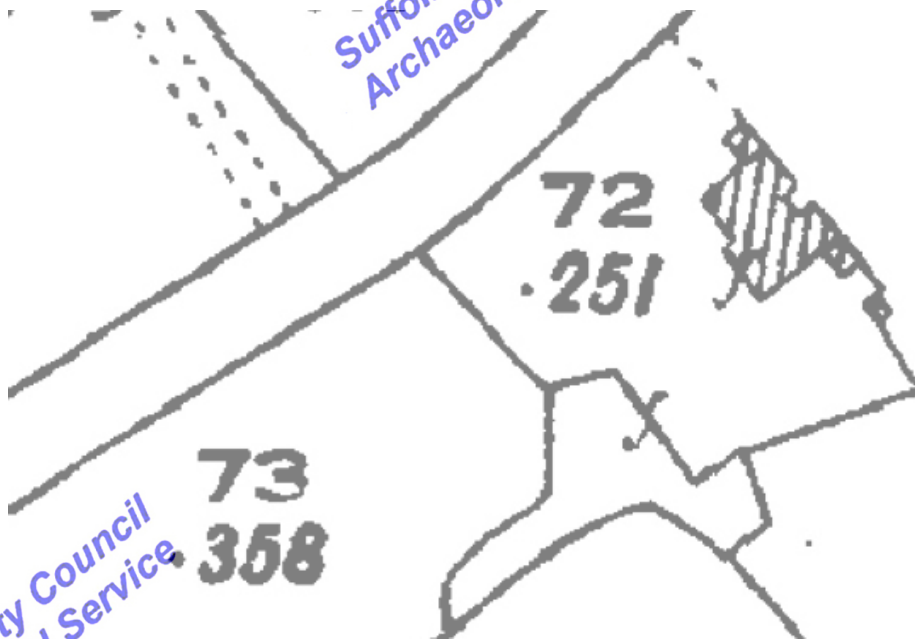


Figure 5

Third Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1926, showing the present outline of the historic cottage with small sheds or lean-to structures against the rear (north-eastern) wall

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Until boundary changes in the 20th century the cottage and green lay approximately 500 m south-west of Kersey parish in an area known as Hadleigh Hamlet which was attached to Boxford parish. According to White's 1844 Directory of Suffolk 'Hadleigh Hamlet is a small township of scattered houses containing 610 acres of land about 4 miles west of Hadleigh in the parish of Boxford but in Cosford Hundred and the manor of Hadleigh Hall'. Boxford lay in Babergh Hundred while Kersey lay in Cosford and for centuries the Hamlet formed a major administrative anomaly until its relatively recent transfer to the latter.

The Boxford and Hadleigh Hamlet tithe map of 1843 shows Wickerstreet Cottage with a simple rectangular outline and the accompanying apportionment names it only as a 'cottage and garden' belonging to the farm of 61 acres on the opposite (north-western) side of the road. This farm was owned by Anna Hoy but occupied by John Curtis whose name it still bears: Curtis farmhouse is a fine grade II-listed timber-framed structure of the 15th or 16th century, and it seems likely that it appropriated any farmland that may once have belonged to Wickerstreet Cottage – the scale and status of which appears to have diminished over the centuries. The adjoining field on the north and east was known – unhelpfully – as Cottage Field (no. 455 on the map). Mary and John Curtis are both named as farmers in White's Directory.



Figure 6

Wickerstreet Cottage from the west in 2003, seen before the loss of its thatch – which appears to have been a modern reed replacement rather than traditional straw thatch. Note the lack of tie-beam in the truncated right-hand cross-wing. The kitchen to the left is ostensibly modern, but may occupy the site of an earlier bakehouse wing as the 17th century window of the hall gable is off-set to accommodate it.

Building Analysis

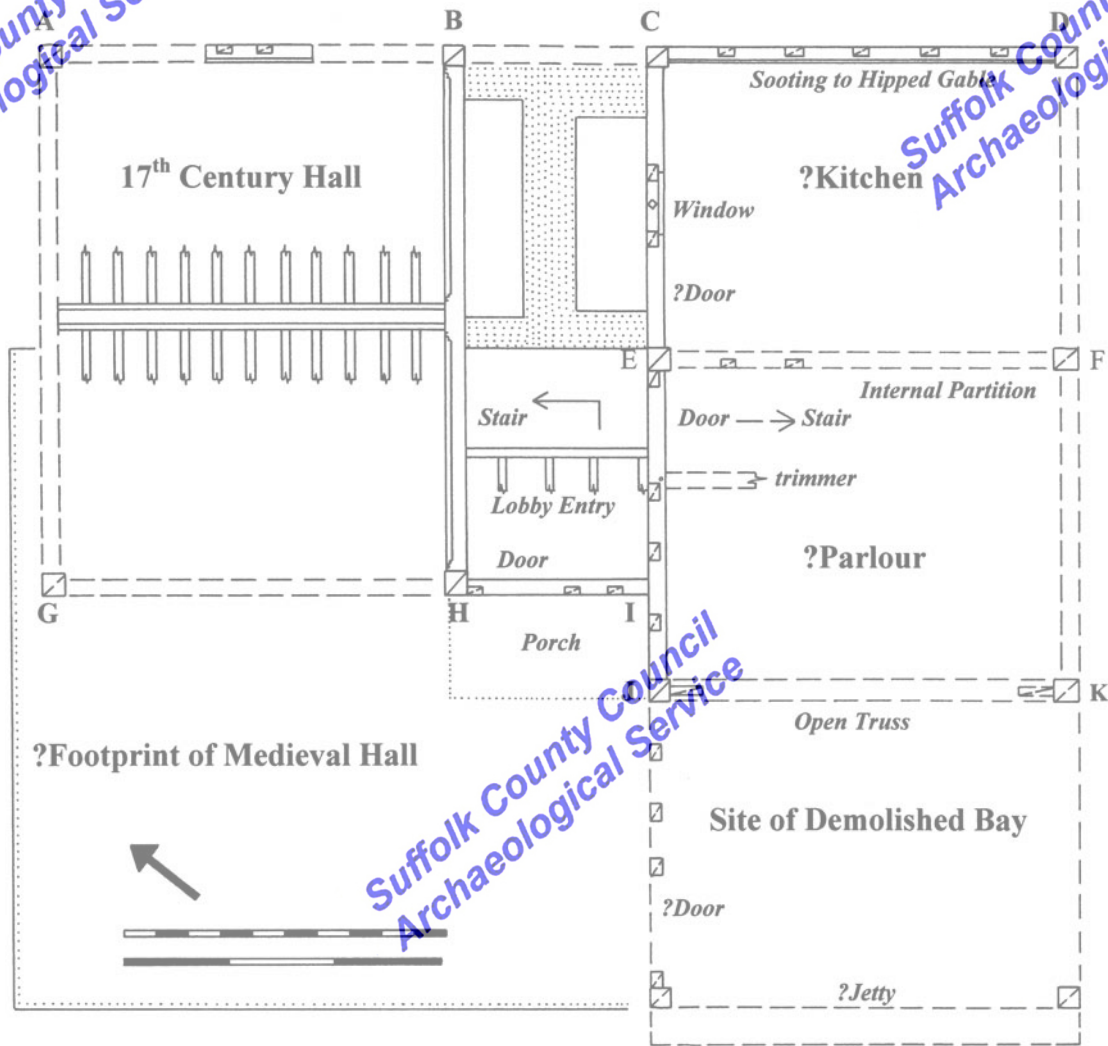


Figure 7

Historic Ground Plan, identifying each storey post with a letter (A-K) for ease of reference in the text and photographs. Scales in feet (top) and metres (as in figs. 8 & 9). The medieval cross-wing is shown to the right and the 17th century addition to the left.

The approximate outline of a medieval hall which may have adjoined the cross-wing is indicated by a solid and dotted line to bottom left and a suggested reconstruction of the missing front bay of the cross-wing is shown to bottom right. Timbers that were concealed or lacking at the time of inspection are indicated by broken lines, but many of these remained intact elsewhere on the site.

Introduction

M.B. Wickerstreet Cottage was a grade II-listed building dated to the 16th or 17th century (OE no. 276625). The brief description in the Schedule made no reference to internal features and probably relied on external appearances. The building suffered a thatch fire in April 2008, and at the time of inspection both roof structures and the ceiling, front gable and external (south-eastern) side wall of the cross-wing were lacking. The building survived the fire largely intact however, as the individual timbers of these features lay nearby in a substantial pile beneath a tarpaulin (A2.11) having been subsequently dismantled. Each timber bore a label recording its position as the complete reconstruction of the frame was originally intended. It was not

possible to record these dismantled timbers in any detail due to their weight and the limited time available for a basic photographic (level 2) record. Application was subsequently made to English Heritage to de-list and demolish the entire property in order to avoid reinstating the thatch, upon which Babergh District Council would otherwise have insisted. English Heritage granted the application without specifying any requirement for recording, but the Suffolk Archaeological Unit issued a specification for a level 2 record appropriate to the demolition of an unlisted building.

Wickerstreet Cottage consists of two distinct timber-framed structures which are discussed below under separate headings, i.e. a medieval cross-wing to the right (south-east) and a 17th century brick chimney and hall to the left (north-west). The hall range obstructs original doors and a window in the cross-wing and cannot occupy the precise footprint of any medieval hall which the wing might have adjoined.

The Medieval Cross-Wing

Proportions

The cross-wing is a fully-framed oak structure on a south-west/north-east axis that extends to 6.1 m in length by 4.1 m in overall width (20 ft by 13.3 ft). With just 3.65 m (12 ft) between its storey posts it is among the narrowest cross-wings on record, particularly in a rural site where space was not at a premium, but its walls rise to a standard 4.4 m (14.5 ft) in height at their roof-plates and are well-carpentered with mid-rails and externally trenched braces (the mid-rails 2 m (6.5 ft) below the plates).

Date

A date in the first half of the 15th century is indicated by the general nature of the framing, and in particular by the distinctive V-pattern of the wall bracing in combination with relatively wide infill panels between the studs (50 cm or 20 ins) and the well-cut step-stopped chamfers and angular jowls of the storey posts. The second quarter of the century is most probable, but a slightly earlier origin is possible.

Layout: Front Parlour

The north-western wall and rear gable remained largely intact at the time of inspection and the original layout of the wing could be established with confidence despite the dismantling of its opposite wall, front gable and ceiling. Figure 2 shows the north-western internal elevation, as reconstructed on the basis of the pegged joints and extant timbers shown in the photographic record. The two bays were divided by a closed lateral partition on each floor, as demonstrated by the presence of mortises for down-braces and a mid-rail in the storey post. An additional bay or bays had been removed from the front elevation, facing the green, as the corner post contained mortises for an open truss on both floors, i.e. an arch-brace to the tie-beam and a large binding joist of 30 cm in depth (12 ins) with a bracket beneath. The truncation was confirmed by the presence of pegged mortises for a mid-rail and an external down-brace that continued beyond the existing gable into the garden. The arch-brace was located in the pile of dismantled timbers (A2.12) but was not visible externally before the fire (figure 6) – suggesting that the gable studs were nailed against the open truss when the front bay was lost.

The pattern of down-braces radiating from the central storey post of a two-bay ground-floor room is typical of local parlour cross-wings, as is the position of a blocked doorway in the room's rear corner. This door is indicated by the presence of a jamb mortise against the storey post and a corresponding gap in the stud mortises. The door opened onto a stair as the pegged mortise of a stair trimmer is visible in the mid-rail above the inner jamb mortise, but all the studs beneath the rail had been renewed. A standard parlour would have possessed a second door in its front corner, adjoining a jettied gable (in contrast to the hipped rear gable), creating

a symmetrical high-end within an adjacent open hall, and such an arrangement is suggested in figure 7. A mortise in the external surface of the remaining central storey post is fully consistent with the presence of a mid-rail or low roof-plate belonging to a hall in the expected position. Such a hall would have extended to an impressive but not uncommon width of 6.1 m (20 ft).

Layout: Rear Kitchen

While the front bay of the cross-wing can be interpreted as the rear bay of a two-bay parlour and parlour chamber of standard form, the rear bay is highly unusual. It was lit by a narrow ground-floor window of 45 cm (18 ins) with a single diamond mullion in the centre of its north-western elevation; this window was closed by a vertically sliding shutter instead of the usual horizontal shutter as an ostensibly original rebate in the mid-rail does not extend beyond its width. There is no evidence of a ground-floor window in the rear gable, where the stud mortises in the mid-rail are not interrupted, but a first-floor window in the same gable lacks a shutter rebate of any kind. Most significantly the original studs, most of which survive above the mid-rails, and the mid-rails themselves, are heavily soot-encrusted in the highly distinctive manner of medieval open halls. This sooting extends to the original wattle-and-daub, even where protected beneath patch-repairs of 17th or 18th century appearance.

The rear bay seems to have lacked a ceiling (the mid-rail of the gable is 5 cm (2 ins) higher than that of the internal partition, and the two cannot have supported horizontal joists) and to have formed a small open hall of 3.65 m in width by 4.75 m in length (12 ft by 9 ft). The vertical window shutter suggests the presence of an external door alongside that of the stair, probably reached from the yard behind the hall, but it is not clear what obstructed it to the rear; some form of timber chimney, hood, or platform against the back wall provides a possible explanation. Attached kitchens and brewhouses of this kind are very rare survivals, and I am aware of only one direct parallel at 15 Benton Street in Hadleigh where a single-bay rear service room was sooted and open to its roof in the same fashion. This example also possessed a first-floor window, similar to those found in larger detached brewhouses and designed to light platforms which supported brewing vessels. Important archaeological evidence of hearths and vat bases may survive beneath the modern concrete floor, which is probably 30 cm or more above its medieval predecessor. Similar evidence of medieval floors and hearths may also survive beneath the present garden to a distance of up to 10 m (32 ft) from the remaining wing as a second cross-wing or service bay is likely to have existed on the opposite side of the hall.

The 17th Century Chimney and Hall

Proportions and Date

The hall range at Wickerstreet Cottage extends to 5.8 m in length by 5.2 m in overall width (19 ft by 17 ft) and is aligned at right-angles to the cross-wing. It contains a chimney bay of 1.7 m (68 ins) and a hall of 3.65 m (12 ft) in length internally. With the exception of the roof structure the timber frame and original chimney survived completely intact at the time of inspection and indicate a date of construction in the second quarter of the 17th century (probably replacing an outmoded medieval open hall which stood slightly further forwards as suggested in figure 7).

Layout: Lobby Entrance

Whatever its original purpose, the medieval cross-wing undoubtedly operated as the parlour of the remodelled house, with its original doors and window blocked and a new door opening onto the hall's entrance lobby. The layout of the house appeared to have changed very little since this period, and at the time of inspection the 17th century frame was exceptionally well-preserved. The chimney too was a fine example which retained extensive original red-ochre pigment above the timber lintel of the parlour fireplace, although the fireplace itself had been

either rebuilt or (more probably) lined with modern brick. The hall fireplace retained a fine chamfered lintel with neatly carved lamb's tongue stops, each with a 'notch' in the typical mid-17th century style, but it too had been lined with modern brick. The stair against the front of the chimney was a 20th century replacement which occupied an original ceiling trap, and there was clear evidence of an original front door facing the green in the lobby entrance position. Primary lobby entrance houses are surprisingly uncommon in Suffolk where most examples are conversions from older cross-passage layouts.

Original Features

The tall brick plinths of the hall had been renewed in brick of 18th or early-19th century appearance, and the ground-floor mid-rails and any extant studwork largely concealed by render, but the ceiling of tall sectioned oak joists was fine and complete with additional lamb's tongue stops to the chamfered principals. The exposed common joists contained no evidence previous concealment, and the hewn laths nailed to the soffits of the original wide floorboards appeared to be contemporary, although most of the daub had been lost to water ingress after the fire. An identical ceiling survived in the hall chamber above, complete with original and undamaged floorboards in the attic chamber. A window with three ovolo-moulded mullions remained intact in the rear wall, and another with original wooden saddle bars of diamond section lit the stair landing in the chimney bay. A fine tripartite window in the north-western gable retained its sills but had lost its mullions, while its slight offset to the front and the presence of a blocked door in the opposite corner of the hall below suggested the former presence of a service wing or bakehouse abutting corner-to-corner in the same manner as the modern kitchen (which revealed no sign of antiquity).

16th Century Joists

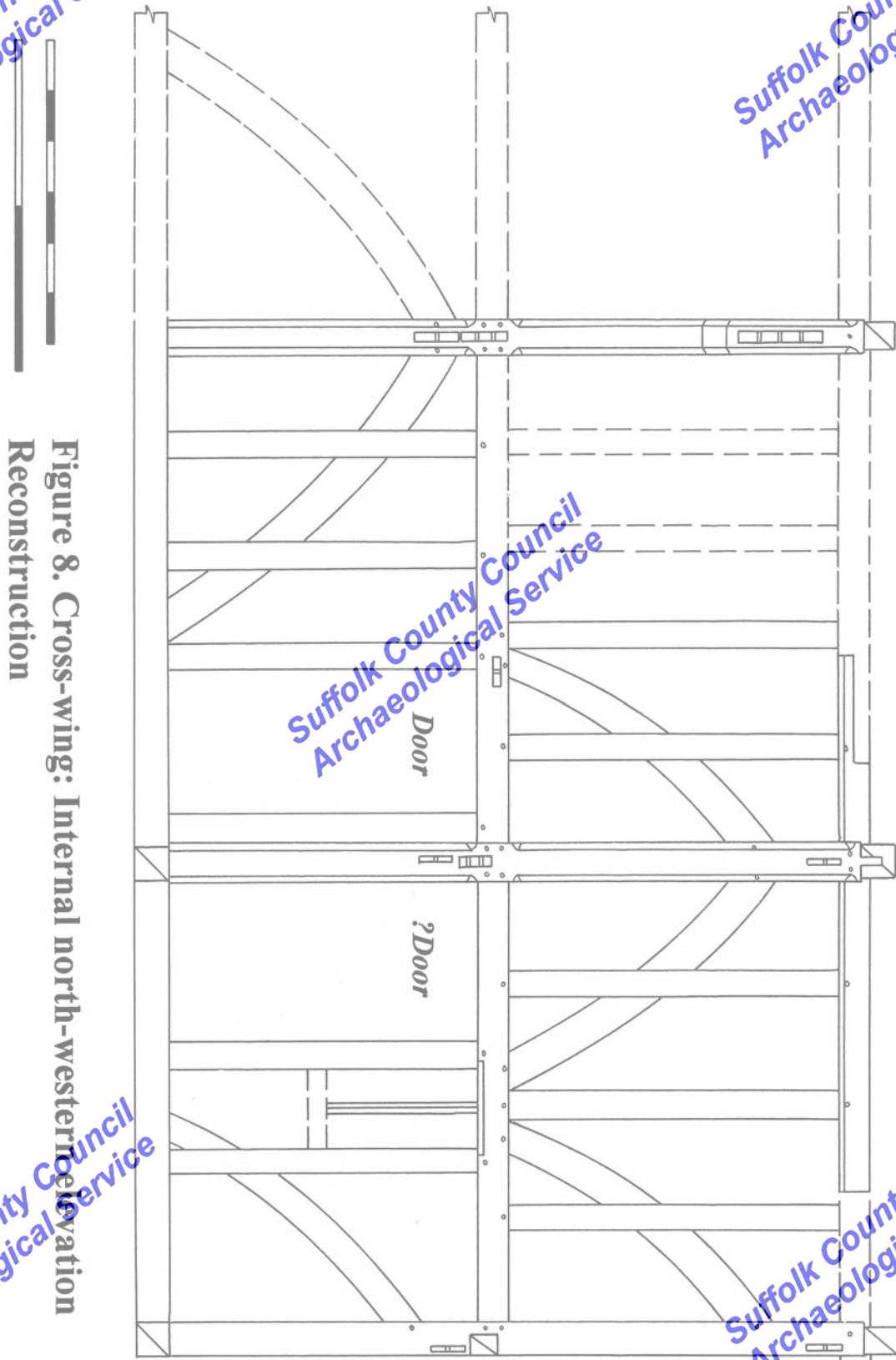
A small lean-to porch of late-20th century appearance had been built into the return angle of the hall and cross-wing, re-using ceiling joists of typical mid-16th century type with roll-mouldings to their edges. These joists had been used to construct the porch walls as well as the ceiling, but several others lay in the piles of dismantled timbers from the cross-wing – including a large principal joist with double roll-mouldings. This principal joist lacked a tenon to its exposed end, and was too small to fit the mortise in the front corner post of the cross-wing. A secondary mortise had been cut into the central post, just above the original mid-rail mortise, and it is possible that a moulded ceiling was inserted into the former kitchen during the 16th century, perhaps with some remodelling to the old parlour ceiling. It is also possible that these timbers were introduced to the building during the 20th century.

Historic Significance

Wickerstreet Cottage was a building of great historic interest that survived largely intact at the time of inspection. The fire of 2008 was caused by a wood-burning stove and appeared to have been confined to the thatch, with some charring to the roof-plates near the chimney, but with the possible exception of the two roof structures the timbers of the dismantled walls lay nearby and were evidently fit for repair and reassembly. The house faced an unusually well-preserved medieval green and made a very significant contribution to an historic landscape, while the medieval cross-wing contained evidence of an exceptionally rare sooted kitchen bay behind its parlour. The hall had been rebuilt in the early-17th century and remained a fine and intact example of its type, with an unusual array of original features such ceilings, rodded fireplaces, ovolo-moulded windows and evidence of a primary lobby entrance towards the green. At the time of inspection the building qualified for re-listing in terms of its age, rarity, and condition; the features of the 17th century hall structure alone, which had escaped fire damage and dismantling, were sufficient for the purpose. Given the building's rarity and historic importance on numerous levels it is very difficult to understand how it came to be de-listed and demolished.

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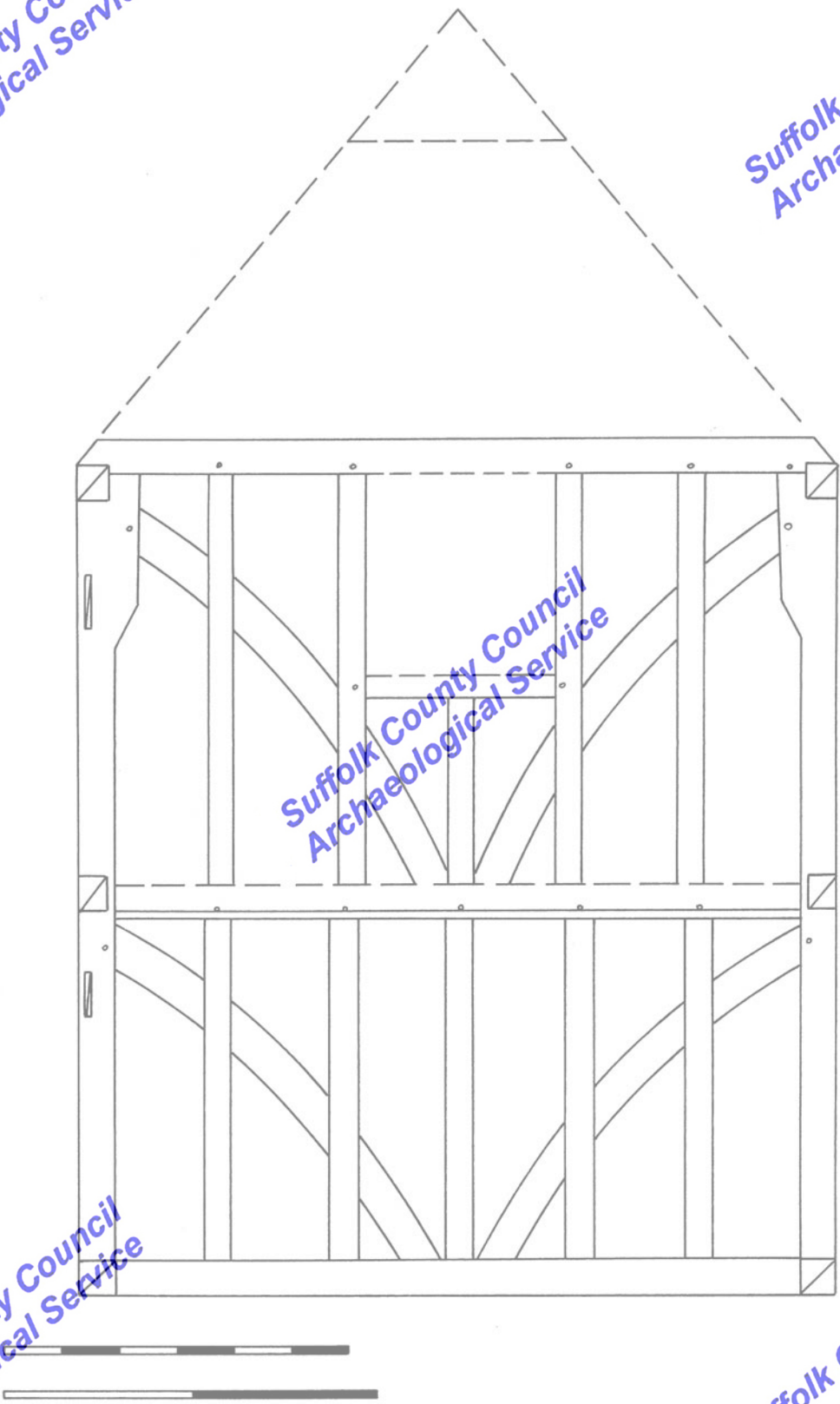


Figure 9. Cross-wing: Internal elevation of rear gable
Reconstruction

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Description of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. General view of entrance to site from road to north.
2. General view of site from drive to east.
3. General view of Wickerstreet Green to south-west as seen from house.
4. General view of house from south.
5. General view of house from west.
6. General view of house from south-west showing medieval cross-wing to right and 17th century hall to left.
7. General view from south-east, showing cross-wing in foreground.
8. Rear elevation from east showing medieval cross-wing framing to left.
9. Detail of intact bracing and housings of hipped rafter feet in tie-beam of rear cross-wing gable D-C.
10. Detail of rear elevation showing cross-wing to left and 17th century hall window right.
11. Detail of intact ovolo-moulded 17th century window mullions to rear elevation.
12. Internal north-western elevation of cross-wing J-E-C, showing 17th century chimney to right.
13. Internal detail of storey post J showing mortises for a large binding joist with a bracket beneath and a missing mid-rail which projected to the south.
14. Southern exterior of post J showing a pegged external brace mortise with a bracket mortise to the right.
15. Internal elevation of bay J-E showing renewed section of roof-plate to left.
16. Detail of chamfered jowl & arch-brace mortise to post J.
17. Internal elevation of post E showing trimmer mortise in mid-rail to left.
18. Detail of probable stair trimmer mortise in mid-rail of bay J-E.
19. Detail of post E showing door jamb left and mortises for wall brace & lateral partition mid-rail.
20. Internal elevation of bay E-C showing 17th century brickwork above recent fireplace.

21. Detail of mid-rail in bay E-C showing reddled 17th century brickwork and narrow window shutter rebate.
22. Detail of shutter rebate in bay E-C showing diamond mullion mortise and heavy soot-encrustation to mid-rail.
23. Detail of 17th century reddled brickwork above fireplace in bay E-C.
24. Internal elevation of rear cross-wing gable C-D, showing original window without shutter rebate.
25. Soffit of mid-rail in gable C-D showing empty stud mortises without window.
26. Detail of internal gable C-D showing sooted studs and original daub above mid-rail.
27. Detail of sooted original daub beneath later plaster of internal gable C-D.
28. Detail of heavy sooting to studs of internal gable C-D.
29. Detail of sooting to internal gable C-D showing modern rail bolted to original mid-rail.
30. Ground floor of 17th century hall from south, showing intact original ceiling and secondary door to modern lean-to in elevation A-B.
31. Ground floor of hall, showing window in western elevation H-G.
32. Ground floor of hall showing window and blocked door in northern gable G-A.
33. Original 17th century fireplace in southern elevation B-H of hall, showing recent brick lining.
34. Detail of notched lamb's tongue chamfer at eastern end of original hall chimney lintel.
35. Detail of notched lamb's tongue chamfer stop at western end of hall chimney lintel.
36. Detail of exposed section of mid-rail above doorway to modern lean-to in elevation A-B.
37. Detail of intact 17th century ceiling from north showing chamfered axial joist to left.
38. Detail of lamb's tongue stops to binding joist above hall fireplace at junction of axial joist.
39. Detail of tall-sectioned common joists in hall with remains of probably original laths & daub to board soffits.
40. Interior of entrance lobby from north, showing secondary door to cross-wing.
41. Interior of porch showing entrance to hall.

42. Detail from south of re-used roll-moulded joists in ceiling of modern porch.
43. Detail of re-used roll-moulded ceiling joists framing northern window of porch.
44. Ceiling of lobby from south showing mortises of 17th century door in mid-rail with porch to left.
45. Detail of modern stair against chimney from west, showing original ceiling trap.
46. Detail of late-20th century stair against chimney.
47. Staircase from north, showing external brace and storey post E of cross-wing.
48. Detail of possible medieval hall mortise in exterior of post E (from west) with mid-rail right.
49. First floor stair landing from north showing attic stair and door to cross-wing.
50. Interior of chimney bay showing original western first-floor window with post H to right.
51. Detail of original ovolo-moulded first-floor western window in chimney bay.
52. Detail of original wooden saddle bars of western first-floor window in chimney bay.
53. Interior of chimney bay from south showing post H left & later partition to hall chamber.
54. Interior of hall chamber from north showing modern cupboards against chimney.
55. Internal western elevation H-G of hall chamber.
56. Internal eastern elevation of hall chamber A-B showing part of original ovolo-moulded window to right.
57. Detail of ovolo-moulded mullion in internal elevation A-B of hall chamber, divided by modern partition to right.
58. Detail of hall chamber window A-B showing empty saddle bar mortises.
59. Detail of southern half of original window in hall chamber A-B, showing post B to right.
60. Internal eastern elevation of chimney bay B-C on upper storey.
61. Internal elevation of northern gable G-A of hall chamber, showing off-centred tripartite window with original pegged sills but lacking original mullions.
62. Internal elevation of gable G-A in hall chamber, showing original window (mullions replaced).
63. Detail from east of original oak floorboards in hall chamber.

64. Detail of intact original hall chamber ceiling showing northern gable.
65. 17th century brick chimney from hall attic chamber to north.
66. Upper section of 17th century chimney from north-west, showing later shaft above.
67. Detail of western side of chimney in attic, showing blocked possible smoking chamber apertures.
68. 17th century chimney seen from cross-wing to south.
69. Detail from west of tie-beam dovetail in cross-wing roof-plate above post E.
70. Detail from east of intact 17th century oak floorboards of hall attic chamber.
71. Upper surface from east of northern tie-beam G-A showing mortises of vertical roof gable.
72. External northern gable A-G showing blocked original window and 20th century kitchen to left.
73. External western elevation of hall, showing modern lean-to porch.
74. External western elevation of hall showing altered window with some original framing.
75. Substantial pile of dismantled timbers to south of site - not fully examined. Selected timbers photographed as follows:
76. Arch brace, presumably from truss J-K.
77. Jowled storey post with partition brace, presumably post F.
78. Roll-moulded principal ceiling joist, lacking tenon & apparently re-used.
79. Reassembly label attached to roll-moulded principal ceiling joist 'ground floor cross beam'.
80. Jowled storey post with arch-brace mortise (presumably post K).
81. Stud with brace trench and tenoned window sill.
82. Detail of tenoned window sill showing diamond mullion mortises.
83. Roll-moulded ceiling joist and collar of clasped purlin roof structure.
84. Detail of roll-moulded common -ceiling joist.
85. Detail of second stud with tenoned window sill.

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Appendix 2 (pp. 17-22): Selected Printed Photographs

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A2.1 General view of existing entrance to site from road to north, with the remains of the medieval linear green which the house originally faced visible to the right



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A2.2 General view of Wickerstreet Green to south-west as seen from house façade. The pond to the right marks the corner of the green, defined by Elm Farm to the left.

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A2.3 Rear elevation from east showing the symmetrical braces of the medieval cross-wing's hipped gable to the left and the intact 17th century four-light ovolo-moulded window to the right

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A2.4 Internal northern elevation of the medieval cross-wing (J-E-C), showing the 17th century chimney to the right. The structure originally continued by at least one bay to the left. The right-hand bay was originally partitioned and its internal studs are soot-encrusted

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A2.5 Detail of mid-rail in bay E-C showing well-preserved reddled 17th century brickwork and an unusually narrow medieval window shutter rebate

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A2.6 Internal elevation of rear cross-wing gable C-D, showing an original first-floor window without a shutter rebate and extensive sooting to all studs and daub

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A2.7 Detail of sooted original stud and daub beneath later plaster of internal gable C-D

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A2.8 Ground floor of 17th century hall from west, showing intact ceiling and secondary door in elevation A-B with fireplace to right and blocked door in northern gable to left

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A2.9 Internal elevation of northern gable G-A of hall chamber, showing original ceiling joists and off-centred tripartite window with original sills but modern mullions

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A2.10 Detail of original ovolo-moulded first-floor window in western elevation of chimney bay, retaining mullion and diamond-section wooden saddle bars

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A2.11 Ceiling of entrance lobby from south showing mortises of 17th century door in mid-rail with stair trap to right and re-used roll-moulded timbers of modern porch to left

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A2.12 Substantial pile of dismantled timbers to south of site, labelled for re-assembly but not fully examined. Note the tie-beam arch brace in the foreground (probably from truss J-K).