

EXCURSIONS 2006

Reports and notes on some findings

29 April. Edward Martin

Shelley Church and Shelley Hall moated garden

Shelley Church (Very Rev David Stranack)

After the AGM Edward Martin gave a presentation on the excavation carried out in the church in 2005 to recover DNA samples from the presumed grave of Elizabeth Tilney (d. 1646) to compare with samples from a grave excavated in Jamestown, Virginia, in 2003 that was presumed to be that of Elizabeth's brother, Bartholomew Gosnold, the 'first mover' of the first permanent English settlement in North America. A summary account of this work was published in 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2005'.

For an update on tests carried out on the teeth of these bodies since the Excursion, see the 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of this volume.

Shelley Hall moated garden (by kind permission of Mr and Mrs Andrew Scott)

A return visit was made to Shelley Hall to see the changes made to the Tudor moated garden since the Institute's last visit in 1997 (see the *Proceedings* XXXIX pt. 2, 1998, 257-64). Through involvement with the 'Lost Gardens' TV programme, a Tudor-style garden had been recreated on the moated island in 1999 (see the *Proceedings* XXXIX pt. 4, 2000, 528 and Potter 2000, 32-53). This had been further refined through the gardening skills of the owners.

17 June. Edward Martin and Judith Plouviez

Hitcham Roman Villa Excavation (by kind permission of Andrew Squirrell)

Members had a conducted tour of the excavation carried out by the Hitcham community in conjunction with the Local Heritage Initiative and the Archaeology Service of Suffolk County Council. For a summary report of this work, see the 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of this volume.

24 June. Philip Aitkens, Andrea Kirkham and Edward Martin

Brockley and Whepstead

Brockley Church (Rev Catharine Todd)

The chancel of St Andrew's Church is probably post-Norman, the nave c.1300. The big ogee-headed recess in the south wall of the church may be the tomb of a patron, Sir Alexander de Walsham, who died in 1335. The west tower has a basal inscription commemorating a Richard Copping: men of this name were witnesses to deeds at Brockley in 1421 and at nearby Hartest in 1463, and another left money to the roofing of the 'steeple' at Brockley in his will of 1521 (SRO(I) HD 1538/248/1-2; Blatchly and Northeast 2005, 21). The tower is, architecturally, a close match to the tower at Helmingham St Mary, built by Thomas Aldryche of North Lopham in Norfolk, following a contract of 1488 (Salzman 1952, 547-9). Aldryche appears to have headed a prolific church-building workshop that worked extensively in Suffolk and Norfolk (Blatchly and Northeast 2005, 3-7).

Brockley Hall (Mr and Mrs G. Fisher)

The church was used as the venue for a presentation by Edward Martin and Philip Aitkens on the house and its history. Brockley is a remarkably intact example of a medieval hall-and church complex, comprising the timber-framed manor house of the main manor in Brockley set within a rectangular moat (1.2 acres), with the churchyard adjoining its north-east corner and a smaller moat (0.3 acre), now deserted, on the north side of the church, which probably originally contained the house of the rector (Fig. 108). The whole complex forms a distinct rectangle of some 8 to 9 acres and fronts northward onto an intact small green called Pound Green. Similar rectangular hall-and-church complexes, with the church forming about a quarter of the area, have been noted elsewhere in Suffolk and may be Late Saxon in origin.

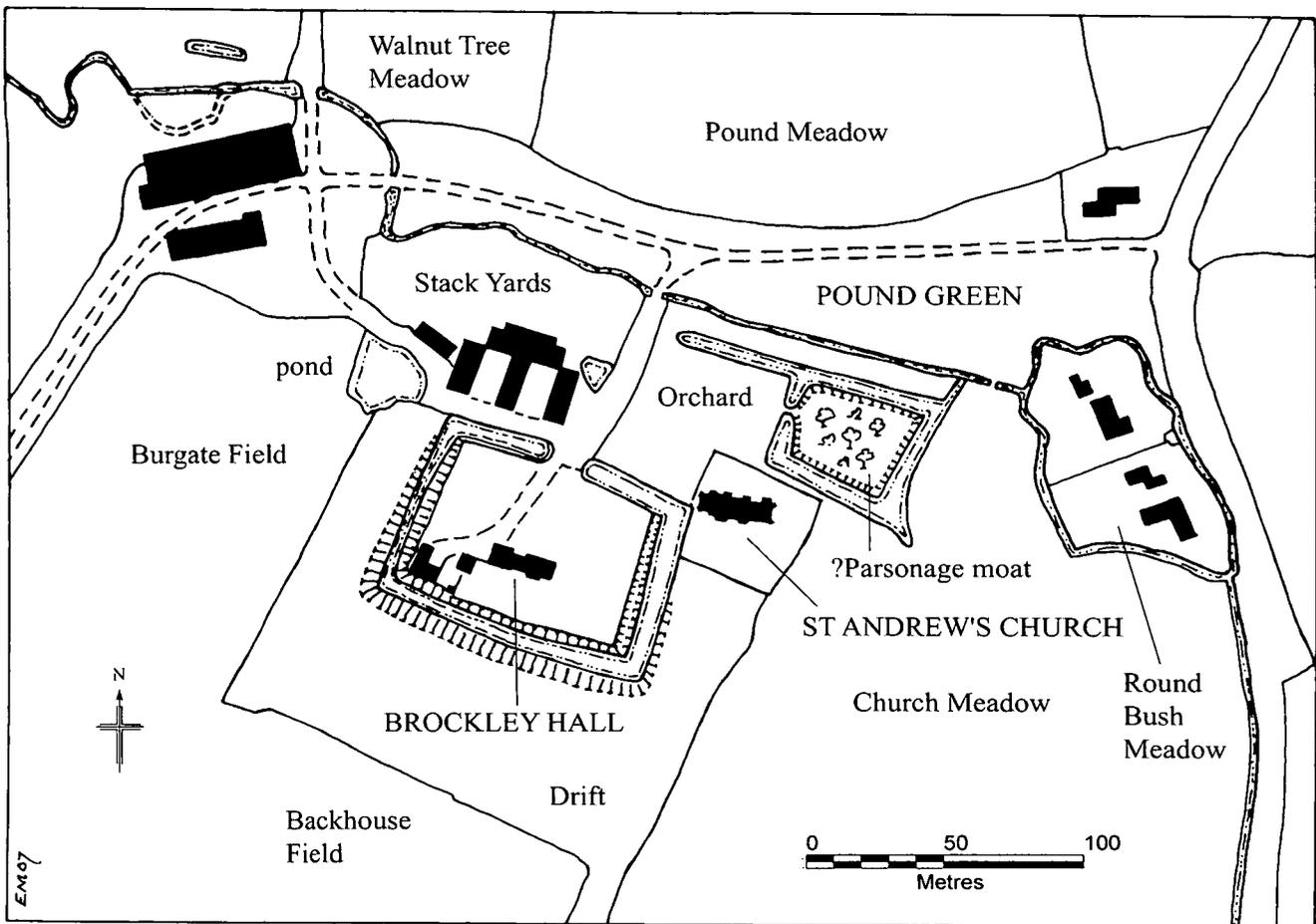


FIG. 108 – The medieval hall-and-church complex at Brockley: Brockley Hall, an early 14th-century aisled hall stands near the centre of the large rectangular moat, with the parish church at one corner and a probable parsonage moat close by. The farm buildings, although not medieval, are in the traditional position: outside the moat but flanking the approach to the house. The other buildings on the periphery of Pound Green are 20th-century in date. The field names are taken from the 1846 tithe apportionment.

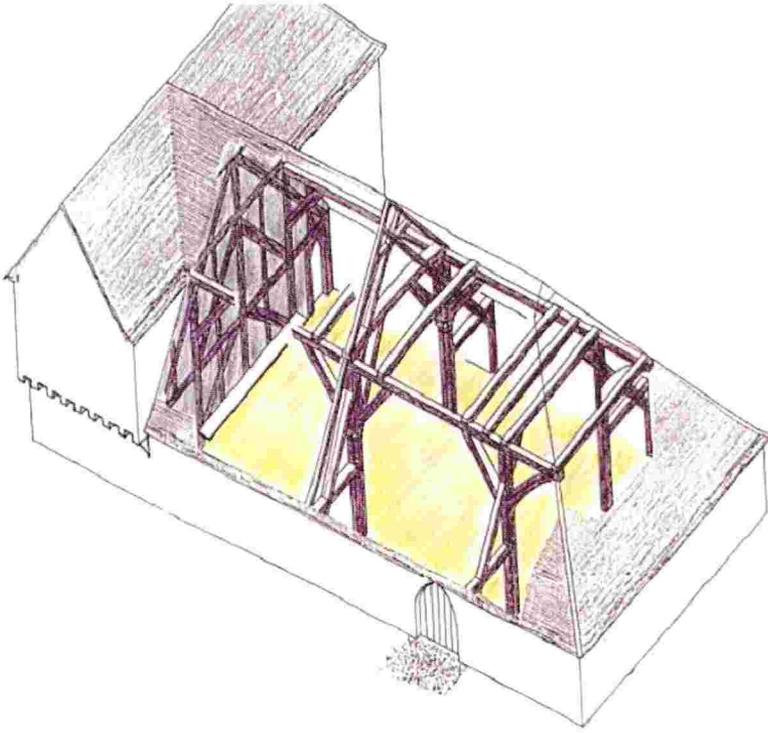


FIG. 109 – Brockley Hall. Philip Aitkens's reconstruction of the probable appearance of the house built c.1319 for Sir Alexander de Walsham.

In 1086, Bury St Edmunds Abbey held two carucates of land and a church in *Broclege*, but, unfortunately, the date and origin of the abbey's holding is not recorded. By the 12th century one of those carucates, with the advowson of the church, was held of Bury Abbey by a family surnamed *de Brocleye*, by the service of a knight's fee. Lucy, the heiress of the family, was married to John de Cramaville by 1231 and by 1253 she had had remarried John Algar, a leading *familiaris* of the household of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk (Morris 2005, 65-6). Algar obtained a life interest in the manor and was still living in 1286, but his stepson, John Cramaville of Melford, sold his expected inheritance in 1282/3 to Robert de Northwolde (Coping 1911, 13-15; Rye 1900, 31, 83 and 105). Robert was probably a relative of Hugh de Northwold, Abbot of Bury 1215-31 and/or of John de Northwold, Abbot 1279-1301.

In 1302/3 Robert de Northwolde settled Brockley on Alexander de Walsham and his wife, Johanna, daughter of William de Melford. Alexander came from a family of free tenants and minor manorial lords in Walsham-le-Willows and seems to have benefited from the rise of his first cousin, Hervey de Stanton, a Justice of the Common Bench 1306-13, Chancellor of the Exchequer 1316-26 and Chief Justice of the Common Bench 1326. Alexander was a knight by 1316 and 1316-c.1325 he acted as lord of the manor of High Hall in Walsham during the minority of his kinsman Nicholas de Walsham. He was summoned as a knight of Suffolk to the Great Council at Westminster in 1324 and in 1327 he was one of the executors of the will of Hervey de Stanton. Sir Alexander died in 1335 and ownership of the Hall passed in the 1380s from his heirs to the Strange family, and then to their heirs, the Foderingeys and Beaupres, before being acquired by the Druryes of Hawstead in the 16th century.

Brockley Hall, (Fig. 109), comprises an aisled hall 10.5m long and 8m wide, with an integral cross-wing containing a tall upper chamber or solar. Both ranges of the house still have their original roof

structures. Very few aisled halls in England could be described in this way. The hall has an open truss with long straight braces up to the tiebeam and arcade plates, as well as clasping pairs of passing braces. The rafters are coupled to collars without crownposts. There are floating tiebeams at the open truss and over the cross passage. The original front door survives, buried in later walling. Four of the timbers used to construct the hall and the east cross-wing have been dated by dendrochronologist Martin Bridge: one from the cross-wing (from the 1st-floor binding beam) was felled during the winter of 1317/18 and one from the hall (from the north passing brace (lower) central open truss) during the winter of 1318/19, the other two have likely felling dates which coincide with these dates. This confirms that the hall and cross-wing were constructed at the same time, or within a few years of each other, most likely in 1319 (Bridge 2005). This dating project was funded by the Institute and the results have confirmed the supposition that the Hall was built for Sir Alexander.

There is a group of similar halls in Suffolk, notably Abbas Hall, Great Cornard (timbers felled 1289) and Purton Green Farmhouse, Stansfield, and The Woodlands, Brundish (Aitkens 1998, 41). Brockley Hall is probably the last of this group to be built and perhaps the last of the major aisled halls in England to be built with passing braces and without crownposts.

Tuffields Farmhouse, Whepstead (by kind permission of Henry and Diane Rix)

Tuffields probably takes its name from John and Isabella Tofeld who were taxed in Whepstead in 1381. The house is in several phases from c.1500 onwards; it has a spectacular chimneystack and some matching internal features of c.1600-30. The house was possibly divided between the families of Richard and Thomas Everett at the time of the Hearth Tax in 1674.

Only fragments of painting survive in the parlour chamber contemporary with the construction of the building. This seems to consist of a relatively deep border containing a black and white design probably imitating embroidered work. A narrow band with a running motif divides the border from the filling. No evidence survives for the filling below the border.

Manston Hall, Whepstead (by kind permission of Oliver Thomas)

Manestuna is named as a vill in Domesday Book and the manor is recorded in a variety of late medieval sources. There is an incomplete rectangular moat around Manston Hall and a series of ponds at Tuffields could also be the remains of a moat. The Sturgeon family were in occupation for 300 years, building the present house in the mid 16th-century and paying tax on 5 hearths in 1674. The 16th-century interior is unusually complete and there are two phases of black letter inscription over the fireplaces.

Before the party left Brockley Church, Andrea Kirkham gave an illustrated report on the wall-paintings over two fireplaces at Manston Hall, bearing in mind that it would not be possible for the party to examine the interior of the house.

The house is in two main phases; a 3-cell house of conventional layout with a cross-passage entrance which was built in about the 1560s or 70s. To this was added a cross-wing at the lower end in about 1600-30. It comprises a large kitchen, and a service room behind an internal chimney. The house was carefully restored by the architect Basil Oliver in the 1930s. Interest is focused today particularly on the main chimney and the associated decorative treatment of the parlour and a chamber above it. The chimney was reconstructed c.1590 and an inscription was later painted onto the parlour chimneybreast. The Hall actually retains evidence of four schemes of painted decoration of different periods. These are located in the parlour, parlour chamber and a closet off the parlour chamber. Texts survive on both the parlour and parlour chamber chimneybreasts. Building and stylistic evidence suggests that these are probably not contemporary. The parlour text appears to be slightly earlier than the parlour chamber. All the brick fireplaces were ruddled to imitate brickwork, including the service chamber fireplace.

Parlour: two different text phrases are used on the parlour chimneybreast – *Proverbs* 30 v.7-9 and *I Peter* 2 v.17. There has been some discussion whether these texts were taken from the Geneva (1560) or King James (1611) versions of the Bible. The difference between the two versions of *Proverbs* is in

the use of 'not poverty' in the Geneva Bible and 'neither poverty' in the King James version. With the help of Clive Paine, the text from Proverbs is probably from King James thus; it cannot predate 1611. The words 'and steal' in verse 9 have either been deliberately missed out or is a mistake – it actually occurs in both versions of the Bible. Clive felt that the second phrase from I Peter is also from the King James Bible.

Parlour chamber: two schemes survive here of different dates. The earliest scheme was probably an imitation textile c.1590. The border has zigzags with stylised floral motifs in the compartments. The zigzag motif compares with a text border in 96A/B Risbygate Street, Bury St Edmunds, which must post-date 1611 because the text is from the King James version of *Ecclesiastes* 12 v.1-3. Another example survives in the Bell Hotel, Thetford. Traces of what appear to be foliate motifs and cusped compartments on the studs can be seen below the border, perhaps a similar design to the late 16th/early 17th century schemes in the Bell Hotel, Thetford and a second floor room in 28A Abbeygate Street, Bury St Edmunds.

The later scheme consists of a fragmentary text on the chimneybreast: 'shalt not' from the Ten Commandments, *Exodus* 20, v 4,5,7,10 & 13-17 being reasonably clear. The building context suggests the text is c.1630. The parlour chamber text would not have been seen, as now, with the earlier imitation textile scheme that must have been covered over in some way to update the whole interior. The closet next to the chimney has timbers painted grey, probably the remains of a 17th-century Plain Scheme.

*2 September. Mel Birch, the Suffolk Deserted Medieval Settlements Field Team and Clive Paine
Langham and Great Ashfield*

Langham Excavation (by kind permission of Charles and Deborah Blackwell)

Members were able to view the sites of two excavations carried out by the S.D.M.S.F.T. on the Langham Hall estate since 2003. For an account of the excavation to the south of Langham churchyard, see the 'Archaeology in Suffolk 2006' section in this volume. The second excavation had taken place on a small moated site in an adjoining area of woodland. In the 20th century the name 'The Hallimote' has been applied to this site in a misunderstanding of documentary references to 'the Hallimote of Langham'. A number of landholdings within the Hundred of Blackbourn lay outside the normal manorial system and were administered through a series of 'rental courts' called 'hallimote courts' (from Old English *heall+gemot* 'hall/court+meeting/assembly'), one of which met at Langham and was therefore called 'the Hallimote of Langham' (SRO(I) HD 1538/93); there is no association with the term 'motte' meaning a castle mound. An estate map of 1832 (SRO (B) HA530/2/34) records a field named *Partholymote Field* that lay some distance to the north-east of the moated site and is presumably where the court met.

In 1086 the largest estate in *Langham* was held by Robert Blund, a substantial tenant-in-chief with a probable main seat at Ixworth, where the family founded a priory, but the church belonged to a smaller estate held by Bury Abbey. By the mid 12th century a family surnamed de Langham was holding two knights' fees in Langham of the Blund barony and they soon after appear as tenants of Bury Abbey as well. The Langhams survived as manorial lords here until the 15th century and the moated site may have been their residence.

Although under half an acre in size, which makes it small for a manor site, this moated site has substantial ditches on its northern, entrance, side and these have probably generated the name *Castle Ditches* which was applied in 1832 to the large field to the north of the site and is still so-used by the Ordnance Survey. The excavations have produced evidence of occupation from the 12th to the 14th centuries, but have also produced some Middle Saxon material, suggesting that the moat overlies an earlier settlement site. A much later phase of use is represented by the brick foundations of a dovecote, which is commemorated by the name *Dove House Plantation* for an adjoining wood on the 1832 map.

2 September. Mel Birch and Clive Paine. Langham Church and excavation. Great Ashfield Church. Langham Church (Revd Martin Clarke)

Church here in Domesday Book. There is a carved Norman stone re-set in the exterior of the nave N. wall. Early English nave (see N.W. window) and Decorated chancel. No tower, the bells hung in a 'bell house' to which a bequest of 3s 4d was made in 1530. Tom Martin, in the 1750s, recorded that '...2 bells hang in a turret or shed of wood and covered with thatch, daubed on the sides with clay, built on the N. side of the church (at some distance) upon a raised spot on the ground in the churchyard' A bell turret was erected 1818-43, when Davy recorded '...a single bell in a turret at the W. end of the nave.' The thatched roof of the nave was replaced by tiles 1750s-1843.

Except for the N.E. nave window of c.1300 and the Dec. N. door very little remains of the pre-Victorian nave, which was rebuilt in 1877. The architect was J.H. Hakewill and the work was carried out in memory of Col. Fuller Maitland Wilson M.P. of Stowlangtoft Hall. The rebuilding including replacing Perpendicular windows with copies of late Early English styles, based on the S.W. nave window; new benches, pulpit roof and flooring. Externally the brick porch was replaced with a wooden one and a double bell turret erected. The Dec. font has Arms of the Langham family, lords here c.1350-c.1475.

The rood screen had partitions for side altars, as at Ranworth, Norfolk, and Gislingham. Bequests were made to lights on the candlebeam in 1464 and to the rowell burning in front of the rood in 1531. The parapet of the rood loft remains on the nave side. Wills also show that there was a Gild of St John the Baptist and that his image along with one of St Mary stood in the cancel.

The cancel retains its Dec. piscina and side windows, with fragments of glass for St Luke and St John. The E. window is Victorian but flanked by Dec. ogee-headed niches, one with some colour. Under the communion table is a gravestone for a priest, with indents for inscriptions and a chalice. The chancel was restored in 1887, the work being 'supervised' by Revd Ernest Geldart, Rector of Lt Braxted, Essex, in Anglo-Catholic style.

The vestry was added on the S. side in 1889, re-using the S. priest's door in the W. wall.

Gt Ashfield Church (Revd. Martin Clarke)

Early English chancel (see N. lancet and pairs of lancets) and nave (see S. door). Dec. tower. Perpendicular N. aisle and rebuilt nave; Tudor brick S. porch. Pre-Reformation wills from 1429 onwards show the dedication to be St Mary, although it is now All Saints.

The church was restored in 1870 when the S. wall of the nave, E. of the porch, and the entire chancel were rebuilt. A vestry was also added on the N. side. During this work earlier windows were retained, inc. the N. lancet and two pairs of S. lancets, so that the S. side remains much as in the Isaac Johnson illustration of 1818. The E. window, which Davy described as 'modern', and flanked by two niches, was replaced in 1870 by three lancets; only one ogee niche remains.

A painted board in scroll form records the charity established in 1620 by Nicholas Firmage of London. Monument to Revd. John Higham Steggles (d.1881), curate here for 50 years, who was *The Suffolk Gypsy* of Revd Richard Cobbold's novel.

The Dec. tower has a flushwork base and a fine W. door and window. Bequests totalling £21 6s 8d to new bells and £1 towards repairs 1458-77. Two bells dedicated to St Mary and St Edmund are by Thomas Church of Bury (*fl.* 1498-1527).

In the late fifteenth century the nave was rebuilt and a N. aisle added. The Early English S. door and the Dec. N. door were re-used in the nave and aisle. A bequest of £2 in 1503 to the 'fabric of the roof of the church' shows the work nearing completion. The N. aisle piers and the font sit on lengths of the former N. wall of the nave, a rare feature. The arch-braced roof has lost its angels against the wall plate.

The late fifteenth-century benches, which were reset and some reversed in 1870, have animals, birds and mermaids on the arms. One bench re-used in the reading desk has horseshoes and blacksmith's tools. Magnificent pulpit dated 1619 on the tester, the backboard with W. F. for William Firmage.

The sixteenth-century red brick S. porch has a stepped gable and the Arms of Pakenham and Cricketot in the spandrels of the arch. Inside there is carving on the roof braces and the remains of a holy water stoop.

The E. window of the 1870 vestry is the re-used N. window of the chancel, to the W. is the E. window of the aisle. The aisle reredos is by Cautley (1945) as part of a memorial to American servicemen based at Gt. Ashfield. The adjacent memorial window was dedicated in 1992.

Castle Hill, Great Ashfield (by kind permission of Mr R. Orford)

This small motte-and-bailey castle lies a short distance from the church and Hall Farm and its tree-covered motte appears as a small circular wood within a ploughed field. The castle is usually thought of as being the caput or 'head' of the medieval barony of the Blund family, which is sometimes referred to by modern historians as 'the barony of Ashfield' (Sanders 1960, 3-4). There is very little direct documentary evidence for the castle and it is only an assumption that it dates from the period of the civil war between Stephen and Matilda (1136-1153) when many 'adulterine' castles sprang up. The visit led to some discussion about the exact purpose of this earthwork and similar ones in Suffolk. All seem impractical in terms of size and location. The area on the summit of the Ashfield motte is small and would only have taken a small timber tower, suggesting that it may have functioned more as a lookout tower. Although nothing survives above ground of the encircling bailey (though visible from the air as a soil mark), fieldwalking has indicated occupation within its area between the 12th and 14th centuries.

*2 December. Gary Battell, Rosemary Hoppitt and Edward Martin
Staverton Park (by permission of Wantisden Valley)*

Staverton Park is one of a few remaining medieval deer parks in the county which bear any resemblance to their original working landscapes. The account of the Institute's visit in 1898 described the park as containing 'grand old oaks, many of them centuries old, abound, most of them surrounded by holly trees of great age... Beautiful green glades run through the wood, carpeted by sward and heather, and bordered by a profusion of bracken' (*Proceedings* X, 50). It has not changed significantly since then, and continues to be an enigmatic location, which once more had drawn the members of the Institute to pay a visit. Each visit expands the evidence to help reach an understanding of the place; in this case, through the combined efforts of ecology and woodland management, archaeology, landscape history and historical geography.

The environmental evidence for the site (micro-faunal and lichen communities plus characteristic soil profiles), suggests that the area has been more or less permanently under woodland cover, although what we see is the legacy of hundreds of years of management, notably through pollarding of the dominant oak woodland (Peterken 1969).

Staverton manor appears first in Domesday Book (1086) and then is regularly recorded in the Pipe Rolls throughout the 12th century, held then by the Bigods, earls of Norfolk. There has been a suggestion that the park may have been created in the late 12th century, possibly indicated by a sharp increase in rental from £14 to £20 rent in 1178; such a date would not be unacceptable given the dates of other Bigod parks (*Buttrehagh* in Saxtead, and *Kelsale* both date from at least the turn of the 12th/13th centuries). The first record of the park we know of is in an account roll of 1268-9 which records the income from grazing cattle in the park (TNA SC 1005-7). Subsequent account roll references through to the 17th century, and mentions in the manor court rolls, all provide evidence of the park's significance as a resource for pasture and wood, not just on this manor, but also for other Bigod manors (for example timber being sent to Walton); we are told of tenants illegally grazing their sheep in the park as well as 'doing damage' with dogs – presumably poaching the game.

In the latter half of the 14th century evidence may suggest that the park was the focus of rebellion during the Peasant's Revolt. In 1382 it is described as being 'without deer, now greatly broken down'; the nearby house of John de Staverton (aJP) was looted and destroyed by a mob (Gray 1910). The semi-circular bank-and-ditch feature known as Cumberland's Mount has been linked with this – that it may

have been a camp hastily thrown up to use as a base while devastating the surrounding countryside.

Staverton however did not have just a utilitarian function as a resource base. The beautiful oak woodland landscape was valued in the past for its aesthetic qualities, as it is today. In 1528 the park was the setting for a 'silvan' when the Duke of Suffolk, with his wife Mary, the former Queen of France, and their entourage came to Staverton. They hunted foxes, and beneath the oaks took a meal and were entertained with plays, games and diversions (Dickens 1951, 54). There is no detail of what took place – but could the mysterious Cumberland's Mount have been constructed to play some part in the event?

In 1529 the park was sold to the prior of Butley for £240; at the end of the 16th century the manor was sold to Sir Michael Stanhope, and it is at this point, in 1601, that the surveyor John Norden drew up a plan of the estate, including the park which was delineated in some detail (SRO(I) V5/22/1). More accounts tell of the changes that Stanhope was implementing on the manor, including the park, where the pales were being renewed and from which timber was being taken to be used in a brick-kiln nearby.

The 1764 edition of John Kirby's *Suffolk Traveller* recorded that vast quantities of hollies were growing among the polled oaks, probably the result of a reduction in grazing in the park; the subsequent story though is of clearance of the woodland margins and the reduction in the size of the park as the land was broken up for farming and used as sheepwalks. Isaac Johnson's 1779 survey of Wantisden Farm included the park, and names the area of Staverton Thicks, today distinguished by the preponderance of holly.

The 19th century witnessed further minor changes: former arable degenerating into heath, and the further enclosure of arable. The 1846 Tithe map shows the park, now in the ownership of Nathaniel Barnardiston, continuing as an integral landholding – as with parks elsewhere in the county.

Following the guided tour of the park, members had a lunch at Shepherd's Cottage at the edge of the Park.

REFERENCES

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LECTURES AT HAUGHLEY

- March 11 'Woodland and Champion: Explaining Regional Landscapes in Medieval England', by Dr Tom Williamson
- March 25 'The Church of England under Elizabeth I: in what sense did England become a Protestant Nation between 1558 and 1603, by Brett Usher
- November 11 'Dendrochronology from Archaeology, Art, Buildings and Trees in East Anglia', by Ian Tyers
- December 9 'High Hopes, and High Farming: Suffolk Agriculture in the Nineteenth Century', by Richard Glass

SIAH MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 2006

During the year 37 members were elected and, after taking into account resignations and lapsed members, the membership at the end of 2006 stood at 867, a net decrease of 2. The total comprised 596 full members, 192 associate members, and 79 institutions and societies.

ACCOUNTS

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

The Council presents their report together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006.

Structure, Governance and Management

The Council is elected at the annual general meeting.

The current members of the council are shown on page 384. At the previous AGM on 29 April 2006 RW Malster and Dr SJ Plunkett resigned, and G Burroughes and Dr P Pantelis were elected.

Objects and activities

The objects of the Institute shall be for the advancement of the education of the public:

- a) to collect and publish information on the Archaeology and History of the county of Suffolk.
- b) to oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description within the County of Suffolk may from time to time be threatened and to collect accurate drawings, plans and descriptions thereof, and
- c) to promote interest in local Archaeological and Historical matters.

Financial review

The attached financial statements show the state of the finances at the 31 December 2006, which the Council consider to be sound, and allowed the development of the various activities during the year.

Reserve policy

The Reserves of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History are in a form available for instant use should the occasion arise. The Institute is committed to the education of the public. The calls upon funds may be sudden and it may not be possible to mount an appeal at short notice, where a considerable amount of local money is needed to trigger funds from central bodies. The Trustees consider that the level of reserves on the Accumulated Fund should be in the region of two years' income, currently averaging £17,000 per annum. The trustees review the policy each year.

Performance and achievements

Apart from the publication of the *Proceedings* Volume XLI Part I and two Newsletters, the Institute's publications have continued to sell well. There were also during the year the usual excursions and lectures.

Signed for and on behalf of the Council on 12 April 2007

AB Parry

Hon. Treasurer

INDEPENDENT EXAMINER'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

I report on the accounts of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History for the year ended 31 December 2006, which are set out on pages 398 to 400.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

As the charity's trustees you are responsible for the preparation of the accounts: you consider that the audit requirement of section 43(2) of the Charities Act 1993 (the Act) does not apply. It is my responsibility to state on the basis of procedures specified in the General Directions given by the Charity Commissioners under section 43 (7)(b) of the Act, whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the General Directions given by the Charity Commissioners. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the accounts presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the accounts, and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently I do not express an audit opinion on the view given by the accounts.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with our examination, no matter has come to our attention:

- 1) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements
 - to keep accounting records in accordance with section 41 of the 1993 Act; and
 - to prepare accounts which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of the Act

have not been met; or

- 2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the accounts to be reached.

C. L. Bassett, Chartered Accountant

on behalf Izod Bassett, Chartered Accountants, 105 High Street, Needham Market, Suffolk, IP6 8DQ.
12 April 2007

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Note	2006 £	2005 £
Incoming resources	2		
- from generated funds:			
<i>Voluntary income</i>			
Membership income		8,538	8,856
Grants and donations		8,278	2,900
<i>Activities for generating funds:</i>			
Income from Investments		2,088	2,204
- from charitable activities			
Gross income from publications		868	5,663
Total incoming resources		<u>19,772</u>	<u>19,623</u>
Resources expended	3		
Charitable activities			
- General		(2,360)	(2,847)
- <i>Proceedings</i> publication		(7,301)	(9,067)
- Other		(10,715)	(12,151)
Total resources expended		<u>(20,376)</u>	<u>(24,065)</u>
Net incoming resources		(604)	(4,442)
Accumulated funds brought forward		45,150	49,592
Accumulated funds carried forward		<u>44,546</u>	<u>45,150</u>

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2006

	Note	2006			2005	
		£	£	£	£	£
Investments	5		5,964			5,964
Current assets						
Cash at bank – Current Account		6,322		824		
– Deposit Account		29,993		36,077		
Debtor		<u>2,400</u>		<u>2,400</u>		
		<u>38,715</u>		<u>39,301</u>		
Less: Subscriptions in advance		(133)		(115)		
		<u>(133)</u>		<u>(115)</u>		
Net current assets			<u>38,582</u>			39,186
Net assets			<u>44,546</u>			<u>45,150</u>
Represented by						
<i>Unrestricted funds:</i>						
<i>Designated funds:</i>						
Gwen Dyke Bequest	4		11,067			10,461
Research, Excavation and Publication fund	4		19,149			21,078
<i>General funds: Accumulated fund</i>	4		14,330			13,611
			<u>44,546</u>			<u>45,150</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Council on 12 April 2007.

A.B. Parry
Hon. Treasurer

The notes on pages 401 to 402 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

1. Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable accounting standards and the Statements of Recommended Practice: "Accounting and Reporting by Charities" issued in March 2005, except that investments are stated at cost rather than market value.

2. Incoming resources

	Gwen Dyke Bequest	Research, Excavation and Publication fund	Accumulated fund	Total 2006	Total 2005
	£	£	£	£	£
Membership income					
Subscriptions	-	-	<u>8,538</u>	<u>8,538</u>	<u>8,856</u>
Voluntary income					
Grants	-	5,683	2,400	8,083	2,400
Donations	-	-	195	195	-
Sponsorship	-	-	-	-	500
	<u>-</u>	<u>5,683</u>	<u>2,595</u>	<u>8,278</u>	<u>2,400</u>
Gross income from publications					
<i>Proceedings sales</i>	-	-	170	170	80
<i>Decorating Flint Flashwork</i>	-	565	-	565	5,373
<i>Suffolk Arcades</i>	-	40	-	40	100
<i>Hawes</i>	-	30	-	30	45
<i>Dovecotes</i>	-	63	-	63	65
	<u>-</u>	<u>698</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>868</u>	<u>5,663</u>
Income from investments					
Interest on investments	500	-	-	500	500
Bank interest	106	405	405	916	1,064
Income tax recovered	-	-	672	672	640
	<u>606</u>	<u>405</u>	<u>1,077</u>	<u>2,088</u>	<u>2,204</u>
Total incoming resources	<u>606</u>	<u>6,786</u>	<u>12,380</u>	<u>19,772</u>	<u>19,623</u>

3. Resources expended

	Gwen Dyke Bequest	Research, Excavation and Publication fund	Accumulated fund	Total 2006	Total 2005
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure – General					
Newsletters, including postage	-	-	671	671	755
Excursions	-	-	120	120	140
Lectures	-	-	607	607	908
Printing and stationery	-	-	34	34	26
Office expenses and postage	-	-	100	100	304
Insurance	-	-	247	247	244
Independent examiners fee	-	-	258	258	247
Subscriptions	-	-	257	257	223
Miscellaneous	-	-	66	66	-
	-	-	<u>2,360</u>	<u>2,360</u>	<u>2,847</u>
Expenditure – Proceedings					
Printing and postage	-	-	7,301	7,301	9,067
	-	-	<u>7,301</u>	<u>7,301</u>	<u>9,067</u>
Other expenditure					
Activity Day	-	29	-	29	135
Grant	-	-	-	-	1,400
Articles in Newsletter	-	1,068	-	1,068	1,064
Excavation expenditure	-	9,069	-	9,069	-
Cost of index to Volume XL	-	-	-	-	2,336
Cost of publication of <i>Decoding Flint Flashwork</i>	-	-	-	-	5,512
Selling expenses of <i>Decoding Flint Flashwork</i>	-	14	-	14	499
Brockley Hall investigation	-	-	-	-	704
Field Group	-	100	-	100	100
Matrex Computer Indexing	-	96	-	96	401
Four Global Positioning Handsets	-	339	-	339	-
	-	<u>10,715</u>	-	<u>10,715</u>	<u>12,151</u>
Total resources expended	-	<u>10,715</u>	<u>9,661</u>	<u>20,376</u>	<u>24,065</u>

4. Movement on funds

Opening balance	10,461	21,078	13,611	45,150	49,592
Incoming resources	606	6,786	12,380	19,772	19,623
Transfer Between Funds		2,000	(2,000)	-	
	<u>11,067</u>	<u>29,864</u>	<u>23,991</u>	<u>64,992</u>	<u>69,215</u>
Resources expended	-	10,715	9,661	20,376	24,065
Closing balance	<u>11,067</u>	<u>19,149</u>	<u>14,330</u>	<u>44,546</u>	<u>49,592</u>

Gwen Dyke Bequest

The Gwen Dyke Bequest fund is used to assist in the study of records, and the publication of research arising from such study.

5. Investments

	Market value	Cost 2006	Cost 2005
	£	£	£
8% Treasury Stock, 2009 £6,244.78 Nominal	<u>6,758</u>	<u>5,964</u>	<u>5,964</u>

6. Summary of net assets by funds

	Gwen Dyke Bequest	Research, Excavation and Publication fund	Accumulated fund	Total 2006	Total 2005
	£	£	£	£	£
Investments	5,964	-	-	5,964	5,964
Net current assets	5,103	19,149	14,330	38,582	39,186
	<u>11,067</u>	<u>19,149</u>	<u>14,330</u>	<u>44,546</u>	<u>49,592</u>

7. Trustees

No member of the council received any remuneration or reimbursement of expenses during the year (2005: Nil)

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

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Privileges. – The annual subscription entitles members to a copy of the Institute's journal, the *Proceedings*, which contains articles by national and local scholars on the archaeology and history of Suffolk. They will also receive the twice-yearly *Newsletter*, giving details of forthcoming events, short notes and book reviews. The Institute organises a number of excursions in the summer to places of interest in and around Suffolk. In the winter it has a programme of lectures, held at Haughley. Members may also use and borrow books from the Institute's Library, housed in the Suffolk Record Office, Raingate Street, Bury St Edmunds. Finally, members who wish to take an active part in archaeological fieldwork may join the Institute's Field Group, which has close links with the County Archaeological Service and local museums. Enquiries respecting the Field Group should be addressed to the Hon. Field Group Secretary, M.J. Hardy, 29 High Road, Wortwell, Harleston, Norfolk, IP20 0HG.

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Website - www.suffolkarch.org.uk provides up to date information and contacts.

Articles and notes on all aspects of Suffolk archaeology and history should be sent to the Hon. Editor, Professor Colin Richmond, Flat 3, Sutton House, Quay Street, Woodbridge, IP12 1BX, from whom copies of Notes for Contributors may be obtained. Items (including books for review) for inclusion in the *Newsletter*, published in March and September, should be sent to Mrs. J. Carr, 116 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2LE.

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