

Look for the millennium frieze which is the Woodbridge equivalent of the Bayeux Tapestry created by talented amateur needlewomen whose names are featured.

Can you find the 15th-century font? What are the stories depicted in the panels?

If you would like help with the answer then please purchase the inexpensive visitors guide at the back of the church (small cream leaflet which helps raise much needed church funds).

Before you leave the church look down the nave (the central aisle) and see the exquisite and rare Dutch candelabrum given in 1676. There are only four in Britain and it was lucky to survive the introduction of gas lighting in 1841.

How would the church have been lit before 1841?

Back outside, find a letter in your name and use this paper and your crayon to do a rubbing:

↘ Find the steps and the narrow cobbled path leading to The Square and The Galley Restaurant (terracotta colour).



Show your stone rubbing (or just this chocolate trail leaflet) and children will

receive a chocolate treasure courtesy of the Vata family (one per participant). **Adults can enjoy coffee or tea at a discounted price.**

We hope that you enjoyed the chocolate trail and look forward to seeing you again for a meal or coffee.

Kids Eat for a Fiver

Every Friday 6pm to 7.30pm and Saturday lunchtime 12pm to 2.15pm

Uğur invites you to a fun healthy meal at *The Galley* Woodbridge. Adults receive a free glass of Prosecco when they order a main meal with their children.

Opening hours

Wednesday – Sunday
Lunch 12noon – 2.15pm
Dinner 6.15pm – late

Closed Sunday evenings

21 Market Hill, Woodbridge IP12 4LX

01394 380055

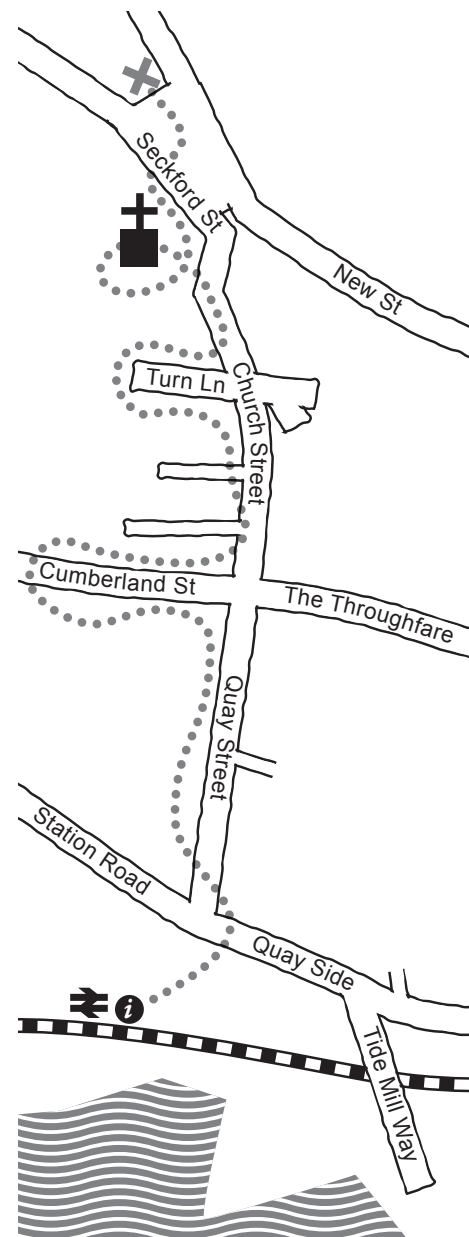
www.galley.uk.com

The Woodbridge Chocolate Trail is sponsored by The Vata Family at *The Galley* and was researched and written by Julie Foster assisted by local children. A more detailed version with photographs can be found at www.galley.uk.com



The Galley Restaurant's chocolate (and coffee!) trail

Fantastic, fabulous facts about Woodbridge!



i Start at the Tourist Information Office
Turn right towards the Cinema.

Note the Victorian ironwork lattice bridge.

Which of these shapes can you see?



Imagine the Victorian tourists on trains heading from London to Aldeburgh, Southwold and Lowestoft. First class in luxury and third class passengers sat on benches with their feet on loose straw for warmth. Freight trains carried smoked herring (kippers) to London.

↑ Cross the road carefully at the zebra crossing.

To the right of **Quay Street** spot the 1568 house, (originally known as the **Ship Inn**) allegedly a notorious smugglers den.

If you add all the numbers on the plaque together what is the sum?

Walking up **Quay Street** you will spot a *Suffolk pink* house. The origin of this colour was chalk mixed with pig's blood.

What is different about the roof of the old malting building on the right?

The Victorians thought that drinking beer was healthier than untreated water and pubs brewing on site demanded lots of malted barley. The railway meant that it could be transported to London.

Look for the white and blue building on the left which once housed the town's coffin makers.

Why do the doorbells give this secret away?

← At Cross corner (adjacent to The Crown) turn left into Cumberland Street towards the Post Office.

An old post man told Uğur at *The Galley* Restaurant that there is a ghost postman called *Wilbert of Woodbridge*. The ghostly postman still delivers brown parcels in **Cumberland Street** because he loves the knockers!

As you walk down Cumberland Street draw which do you think was Wilbert's favourite:

Look for **Cumberland House** (on the left), a magnificent 16th-century house visited by the Earl of Cumberland.

Can you see the coat of arms which is "in hiding"? Tick: ○

Marston and Gordon Houses (on the right), were named after officers who fought in the Napoleonic War and were home to a famous artist. Further

down **Cumberland Street** (on the left) find the tiny pink **Barton's Cottage**.

This 18th-century timber-framed cottage was home to which poet?

Further down (on the left) what famous art movement of the 20th-century is reflected in the styling of N°31?

↪ Turn back and retrace your steps towards Cross Corner admiring the Dutch influenced attic rooms up high. At Cross Corner turn left up Church Street.

Barclays Bank's building was once the home of an anti-slavery campaigner.

↪ Turn left (L) at Turn Lane.

Take a short detour to the Quakers' burial ground (through the gate on the right).

How many people are buried in this idyllic oasis? (hint –look at the plaque)

↪ Retrace your steps back to Church Street

Notice the red bricks made from rough local clay fired in kilns fired by massive internal wood fires. The bricks closest to the fire were well cooked and sometimes burnt and those on the outside were not so well cooked. (Suffolk red bricks were used to help restore London's St Pancras station).

Can you identify the bricks that were baked close to the fire and those away from the fire? ○

As you exit **Turn Street** look across and spot the laughing head. A Woodbridge legend says that if the laughing head hears a good joke his smile widens.

Can you tell a good joke and make the head laugh? ○

↑ Continue to the top of Church Street.

Look for the huge plane tree with maple-shaped leaves. The plane tree has peculiar flaking bark which sheds pollutants. Plane trees line Berkley Square in London.

Which national flag features a maple leaf?

‡ Pass through the church gate towards St Mary's.

Notice the flint walls. Flints have been used for building since medieval times and they were also used to create the spark that sets off gunpowder.

The perpendicular styled St Mary's building was started 610 years ago – what year was that?

↗ Take the right hand path towards the north porch.

Can you find a tomb (on the right) that has something in common with the pirate flag? Draw what it is:

Above the Porch are three figures: Our Lady, St Anne and St Etheldra. St Etheldra was born 630 years ago and was the abbess of Ely. Her father was a Roman king bringing Christianity to Britain. She lived in austerity eating only one daily meal, and bathing only before festivals, possibly only three times a year!

In the Christian religion "Our Lady" was the mother of whom?

Can you find the bread cupboard in the porch used until 1970 to distribute bread to the poor? ○

Find the window showing the worship of the infant Christ by Magi.

Who were the (three) Magi?

The 15th-century roof vaulting is spectacular with massive wooden ribs.

What has the construction of a hammer beam roof have in common with boat building?

Find the tomb of Thomas Seckford who was a Tudor courtier of Queen Elizabeth I. Rich and kind, he built an Almshouse for 13 poor men in Woodbridge.

What is an Almshouse?
