

Norfolk Historic Buildings Group

Non members

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Newsletter



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Spring 2023



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What to do for next season's winter talks?

Do we carry on with just Zoom; revert to in-person meetings only, or try and run hybrid meetings on Zoom from an in-person venue?

The ideal version would seem to be hybrid meetings. They would have the benefits of the Zoom meetings:

- allowing non-Norfolk-based members to access the talks,
- allowing those members who do not want to drive on unlit rural roads on winter nights to attend,
- allowing speakers from further afield to address the group without incurring travel and overnight expenses,
- widening our reach amongst non-members attracted from other local groups and via social media.
- It would also allow members that specifically want to meet up to be able to.

However, the hybrid meeting is not without problems. Technical issues have sometimes interfered with other groups' attempts to run such meetings, where the rostrum camera element has failed. It also requires the speaker to stay within microphone and camera range at the venue in order to be heard over Zoom, which has been a problem in some other meetings I have attended. It also incurs the extra costs of venue hire.

Consequently, the NHBG committee has decided to carry on with Zoom-only winter meetings, but will keep the issue under review. In the meantime, the summer programme (facing page) will have to provide sufficient meeting-up opportunities, hopefully in better conditions.

Ian Hinton
Chair, Norfolk Historic Buildings Group
March 2023
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Two vacancies

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New Members since March 2022

Moira Youngan - Taverham
Denise Kemp - Cotton, Suffolk
John Crane - West Sussex
Diana Don - Litcham
Stephen Hilditch - Wingfield, Suffolk
Sandra I'Anson - Tivetshall
Julie & Anthony Helsby - Hardwick
Andrew Carpenter - Wymondham
Barendina Smedley - Blakeney
Graham Rayner - Pulham

Deaths

Vic Nierop Reading

Vic was a member from the start of the NHBG. His research and work in Norwich helped restore many buildings, including Churchman House and Dragon Hall. His obituary appeared in the "Other Lives" section of The Guardian on November 23rd 2022.

Howard Tame

Howard was also a member of the NHBG from the start and was a regular and inquisitive attendee on Summer visits. His infectious humour will be remembered.

The talk by Jane Chittenden on Norwich Gas and its effect on the local economy is now available on YouTube. Type <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6SqWJwFqddY> in your browser

Essex Historic Buildings Group
- Day School
Sat 17th June 2023 - cost £35
The English Farmyard to 1700:
housing people, animals and crops
in Maldon Town Hall
Tickets from EHBG website www.ehbg.co.uk

Cover photo:

A well-observed bench end of a bishop with the cares of the world on his shoulders, in Burlingham St Edmund church (Ian Hinton)

Summer Programme

If booking by post, please use the forms provided to book, with a separate cheque for each event. IF YOU WANT TICKETS POSTED TO YOU, DON'T FORGET the SAE. The default will be to send them by email.

OR

You can reserve a place by email to oandwarnock@btinternet.com and pay by BACS but NOT UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO when places are confirmed. The Banks do not allow small groups like ours to access the accounts online so we can only return money via cheques, which gets complicated if there is over booking.

We have attempted to avoid having limits on numbers attending, but at some venues we have no choice. Booking is on a first come, first served basis, but if there is considerable over-demand we will try and run a similar event in the future. *Owen Warnock*

The development of Broadland Churches & Hemblington Church, Hemblington Hall Road NR13 4EF Saturday 22nd April

Time: 2:30
Cost: free - donation to Friends of Hemblington church

The Friends of Hemblington Church have invited NHBG members to attend the talk by Ian Hinton on the development of churches in Broadland.

Cavick House, Wymondham NR18 9PJ Sunday 14th May

Time: 2:00-4:00
Meet: Cavick House
Cost: £10
Limit: 30 (members only)
Walking: Stairs and garden
Contact: Owen Warnock 01508 481822
oandwarnock@btinternet.com

Grand, Grade I, early C18 red-brick house of 2 storeys and attic, extended to 9 bays. Arched panelled central door with a pair of engaged Doric columns and pedimented hood.

INTERIOR. Ornate open-string staircase with Room to south has panelled doors with eared surrounds and high-quality plasterwork. Marble fireplace with a mantel supported on pair of scrolled consoles. Frieze with a central scene of a shepherd and dog chasing a wolf with a lamb.

Stunning gardens too.

The Thatch, Attleborough NR17 2BW Sunday 11th June

Time: 2:00-4:00
Meet: The Thatch
Cost: £10
Limit: 30 (members only)
Walking: Stairs
Contact: Owen Warnock 01508 481822
oandwarnock@btinternet.com

A large, probably late sixteenth-century, timber framed farmhouse that appears to have had a substantial crosswing added in 1647 (dated by dendro). Hannah and Ben are new NHBG members and started this project at the beginning of lockdown.

Billingford Mill Low Road IP21 4ND Saturday 8th July

Time: 1:00, 2:00, 3:00pm
Meet: The Mill
Parking: on street
Cost: £10
Limit: 24 (3 groups of 8) (memb only)
Contact: Owen Warnock 01508 481822
oandwarnock@btinternet.com

Grade II listed, this five-storey brick tower mill was built in 1860 and has recently been restored. It will be working if the weather co-operates. Space on the upper floors requires the groups to be small, so there will be three timed groups.

Mardle Hall, Tivetshall NR15 2DD Saturday 22nd July

Time: 2:00-4:00
Meet: Mardle Hall
Cost: £10
Limit: 30 (members only)
Walking: Stairs and building works
Contact: Owen Warnock 01508 481822
oandwarnock@btinternet.com

A unique chance to visit a late sixteenth-century timber framed house undergoing a complete refurbishment by the owners personally. Ian and Sandra are new members of the NHBG and are keen to have as many people as possible study the house. They have had to strip it back to the frame to undo all the incorrect and unsympathetic changes made to the house since its division into two cottages, probably in the eighteenth century.

Do not wear your best clothes!

Manor Farmhouse Litcham PE32 2NS and AGM Saturday 12th August

Time: Visit starts at 11:00 am
Meet: Manor Farmhouse PE32 2NS
Parking: on street
Cost: none
Food: BYO picnic for AGM
Limit: none
Walking: Stairs and pavements
Contact: Owen Warnock 01508 481822
oandwarnock@btinternet.com

We will visit the jettied Manor Farmhouse, which was probably the late 15C Church House with a small surviving

piece of wall painting. We will also visit the church directly opposite. A detailed map will be provided for a walk round the village after the AGM

followed by the AGM @ The Jubilee Hall (adj to church)

Time: 1:00 pm - byo picnic
1:30 pm AGM
Please return ticket, or email Owen, so we have some idea of numbers
Contact: Owen Warnock 01508 481822
oandwarnock@btinternet.com
AGM Papers to follow nearer the date.

Church Day Saturday 9th September

Time: 10:30 - 3:30 pm
Meet: Salhouse church (NR13 6RR)
Parking: on street
Cost: £10
Limit: no limit (members only)
Walking: Churchyards
Food: BYO picnic
Contact: Owen Warnock 01508 481822
oandwarnock@btinternet.com

We will be visiting three churches in Broadland, Burlingham St Andrew, Woodbastwick and Salhouse that highlight the development that was still taking place right up to the Reformation

Wangford Hall, Wangford Road, Lakenheath, Suffolk (IP27 0SJ nearest) date t.b.a

Time: 2:30 pm
Meet: Wangford Hall - details with ticket
Cost: £10
Limit: 30 (members only)
Walking: Stairs
Contact: Owen Warnock 01508 481822
oandwarnock@btinternet.com

A fourth chance to visit this 'high quality' timber framed house of which the earliest 'hall house' part is believed to date from the 15th century but with many subsequent additions. Many of its original features are still there such as the crown-post roof. Long on the 'at risk' register it is now in new ownership and we shall be privileged to see it with much of the internal timber framing exposed and in the process of restoration.

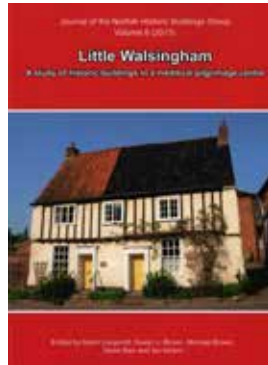
Oxygen Isotope Analysis (^{18}O) of a timber from Friday Cottage, Walsingham.

An extension to the VAG grant for Dendro at Hempsall was agreed in September 2021 to support the analysis by Oxygen Isotope of the unsuccessful dendro samples of two of the buildings in the NHBG's previous study of the buildings of Walsingham.

Background

The study of the buildings of Walsingham was published in 2015 as Journal 6. Seventy buildings were surveyed and dendrochronological sampling and analysis was undertaken on four timber-framed properties. In all, sampling or direct measurement was undertaken on 25 *in-situ* timbers. The four buildings were 47-9 High Street, 7 Friday Market (Friday Cottage), 1-3 High Street and The Black Lion, Friday Market.

Despite the fact that the samples from two of the properties matched internally, no absolute tree-ring dates were obtained from these timbers. One group of internally matched cores was sub-sampled for radiocarbon dating. These came from 47-49 High Street, the largest pilgrim hostel, having an open first floor of 110ft in length. It was stylistically dated to the late fifteenth century with a crown-post style that appeared in many of the other buildings owned by the Priory on the High Street and Common Place. The 165-year sequence appeared to lie in the period between 1305 and 1495. Five samples from this sequence were tested and showed good agreement between four of the samples and the relative number of years between them derived from the tree-ring analysis. The model provides an estimate for the felling date of *cal AD 1470–1495 (95% probability)*; or *cal AD 1475–1490 (68% probability)*. This is the estimated date for the felling of the tree and the construction of the first-floor frame of this building.



Friday Cottage

Friday Cottage is one of several sites that were owned by the Friary that front on to Friday Market, adjacent to the Friary's main gateway. A property survey of 1482 records 4 cottages "towards the market place, newly built". Three of them, including Friday Cottage, have similar floorplans with central doorways and single, undivided, ground-floor and first-floor rooms. Each building is jettied, with a rubble ground floor wall. Unfortunately the original samples were not available, so one was retaken in Friday Cottage from the front wallplate. It consisted of 96 rings with bark edge. The new owner of the other property refused access.

Analysis

Only the inner 78 rings were analysed isotopically by Neil Loader and his team at Swansea University, owing to very narrow growth towards the outer end of the core where bark was preserved. Latewood was manually excised and prepared to alpha-cellulose for stable isotope mass spectrometry and dating following the protocols outlined in Loader et al. (2019). The resulting oxygen isotope series comprising 76 isotopic measurements was then compared against the south central England reference chronology (two measurements being excluded due to apparent contamination).

The sample sequence dates securely against the south central England reference chronology with an end date for the last isotope measurement of AD 1464.

The date obtained for the last ring measured isotopically (equivalent to ring width measurement 78) enables the date for the core sequence to be determined. The core spans the period AD 1387-1482. As the last ring is complete and bark is preserved, it is possible to assign a felling date for the sample LIT-W01 of **winter AD 1482/83**.

Conclusions

The date of 1482/3 matches well with three other aspects.

The first is the description of 'newly built' in the property survey of 1482 (1482 did not end until March 3rd 1483).

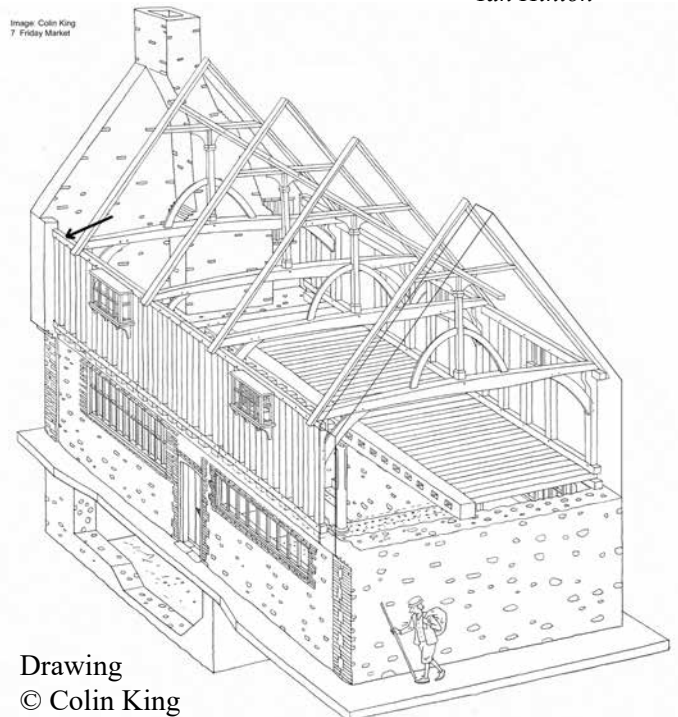
The second is the stylistic dating of the roof and construction made at the time of the NHBG survey, of the late fifteenth century.

Thirdly it fits well with the Carbon-14 dating of the Priory-owned hostel opposite the gates of the Priory in the High Street of 1470-95.

There seems to have been an increase in new building in the second half of the fifteenth century by both institutions, perhaps competitively, as they vied for pilgrims' attention and donations. The five years either side of 1482 saw recorded visits by Edward IV (the last of his 3 visits) and Henry VII who made the first of his 4 visits to Walsingham.

The NHBG would like to thank Rob Howard of Nottingham Tree-ring Dating Lab for taking the sample, Neil Loader and his team at Swansea U. for the isotope analysis and the Grants Committee of the VAG for making it possible. A similar article will appear in the VAG Newsletter as part of the grant award.

Ian Hinton



Drawing
© Colin King

Oxygen isotope dendrochronology is a new method for precision dating of historic buildings and wooden artefacts that has recently been developed. It is based on measuring oxygen isotope ratios in tree ring samples and pattern-matching them against a master chronology which was developed from previously-dated samples of oak. It differs from conventional ring width-based dendrochronology in that it enables tree ring sequences from short-lived, fast-growing timbers to be precisely and reliably dated.

Jarrold - 250 years and counting. (November 9th 2022)

Pete Goodrum

The Jarrold story begins, to all intents and purposes, in 1770. John Jarrold would open a shop in Woodbridge that year. Five years later he was dead. His widow moved to Norwich. Her daughters stayed in Woodbridge. Her son went with her. When she died her son, also called John, would, like his father become apprenticed to a shop keeper. After a dramatic discovery that his inheritance has been embezzled he too would open a shop - the same shop - in Woodbridge.



John Jarrold 1745-1775

After the end of the Napoleonic wars John Jarrold moved to Norwich. By 1823 he was in business at 3 Cockey Lane. The business grew. His wife and sons joined him in Norwich and, although there were some difficult times, the foundations were laid for the Jarrold business to expand in retail, publishing and printing.

Over the coming years John's sons would oversee considerable success. Jarrold would open offices in London, publish the legendary 'Black Beauty' and establish themselves as a nationally important company.

The fourth generation of Jarrold brothers, primarily William and Herbert, after the death of their half brother John James, took the company into the 20th century. It is they who bought St James Mill in 1902 and, in 1904, worked with George Skipper to renovate the London Street store and steer the company through the Edwardian period and the First World War.

Herbert's son, John, became head of the company when his father died in 1936. A scientist with a mission to develop the print capacity of Jarrold, not least through the use of 35mm photography, John Jarrold's tenure at the helm is crucial to the company's history. It was John who bought the mighty Harris printing press in 1948. A controversial purchase at the outset it soon proved successful. This was the largest sheet fed litho press in Europe. As arguably the leading colour printer in the UK. Jarrold would now take on work from major magazines.

By the time the next generation of brothers - Peter, Richard and Antony - were in the business the Jarrold company was more than ready to face the second half of the twentieth century. With Peter heading up the print business, Antony driving the

reinvented publishing division and Richard developing the retail wing Jarrold grew at a significant rate.

During the 1960s the Norwich store was extended, the company having bought the old Corn Exchange next door. John Jarrold became Mayor of Norwich in 1970 continuing the long tradition of civic duty.

Through the 1980s and 90s the company continued to expand, making significant investments in printing and retail. Publishing grew into a real force in the world of calendars, postcards and hardback books. Early in the twenty first century Jarrold were able to secure the premises at 9 - 11 London Street. It was the last piece in the jigsaw of the property portfolio at London Street. Today the company comprises retail, property, training and business services activities (incorporating security and cleaning services). Jarrold has seen many changes over the last fifteen years during which it ceased to operate printing and publishing businesses to focus on developing its retail operations, property assets, training and associated activities.

The company is ambitious in its vision for its businesses and is proactive in seeking new opportunities to develop. Involvement in the communities of Norwich and Norfolk has long been an important part of the ethos of the business and the company continues to maintain this philosophy through engagement in local economic development, educational, community and charitable activities.

The John Jarrold Trust

The Trust was set up in 1965 by the then Chairman John Jarrold. It was established with the object of promoting, supporting and advancing charitable purposes of all kinds. The Trust's income is derived from dividends from its shareholding in Jarrold & Sons Ltd. The Trust supports a wide range of organisations and most charitable applications which are sent to Jarrold are referred to the Trust. The Trust supports causes in the following categories: welfare and community, the arts, education, medical research (this is currently focused on research being undertaken at the UEA and Norfolk & Norwich University Hospital), churches and historic buildings, the environment and developing countries.



left:
*The enormous Harris
Printing Press bought
in 1948*



below left:
*The Edwardian
Jarrold store*



above:
*The 1960s extension built in a sort
of brutalist style on the site of the
old Corn Exchange*



9-11 London Street after 2003

Pete Goodrum is an author and broadcaster who has written extensively on Norwich and Norfolk. This talk was based on his recent book 'Jarrold 250 Years. A History'

How gas changed Norwich's fortunes - from boom to bust and back again (October 11th 2022)

Jane Chittenden



Norwich Gasworks in the 1960s
www.britainfromtheair.com © Historic England

The golden age

For hundreds of years Norwich was England's second city after London. The evidence is all around us: magnificent buildings such as the castle, the cathedral and merchants' houses, right up until the 1750s and the elegance of Thomas Ivory's Assembly House.

The source of all that wealth was the textile trade, especially Norwich Stuffs. The wool trade was immensely important to England for centuries, and Norwich made especially fine worsted cloth, the best in England. We also made money in many other ways too, such as agriculture, finance and even publishing.

Colegate was the heart of the textile industry. No. 18 Colegate was typical: a grand Georgian townhouse, one of Norwich's finest. There were showrooms on the ground floor, the family home above and weavers in the attics. But the technology was outdated. They relied on handlooms, which were capable of producing exquisite textiles – they still are – but they couldn't be scaled up for mass-production, and they relied on a highly skilled workforce.

From boom to bust

With all that wealth, what could possibly go wrong?

Unfortunately, quite a lot. First, the Napoleonic wars (1803-1815) closed important European markets for us, never to be recovered. Markets were volatile generally. The East India Company, an important trading partner, lost its monopolies in the Far East, again never recovered. We were also affected by the emergence of cheaper textiles, especially cotton.

But the killer blow was the industrial revolution, which started in England in the 1760s, ending around 1840. For this you need plentiful coal and/or fast-running water plus good transport networks such as canals. We didn't have any of those things. But the north did have them.

We lost our precious worsted trade to Bradford, never to regain it. In 1800 Bradford was merely a small market town; by 1850 it was the wool capital of the world, nicknamed "Worstedopolis" – an acutely painful reminder to Norwich of what we had lost.

We couldn't afford to replace our civic buildings. (With hindsight, we were lucky, because our fine old buildings were not swept away to be replaced by Victorian Gothic.)

Norwich suffered 30 years of intense economic hardship from 1815 to 1845. From the second city we were now in 14th place and falling.

Things were so bad that the *Royal Commission into the state of large towns and populous districts* said this in 1845: "Norwich... would appear to be in that painful state of transition from a once flourishing manufacturing prosperity to its entire decline ... Neglect and decay are now conspicuous in the streets."

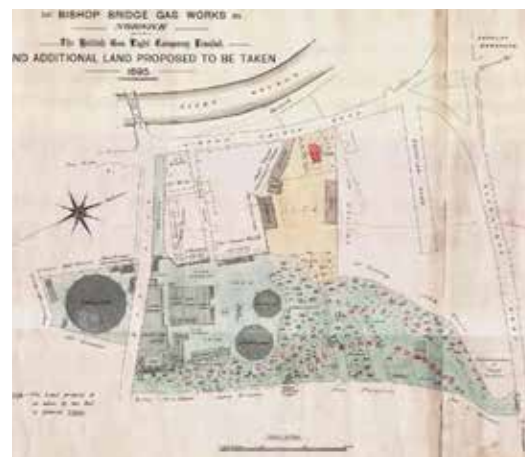
People thought we were finished, all washed up, but they were wrong.

Gas arrives in Norwich

The first attempts to manufacture gas commercially were in France around 1795-1805. But it was the British who pioneered successful commercial gas utilities in 1812. With gas production you get affordable heating and lighting. You also get an important by-product: coke, a re-processed coal fuel. This is a game-changer. It now makes economic sense to switch to coke-powered industry.

The main gasworks arrived at Bishop Bridge in 1830. It was convenient for the coal barges to bring the essential raw material by water and then to unload directly at the gasworks. (The railway didn't arrive until 1844.)

The site was developed in several phases at Bishop Bridge before transferring the main production site to St Martin at Palace Plain.



Bishop's Bridge works in 1895
© National Grid Gas Archive

Jane is a business writer who studied graphic design at Chelsea School of Art, where she acquired a lifelong love for cities, their history and architecture.



*The gasworks on
St Martins Palace
Plain
© George Plunket
Collection*



*The same gates today
(Jane Chittenden)*



*British Gas Light from the Air in the 1960s
www.britainfromtheair.com © Historic England*

In its day the Norvic factory, completed in the 1890s, was the biggest shoe factory in England. It's now an academy and a wine bar. There are lots of other former shoe factories still to be seen around the city.

Other important sectors were engineering, expansion of financial services, food and drink. Their legacy is everywhere, some sites are still in daily use. The key point is that most of them weren't here before gas arrived.

The last gasholder in the city (appropriately on Gas Hill) was demolished in December 2019. The visible gas pipelines are also redundant, but there's still a gas pipeline underground here that is very much alive.

But topically, it looks as if gas is on its way out nowadays. Maybe it won't be very long before we see gas as something as old-fashioned as horse-drawn carts...



*The industrial nature of Norwich in 1910
(from Norwich and the Broads - Walter Jerrold, Blackie & Sons)*

The City of Norwich Plan 1945 set out a vision for post-war Norwich. The City Council was not a fan of the Bishop Bridge site! *"From the points of view of planning and amenity it is questionable whether a more unfortunate site could have been found for these works... have spoilt not only the area of four acres or so on which they stand, but the whole vicinity... incongruous and unsightly."*

Over the years the gasworks expanded to several sites in the city, then added pipelines in Norfolk, then gradually contracted with the transition to natural gas from the North Sea. In its heyday St Martin at Palace Plain gasworks occupied a huge site. All that's left now is a set of gateposts, behind the modern lawcourts.

How gas changed the city

What makes Norwich's circumstances unique is how gas enabled a bounce-back. Industries already present in the city could now afford to mechanise and compete on a much more level playing field, but not overnight: it took at least 50 years – it's probably true to say that our industrial revolution started in the 1840s, just when it was completed elsewhere in the country. The textile industry had all but vanished. By far the biggest employer was the new boot and shoe sector (now vanished too) but plenty of other industries too – plus the growing financial services sector (they're still here).

Timeline

- 1820: Norwich Gas Light Company, St Stephens
- 1830: British Gas Light Company, Bishop Bridge
- 1850: New gasworks added at St Martin Palace Plain
- 1903: All gas production transfers to St Martin PP, BB for purification and storage only
- 1953: New compressor station at Bishop Bridge, supplies gas to Cromer + Sheringham
- 1958: Gas holder erected at Cremorne Lane
- 1962: Expansion to Cremorne Lane: propane gas pipeline from Felixstowe
- 1963/1964: Gas production ceases at St Martin PP
- 1964 to present: Gas supplied to city via underground pipeline (natural gas from Bacton gas terminal) which passes through Kett's Heights

Wangford Hall visit.

(July 2020/ July 2022/ September 9th 2022/ summer 2023)

some thoughts by Clive Baker

This visit seems to have been conspired against over the years. The first was arranged before Covid started, so had to be cancelled. The second in July this year was cancelled as Clive had Covid, the third was hastily arranged and only a few could make it. We hope that a full visit next summer will finally be possible (see page 3).

Ed

Some thought-provoking aspects were raised during the reduced visit in September. I thought my musings after the event might be useful. Feel free to comment or add to them (Rosemary Forrest and Les Scott have already kindly sent me some interesting details that I need to pursue) I am keen to establish a more precise history of the building of which so little is actually known.

1 - The building's footprint

As the main building has evolved over so many years/centuries, and has been added to on at least 3 occasions, a detailed measured drawing of both floors is essential and may lead to ideas as to how the building changed. This will be a task that I will try and undertake over the next six months.

2 - The roof structure

The seemingly two different roof structures of the Hall House, could perhaps be explained by the the measured drawings and the need and reason for the two structures may become apparent. Certainly the 'gentrification' and consequent alteration to the front elevation to give a symmetrical and harmonious frontage would have caused some roof rebuilding and thus perhaps the duplication of roof timbers.

3 - The 'Ice House'

The Ice House has always been conjecture and was a discussion point during the SPAB visit several years ago. During the NHBG visit it again became a discussion point and again the idea of it just being a storage area arose. For SPAB it was the soil covering and pamment floor and soil drainage that swayed the view of being an ice house. Having undertaken a little investigation into Ice Houses I note that they were introduced into Britain in the 1600's and this was a time when Wangford Hall was still a major residence. Many so called 'Ice Houses' were in fact were game larders so preservation of the ice was not necessarily a priority. The area between Brandon and Thetford was a major rabbit warren, due to its light soil, so this last point may also be

the case that such a warren may have been in the neighbourhood of Wangford producing food for such a larder. (It should be remembered that rabbit 'cultivation' was an important industry in this area as rabbit, for religious reason, was considered as 'fish' and therefore could be eaten on a Friday. Also the fur was a cheaper alternative to ermine for gown decoration.)

One aspect that I had not known until the NHBG visit was that Wangford Hall had its own gas lighting system and therefore had a plant to create gas for the house. (Philip has discovered several gas light fittings throughout the house). This need for a gas producing plant may have led to it being installed in the 'Ice House' thus the residue of coal on its walls. Perhaps when this was undertaken the floor level within the 'Ice House' was raised to make it more appropriate for its new use. The major objection to the building being an 'Ice House' was its lack of volume, perhaps this raised floor is the reason for the apparent lack! Without excavation this idea cannot be checked but the floor level of the adjacent water cistern certainly is several metres below ground level.

In addition to the gas lighting Wangford Hall also had its own electricity system! (Obviously of a later date than the gas plant.) The dynamo was turned by a pulley system attached to a huge weight which descended slowly from the top of a metal tower thus turning the dynamo at the base of the tower. The weight and parts of the tower still exist. There was a local Hall employee who recounted the task of having to wind this weight up the tower on a daily basis so this electrical system is not conjecture.

Perhaps by the time of the visit next summer, some of these issues will be resolved.

*right:
The large concrete weight
that powered the electricity
generator*

*below:
the crown post roof above the
oldest part of the house*



Wangford Hall from the rear



Clive is a member of SPAB and has a particular interest in this house

14a The Close, Norwich

Anne Woollett

Number 14a is situated to the south of Brewery Green and the road to Pulls Ferry, and to the west of Ferry Lane which runs to St Faith's Lane. It is behind Nos 14 and 15 (14 built by William Wilkins in 1894) and at a lower level. In an area thought to be the swannery of the Cathedral, see Gilchrist's plan of the Close (Fig 17, p60).

It comprises two main parts: a rectangular section of three storeys and a square section of two storeys to the north and west. There is a single storey room with sloping roof in the section between 1 and 2, and a single storey room on west with a chimney in NW corner. It sits on a flint plinth with rendered and painted brickwork with a pantile roof.

The listing text says: C19, with C17 core, no fabric earlier than the C17 can now be detected.

The entrance is from the north, down steps into section 2 from where there is access to the single storey room under a sloping roof. here is a C19 window in the north wall with decorated glass, with a swan, fleur-de-lys, crowns and gates.

The largest room on the ground floor has a large fireplace with a wooden mantle beam, all with a moulded surround and has a window in the north wall. The principal joist runs east-west, with the west ends buried in the wall. An internal wall on the east side allows for a stairway, . The door in the south wall at the base of stairs could have

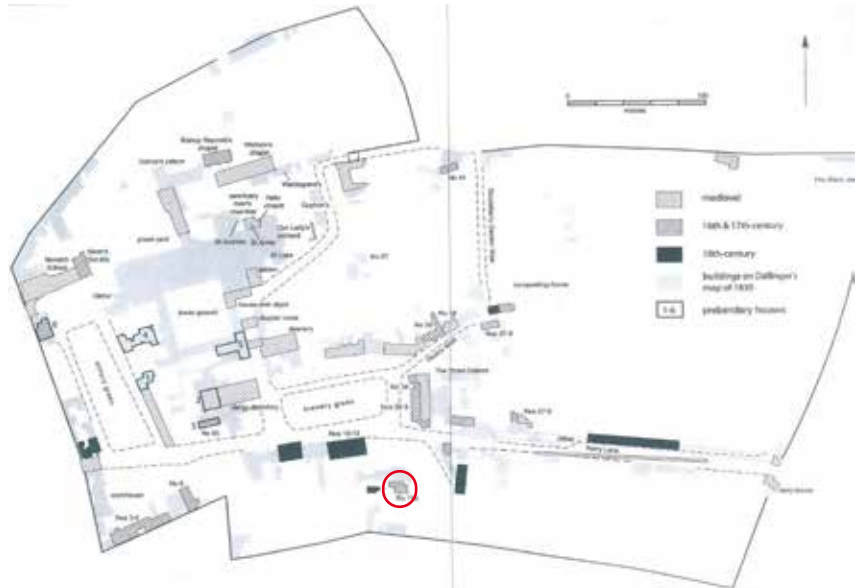


glass photos: John Stewart

provided direct access to first floor of the first building.

On the first floor of the first building there are two beams visible running north-south. The eastern one has a lamb's-tongue stop with a nick. The room is now subdivided to form a bathroom on the south side. The northern half has a fireplace in brick, probably of the nineteenth century, with a brick cornice and wooden mantel, with one piece of wood on top of another with a sawn edge.

Open stairs on the south side rise up to second floor across a window with decorated glass of leaded lights with tudor rosettes, fleur de lys, a panel with branches with flowers, crowns, the initials NE. There are also two angels with wings and raised arms holding shields, in blue and red glass (from a church setting?). The glass is presumably a nineteenth-century



addition with the re-use of glass from elsewhere.

On the second floor., the window on the north side has three lights (nineteenth century) and studs under the window, exposed by decorators, are thin, so are probably decorative rather than functional.

In the roof space are some thin upright struts in the gable walls. The roof structure, including the purlins and rafters, also look to be of the nineteenth century.

The swannery is referred to in a Chapter lease of 1553. It was an enclosed area which included the facilities of the swannery itself, as well as a dovecot, turfhouse, great barn and other buildings, some of which were thatched. Swans were a luxury food consumed for their appearance rather than taste and likely to have been reserved for the table of the Prior and his eminent guests (Gilchrist, 2005 p64). Whittingham (1985) suggests that part of this building later became the Garden House Inn.

Gilchrist, Roberta, 2005, Norwich Cathedral Close : The Evolution of the English Cathedral Landscape, Boydell Press

P. Thoresby Jones, revised by A.B. Whittingham, 1953, Norwich Cathedral: The Story of the Cathedral Church of Norwich

The Craft Trade of Pargeting: an overview (January 12th 2023)

Anna Kettle



Above:
The 15th-century Ancient House in Clare, Suffolk. Now part Museum and part Landmark Trust holiday cottage
right:
the depth of the moulding



This suggests that 17/18th century parget was popular in places like Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex and Kent, but pargets are unexpectedly spotted all over the country and for example, records show that it was popular in York.



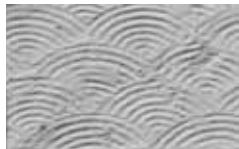
Most of the parget of this period which remains *in situ* today is located in Suffolk, north west Essex, and north east Hertfordshire, and it is

likely that with the development of the Industrial Revolution, these areas became relatively poor so home owners were less able to modernise their houses and pargeting tended to remain. In wealthier parts of the country where pargeting might earlier have been frequently seen, during the 19th Century the house was more likely to be modernised with sash windows and a brick facade.

Pargeting is a post-medieval ornamental building technique which has remained in use until the present. The word 'pargeting' has been used in a relatively small geographic location (England) compared with the set of materials, tools and techniques which it describes, so it is helpful to clarify what pargeting is, and what it is not.

Pargeting is a vernacular English craft and trade which is a combination of plastering and art, in which expanses of flat plaster, usually on the outside of buildings, are enlivened with plaster ornamentation. The more skilled and rare type of pargeting has always been quality hand-modelled work. More generally created is elegant combing. The most frequent patterns are chevron, basket weave, fan, woolskein ('S' on its side) and sparrowpicking (a collection of dots) all originally made using a comb of whittled twigs. Stamped patterns and motifs which have been pre-moulded and then planted on the wall are also seen.

The high point of pargeting was between the Restoration in 1660 and the introduction of brick façades from about 1760. It is probable that pargeting was always most frequent in the areas of England where the shortage of good building stone forced owners to use other building techniques and where there was a relatively wealthy class of yeoman farmers and merchants who owned homes of good quality timber frame which they would tend to modernise rather than rebuild.



17th-century combed pargeting



All images from Anna's presentation

One of the few remaining examples of parget in Norfolk - Bishop Bonner's Cottage in Dereham



Anna is a practising pargeter and plaster conservator. She can be contacted via her website www.kettlenet.co.uk or by email: anna@kettlenet.co.uk



*Examples of pargetting in Saffron Walden, Essex,
above: The Sun
below: The Dolphin*



*Remnants of pargetting in Lavenham, Suffolk,
probably not well-enough off in the 19th century to have
a new brick facade*

More research is needed to decide if Norfolk houses used to be pargeted, but the county was rich enough to replace the parget with brick facades when the fashion changed, or whether for some as yet unknown reason, pargeting was never particularly popular in Norfolk.

After pargeting fell from fashion in favour of neoclassical style, the simpler combed patterns were still modelled on cottages and farm buildings, but as time went on, the skills were lost and judging by researches in Saffron Walden, for a good hundred years there was little or no new pargeting.

This all changed when pargeting was reinvented during the Arts and Crafts period, but Arts and Crafts pargeting is clearly different to the old parget and the reason is due to the material used.



Arts & Crafts incised pargeting on the left

The early plaster used in East Anglia and Kent was a mixture of lime putty, chalk and plenty of hair. Perhaps because of the increase in education and development of trade schools, by the late 19th century, East Anglia had joined the rest of the country in plastering with a mixture of lime, sand and perhaps hair.

The old mix is rather like clay to use, so is good for creating freehand and combed designs but it is rather too sticky to easily make stamped designs. The new mix is just the opposite, so Arts and Crafts pargeting tends to be stamped or incised into the surface.



Stamped pargeting of the 19th century

During the last 20 years, there has been a revival of both freehand pargeting using the old material and stamped pargeting using the new.



Modern stamped pargeting

The problem now is that nearly all working pargeters are nearing retirement age, with few people joining the trade. Pargeters need to be happy working on rufty tufty building sites but they also need to have artistic skills – an interesting but rare combination. To attempt to keep the pargeting trade from dying a sad death, later this year a series of ‘how to do it’ videos will appear on the ‘Anna Kettle Pargeter’ channel of YouTube.



*Not all pargeting is outdoors.
Indoors, pargeting is seen on walls and ceilings - Southwold (above)*



Winter Lecture Synopsis

Riddlesworth: the development and decline of a Norfolk estate (February 7th 2023)

Sarah Pearson



The Landscape of River Crossings: a spatial analysis

Gillian Gallagher (members' night March 15th 2023)

Bridges and their river valley environments are a much neglected area of study. In fact, nothing has been written about their landscape implications. The focus of this article is on the minor rivers, crossings, and riverside settlements of south Norfolk, which are close to their companion bridges. The study area is limited to four selected rivers, namely, the Yare, the Thet, the Waveney and the Little Ouse.

The locations of river crossings are influenced by the characteristic landscapes of the South Norfolk river valleys. The majority of the minor bridges and settlements in the study area are situated opportunistically at 'pinch points' in the flood plains where high flood risks are reduced and where crossings are viable. The geology of the riverine landscape and the courses of the rivers provide a context to the river valleys and their subsequent colonisation by settlements with their crossings and roads.

Sometimes river banks are eroded in such a way that a river cliff or bar is created on one side and on the other a sloping floodplain. The effect of this can be seen in floodplain maps as well as on Ordnance Survey maps. On the raised banks settlements tend to lie close to the river side, whereas on the downward sloping side they are located out of reach on the floodplain edge. Clearly, it would be impractical to build permanent structures across an area of floodplain without hydrological management. Hence many early settlements and roads were squeezed into zones where the floodplains narrowed. Inevitably, such places were also suitable for crossing places, with the added condition that bridges and fords must be constructed over straight sections of the river to avoid having their foundations or banks eroded when torrents of water hit the bends.



Flood-plain analysis at Bawburgh on the Yare, showing the narrowing of the flood plain at the crossing point

By contrast, roads may follow a straight track initially but, as frequently observed, they may curve or turn sharply to navigate the crossing. Finally, on the areas where the floodplain narrows, and the ground is raised, a suitable site for the location of key buildings is created.

These key buildings tend to cluster near to the river crossings. The painting (right) illustrates this with mill, church and Hall clustering near the bridge with a ford in the foreground to the right.



Brick bridge opposite the water-mill, East Harling.

Painting by unknown author c.1880. Courtesy of J. Neville, Norfolk Mills

This article draws on the Dissertation that Gill wrote for her MA in Landscape Studies at UEA in 2021, supervised by Prof. Tom Williamson ED

The now-demolished Hall at Harling was close to the church. Similar patterning can be found at many river crossings in south Norfolk. Sometimes footbridges and fords developed side-by-side. As crossings became more important, and required to carry wider, heavier traffic, bridges were constructed of stronger, permanent materials such as brick, flint and stone. More recently concrete and metal has been incorporated, especially in the railings or balustrades.



Two ford crossings later supplemented by bridges.

top: ford with footbridge at Thelnetham on the Little Ouse



right: Brick bridge with evidence of a ford in the foreground at Bridgham(!) over the Thet

The effects of geology on the construction of bridges, bearing in mind the limited technology available to early bridge builders, had a major influence on the location of the bridge, regardless of scale. Even the smaller bridges built before the twentieth century were constructed with piers which required firm underlying geology. Noticeably, the siting of the bridges occurs firstly where the floodplains narrow, as discussed earlier; and secondly, where the superficial deposits comprise mainly sand and gravel avoiding areas of peat and clay.

KEY BUILDINGS

Patterns can be detected in the arrangements of specialist buildings. The church, the mill and the manor house or Hall being the most obvious. Frequently there is a close physical connection of bridges with churches. Very few churches in the riverside settlements in the sample area are out of sight of the bridge, and when they are it is because they have become isolated when the village has relocated or they are directly linked to the manor house complex such as at All Saints, West Harling, or the demolished Saint Andrews church at Middle Harling.

Viewshed analysis (see sidebar) from Rushford church - showing that the key buildings of Manor House, Rushford Church and Rushford College, all overlook, and can be seen from, the crossing



Rushford Hall

All photos by the author



Rushford College - originally a 14C College of Priests

below: Rushford Church

below: Rushford Bridge - Grade II listed



Medieval watermills in South Norfolk were associated with a narrow range of contemporary sites as they needed good communications for the transportation of a variety of goods such as grain and flour, as well as geological considerations. This results in a repeated pattern and groupings of specialist buildings in which the location of bridge and mill are key elements. The Domesday survey records 580 watermills in Norfolk, but this figure is open to debate. The logical place for a bridge is downstream of the mill, as then the road must cross the tailrace, and it is easier to bridge a watercourse at a lower level, especially where it has been engineered. However, in contrast, placing a mill below a masonry bridge could result in an accelerated water flow for improved operation.

Bridges impacted on the functioning of mills, and their positioning on the riverbank can be crucial to the efficiency of this. Essentially, the locations of both bridge and mill required a straight section of the river. Additionally, when haulage meant using carts drawn by oxen or horses, any deviations to find suitable crossings at a distance from the mill considerably reduced its economic viability. Hence, the proximity of crossing, mill and a good road had become imperative.

SETTLEMENTS

Settlements close to bridges do not appear to have consistent layouts which might be identified as typically riverside. The Norfolk and Suffolk Brecks Landscape Character Assessment describes the landscape as “being defined by shallow river valleys”, with small ‘irregularly shaped floodplain pastures ... curving narrow rural roads and tracks ... Settlements are sited on the floodplain edge, often at historic crossing places.”

The document draws attention to the many clustered, small riverside settlements which, “originated as fording or bridging points, (while) other hamlets developed around medieval mills”. In the landscape of South Norfolk, historic river crossing points are marked by small stone and brick-built bridges which are a feature throughout the river valleys in this study. The significance of these landmarks is largely underestimated, yet they have played an essential part, in addition to geological and topographical elements, in the location and patterning of minor settlements. The most outstanding example of the influence of bridges on village forms can be seen in the grouping of significant or key buildings close by. It is not surprising that the Manor or Hall was sometimes part of the group of buildings located close to the church, the mill and the bridge, such as at East Harling and Marlingford. Thus, the lord was able to demonstrate proprietorship over the complex.

CONCLUSION

A repeating pattern of the grouping of crossing, mill, church, road, and settlement has been identified and specific conclusions have been reached as a result.

Firstly, bridges, closely associated with settlements in the river valleys in the study area, are located over rivers at ‘pinch’ points in the floodplains. Their companion settlements, taking a variety of forms, colonise the same safe areas within the low flood risk spaces but their directional spread may be a consequence of other determining factors. The river valleys in South Norfolk have common geological features with few marked differences. They have the advantage of sand and gravel river bottoms which provide a firm base for fords and bridges.

There are some variations in the patterns and locations of settlements from river to river, but the river valleys are characterised by the presence of watermills, narrow, winding roads with few crossings on the upper reaches of the rivers, and isolated farmsteads. Stock grazing, particularly sheep, dominates the valley floors. Bridges have mainly been built of the cheapest available materials but, in landscape context, river crossings have been the catalyst for the development of spatial patterns: key buildings cluster at the bridge head; roads repeatedly approach bridges in the form of bends.

Additionally, Viewshed Analysis has revealed a consistent intervisibility within these spatial arrangements which emphasises the character of the riverside cultural landscape.

Viewshed analysis is a process of identifying locations that are visible from one or more observer points. It is a computational algorithm that delineates the area that is visible from a given location using the height details contained in a Geographic Information System. It is also called line-of-sight analysis or intervisibility analysis.

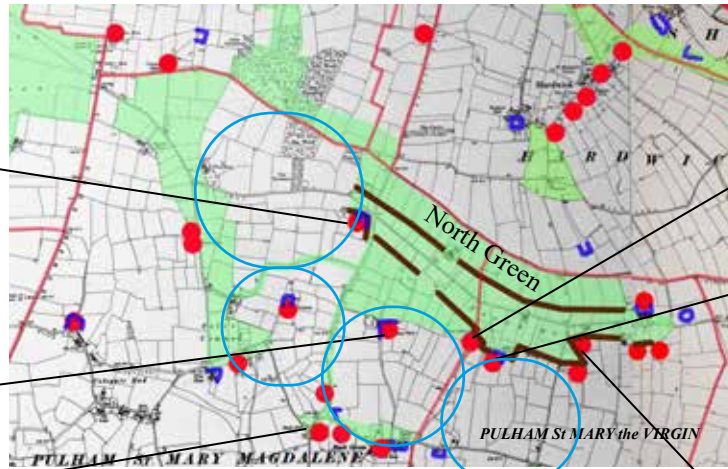
Winter Lecture Synopsis

The Greens and Farmhouses of North Pulham

Ian Hinton (members' night March 15th 2023)



Moat Farm



Elm Tree Farm



Manor Farm



Ash Tree Farm



Ducks Foot House

16/17C farmhouse moated site assarts commons 1794 ditch 1836

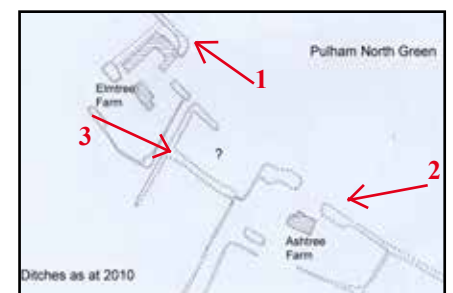
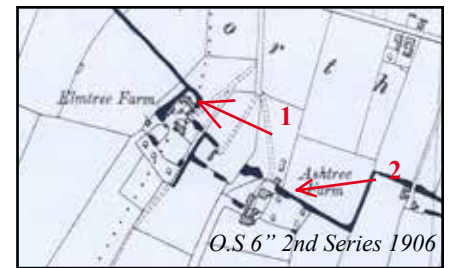


Park Farm

The remnant of the extensive commonland at the north end of the two parishes of Pulham St Mary the Virgin and Pulham St Mary Magdalene was finally enclosed by Parliamentary Act in 1838 (delineated by the ditches on the map).

The map above shows the extent of the commons some 40 years earlier, in 1794, with the 17C farmsteads and 13/14C moated sites along their edges. The presence of the moats on the edge of the commons confirms that this was also their boundary some 4-500 years before 1794. Their farmsteads were made up of assarts - or private "taking in" - of commonland surrounding them, mostly of around 15-20 acres. Old footpaths and roads, which remained common, divide them. Several of these moated sites are now occupied by later farmhouses, including at least three of the six along the southern edge of North Green - Moat Farm, Manor Farm, AshTree Farm and possibly ElmTree Farm. There are two small farmhouses built on North Green itself, both built in the 19C after enclosure - Wood Farm and Rose Farm.

Parish boundaries were being formalised in the 12C and the narrow piece of Morningthorpe parish in the top centre of the map above shows how important the commons were, allowing access to North Green for the animals of Morningthorpe residents some two miles to the north, without having to cross another parish. The different approaches of the major landowners in different parishes to the private enclosure of commons is also indicated by the fact that parish boundaries often define the remaining commons after early private enclosure on one side, such as in Hardwick - top right on the map, where North Green terminates at the boundary in 1794. Rights of intercommoning between parishes often meant that residents of the adjacent parish still had some rights to the



1 Looking north-west along the remains of the southern ditch - almost dry after a dry summer in 2010



2 The moat of Ash Tree Farm incorporating the common-edge ditch



3 looking along the dried up arm of the central moat

Commonland was always defined by ditches in order to retain the animals that were grazed there, preventing them straying onto the neighbouring arable land or private grazing. The ditches of the final diminished iteration of the common in 1836 largely still exist. The southern common-edge ditch to the north of both Ash Tree and Elm Tree farms incorporates elements of their moats, although only Ash Tree Farm is listed as having a moat. The earthwork survey undertaken by the NHBG in 2010 suggests that there may have been a third moated site between the two.

common.

The 1836 ditches (shown in brown on the map on the previous page), which surrounded the last vestiges of the common before enclosure, still exist along much of the southern edge and can be seen in the photos at the foot of the page.

The ditch along the northern edge can be followed along the field boundaries and, despite having been filled in for almost 200 years, traces of it can still be seen in several places as



The filled-in northern common-edge ditch of 1838 showing as a dip in the road surface beside the oak tree

The images of five of the six farmhouses on the southern edge of North Green are shown on the previous page, along with one on Bush Green. The NHBG has surveyed four of them in detail.

Manor Farm was dendro-dated to 1615. Now preserved by the Landmark Trust, it retains plank and muntin screens both for the crosspassage and an upstairs corridor. The sliding window shutters are original and also dendro dated. The parlour end was rebuilt later



Manor Farm - plank & muntin cross-passage screen / original shutters of 1615

Elm Tree Farm was probably built in the late 16C, but since the site appears to be moated is likely to be a replacement. It also has a plank and muntin crosspassage screen. There appear to be original ventilation holes above the service-room door. Many interesting carpenters' marks. Subsidence on south side towards the moat edge.



Elm Tree Farm - plank & muntin cross-passage screen / subsidence on moat side

Ash Tree Farm - the first phase appears to be c1475 with considerable alteration at around 1600 - the chimney on the flank wall of the hall, an inserted floor in the hall and a rear extension. The crosspassage doors at both ends and service room doors were spandrelled but are now all blocked. Given the likely date of the moat, even this early house may not have been the first house on the site.



Ash Tree Farm - inserted floor in hall, chimney on flank wall / blocked spandrelled doorway

Park Farm - not surveyed in detail, but images from Rightmove show a full two-storey house with corridor, large-section timbers in the hall ceiling and large jowls to the storey posts



Large section timbers through



Ducks Foot House - on the edge of Bush Green. Despite being built in the middle of the seventeenth century it retains a cross-passage entry and at least six unglazed windows without evidence for shutters, as well as flat-laid joists. The roof has in-line butt purlins which seems to confirm the 17th-century date.



The preserved gable end within a later extension showing slight timbers

Flat-laid joists with the ceiling below plastered on reeds rather than lathes



A Digest of Buildings Visited Since August 2022

This is a digest of the Norfolk houses which the NHBG has been invited to look at and to prepare brief reports on. These are ALL private houses and NO contact may be made with the owners in any way except through the Committee. These summaries of those reports are to inform members of the work undertaken on behalf of the Group.

Lynne Hodge

Mardle Hall, Tivetshall St Mary

On a moated site close to the common edge, this house has been lived in as two cottages for a long period and is now undergoing a substantial refurbishment by the owners.



It has a crosspassage floorplan with evidence of spandrelled doorways at either end, typical of the mid sixteenth century. The ridge is at different heights either side of the off-centre stack and the cell to the right of the stack is a separate build from the remainder. The house has no traditional midrail, but the cell to the right of the stack has a rail lapped into the studs to support the floorjoists and is tenoned at both ends. The roofs of the two halves are also different - two rows of purlins to the left and a single row to the right. An anomolous post is sited in the roof between floor and collar, suggested as a whipping post in the listing. A summer visit may help to explain some of the details

Lynne Hodge & Ian Hinton

Ducks Foot House, Pulham

Built on the edge of Bush Green, this a small and narrow version of the 3-celled house, with single-bay parlour and service room. It is almost two full storeys and an attic and was probably built in the mid seventeenth century. Despite this late date, it still has a cross-passage entry and at least 6 unglazed diamond-mullioned windows with no evidence of shutters or slides. The brick cladding of the front wall is attached to a slight timber frame and is later than the brick gable to the left. It is thatched now but was pantikled when listed in 1977, but must have thatched originally. The extension to the right, east, is late eighteenth century with primary bracing



Ian Hinton

Reclaim Cottage, Colkirk

Listed as "a farmhouse, converted to three cottages, converted to a barn", this house is part of the same plot as Gable End. Possibly a contemporary build, but of a considerably lower standard of construction. Single storey plus attic, it too has an unheated central cell but with axial stacks. The roof is an 18th C replacement. How the two buildings related to each other is unknown.



Lynne Hodge & Ian Hinton

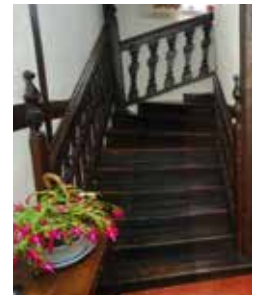
Gable End, Colkirk

A complex two-storey house of flint and brick, reputed to be the Old Hall, on the outskirts of the village.



An unusual layout with an unheated central cell with two flank chimney stacks (each with 3 flues for 2 fireplaces) on the rear wall. Original staircase with inserted vase ballusters, (from Toftrees Hall in the 1950s) some carved on one side and others fully carved; similar to ones found in Walsingham. All the construction and decorative features indicate an early- to mid-17th C date - too late to have been The Old Hall.

Lynne Hodge & Ian Hinton



The Old Rectory, Blakeney

A large two-storey, four-celled house with a crosswing all dated to 1518 by dendro, with multiple extensions to the rear. Rendered thick flint walls are topped by a dentil strip and black-glazed pantiles.



The hall has crossed, elaborately-moulded principal joists now supported by a samson post, with a stone fireplace in the rear wall. A blocked doorway in the front wall with one remaining stone jamb shows where the cross-passage was. Adjacent to the doorway was a plank and muntin screen with moulded muntins, which has been moved southwards. The parlour has two parallel principal joists (axial to the house) with similar moulding to the ones in the hall and a cranked mantle beam with four rolls of moulding.



The Tithe Barn

A 5-bay building of flint with brick details and some freestone. The cranked tie-beams in the roof of were dendro dated to 1549-74. However, they contain empty central mortices for a crown- or king-post roof, rather late for a crown post and domestic king posts are rare in Norfolk. The current roof has twin side purlins with tall queen struts which terminate below the collars.



Lynne Hodge & Ian Hinton

The Thatch, Attleborough

Close to the centre of Attleborough, The Thatch was a farmhouse. It is a 1½-storey timber-framed house, rendered, under a thatched roof with a 1½-storey plus attic crosswing, all on a brick plinth. The floorplan has a crosspassage with three doors into the crosswing, the centre one opening on to a straight flight of stairs. The front dormers have replaced small windows below the wallplate, whilst those at the rear have cut through the wallplate. The crosswing and the roof of the main range have been dendro dated to 1647 which seems far too late for the floorplan and some of the construction, so the roof may be a replacement at the same time as the crosswing was built. The timbers are generally fairly plain, but there is one unusual chamfer stop with a double curve.



Ian Hinton & Lynne Hodge

The Town House, Hempton

Built facing the north edge of Hempton Common, this is a two-celled house with an extension...



Lynne Hodge

& Ian Hinton

VAG Winter Conference (January 6/7th 2023)

Attended by 6 NHBG members compiled from notes by Ian Hinton & Maggy Chatterley

The VAG held a one-and-a-half day Winter Conference in January on “Trans-National Connections”, with papers about VA in the Americas, Scandinavia, France, Holland and the home nations – 17 papers in all. Some were presented in person and some over Zoom.

Some papers discussed the similarity/differences between English and native vernacular architecture, some were about transferred influences, either from the UK or to the UK, others concerned the use of techniques or apotropaic marks across borders. A wide range of subjects which included specific discussions of certain building types and techniques such as cruck framing across Europe, the origin of crown post roofs, types of roof-timber decoration in the Marches and different roof constructions in the island groups to the north-west of Scotland. There were also more general discussions on house type and layout – in Suriname, France, Guernsey and the Netherlands.

Matthew Johnson talked about distinct English and European influences spreading westward from the US east coast in different directions to different areas as well as the impact of the slave trade.

Ian Tate discussed the very different building types and techniques seen in roofs and roof coverings between the Outer Hebrides, the Orkneys, Shetland and the Faroes, some based on raw material availability, some based on differences brought by the cultural heritage of different Scandinavian settlers.

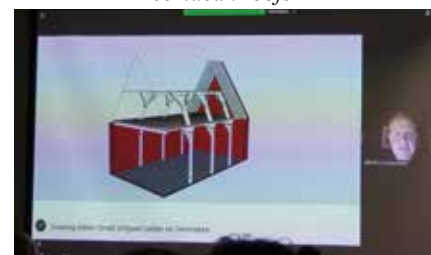
Gabri van Tussenbroek discussed urban Dutch houses describing similar issues to England – brick cost etc., with many examples of the truncated-principal-rafter roof form that we found in Walsingham.

Nicolas Vernot discussed apotropaic marks (particularly hexafoils - aka daisy wheels) in rural France and suggested that they were used for new uses in farming contexts but in residential situations they were also for fertility/pregnancy support, as the French for daisy is Marguerite, who is the Patron Saint of pregnant women. He suggested that their use was possibly not recorded since domestic marks may have been made by women in charge of the household. Marks were still in use after the Revolution in 1789 as some can be seen to use centimetres in their setting out, rather than the royal foot.

Long and concentrated days, but worth it.



Hebridean roofs



Dutch truncated-rafter roofs



Multiple French daisy wheels



Long Sutton, Lincs



Algakirk, Lincs



Snettisham

Some "Decorated" or "Second-pointed" church east windows.

These examples give an idea why the Ecclesiologists of the 1840s thought that this period was the pinnacle of church architecture

Photos: Ian Hinton



Elsing



Weston Longville



Martham
1855



Heckington (Lincs)

Winchelsea (East Sussex)

Weston Longville

Sutterton (Lincs)

