

Norfolk Historic Buildings Group

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Newsletter




Number forty-four

Autumn 2021

www.nhbg.org.uk

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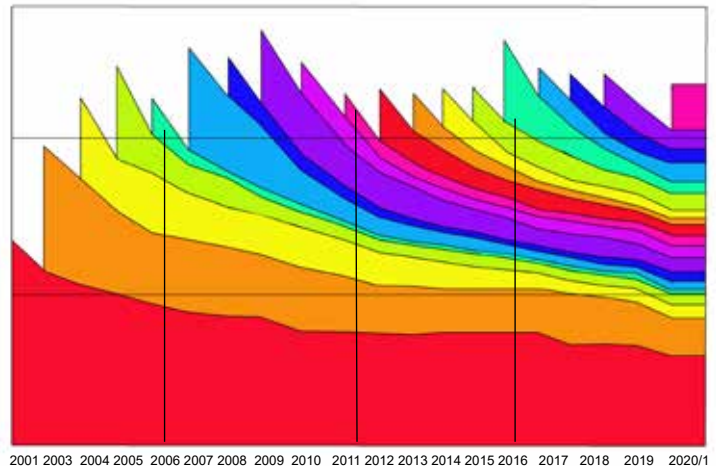
CHAIR

Membership of the NHBG has remained fairly stable since the start in 2000. Almost half of the group who joined in the first couple of years are still members. There is an inevitable gradual loss of members as people move away from the area or change their interests, and, as our membership tends to be on the mature side, some unfortunately pass away.

Some years are better than others for recruitment, often as a result of our involvement in specific town- or village-based projects, but since lockdown began, 2020/1 has added more new members than in all but one of the last twelve years, due in no small part to our social media presence enthusiastically curated by Jess Johnston and Paul Hodge.

Ian Hinton - Chair NHBG

NHBG Membership by year of joining



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Committee Secretary and Buildings

Treasurer & Membership

Winter Programme

Summer Events

Web Page Database

Documentary Research

Web Pages

Twitter Feed & Zoom master

Without portfolio

Facebook Group

Administration

AGM Report - Maggy Chatterley

Thirty-nine members attended on a dry and relatively warm day in the garden of The Fox.

The Chairman reported that Zoom talks would continue for the time being and this would be kept under review. Journal 7 (Hempnall) was printed early without Dendro work due to Covid restrictions. A reduced print run and favourable reviews mean that it has now almost sold out. It is priced at £8 for NHBG and VAG members and £15 for non members. The members' price is at less than cost and this in addition to the extra 2 newsletters was an attempt to make up to members for the lack of face to face visits and talks. Major research work has been on hold but the surveying of houses at their owner's request is restarting. The planned Vernacular Architecture Group conference based in Norwich for 2020 has been postponed to 2022 provisionally. The chairman thanked all the committee and others including Maggy (treasurer/membership), Lynne (secretary), Mary (talks), Anne (website), Paul (Facebook), Jess (Twitter) and Peter Milne (Independent Examiner).

The Treasurer reported that despite the expenditure for printing Journal 7 and the extra two Newsletters plus postage, the group is still in a good financial position with reserves only slightly down on the previous year.

The Membership Secretary reported that the NHBG had 245 members as of the end of March 2021 against 246 at the end of March 2020 (including 28 out of county members). 26 have free membership in lieu of speaker's fees. membership has risen since.

Ian Hinton was re-elected as Chair and Owen Warnock as Deputy Chair by acclamation with none against.

The current committee members were also re-elected. With Owen's election as Deputy Chair, there are now two vacancies.

It was agreed that the subscription rates should be held at current rates and that the AGM quorum requirements of 10% of fee-paying members should be retained.

There was no other AGM business. Ian thanked everyone for attending, as well as the people who run The Fox.

The meeting closed at 1:45pm, followed by guided tours of the 16th century building. (see pp 14 & 15).

Thanks to everyone who has donated books to the NHBG. Sales at the AGM raised a further £23.50. Unfortunately, as there are likely to be few opportunities in the near future to sell more, the remainder have been donated to Oxfam.

Cover photo: Thurne Mill (Ian Hinton)

Winter Programme

At the time of going to the printers a decision has not been made about whether to think about starting to hold winter meetings in person at some time later in the winter. Consequently we are proposing to continue with the successful programme of Zoom-based talks. This will ensure the safety of members and speakers alike.

The possibility of arranging joint live and Zoom meetings has been considered, but the technical difficulties of guaranteeing sufficient broadband speed, and the physical difficulties of having the speaker face the computer camera at the same time as the audience, or arrange for a separate camera operator, have proved insurmountable.

Currently the talks outlined below have been arranged.

Setting talks further ahead has proved difficult as speakers are less willing to commit that far ahead.

September - Monday 13 th :	David Bussey - The work of George Skipper - an important Norwich-based late-Victorian and Edwardian-period architect
October - Thursday 21 st :	Richard Matthew - Norwich Guildhall built between 1407 and 1413 after Henry IV granted Norwich its charter
November -Tuesday 16 th :	Ian Hinton - The development of The Church and church buildings in Norfolk Norfolk has had almost 1000 churches in the past; their development as buildings differs greatly
December:	Members night - speakers tbc
January:	tbc
February:	tbc
March:	tbc

If the situation changes dramatically enough to allow face to face meetings, you will be kept informed by email (or letter for those off-line) of any developments and arrangements for them.

Mary Ash (Winter programme organizer)

Lockdown walk photos, continued....

One of the photos from the “lockdown walks” section in the last newsletter, submitted by Chris Ash, was of part of a ruin now in the grounds of County Hall.



The original photo

NHBMG member Owen Thompson, who is a specialist on the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century history of the Cathedral, explains that the Infirmary at the Cathedral was demolished in 1804 and some of the stones were sold to Philip Meadows Martineau who owned the Bracondale estate that now houses County Hall.

Some of the stones that he purchased were built into a “chapel”, part of which now constitutes the ruin in the original photograph.

Ladbroke drew the chapel in 1820 entitled “The Priory”.

Three of the piers of the infirmary building were left standing, one of which was drawn by John Adey Repton. These piers were incorporated into the house that was subsequently built on the site, only to be destroyed in the Blitz..



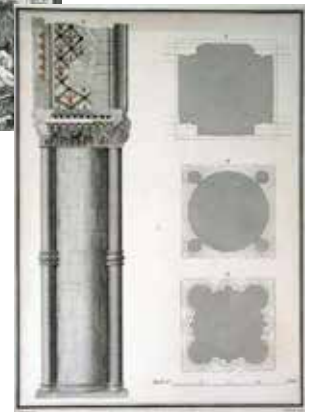
Ladbroke's drawing of the chapel, entitled "The Priory"



*above:
The Infirmary during demolition*

*below:
the three remaining piers*

*below:
John Adey Repton's
drawing on one of
the piers*



below: a remaining base



Lime Tree & Poacher's Cottages, Hempnall (25th June 2021)

Ian Hinton

Similarities and Differences

Built on The Street in town, initially holding 1 acre of land. This grew to 50 acres by 1600

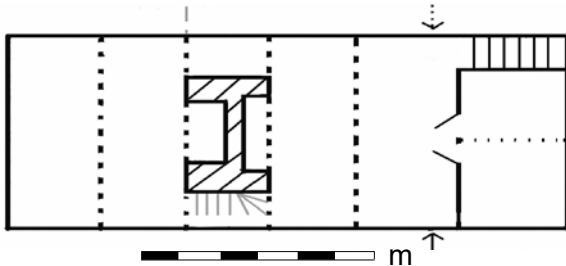
Built on the north edge of the main green, always held half an acre in Town Field and a pigtle

Lime Tree Cottage



Layout

- Three Cells - Parlour, Hall, Services.
- Stairs in Service bay - later set added next to stack for second unit.
- Entrance in cross-passage position next to hall/service wall.
- No corridor upstairs (only house in Hempnall)



Construction

- brick skin to whole house using common flettons (before 1950s)
- Thatched with half-hipped ends
- Three sets of purlins, middle row clasped by collars - top row to support short rail supporting the top of the hipped-end rafters
- Headroom in hall raised by raising the ceiling
- Divided into two units in the eighteenth century.
- Cutting through of tie-beams has not resulted in the spreading of the building due to the dovetail joints made with the door frames.

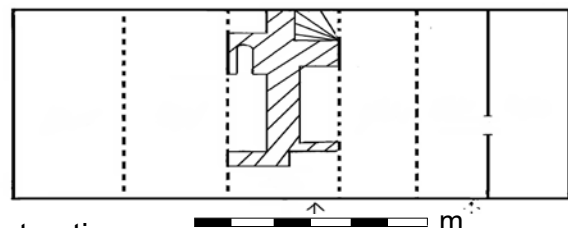


Poacher's Cottage



Layout

- Two cells plus single storey lean-to services (replaced by axial ridged extension in the nineteenth century).
- Stairs next to stack - later set added for second unit in parlour.
- Entrance in cross-passage position next to hall/service wall, altered to lobby entry in 1959.
- Upstairs corridor created in 1959



Construction

- brick wrap-round gable to south end
- Thatched with one half-hipped end
- One row of purlins at north end, two rows in south section.
- No access to roofspace determine whether third row of purlins exists
- Headroom in parlour raised by excavating the floor to below external ground level
- Divided into two units in the seventeenth or eighteenth century.
- Two central tie beams have been cut through for access with no corresponding remedial action. This has resulted in the house spreading by 15cm (6in) in the centre.



Lime Tree Cottage

Timber

- Timber throughout is plain and undecorated, except for two inserted doorframes between chambers which may have been inserted when the Vicar lived in the property in the 1640s.
- Slightly scalloped shield stops to principal joist chamfers in hall, plain shields elsewhere, except for the two doorframes between upstairs chambers which have elongated shield stops with a deep notch.



Heating

- Roughly chamfered brick upstairs hearth - 4 flued chimney.
- External part rebuilt in the eighteenth century

Fittings

- Upmarket door fittings - early latch (dated examples in Linda Halls book of 1616 and 1647) - this one may extend that further back. Saltire cross over the door/frame gap.
- Strap hinges with fancy plates.



- Battened, three-plank, creased doors upstairs, also showing the strengthening dovetails on the cut-through tie beam.



Summary

Remains much as it was built, apart from the alterations for splitting into two units and cutting through the wallplates to enlarge the windows

Poacher's Cottage

Timber

- Timber in north end of good quality - common joists chamfered and stopped. In the southern half, the timber is insect damaged and is of elm
- Plain shield stops to the hall chamfers, but cut at a different angle to the chamfer itself. Plain shield stops to parlour principal joist chamfers, cut normally.
- Fancy shaped supports on the storey posts to support the principal joist in the parlour.



Heating

- No upstairs hearths - 2 flued chimney with external octagonal shafts .
- The stack does not appear to fill its bay on the parlour side.

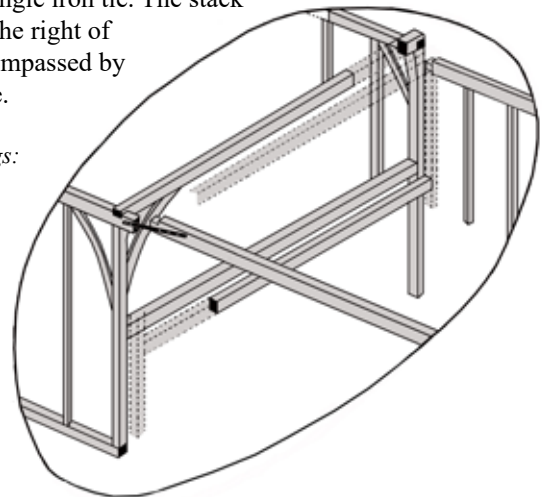
Fittings

- plain fittings

Structure

The oak frame is to the right and the later elm frame to the left, joined by a single iron tie. The stack is located to the right of the join, encompassed by the oak frame.

Photos and drawings:
Ian Hinton



Summary

The northern half remains much as it was built, the southern half was rebuilt in elm, apparently not too long afterwards.

Questions after the talk raised the issue that this house may have been a single cell originally, and the second, elm, cell added to it. However the original oak frame encompassed the full stack which is 2.3m (8 feet) deep, so must originally have housed a double stack with a hearth each side, meaning that it was always a two-celled building.

A recording of the talk is available on the NHBG's Youtube channel by typing <https://youtu.be/Q5ODSdXcV70> in your browser

Wealden Houses in Norfolk

Anne Woollett

There has been an interesting debate on the NHBG Facebook page about Wealden houses in Norfolk.

It started with a report from Paston Footprints website. https://www.thisispaston.co.uk/gresham01.html?fbclid=IwAR1DkeXK3YmJgSCqMgQJ5Q56HaMjqtQDWXn4gEfleM-mMVvAj9c3l1fh_t4

The Pastons Footprints project has been examining Gresham Castle, one of the buildings owned by the Pastons. Gresham Castle is now an isolated site in the middle of a field, on private land and hence normally inaccessible. Early in 2020 the Paston Footprints Team carried out some drone photography. However, even in the winter the vegetation is considerable and obscured the walls and the moat, but a LIDAR scan revealed the walls and the round towers. This enabled the Team to be accurate about the location of the Castle and its overall size. The walls of the castle were probably never completed. Further research suggested that there was a manor house within the Castle site. Models of the house can be viewed on the website with views linking the Castle to the local church and village.



Reconstruction of Gresham Castle from the thisispaston website noted above

For those NHBG members who are also church crawlers, the church is round towered with an excellent seven-sacrament font.

The model of the house used on the website is 'Bayleaf', which is located at the Weald and Downland Museum. In case you don't know this house, the Museum has a great walk-you-round the house video. The link is: <https://www.wealddown.co.uk/buildings/bayleaf-farmstead-chiddingstone/>

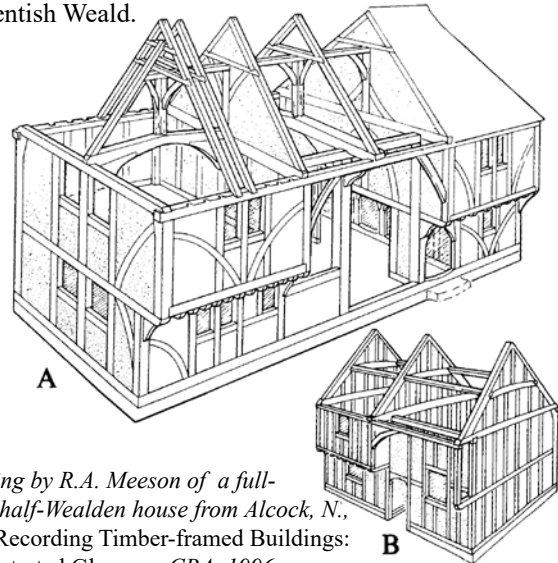
One response on NHBG Facebook Page to the Pastons Footprints model was to wonder why a Wealden house was chosen for a site in Norfolk. However Wealden houses are not unknown in Norfolk. Pevsner claims there are four and Nat Alcock in his 2010 article *The Distribution and Dating of Wealden Houses* in *Vernacular Architecture* Vol 41, p 37-44, suggested there were three (two in villages and one in an isolated setting). This is a small number compared with the 41 noted in Suffolk and 30 in Essex.

Definition

So what is a Wealden House? A VAG (Vernacular Architecture Group) document on Wealden houses is available at the following link https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/vag_wealden

Nat Alcock starts his article with an explanation: He says:

The term 'Wealden house' describes a distinctive medieval structural type, found most commonly in Kent and Sussex, for which the name 'recessed-hall house' is also used. In its full form it is characterised by having an open hall flanked by floored, jettied end bays, all under a single roof. Because the wall plate is aligned with the front walls of the end bays, it 'flies' over the hall, where it is usually braced from the corner posts of the end bays, giving the distinctive 'recessed' hall appearance. The term 'Wealden' apparently came into use among members of the Vernacular Architecture Group in the 1950s, reflecting the concentration of examples in the Kentish Weald.



Drawing by R.A. Meeson of a full- and a half-Wealden house from Alcock, N., et al, Recording Timber-framed Buildings: an Illustrated Glossary, CBA, 1996,

Richard Harris also has a good account (p 65-67) in *Discovering Timber Framed Buildings* in the Shire series.

Norfolk

So where are the Wealden houses in Norfolk? Current opinion suggests there may be five. Two of these have been surveyed by NHBG and are described in NHBG publications as well as on the NHBG Archive, and a third is available only on the Archive (available to members *via* the NHBG website - see panel at the bottom of p8 for details of how to access).

Corner Cottage and Crawfords, Market Place New Buckenham.



photo: Ian Hinton

The survey of this house was published in 2005 in NHBG Journal 2 - *The Historic Buildings of New Buckenham*, unfortunately now out of print.

The NHBG archive records these houses as NN00082 and 00273.

Yew Tree Farm, Low Road Forncett St Mary.



Yew Tree Farmhouse, Forncett

-photo: Ian Hinton

Also surveyed by NHBG and reported in NHBG Journal 4 in 2009 - *The Tacolneston Project: A study of historic buildings in the Claylands of South Norfolk* on pages 128-132. It can be seen on the NHBG archive as NF00025.

Bretts Manor Wacton,



Bretts Manor in 1998 when it was known as White Cottage

photo: Maggy Chatterley

Bretts Manor was previously known as Wealden Hall House and the White Cottage. According to Pevenser it is one of the 'best' examples of the four Wealden house types in Norfolk. He suggests that this property must have been a direct import originally built for a family with 'Kentish' connections. NHER record refers to it as a raised aisled hall with a remarkable roof but without the usual recessed centre bay you would expect on a Wealden house.

The historic Great Hall now serves as the principal room and the two original doors into the service rooms can be seen in the centre of the wall, with the later door just above them when the hall was floored over (now removed).



The main hall at Brett's Manors

photo: www.right-move.com accessed 12/5/21

This drawing of the Queen post over the Open Hall and service doors in its original form is taken from *The English Medieval Roof: Crownpost to Kingpost*, edited by John Walker, Essex Historic Buildings Group, 2011.



Old Rectory, Long Stratton.

This house was surveyed by the NHBG (in 2002) and recorded on the NHBG archive (NL0071) for NHBG members, and on the Norfolk Historic Environment Record as entry 38032.



The Old Rectory, Long Stratton - photo: Ian Hinton

The four houses shown above are all close to one another in the south-Norfolk claylands. The fifth wealden house is at a distance from the others in West Norfolk.

Wooden House, Church Green, West Acre.

Recorded on the NHER as: Flint, stone and clunch rubble plinth, weather-boarded timber frame, thatched roof, central two-storey open-hall, recessed on the south front, Two storey east and west wings with jettied first floors Casements replaced and jetties supported with C20 posts and lintel. All external wooden details from 1982 renovation. Steeply pitched thatched roof with off axis stack, Interior: 2 storey open hall, Central arch-braced tie beam. Crown post roof. Stack, largely rebuilt 1982.



Wooden House, West Acre. photo: Les Scott



The Wooden House as drawn by H.W.Messent in 1928 in his book *The Old Cottages and Farmhouses of Norfolk*, p143.

Some details of the Wealden Houses in Norfolk

Susan & Michael Brown

Anne Woollett has been answering some queries about these houses on the NHBG Facebook page (noted elsewhere in this newsletter), so we thought that a note on some of the details that we have uncovered during our surveys might be useful.

The Wealden house form seems to have developed to fulfil the requirements for three things:

- 1 An open unstoreyed central hall
- 2 Storeyed and jettied service and parlour ends
- 3 A single roof structure to cover both of these, with no complex joins or vulnerable valleys.

The picturesque patterns of light and shade on the planes of the front wall are a bonus.

Four examples of the form have been identified in Norfolk so far; of these we have visited three:-

Corner Cottage & Crawford's, New Buckenham

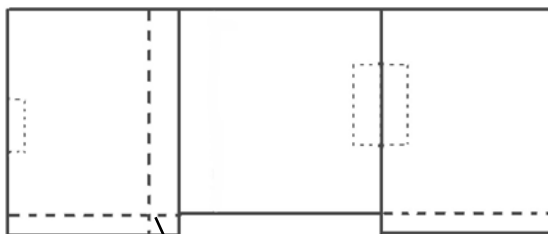


under-shot crosspassage bracket

This house is located between the church and the former Market Place on its north side. Here the original open hall has been floored in the sixteenth century and the roof has been replaced.

The framing of the jetties is unusual as the very short jetty joists are tenoned into the last of the longitudinal ceiling joists, a feature also found at Yew Tree Farm. The former under-shot crosspassage is defined by two brackets below the jetty.

See NHBG Journal No. 2¹ for a detailed account.



Cross passage

Detailed reports and photos of all the building surveyed by members of the NHBG can be seen by NHBG members on the Archive that sits behind the NHBG website. All that is required is a login which can be obtained from Jackie Simpson at jackie.g.simpson@btinternet.com. Instructions for its use can be found in NHBG Newsletter No. 41 (Autumn 2020)

Yew Tree Farm, Forncett St. Mary



The long splayed scarf joints used in the wall plates suggest an early, probably fourteenth century, date. The roof has been altered and the crown posts have gone (during restoration the opportune arrival of the householder saved the crown post purlin from the builder's bonfire), but most of the original structure is present, including the jetty framing as seen in Crawford's and Corner Cottage.

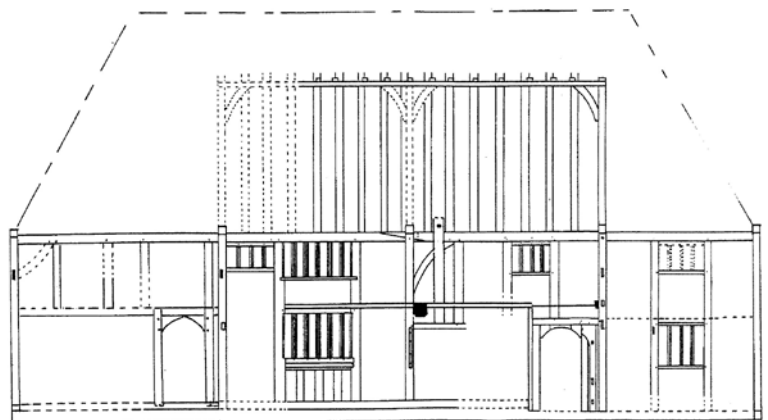
The spectacular service door spandrels have yet to be interpreted. Unfortunately, no viable timbers were found for dendro analysis.

See NHBG Journal No. 4² for a detailed account.

*right:
the service-door
spandrels*



*below:
Yew Tree Farmhouse
- the west elevation
showing the long
splayed scarf joint in
the centre of the
wall plate*



- 1 Longcroft, A., (ed), *The Historic Buildings of New Buckenham*, NHBG, 2005 (*now out of print*)
- 2 Longcroft, A., *et al* (eds), *The Tacolneston Project: A study of historic buildings in the claylands of south Norfolk*, NHBG, 2009

The Old Rectory, Flowerpot Lane, Long Stratton.

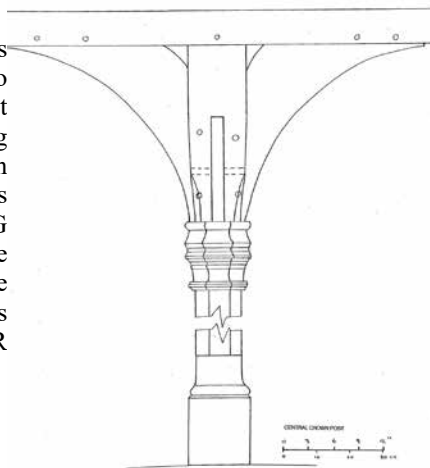


The Old Rectory, Long Stratton

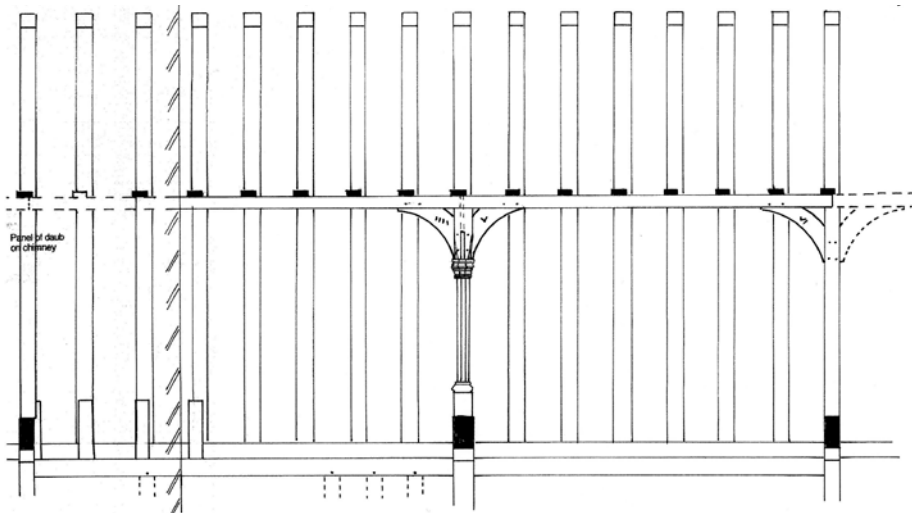
This magnificent building masquerades as a routine Georgian product, but the steep roof and central recessed bay are obvious clues to what is found within. Here the roof structure largely survives, including the central truss over the formerly open hall. It can be seen in the section drawn below that the truss is central to the narrower central bay rather than to the roof as a whole. The truss has a cranked tie beam with giant arched braces under the surviving moulded crown post. The form of these mouldings suggests a mid-fifteenth century date.

No viable timbers were found for dendro analysis. Our account of this outstanding house has not been published except as an insert in a NHBG Newsletter and in the NHBG Archive (see sidebar below), and is lodged with the HER at Gressenhall.

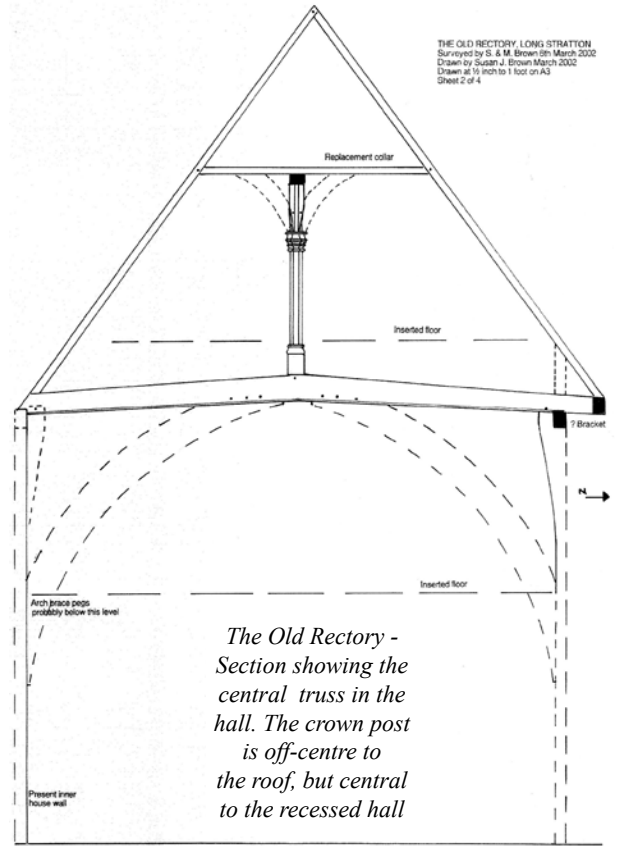
All drawings and photos:
Susan & Michael Brown



details of the moulding of the central crown post



The Old Rectory - Long section of the north face of the hall



The Old Rectory - Section showing the central truss in the hall. The crown post is off-centre to the roof, but central to the recessed hall

Two houses we have not seen are:-

Wooden House, Church Green, West Acre.

We are hoping to be able to visit this house in the near future and no doubt it will provide a valuable commentary on this type of house in Norfolk.

White Cottage / Brett's Manor, Wacton

We have not had the opportunity to visit this house but it has been visited by students of one of Adam Longcroft's UEA classes during 1999. From the limited pictorial evidence we have seen there seems to be no reason to think that it is a Wealden house, despite Pevsner's description, as it does not have the characteristic recessed central bay, jettied end bays and flying wallplate between the jettied ends.

Conclusions

It is probable that there are other Wealdens to be found in Norfolk, perhaps particularly in urban settings, since it seems to have been a prestigious form.

If the jetties have been shaved back to give a flat frontage, the roof will become asymmetrical and the crown post position will not be central. It may be more difficult to identify examples where the jetties have been underbuilt and the central recess filled in. In such cases one may find oneself looking for evidence of 'reversed assembly', but that, as they say, is another story.

Underfloor Archaeology (2) - Ketteringham Hall Farm

Ian Hinton

In the last NHBG *Newsletter* (No 43 Summer 2021), Anna Forrest explained the numerous underfloor finds at Oxburgh Hall following on from repairs to the roof after a collapse. They covered most of the period of the life of the house. In all there are now 770 new catalogued records, many of which are multiple items, and there is still a large volume of debris to be sorted through. Many of the items found their way under the floor by rodent action, using paper and fabric fragments to form nests.



Finds of any sort can usually be divided into casual losses or purposeful deposits. Such deposits are often described as spiritual middens and some of these are usually thought of as being placed specifically to ward off evil spirits and are often found in or around chimneys and under door thresholds. Many of the finds here at Ketteringham Hall Farm may be viewed as a third alternative - that of waste disposal.

Ketteringham Finds

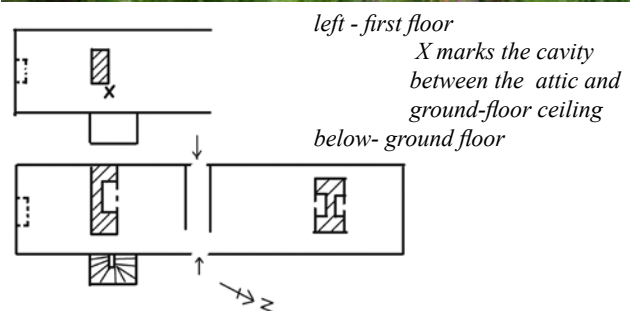
NHBG member Jill Golzen moved into Ketteringham Hall Farm around 20 years ago. The previous owner had found numerous items above the ceiling of the hall as they had caused the ceiling to bulge downwards. Piercing this bulge caused a "deluge" of items, some of which were passed to Jill, but others were disposed of after they were found, but their details recounted to her.

Unlike at Oxburgh Hall, all the items at Ketteringham Hall Farm (bar one) were deposited in one place - a large cavity that is frequently found beside a chimney stack as the stack diminishes in cross-section as it rises through the house. Here, this space above the hall ceiling stretches up to the attic floor and is separated from the chamber above the hall. The space is about 8 tall feet above the ceiling - hence the deluge of items.

The majority of the items are undateable, except for an 1814 New York newspaper and a letter dated 1818. The occupants of the house at this time were the well-to-do Futter family, whose servants presumably occupied the attic rooms and seem to have used this below-floor space purely as a rubbish chute for items which were no longer of use or required secret disposal.

They range from:

- numerous pairs of worn-out shoes - some leather, some felt and some covered in Worstead fabric. One pair still has farmyard residue on the soles, and another single example is what today would be called a ballet pump.
- gloves - from utilitarian ones to fine elbow-length, white, kid-leather evening versions
- a morning dress repaired multiple times with very fine stitching and similar-coloured material, with some patches laid over earlier ones.
- a cotton stocking which is completely worn out
- a plain bonnet
- paper re-used as toilet paper, one with a well-written version of the mathematical fascination of multiplication and division using the numbers 123456789 and 987654321



- a New York newspaper, containing letters dated June and July 1814, also used as toilet paper
- part of a set of plain skittles
- fragments of wallpaper and paper frieze
- an oak drawer-front labelled "Mr Finch's Account", which is missing one brass handle
- part of a broken decorated turned and painted piece of wood
- part of a letter to John Futter, on rag paper, watermarked "G Pike 1812", written in 1818, also apparently used as toilet paper
- a set of six wooden pulleys mounted in a frame (part of the original servant-bell system?)
- a beautifully decorated bonnet, embroidered with gold-coloured thread

Placed separately above a different part of the ceiling was a carefully wrapped and beautifully embroidered bedspread.

These last two items have been seen and assessed by the Norfolk Museum Service costumes and textile specialists and the shoes were recorded by a shoe museum in Northampton.

Many of these items could have been servants' possessions that had obviously reached the end of their life through wear and tear, and conveniently dumped in the large hole beneath the floor when they were no longer repairable.

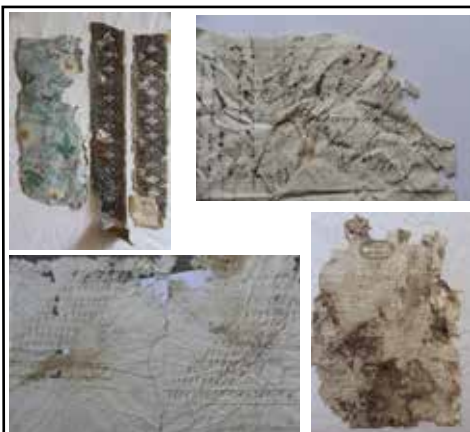
The morning dress has been repaired many times, with its carefully-sewn-in repair patches which overlap each other, at least two of which on the bodice seem to have been cut from the skirt.

The shoes shown top left in the panel on the following page still have a layer of dried-on farmyard detritus on them, so must have been discarded at the end of the last day that they were worn.

The stocking has so many holes it must have been unwearable.



Clothing - top - morning dress and inset of finely-wrought overlaid repairs
 left - linen bonnet
 - part of leather gauntlet
 - worn-out stocking
 right - four elbow-length, white, kid-leather evening gloves



Paper - top left - 19C wallpaper and frieze
 top right - letter to Mr Futter of 1818
 bottom left - long multiplication - used as toilet paper
 bottom right - page of a New York newspaper dated 1814 - also used as toilet paper



Treen top left - pulley system
 top right - two of the four skittles
 bottom - office drawer front

photos and floorplan:
 Ian Hinton



Shoes - above left- leather shoes with farmyard detritus on the soles
 middle - Worstead-fabric-covered shoes. right - felt slippers with toggle
 below left - pointed "ballet pump". below right - worn-out leather shoes



Embroidery

a corner of the embroidered bedspread which was found separately and carefully wrapped



the elaborate bonnet, embroidered in golden-coloured thread. The red repair at the base is thought once to have matched the now-faded base colour of the remainder but was folded and kept in the dark



What does not fit into the category of possible servants' rubbish are the fine leather gloves, the embroidered bonnet or the wooden items. The leather gloves are particularly fine and are basically undamaged, as is the bonnet, although it has been carefully repaired with what was once colour-matched material. The wooden items bear no relationship to each other or specifically to the house. The pulley system could be part of the servant-call system, channelling the cables from the various rooms to the indicator board, but this was presumably still in use in the nineteenth century. The oak drawer front appears to be an office item, with specific reference to a Mr Finch.

The bedspread was carefully wrapped and deposited separately from the other items - it must have been hidden away for a purpose - was it as a prelude to stealing it or for another reason? Unfortunately it was washed by the previous owner and still smells of harsh detergent.

These pieces are thought to constitute less than one quarter of the original deposit. The majority of the items were not handed on to Jill but were disposed of by the previous owner, including what he thought may have been a baby, carefully wrapped and tied up with decorative ribbon. They also included lots more clothing, broken china including chamber pots and other personal-hygiene items.

We will never know why these items ended up where they did, but each one contributes to the story of the house and its occupants, or at least allows us to speculate about them.

The Undercrofts of Norwich (17th August 2021)

Terry George

Norwich has a striking visible heritage, but beneath it is a fascinating hidden medieval heritage, much of which has survived the ravages of fires, bombings, and the often-misguided ambitions of civic planners – its collection of surviving undercrofts.

Definition and distribution

An undercroft is a vaulted room beneath the main room of a medieval house (Pevsner); it is wholly or partly beneath the ground. A crypt is the name usually given to a vaulted chamber beneath an ecclesiastical building. Construction of both may often have been similar but the purpose and uses were different.

Undercrofts were commonly built throughout the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, most often of stone. Norwich is the exception, with nearly all of them built of brick due to a shortage of suitable stone. Throughout England undercrofts are generally associated with towns that were engaged in the profitable import and export trade, (London, Chester, Winchester and Southampton for example). Some were used as storerooms, others rented out as shops.

Norwich has the largest collection of medieval undercrofts in the country and there were probably more than 100 of them altogether at one time or another. Not all of them were in use at the same time, some abandoned or filled in long ago. There are at

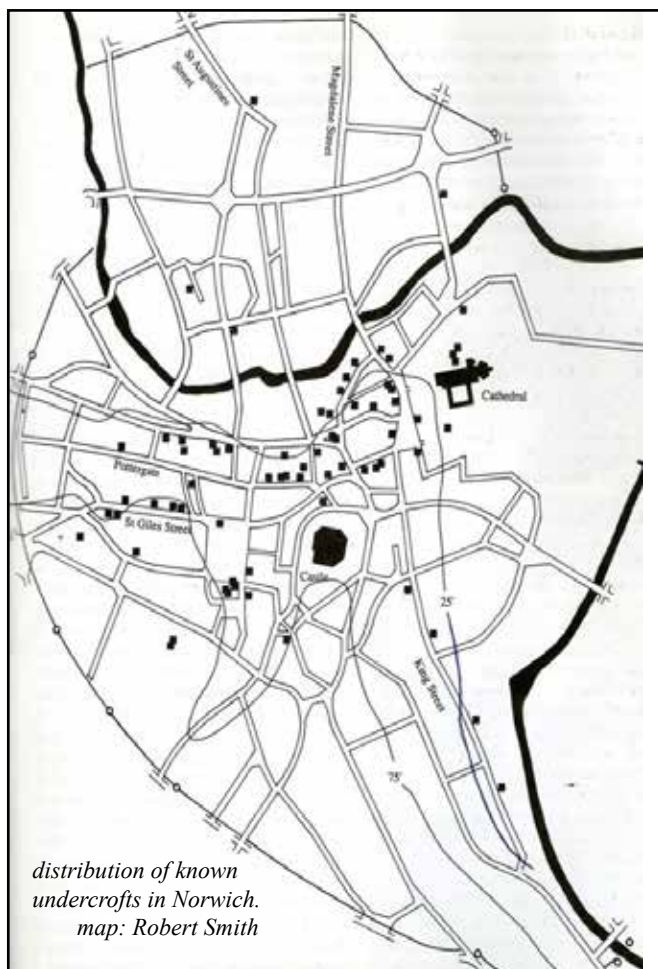
present over 80 surviving undercrofts and it is possible that more may be unearthed in the future. Most of Norwich's undercrofts are to be found on sloping ground on the south side of the River Wensum whilst only 3 or 4 undercrofts survive north of the river. Most are under domestic buildings in Norwich though there are a few examples of those under ecclesiastical buildings (e.g. St Andrews Hall) when they are usually called crypts and under civic buildings such as the Guildhall.

The very early ones such as the early twelfth-century undercroft under Wensum Lodge tend to be ribbed and constructed of stone, but from the 14th century, brick was the usual material. The decorative potential of brick, though, was rarely exploited in the construction of undercrofts, suggesting that they had a completely utilitarian use and were not generally built to impress.

Construction methods

There are basically two types of undercroft construction – those with diagonal and lateral ribs and those with the simpler tunnel-like barrel vaults.

Ribbed undercrofts are usually based on rectangular bays with diagonal ribs and a lateral rib between bays. The majority of rib vaulted undercrofts have quadripartite ribs, which means that each bay has 2 pairs of diagonal ribs dividing the vault into 4 triangular cells.



*Ribbed vaulting beneath 17 Tombland
(all photos: Terry George)*

Barrel vaults are semi-circular vaults and are found with or without lateral ribs.

Most undercrofts have flint walls with the provision of ribs, wall arches, axial piers and side chambers as necessary. Lamp niches are usually located in the walls, made of brick and are frequently positioned opposite the entrance as there was little or no natural light. Many have side chambers and/or end chambers, as far as is known, unique to Norwich. This basically allowed an increase in floor space without an increase in the height and span of the principal vault

Sizes range from 10.7 sq m (55 London Street) to 97 sq m (late fifteenth-century Music House). The undercrofts beneath the Bridewell form the largest collection of interconnected undercrofts in Norwich.



A barrel vault at 21 Bedford Street

Purpose

It has been suggested that they were built to provide level fireproof foundations for timber-framed houses and were used for storage. For this, internal access was often provided. Some could be entered by external doors, normally from the side or at the rear of the property. Entry from the street is rare in Norwich.

Most undercrofts lacked adornment and, because of the narrowness of their entrance, can probably only have been used for domestic storage. However, the vaulting in some is quite elaborate, unnecessary for mere storage use. Several of the chambers under the Bridewell have octopartite ribs.



Elaborate octopartite vaulting at Bridewell

This could be a means of showing off a merchant's wealth or because the undercroft was used for display purposes and designed to impress. The undercroft beneath Bedford's has a central pillar which allows for 4 bays of high vaulting.



Central pillar and ribbed vaulting at Bedfords, enlarging the space available

While nearly all of Norwich's medieval secular buildings have been lost (the fires of 1507 destroyed at least 40% of the houses in Norwich), the undercrofts frequently survive. For this reason only a handful of undercrofts in Norwich have surviving contemporary buildings above them. As the undercrofts were built of brick and flint and were wholly or partly buried, they often escaped fires and demolition intact, and were reused as part of the later buildings that were built on top of them.

The vast majority of Norwich's undercrofts were constructed during the fifteenth century. Some have been dated using archaeological evidence but a lot have been dated by comparison with these. A few remain from earlier periods, the oldest domestic example being Jurnets Bar (twelfth century), whilst the earliest ecclesiastical example is the one built by Bishop De Losinga at the Bishop's Palace dates from the early twelfth century. There are also a few later ones dating from the sixteenth century (for example 55 London Street), but by this time they seem to have become unfashionable.

The ones in the best condition tend to be the ones that are in regular use (museums, bars, restaurants) or those open during Heritage Open Days. Some of the remainder are in poor condition or mere fragments of what they may once have been.

A few years ago, Norwich HEART commissioned a study of Norwich's undercrofts with a view to improving awareness of, and access to, more of them. Hopefully in the future more will be opened up to the public so that this wonderful hidden heritage can be enjoyed by a wider audience.

Terry is a retired teacher who has made undercrofts his passion. A recording of this talk can be found on the NHBG Youtube channel by typing <https://youtu.be/MUCRTEIgw-I> in your browser



Zoom lecture synopsis

Timing issues have meant that the synopsis of Alison Yardy's talk on the Mills of the Broadland marshes will be held over until the Spring newsletter.

Images from Alison's Powerpoint



The Fox, Garboldisham

Adam Menuge*

Summary

The Fox Inn incorporates the substantial remains of a timber-framed house dating from the early to mid-16th century. It was built as an unjettied house of two storeys, probably on a tripartite plan. Of the original building a two-bay ground-floor hall, heated by a hearth in a high-end smoke bay to the south, and an in-line, axially divided service bay to the north can be identified. The parlour to the south is also timber-framed but appears to have been substantially rebuilt in the 18th century. The roof survives above the hall and service bay. It is of queen-post form with plank-like curved braces up to the collars and to the rather slight side-purlins. The roof was originally hipped at the north end and may have been hipped to the south as well. In the 18th century the building was extended northwards to provide a substantial kitchen, and the hipped north end to the roof was replaced by a gable.



The Timber Frame

A modern single-storey porch probably corresponds roughly with the original cross-passage. The principal stack is towards the south end of the building and occupies a former smoke bay; an additional chimney serves the kitchen to the north. Various additions to the rear, which have been cut into the valley side, include some work in clay lump.

Four bays of the original timber frame survive:

- a service bay at the north end, now a single room but originally divided axially to provide the twin service rooms, with a single chamber above them;
- a two-bay ground-floor hall with chamber above;
- and a short smoke bay within which a brick chimney was later inserted.

The bay or bays housing the parlour and parlour chamber at the southern end of the building appear to have been substantially rebuilt, though some original timbers may prove to be *in situ* or re-used.

In addition to the posts, the wall-plates survive on the east,

west and north walls. The posts are fairly substantial (roughly 200 x 200mm), squared where associated with the closed frames A-A1 and B-B1, and chamfered on their inner face where they support the chamfered transverse beam spanning the hall (C-C1). This beam has a deep chamfer with step run-out stops at the posts, where the beam is morticed and ledged on small jowls swelling from the fronts of the posts. These jowls, as well as the mortice joints at both ends of the beam, demonstrate that the hall ceiling is an original feature, and not an insertion in an earlier open hall.

On the first floor the posts and studs of the rear (east) wall between posts A1 and C1 are all exposed and exhibit a numerical sequence of carpenters' marks from south to north. The fact that the sequence begins at D1, on the north side of the smoke bay, suggests that another sequence was used on the other side of the smoke bay.

The studs include one striking anomaly. Between posts B1 and C1 the studs are not tenoned and pegged at the wall-plate, but are instead secured by iron fixings, consisting of a pin occupying a hole drilled in the soffit of the wall-plate and a cranked fixing plate nailed to the upper part of the stud. The numerical sequence of carpenters' marks demonstrates that these studs are contemporary with the others, so this cannot represent the infilling of an originally open area of wall, as for example for a window or an adjoining range.



Diagrammatic reconstruction of the original ground-floor plan

The Fox Inn
The Street
Garboldisham
Norfolk



* This is an extract of the building report written by Adam for the Garboldisham Fox Community Interest Company, reproduced here by kind permission

The Hall

In the low-end partition a centrally-placed pair of service doors can be identified from chamfer evidence. A third doorway is implied by the different stud spacing at the west end of the partition. This would have served a stair indicated by a trimmer in the joisted ceiling of the service bay.

The two-bay ground-floor hall was a large room which would have formed the main living and eating room of the house, as well as probably the room in which food was cooked. It was heated by a hearth placed in a short third bay at the south end, i.e. the high end, adjacent to the parlour. This bay is termed a smoke bay: it was integral to the timber frame but, unlike the hall proper, it was open to the roof. The hall would have been lit by a window in the west wall and probably another in the east wall, but no evidence for these is currently apparent. The likely entrance position, given the arrangement of service doorways noted above and the proposed date of the building, is at the low end of the hall, where there was probably a pair of opposed doorways next to the partition dividing the hall from the services. The hall is spanned by a transverse beam with a deep chamfer and stepped run-out stops. The joists spanning north-south are plain and laid flat, approximately 140-160mm wide and 95mm deep. This makes them slightly less substantial than those in the service bay, reflecting the shorter spans to be bridged in the hall. The joists appear to be morticed at the transverse beam, but are simply ledged on the girding beams at either end of the room.

Smoke Bay

Immediately south of the hall was the short (1.87m) smoke bay. This has been much disguised by later alterations, including the insertion of a brick stack. The girding beam on the hall face of the smoke bay is exposed for much of its length, and appears to be chamfered continuously on its lower edge across the present opening and as far as the west wall. A series of single-pegged studs rise from it. Hall smoke bays usually extend from one flank wall to within a passage-width of the other flank wall, so as to enable communication between the hall and the adjoining room.

First Floor

The first-floor plan appears to have followed that of the ground floor with the usual exception that a single chamber overlay the twin service rooms. The first-floor chambers appear to have been open to the roof originally. Their windows retain diamond-mullion mortices indicating unglazed windows. The closed frame dividing the hall chamber from the smoke bay is largely concealed at first-floor level, but in the roof space, single-pegged studs rise to a collar, and there are mortices for similar studs, now removed, rising above it. This closure would have contained the smoke from the hearth, and accounts for the absence of smoke-blackening in the roof above the hall chamber.

The Roof

The original roof is of queen-post type, with the trusses corresponding to the ground- and first-floor bay divisions, but with a continuous series of common rafter couples dissociated from the tie-beams. The side-purlins also retain diagonally trimmed ends consistent with the hipped roof profile. Each truss consists of a tie-beam, from which rise a pair of queen-posts with slight jowls to their inner faces, these in turn supporting slender square-set side-purlins. Plank-like curved braces rise from the queen-posts to both the side-purlins and the collar.

Dating evidence

The plan-form retains a traditional divided service end but incorporates a ground-floor hall ('floored hall') from the outset, heated by a hearth within a smoke bay, features generally judged to be 'transitional' between the medieval hall house, with its open hearth, and hall open to the roof, and the 'modern' house heated by fireplaces served by brick or stone chimneys or stacks. Smoke bays are a comparatively short-lived innovation in the heating of vernacular houses. Most smoke bays seem to date from the early or mid-16th century. Other dating evidence of an approximate kind comes from the nature of the timber frame. The joists and common rafters are laid flat, a characteristic of medieval buildings which continued well into the 16th century; there is a comparatively deep chamfer to the beam spanning the hall (17th-century beams typically have smaller chamfers); the queen-post roof form has its origin in the Middle Ages but here the plank-like curved braces suggest a 16th-century date. Together, these plan, framing and decorative features suggest a date no earlier than the very late 15th century, and probably no later than the third quarter of the 16th century. On the whole a date in the early to mid-16th century seems likeliest. This could be confirmed by tree-ring dating (dendrochronology), subject to an assessment of the suitability of the timbers.

A large brick stack now occupies the chimney bay, heating the hall to the north and the parlour to the south. The large hall fireplace survives substantially as built, but the parlour fireplace appears to have been considerably reduced in size, probably on both sides, in the 18th century, and its original form is therefore lost.

Conclusion

The Fox retains substantial parts of a comparatively rare form of 16th-century house, in which the hearth serving the ground-floor hall is located in a smoke bay. Although the parlour end has been rebuilt, the remaining part of the house is largely intact, with the floor-plan legible, most of the original timbers either surviving or indicated by mortice evidence, and a largely complete queen-post roof. The building is currently listed as 18th-century and there is a possibility that the analysis presented here might justify it being re-graded as Grade II*.



One of the substantial queen-post roof trusses

Adam is Course Director for the MSt in Building History at the University of Cambridge. He is also Vice President of the Vernacular Architecture Group and last but not least, a member of the NHBG

Underfloor Archaeology (3) - Friday Cottage

Ian Hinton & Colin King

Colin and Annie King have also found many items under the floors in Friday Cottage in Walsingham over the years, although most of them are also from later periods than those at Oxburgh. The only closely dateable items are the weaver-merchant's tokens. The remainder also appear to be nineteenth century, although the mummified rat and mouse are essentially undateable. Apart from these two items, they all appear to be casual losses rather than deposits on purpose - including a single playing card, two dominoes, various gaming pieces and the ubiquitous clay-pipe stems. We have to hope that the key was not a critical one. These items were found by Annie in 2006 in a relatively small area below some wide gaps in the oak floorboards on the eastern side of the room, near the oriel window, a reasonable position for a home-working weaver for the light.

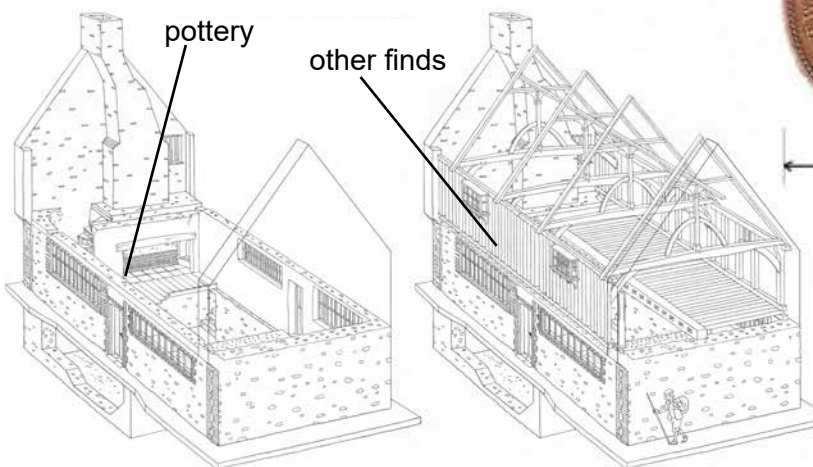
The pottery was found buried in rubble in the bread oven in the eastern side of the main hearth in 2012. The plate appears to be post-medieval green-glazed earthenware, possibly seventeenth century, and the brown jug is lustreware. The lustreware process was revived in the late eighteenth century both in England and other European countries. It is achieved by applying small amounts of metallic coating over the ceramic glaze, and fired again lightly to soften the original glaze.

The Merchant's Token

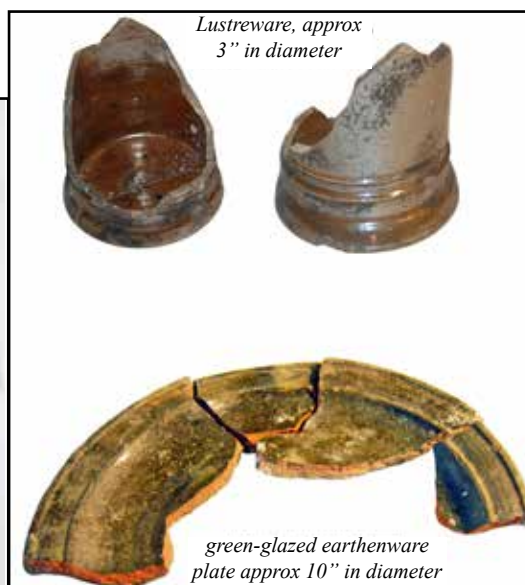
Amongst other businessmen, Robert Blake of Norwich produced copper twopence tokens for a few years until 1815. The phrase 'For Change Not Profit' shows that it was produced to counteract a shortage of change, as this hindered trade. It is thought that part of this shortage was caused by the hoarding of coins during the Napoleonic Wars.

Robert Blake's business was in Heigham Street, Norwich. He was a "cotton-maker" and bombazine, crepe and shawl manufacturer. The Norwich origin is shown by the City arms in the centre of the token. His business required outworkers, and the *Norfolk Atlas* (p149,150) shows that there was a small cottage industry of weavers in Walsingham, working for merchants like Robert Blake. His workers were encouraged to spend their wages (tokens) in his shop.

A 2d token inflates to roughly £1 today. A labourer could expect wages of around 16d per day, so not a particularly significant loss.



Drawings and photos: Colin King



Bishop Bonner's Cottage, Dereham

Susan & Michael Brown



This row of three seventeenth-century cottages stand on Withburga Lane in Dereham close to the parish church. They are owned by the Town Council who pay for their upkeep and are used by the Dereham Heritage Trust as the town museum. Their survival is a miracle, due probably to the remarkable, very elaborate pargetting on the front wall. This report has really helped the Trust to understand these cottages.

Peter Wade-Martins (DHT)

This building seems to have been created by joining together two pre-existing timber-framed structures. The southern (jettied) building may be earlier in date than the northern (unjettied) one. The presence of rafter seatings on the jetty plate may indicate an earlier stage of the building when it was unjettied and of only one storey, presumably open to the roof. A subsequent raising of the roof and construction of the jetty might explain why a tie beam has been re-used on its side as the axial principal joist at the south end.



The re-used tie beam, on its side, showing the characteristic half-dovetail joint to the left that enabled it to grip the wall plate in its original location

This end is also narrower, resulting in the eccentric ground plan as the two were combined. The combination of the jetty to the south with the unjettied wider north building also resulted in the progressive elimination of the jetty as the east wall was brought forward, perhaps literally by moving the jetty plate, to make the join between the buildings. It seems that the plan was to create a continuous surface for the upper wall, no doubt to take

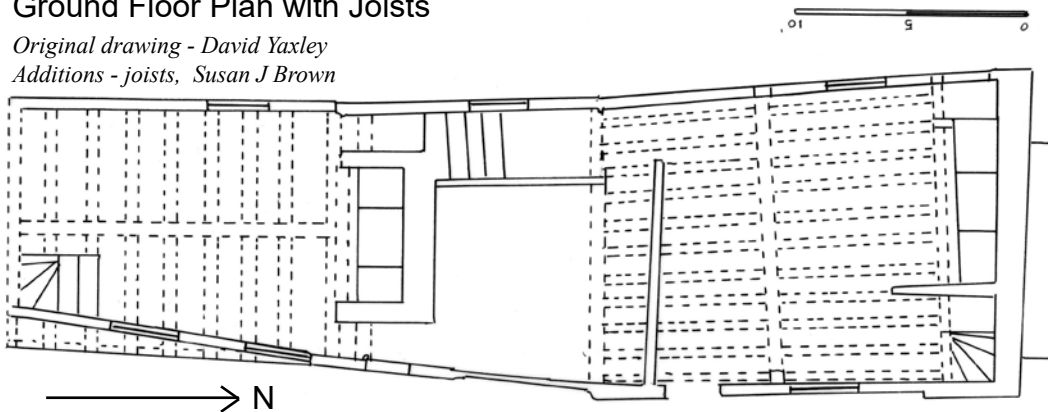
the late seventeenth-century pargetting which is the building's distinguishing characteristic. During the 2021 building works the south end wall was exposed. All the timbers (cill, studs and girt) were seen to be modern replacements. A reinforcing girt having been bolted to the original girt all evidence of the earlier structure has been obscured.

When the two ends were joined they were both single-celled, one-and-a-half storey, with queen-post roofs. They lack any precise dating features, like most vernacular buildings; the queen-post roof may be found in Norfolk up to the seventeenth century, or even later.

The jetty of the south building, the evidence for an unglazed diamond-mullioned window in the east wall, and the quasi-ogival-shield chamfer stop on the mantle beam suggest that it is probably earlier than the unjettied north building. There is no evidence for any original doorway under the jetty plate. The building also had the external chimney stack on its north wall, now enclosed by the connecting structure, whereas the stack of the north building is a later addition outside the original frame; the mortices for the original north wall studs can be seen in the soffit of the girt timber in front of the fireplace. The mantle beam of the hearth on the ground floor has a chamfer stop of an ogival 'lamb's tongue' with a large notch, suggesting a seventeenth-century date for this stack. However, since this stack and the flint and brick north wall which contains it and the winder staircase are clearly an addition to the timber frame, they do not indicate the original date of the north building. However the stack incorporates the pargetting suggesting that they may be contemporary or closely associated in time. The sunk quadrant moulding on the frame of the dormer window in the central section also indicates a probable seventeenth-century date.

Ground Floor Plan with Joists

*Original drawing - David Yaxley
Additions - joists, Susan J Brown*

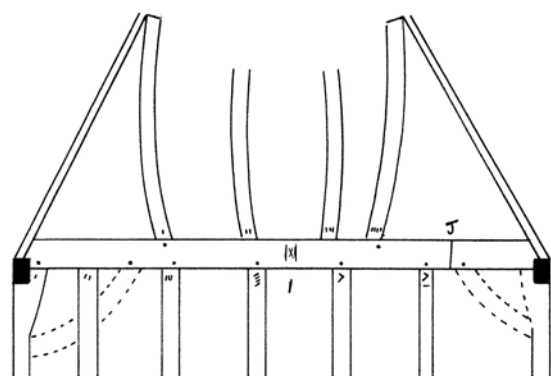


The central joining section, the middle cottage, depends entirely on the flanking structures for its support and has no principal truss of its own. The timbers used are of smaller and more regular section than in the two end buildings, suggesting a later date than theirs, as would be expected.

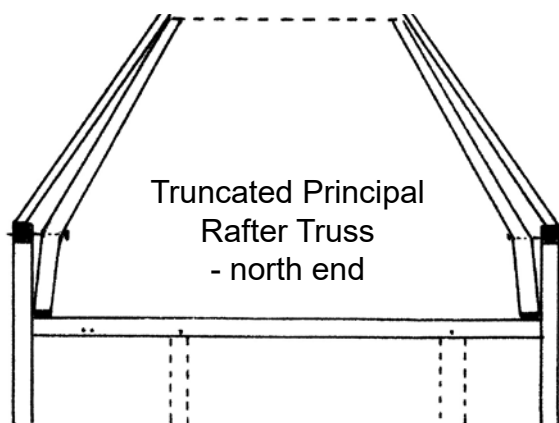
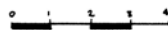
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Truncated Principal Rafter Trusses

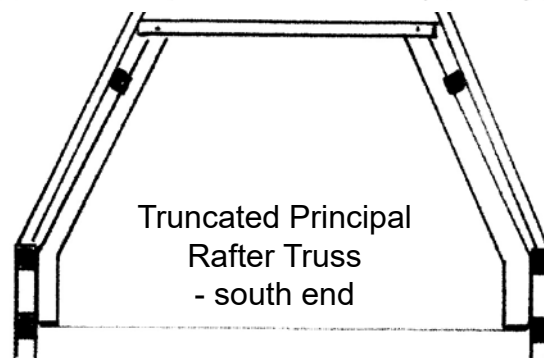
It was interesting to find that the 'upper crucks' noted in the building by earlier writers are in fact examples of the intriguing truncated principal-rafter trusses. We first identified these during our survey of Walsingham (NHBG Journal No. 6) and have subsequently found them in a number of other north Norfolk buildings. Previously they had only been found in the North East with one example in Lincolnshire. They consist of naturally curved or cranked timbers standing often on their own footing timber on top of a tie beam, scribed round the side purlins and joined at the top by a collar that caps them so that they do not reach to the roof apex, i.e. they are truncated. They seem to have been inserted to provide stability to existing roofs or as alternating trusses with queen posts. They are characteristic of the roof designs used in houses of the seventeenth century in the Low Countries, suggesting that this is an example of continental influence on local practice through the links of maritime trade. Their presence in both of the end buildings here suggests that they were inserted at or soon after the time of their combination.



North Cottage - South Truss



Truncated Principal Rafter Truss - north end



Truncated Principal Rafter Truss - south end



The elaborate pargetting on the front wall

Photos and Drawings:
Susan & Michael Brown

NHBG Research

A Digest of Buildings Visited Since March 2021

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

Elmerdale Farmhouse, Saxthorpe

A tripartite house of around 1625-1650 was built with two full storeys and attic, set well back from the road. It was originally timber framed with a wrap-round brick gable, the front wall was replaced in brick and the service end rebuilt in brick with a flint gable wall.



Behind it sits a separate building at an eccentric angle, probably a dairy, which was incorporated into the house by a linking range in the early nineteenth century, as part of a larger phase of internal alterations and improvements. These seem to have created a house where servants quarters and access was kept separate from the main rooms.

The house is close to the River Bure and was one of the farms of the Wolterton estate and sits adjacent to its model-farm buildings.

Ian Hinton & Lynne Hodge

36 Elm Hill, Norwich

Taken with No. 34 this house forms part of a large sixteenth-century building. It is jettied to the street and with a large central cart entrance also jettied to the rear, which leads down to the river.



It is no doubt a replacement for a building destroyed in the fire of 1507. The street façade has been re-fenestrated in Georgian style and the division into two properties is marked by two Georgian door cases.

Extending under the street for a short distance is a low undercroft with a four-centred arch, which may be a survival from a preceding medieval building. Internally the most striking feature is the principal joist of the first floor which extends across the building for a length of nearly 25 feet. If the top floor is a secondary structure this would be the original tie beam. The third floor features some re-used historic timbers and some modern, with a shallow roof angle, and is likely to be a recent construction.

The roof above is a side-purlin roof with a full set of sturdy wind braces and possibly a complete set of large scribed carpenter's assembly marks. It may be an early example of a clasped purlin roof, a sophisticated sixteenth-century form which would not be out of place in this context.

There are no firm dating features visible in the building. If it post-dates the fire of 1507, presumably it would not be long after as such a valuable site would not stay empty for long. This suggests that the front range dates from the first half of the sixteenth century. The rear range built of flint with a later timber-framed top floor, was added at the time the front range was built or very soon after. A four-centred, three-boarded door, apparently original, with a roll-moulded sixteenth century case, gave access to no. 36 from within the cart entrance.

Susan & Michael Brown

5. Common Place, Walsingham

This house has a solid ground floor wall under a close-studded jetty to the front and with widely-spaced studding to the rear, like its neighbours numbers 4 & 6. It seems with them to form part of a larger building, with a continuous jetty.



The extensions to the rear (north) of the house and the present stair are not part of the original structure. The chimney stack, in an original bay, to the west and the party wall with number 4 may be of the same eighteenth-century date as the impressive panelling of the ground floor western room.

On the upper floor all of the partition walls and the western wall, (with the stack), are later insertions; only the eastern party wall to number 6 is part of the original building. This implies that the upper floor, from the eastern party wall through to the studded partition wall in number 4, was a single open room with a series of tie beams and their arch braces supporting an open roof of undecorated queen-post trusses. Evidence of this remains in the roof of number 4 and of number 5. The section to the west of the studded partition in number 4 may be the stair bay giving access to the first floor chamber by a former doorway to Common Place.

There is evidence in numbers 4 & 6 of the use of truncated principal trusses in the roof, probably from the late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth century as seen elsewhere in Walsingham.

Susan & Michael Brown

Bintry Farmhouse, Itteringham

This house has an L-shaped floorplan which started as a one-and-a-half storey, two-celled, range of around 1600. It appears to have had a central chimney stack and was built in English-bond brickwork, much



of which was replaced in around 1700 when the stack was replaced by at least one of the gable-end stacks and the walling rebuilt in Flemish bond which was raised by about 20 courses. One of the ground floor rooms still has part of the original steeply-chamfered crossed principal joists.

There is a steep staircase to the attic within the original chimney bay and what appears to have been a (now removed) dormer window in the south roof plane to light this part.

The range to the right is of the Regency period when the orientation of the house was turned round. It has deep overhanging eaves at the front. Internally the house was refitted with wooden shutters and a grander staircase and most of the original features were covered over.

Lynne Hodge & Ian Hinton

62 Bracondale, Norwich

No 62 is the right-hand half of a pair of semi-detached houses opposite the top of King Street. Both halves are of two full storeys plus attic with a red brick front wall



built in Flemish Bond of narrow bricks, with a chimney stack at each end. It is built on a wider flint plinth with two courses of brick coping. The four sash windows have sash boxes set flush with the wall surface, but the sashes themselves are later replacements with horns. The windows are set symmetrically, but not equally spaced. Immediately below them are the two doors with pediments, shouldered architraves and key blocks set proud, with two similar windows to those above but which have rubbed-brick, skew-back arches.

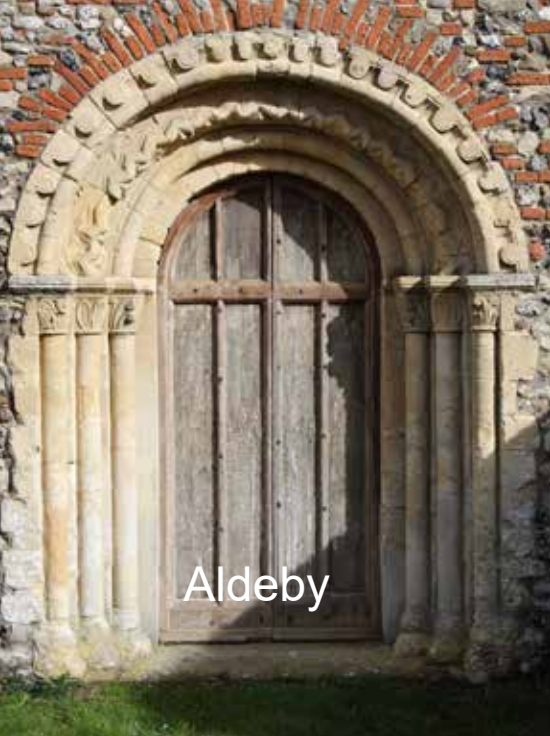
The two large rendered dormers stretch almost the entire length of each half of the house, they are formed in a roof with two side purlins.

The flank wall to the north has full-height brick quoins, the remainder is of flint and some brick, the top of which is laid in a random mixture of Flemish and English bonds up to a stepped gable with brick coping, which creates a tall parapet to the roof.

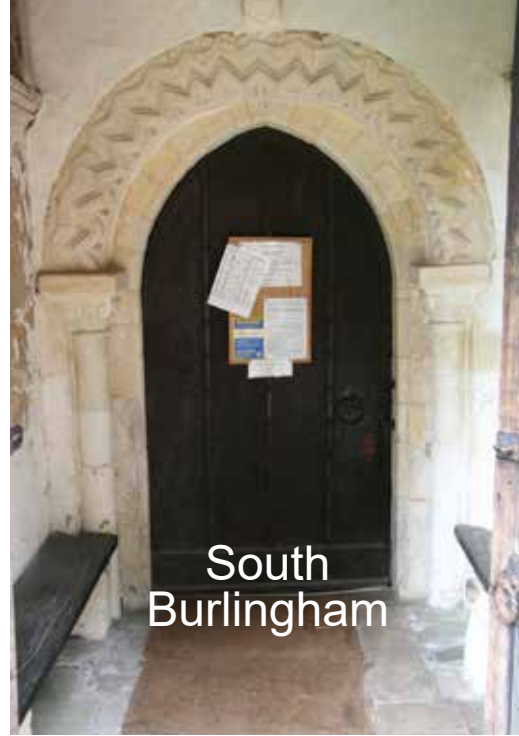
Internally, the house appears to have undergone a Georgian makeover, with grand reeded fireplaces and over mantles, along with brattished and ogee corning downstairs. The steep staircase, which rises from the front door to the attic, is of pine with turned ballusters; the panelling below it is fielded.

There are several vertical joins in the brickwork of the front wall of both 62 and 64 indicating once-larger window openings that pre-date the eighteenth-century sash windows. A history report prepared for the owners discovered occupants back to 1670, and it refers to this pair of houses as a "rare surviving example for Norwich of a pair of 'double-dwellers'". Nothing we found is likely to indicate an earlier date.

Ian Hinton & Mary Ash



Aldeby



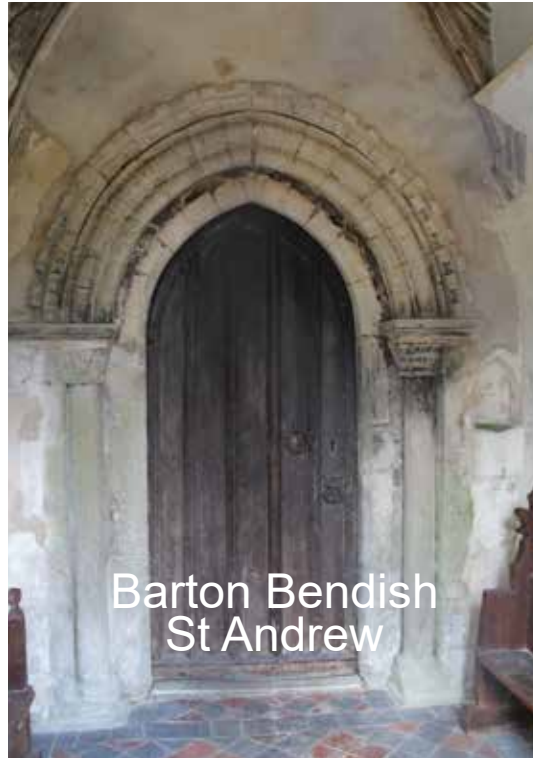
South
Burlingham



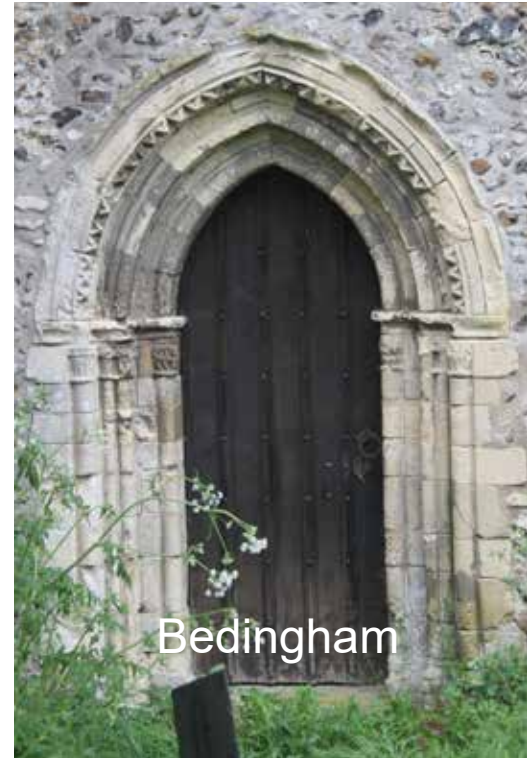
Little
Snoring



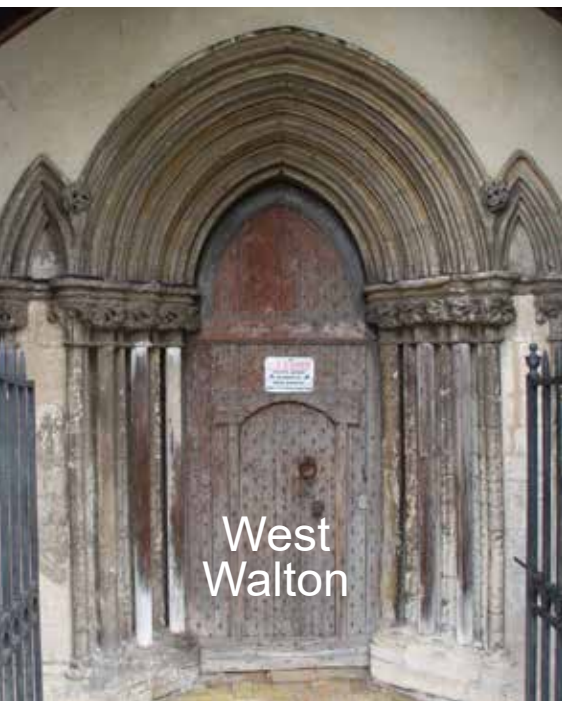
West
Barsham



Barton Bendish
St Andrew



Bedingham



West
Walton

The Gradual Transition
from rounded
Romanesque to
arched Early English
in Norfolk church
doorways, in the
30 or so years
bridging 1200.

photos:
Ian Hinton



Thornham