

# Norfolk Historic Buildings Group

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# Newsletter



Number twenty-nine  
Spring 2015

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Remains of the Priory church east window at Walsingham

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# CHAIR

This year sees the NHBG presenting its fifteenth round of summer visits to special buildings and sites in Norfolk. The previous years' visits have all proved popular, but suggestions for following summers are always welcome - please contact Dominic direct (details below).

By the time this newsletter drops through your letterbox, or into your inbox, the archive of the details of buildings recorded by NHBG researchers should be available for members' investigation - see pages 14&15 for instructions on how to setup access via the website and a guide to its use. There are bound to be a few errors in such a mammoth exercise (up to 700 criteria for each of over 300 properties - thanks to Jackie Simpson for all her efforts), but the more use that is made of the data, the quicker these can be rectified.

Also this summer, we hope to be in the final stages of the production of Volume Six of the Group's Journal which analyses buildings in Walsingham. It relates what remains of the medieval elements of these buildings to their use before the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s and examines how the development of the town was driven by the Church. This volume will be the swan-song of the involvement of Susan & Michael Brown in our large-scale researches and their membership of the committee - it should be a fitting testament to their skill and commitment and will provide a lasting record of their dedication to furthering the aims of the NHBG. I am sure that you will all join me and the committee in saying a big thankyou to them.

*Adam Longcroft*  
*Chair, Norfolk Historic Buildings Group*  
*March 2015*  
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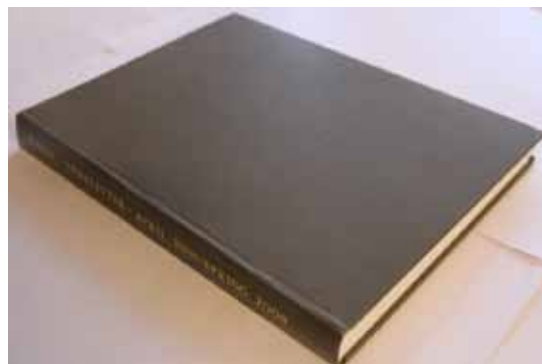
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## Administration

### Binding for NHBG Newsletters

Roger Crouch (a longtime member), of Burebank Books in Aylsham, bound copies of Newsletters 1-15 for several members in 2008. He is happy to do the same again for Newsletters 16-30 (September 2015) and would like to know the likely demand. For a hard-cover cloth binding, the cost would be £10.00 (with paper label on spine). Gold titling on the spine (as in the photograph)



would have to quoted for by his finisher, probably adding another £15. If you are missing a Newsletter copy or two, they can be provided for a few pennies each. If you are interested, let me know and I will co-ordinate with Roger.

*Ian*

### E-mail notification of forthcoming events

The experiment of notifying members by email of forthcoming winter events has proved so successful in jogging memories and increasing attendance that it has been decided to continue it. Lynne has been told that they are useful as a reminder for meetings that are often held several months after the original newsletter listing, as memories fade in the long dark evenings.

It is appreciated that some people are wary of email owing to the number of (over) publicised scams that are reported, but it is a useful and free way of communicating if basic precautions are taken.

Do not open emails unless you know and trust the source.

You can ensure proper receipt if the senders' details are in your contact list - lynne@walknorfolk.co.uk / ian.hinton222@btinternet.com for NHBG communications. This will also ensure that if you change your email address and notify your contacts, that Lynne and Ian are included.

When Lynne sends out reminders, she still gets several bounced back as addresses that are no longer valid - please ensure that you keep us up to date with any changes in your details.

Cover photo: The remains of the Priory east window at Walsingham - Ian Hinton

## Summer Programme 2015

Another full programme for the Summer! If booking by post, please use the forms provided to book, **with a separate cheque for each event**, even if going to the same person. IF YOU WANT TICKETS POSTED TO YOU, DON'T FORGET the SAE.

If you are happy to receive the tickets by email, DO NOT SEND AN SAE, the tickets will be despatched by email, but I am afraid that, until we have the ability to handle money electronically, we have to rely on the cheque and postage for payment.

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. *Dominic Summers*

### Ware Hall House, Wells-next-the-Sea

Saturday 30<sup>th</sup> May

*Time:* 2:15 pm  
*Meet:* Ware Hall House  
*Cost:* £12  
*Limit:* 22 (members only)  
*Walking:* Stairs  
*Food:* Tea/Coffee and biscuits  
*Contact:* Anne Woollett 01603 870452  
 anne.woollett@tiscali.co.uk

Christine Adams spoke to the group in October last year about the amazing work of her aunt in shifting a fifteenth-century hall house from Ware in Hertfordshire to Wells-next-the-Sea (see page 4), a task completed by Christine after her aunt's death. Will include a short screening of the TV programme about the process.

### Church Day focusing on Stained Glass - with David King

Saturday 20<sup>th</sup> June

*Time:* 10:30am  
*Meet:* East Harling church  
*Parking:* Village Hall carpark, opposite  
*Cost:* £10  
*Limit:* no limit (members only)  
*Walking:* Churchyards  
*Food:* Possible pub lunch (tba) or  
 BYO  
*Contact:* Ian Hinton 01502 475287  
 ian.hinton222@btinternet.com

David King, the Norwich stained glass expert, will explain the intricacies of the wonderful glass at St Peter & Paul's, East Harling and at St Mary's, Attleborough. The fifteenth-century east window at Harling was removed to the Hall after the Reformation and replaced later, to be removed again during the Second World War, preserving the glass of the Joyful, Sorrowful and Glorious mysteries.

### Summer Party at St. Mary's Farmhouse, Tacolneston

Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> June

*Time:* 6:30pm  
*Meet:* St Mary's Farm, Tacolneston  
*Cost:* £10

*Limit:* none (members only)  
*Food:* Drinks and nibbles  
*Contact:* Lynne Hodge 01362 668847  
 lynne@walknorfolk.co.uk

Members Owen & Rosie Warnock have invited NHBG members to take a look at their house (on the cover of Journal 4 on Tacolneston) guided by Susan and Michael Brown, and to join them for a glass of wine and nibbles in the garden (weather permitting), inside if wet!

### Strangers' Hall, Norwich

Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> July

*Time:* 2:00pm  
*Meet:* Strangers' Hall  
*Parking:* suggest St Andrews carpark  
*Cost:* £10  
*Limit:* 30 (members only)  
*Walking:* Stairs  
*Contact:* Dominic Summers  
 07709 028192  
 dominic.summers1@btinternet.com

The name is linked to the arrival of Dutch Flemish and Walloon refugees in Norwich in the late 16th century. The undercroft or vaulted cellar dates from the early fourteenth century, and was probably built for a merchant named Ralph de Middleton. Rarely completely open to the public, we should have access to hidden parts of the building, with an introduction by the Curator.

### Reepham town walk

Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> July

*Time:* 2:00pm  
*Meet:* Reepham, St Michael's church  
*Parking:* Station Road Carpark  
*Cost:* free  
*Limit:* no limit  
*Walking:* Mostly roads and pavements  
*Contact:* Dominic Summers  
 07709 028192  
 dominic.summers1@btinternet.com

A classic Norfolk market town, known for its small churchyard with two (previously three) churches at the meeting point of three parishes. The tour will be guided by Trevor and Imogen Ashwin round the town, we will see the Town Hall, three schools, several timber-framed houses, returning to the churchyard for the AGM. (CONTINUED NEXT COLUMN)

### followed immediately by the AGM

*Time:* 4:00 pm tea & scones,  
 4:30 pm AGM  
*Meet:* St Michael's church, parking  
 as above  
*Food:* Please return ticket, or email  
 Dominic, for catering numbers  
*Contact:* Dominic Summers,  
 d.summers1@btinternet.com  
 AGM Papers to follow nearer the date.

### Notre Dame School, St Catherine's Hill, Norwich

Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> July

*Time:* 2:30pm  
*Meet:* Notre Dame School  
*Cost:* £10  
*Limit:* 30 (members only)  
*Walking:* Stairs, mainly level site  
*Contact:* Mary Ash 01603 616285  
 mary.ash@ntlworld.com

St Catherine's Hill is a fine eighteenth-century house that is now part of Notre Dame High School, possibly designed by Thomas Ivory. We will be guided round by Jonathan Hooton, Head of History at the school, who spoke to the Group about it in January.

### West Stow Anglo-Saxon village

Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> August

*Time:* 2:00pm  
*Meet:* West Stow  
*Cost:* £12  
*Limit:* 25 (members only)  
*Walking:* Mainly level site  
*Food:* Cream Tea included  
*Contact:* Maggy Chatterley  
 01502 475287  
 maggy6@btinternet.com

An archaeologist-led tour of this re-creation of an Anglo-Saxon village, set out at the time when settlements were becoming more fixed. Its remarkable wooden homes were built using different Anglo-Saxon methods of construction on the site of the original settlement after extensive archaeological surveys. Cream Tea included!

## Miss Savidge moves her house

(1<sup>st</sup> October 2014)

Christine Adams

Christine Adams told the group about her great-aunt Miss Savidge who spent twenty-five years, almost by herself, moving her house from Ware in Hertfordshire, where it was threatened with demolition, and reassembling it in Wells next the Sea, starting when she was retiring age.

Christine finished the task after her great-aunt's death, wrote a book about the process and now operates the house as a B&B. Unfortunately she was unable to provide a summary of her talk for the Newsletter, and by then it was too late to recall all the details. So below, some of the pictures from her Powerpoint presentation tell the amazing story. There is a chance to visit the house this summer and see for yourself, see page 3.

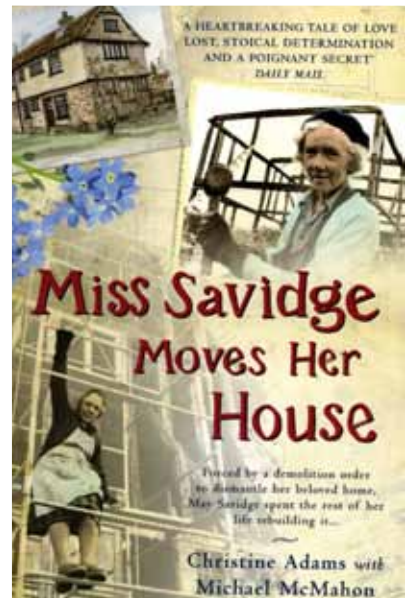


*Some of the many photographs documenting the prolonged process of sorting and re-assembling a complex timber-framed hall house*

*below: the book about the process*



*Ware Hall House today, in its new home in Wells next the Sea*



# St Catherine's Hill, Norwich

(Members' night 16<sup>th</sup> January 2015)

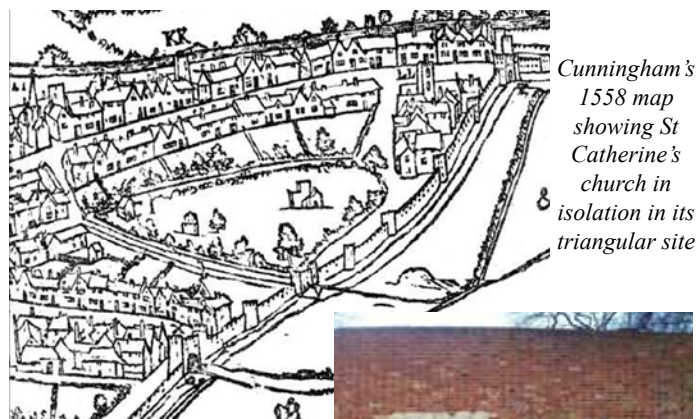
Jonathan Hooton



*The fine porch and door casing - by Thomas Ivory or his son?*



St Catherine's Hill is the name given to the fine eighteenth-century house which is now part of Notre Dame High School in Norwich, which sits in the narrowing triangle made by Surrey Street and Ber Street as they converge on St John Timber Hill. It acquired this name because it is sited on high land which used to be in the parish of St Catherine. This parish church was originally dedicated to St Winwaloy, a Breton saint, which suggests that this part of Norwich was likely to have been settled by the French shortly after the Conquest. It was re-dedicated to St Catherine, (possibly around the time of King Stephen) on account of a statue of St Catherine of Alexandria that was in it, which was reputed to have worked miracles. It can be seen in splendid isolation on Cunningham's map of Norwich 1558. Much of the parish disappeared after the Black Death and pieces of ashlar from the the demolished church are reputed to be seen in the walls on Notre Dame school in St Catherine's Plain.



*Cunningham's 1558 map showing St Catherine's church in isolation in its triangular site*



*Ashlar remains of the church in the current school wall?*

It is not known exactly when the house was built, but it must have been around 1779 as it was not shown on John Thompson's map (published 1779, but surveyed earlier) but was on Thomas Smith's map of 1783 which accompanied the first Norwich Directory. It is also not known who the architect was, although it has been rumoured to be Thomas Ivory. Thomas Ivory's last known commission was in 1779 when he was working on alterations to Blickling Hall. In May of that year a large piece of timber fell on his leg and he never recovered from his injuries and died three months later in August. St Catherine's Close (or House) in All Saints Green is also attributed to him, although it is likely to be more the work of his son. The decorative

features on the porch of this building are remarkably similar to the decorations in the library of St Catherine's Hill and although this is a rather tentative connection, it is not impossible that the Ivory's (father and/or son) were the architects of this building.

St Catherine's Hill was built for John Chambers, Steward and later Recorder for Norwich. The house was subsequently owned by Robert Plumtre, Captain James Burroughes, Jerimiah Ives, (who committed suicide in 1829, shooting himself in the house's stables according to tradition) and then his son, Captain Ferdinand Ives. It was put up for sale again in 1864, when the Sisters of Notre Dame bought it with finance provided by Laura Stafford-Jerningham, daughter of Lord and Lady Stafford of Costessey Hall, who had entered the Notre Dame order after the death of her husband in 1848. It has remained in the possession of the order and then the Catholic Diocese ever since and in 1994 became part of Notre Dame High School.

It became a grade II listed building in 1954. Much of the interior of the house retains many of its original Georgian features. The ground floor consists of an entrance hall, a hall with staircase and an ante room, all of which lead to three substantial ground floor rooms, described as a dining room, drawing room and library. These rooms contain fine fireplaces and shuttered recessed sash windows. The Library, now the Headmaster's study, still retains most of its book cases and some very fine decorative plasterwork. The first floor rooms and attic, however, have not survived as well.

We are lucky that this fine house still exists. On 26<sup>th</sup> June 1942 it was hit by incendiary bombs during an air raid. Luckily the Sisters managed to put the fire out and save the building. It is fitting to end this brief article with an account by Sister Cecile of how this was achieved, reprinted in *Notre Dame High School, Norwich – A Celebration of the First 150 years* by John Eady. "Immediately all the able-bodied Sisters, including the Superior, transformed themselves into fire-fighters, and by their united efforts saved the building from serious damage. Stirrup-pump teams got to work, and those bombs that had penetrated through the roof into the rooms below were quickly extinguished. Those which had lodged on the roof were more difficult to reach. However, several of the Sisters scaled ladders both inside and outside the house, to play the hose upon the fires, or to hack away portions of the burning rafters."

Jonathan Hooton is Head of Geography at Notre Dame High School and is Vice-Chair of the Norwich Society. His book on the Glaven Ports was published in 1996 but now appears to be only available second hand at a considerable premium.

Notes on the talk

“Medieval East-Anglian Market Towns” - Mark Bailey (28<sup>th</sup> October)

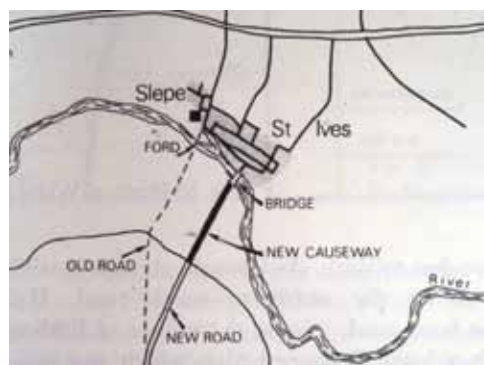
compiled by Ian Hinton, from a combination of his notes and those of Brian Ayers

Our understanding of market towns has been transformed over the last 10 years, through broader advances in our knowledge of commercial changes between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries. The growth of weekly markets and of market towns is now being seen in a new light by considering changes in the labour and land markets, and factors reducing the risks and costs of trade.

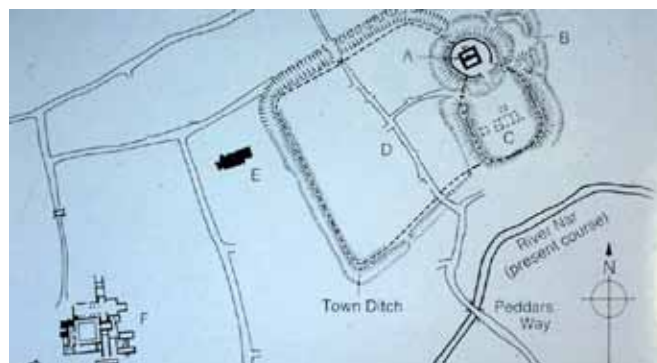
The development of the common law in the late-twelfth and early-thirteenth centuries, together with growing royal control over weights and measures, and of the issuing of market licences, all increased royal revenues, but they also provided a more consistent, reliable and effective framework for trade at all levels of medieval society. As population rose rapidly between 1100 and 1300, so the volume of traded goods increased as well as the proportion. This encouraged greater diversification and specialisation in the labour market, and encouraged even smallholders to sell some of their produce on the market.

Growth in marketed agricultural surpluses and an increasing number of artisans meant that more and better goods could be produced for sale. The traits were especially pronounced in areas with a particularly rich and varied resource base, such as the Fens, and areas able to produce for the London market. Investment in bridge building, and growing road traffic, encouraged the ownership of horses in the more commercialised areas, which provided adaptable and fast traction capable of hauling light carts and moving goods to local markets. The replacement of a ferry with a wooden bridge at Brandon at the end of the twelfth century helped develop the market there and damage that at Thetford, which lay upriver, and by 1400 there was a network of stone bridges established across England allowing easier passage over rivers and streams. East Anglia also benefitted from its network of navigable rivers, as it was far cheaper to transport bulky goods like grain by river, and some historians have argued that in c.1300 nowhere was further than 15 miles from a navigable river.

Landlords sought to invest in both market franchises and in improving local transport and trading facilities. The original, rural, manor of Slepe (Cambs.), which stood on a fording point of the river Ouse, was superseded in the twelfth century by the construction of a causeway and bridge downstream by the Abbot of Ramsey, which led directly into the newly-laid-out market and town of St Ives. A number of towns were planted on virgin sites as speculative ventures by landlords, usually taking advantage of nodal points or the presence of aristocratic households which generated trade, for example at Castle Acre and New Buckenham. Other markets were often established on parish boundaries where major routes crossed, where lords were trying to control and manipulate informal trading activity, such as at Newmarket and Woodbridge.

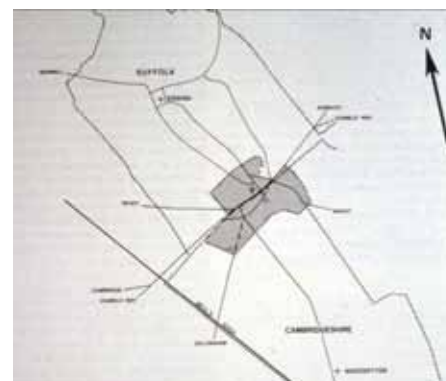


*St Ives, established adjacent to the village of Slepe due to the new causeway and bridge*



*Town and market at Castle Acre, laid out in the castle's outer bailey*

*Right: the market, then town of Newmarket, established on the major route to Norwich on the boundary of the villages of Exning (Suffolk) to the north and Woodditton (Cambs) to the south*



*One of the many medieval stone bridges that eased access around East Anglia in the fourteenth century*

*Images taken from Mark's Powerpoint presentation*

Mark Bailey is a Professor of History at UEA, specializing in the economic, social and agrarian history of east Anglia

## Winter lecture synopsis

Over the country as a whole, over 2000 weekly markets were established between 1100 and 1350, and there was a particularly high concentration of markets in East Anglia, reflecting high levels of commercialisation. Most of these markets were located in rural villages, and were never very prominent. Some were more successful, and contributed to converting a once rural settlement into a small manorial market town (such as Lakenheath and Methwold). Other markets were attached to mesne boroughs, which had more formal trading structures and privileges than manorial towns, but were still controlled mainly by their landlords. Some were large and hugely successful, such as Lynn and Thetford, most were smaller, sub-regional, centres with some specialisation in textiles, such as Beccles and Sudbury. The residents of these places, the burgesses, usually leased the borough market and court and ran it themselves, or established a religious gild as a forum for discussing and regulating trade, which gave them some autonomy to manage their affairs. Most market towns in East Anglia were manorial markets or mesne boroughs.



Market administrative centres in towns where they were run by groups of burgesses, not the lord of the manor -  
above: Lavenham, Suffolk      below: Hadleigh, Essex



There was a contraction of trade between the Black Death of 1348-9 and the mid-fifteenth century, when the number of markets fell to about a half of its 1300 level. Reduced trade caused serious contraction in the size and wealth of some established towns, such as Yarmouth and Northales: Yarmouth's problems were worsened by silting, whereas at Northales coastal erosion left a skeleton church worthy of a large market town with a much smaller nave within it for the current village, now named Covehithe. Other markets disappeared entirely, causing fledging pre-Black Death boroughs to lapse back into purely agricultural settlements. At Lidgate, there is still faint evidence on the ground of the market place and burgage plots now on open ground.



Above: The shell of the church at Covehithe, which used to be the market town of Northales. The east end of the small seventeenth-century church built within the site is just visible.  
photo: Ian Hinton

Below: Aerial photo of the village of Lidgate in Suffolk today, showing crop marks that defined the earlier boundaries of the market town



A few towns flourished, usually those which were able to concentrate on new products such as woollen textiles (Hadleigh, Worsted, Lavenham). In some places, weekly market activity was being replaced by trade in shops. Permanent shops began to be established in the large towns in the late-twelfth and early-thirteenth centuries, but did not really start in smaller towns until after the Black Death. Aggregate levels of trade were lower after 1350 due to massive reductions in population, but local people who survived had more money and therefore were more likely to buy things daily than in weekly markets. They bought higher quality goods, which increased the proportion of permanent specialist traders. This accelerated the process of market infill, as buildings in the market squares became more permanent because their stalls did not require dismantling each week, and their place of work later became their home. The result is seen in almost all our market towns today, many with the narrowest of lokes running between the buildings which are of differing ages, characters and heights.

## Medieval wall paintings in English churches

(3<sup>rd</sup> December 2014)

Matt Champion

For many people today the vision conjured up by the country church is one of austerity. Of plain whitewashed walls framing the riot of colour created by sunlight streaming through stained glass windows. However, the idea of the plain white church is a relatively new one. Until the Reformation in the sixteenth century, and in many cases for several centuries after, the walls of our English churches would have been a vibrant canvas of colourful images. Almost without exception our churches were brightly decorated with images of the saints, angels and parables from the life of Christ. Sadly less than ten percent of churches now have any surviving medieval wall paintings, and many of these are highly fragmented and, in many cases, difficult to interpret.

Although we know that Roman houses were covered in wall paintings the earliest surviving church wall paintings in England date back to the late-Saxon period. However, these are usually just a few tiny fragments of once much larger schemes. Perhaps the best preserved of all these Saxon paintings is a tiny image showing the head of a saint or angel, now in the keeping of Winchester museums service.



*Anglo-Saxon fragment, circa 900, in Winchester Museum*

With a beautiful oval shaped face and almond shaped eyes the painting clearly draws its inspiration from manuscript illustrations and sculptures of the period. It is clear that many of these early decorative schemes continued to influence wall paintings in the post-conquest period, with one of the earliest and most complete schemes actually surviving at St Mary's church, Houghton-on-the-hill, near Swaffham. The wall paintings at St Mary's are a unique survival, and contain many images that are unique in the history of English medieval wall paintings. Images of angels blowing the Last Trump surround an enthroned God, whilst Christ and the apostles are displayed in roundels, each with their own now sadly faded scroll.

In early churches the small size of the windows left large areas of wall available for decoration and, as such, many early decorative schemes are characteristically linear in design. Often arranged in tiers, the layout reflected the hierarchy of the medieval Church and society; with God and his angels sitting above the saints and martyrs who, in turn, sat above the commonality of the congregation. However, the introduction of gothic architecture, and more particularly the development of 'bar tracery', led to a massive increase in possible window sizes and a corresponding reduction in the amount of wall space available for decoration. The response of those who designed and created wall paintings was to move away from the linear schemes of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and move toward more vertical layouts. Typically it is at this period that we see many depictions of saints within images niches, themselves reflecting the architecture of the time, with fine examples still to be seen at many churches across East Anglia.



*left: Gothic niches containing images of St Katherine, St Mary Magdalene and St Margaret, at All Saints', Little Wenham in Suffolk, dated to the early 14th century*



*The last trump at Houghton on the Hill - circa 1080*

*All images taken from Matt's Powerpoint presentation*



*The ladder of salvation in St Peter, Chaldon Surrey - circa 1200*





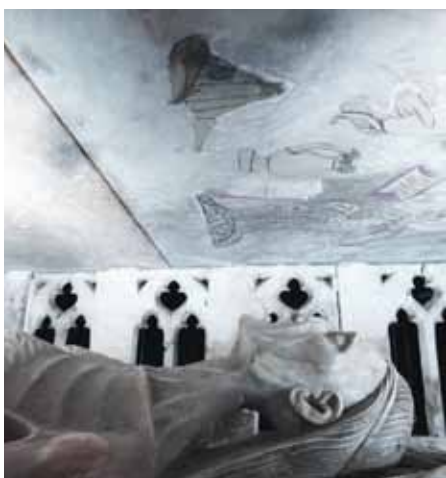
*Life of St Katherine, Sporle, Norfolk painted in the early 1400s, said to be the most complete treatment of Katherine's martyrdom*



*Paintings of the Virgin Mary on the north wall of Eton College chapel, painted in the 1480s, covered 80 years later and cleaned, restored and revealed in 1923*

## Multiple schemes

It is also worth remembering that the majority of churches didn't just receive one single paint scheme. Like the architecture to which the pigment was applied, most churches saw rebuilding, renovation and alteration as the centuries passed, and paint schemes were altered and renewed to suit the changing needs of the church. At sites like the church of St Mary the Virgin in Lakenheath detailed examination has revealed that the church has surviving fragments of at least five individual paint schemes dating between c.1200 and c.1620 (see images below). In some cases, such as the mid-fourteenth-century scheme with its superb depiction of St Edmund, much of the original scheme is either still visible or can be deduced from the fragments that remain. In the case of others, such as the late-fifteenth-century scheme, which included a large-scale St George and the dragon, only the merest tantalising fragments are left on the walls. However, despite these losses East Anglia still has more surviving medieval wall paintings than any other region in England, with more being discovered every year, and there are undoubtedly still masterpieces in many of our churches left beneath the lime-wash.



Not all images were meant to be seen by the congregation in the church. Underneath the tomb of Alice de la Pole, Duchess of Suffolk in St Mary's, Ewelme in Oxfordshire, is a lifesize cadaver of Alice forever facing a "wall" painting of saints above her head, shown left.

More details of Alice's tomb can be found at:  
<http://www.friendsofewelmechurch.co.uk/history/alice-chaucers-tomb/>

*St Mary's, Lakenheath, Suffolk - north arcade, pier 3.*

*The multiple schemes after restoration*

*Recreation of scheme 2 circa 1250-60,*

*Recreation of scheme 3 circa 1350-60*



Matt Champion led the Lakenheath Wallpaintings Project to restore the paintings at St Mary's church. He is currently the Project director of the Norfolk Medieval Graffiti Survey (NMGS) - a volunteer-led community archaeology project that aims to undertake the first largescale, systematic, survey of medieval graffiti in the UK

## The work of the Norwich Historic Churches Trust

(Members' night 16<sup>th</sup> January 2015)

Stella Eglinton

The Norwich Historic Churches Trust was set up in the 1970s by Norwich City Council and given 100 year leases on some of the medieval churches within the city walls that were no longer required by the Church of England for worship.

The portfolio settled down to consist of eighteen Grade 1 listed churches in Norwich. The Articles of Association set out that the Trust was to find new and suitable uses for the buildings which also allow some public access and to be responsible for the repair and maintenance of the buildings. The access requirement is to allow researchers, genealogists and other people who want to be able to see the inside of some of the City's wonderful historic buildings.

By letting the churches to both commercial and charitable organisations, we endeavor to find uses that do allow as much access as possible and we use the rent to fund the repairs. Apart from fighting off the decay of plant growth on towers and rats getting into the buildings, we also have to take on major operations such as repairing roofs and for that we need outside funding.

We have a constant struggle to find funding and put together applications for grants to allow rebuilding of towers that are in danger of collapse, installing water supplies, toilets and heating to make the churches as pleasant as possible to spend long periods of time in – a necessity if you are running a business from one of these beautiful buildings. The Norwich Historic

Churches Trust is currently in the process of putting toilets and a kitchenette into St Margaret's Church in St. Benedict Street which is used as an exhibition space, heating will be next as soon as we raise the money!

The Trust is also going through a programme of updating itself, with a governance review. This will look at the skills of our board and how they can be best used. We will also bring our original Articles of Association up to current standards so that they reflect the present situation and best practice. We hope that this will put us in a good position to face the challenges of the future.

Last year we put on our first conference. It was held at St Edmund's church in Fishergate and was entitled *Theology, Doctrine, Discipline, Liturgy: the Material Culture of Change c.1450-1600*. There were six papers on different aspects of medieval churches in East Anglia, ranging from saints associated with toothache to medieval graffiti. An eclectic mix, but tremendously interesting.

We will be putting on another conference this year, on the 24<sup>th</sup> October at the Kings Centre in Norwich. We are currently looking for papers to be delivered at the conference and would welcome enquiries from anyone who would be interested. To discuss conference papers or if you would like to receive our twice-yearly email newsletter, please contact me at the address below.



*Some of the churches looked after by the Norwich Historic Churches Trust,  
left: St Michael Coslany  
right: St Michael at Plea  
below: St Edmund Fishergate*



These images are taken from the NHCT website - more details of these churches and all the others the Trust administers can also be found there -

<http://www.norwich-churches.org>

Stella Eglinton is the Trust Administrator for the NHCT and can be contacted by email at: [stella.eglinton@norwich-churches.org](mailto:stella.eglinton@norwich-churches.org) or by phone on: 01603 611530.

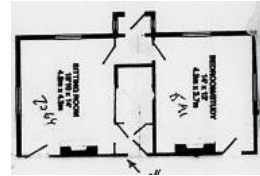
## Restoring a flint-built lodge

(Members' night 16<sup>th</sup> January 2015)

Terry Eglinton

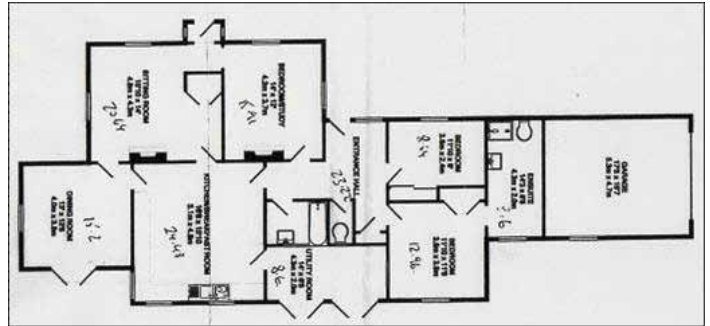


*South Lodge - photos by Terry Eglinton*



*left: original 1840s floorplan*

*below: 2009 extended floorplan at the same scale - making some external walls internal*



We bought South Lodge in 2009. Stella has a background in historic conservation and I have done a bit of building work, so it appeared the ideal property. Dating from around 1840, we knew it would need a bit of work to make it the ideal family home, of course a bit turned out to be a big bit!

We had to overcome a number of hurdles just to buy the property. It is not listed or in conservation area, but that does not mean it is free of regulation. Firstly, in buying the property, the modern extensions turned out to be built without planning permission, and by implication with scant regard to any building regs! With the aid of aerial photos we could prove that they had been standing since the 1970/80's, therefore they were "regularised" by the local council. Next, the previous owner (who had passed away), used to move his fence and extend his back garden every few years. It was difficult to see where the original boundary was. Of course we did not want to register the land with a disputed boundary. when the law of adverse possession could apply. Again, we could prove that the land had been used for the exclusive use of South Lodge for over 12 years, in fact since the early 1990's. Therefore under the law, if the landowner, whose land has been "possessed", does not make a formal complaint, it comes into the possession of the new landowner. The law is complex, so if you have a boundary dispute, it's best to seek independent legal advice. We could now buy the property and move in!

Inside, the challenges continued. The wiring was a nightmare - ring mains had been just twisted together in the loft and lights ran off the power circuit. We wanted to add more sockets, but, as a result of extensions built over the years, some of the original external walls, constructed of flint, were now internal. It is impossible even to hang a picture on a flint wall, let alone cutting a channel for wiring! The solution was to use a form of external

ring main called Power Track, in which sockets could be just plugged into place in the track which can be surface mounted - not cheap, but better than trying to cut into the wall.

The living room is close to the original, with panmatts laid on the bare earth floor, but this meant that there was a damp problem. The panmatts are covered with a thick layer of bitumen and the walls have been rendered in sand and cement which compounds the issue. Excavating the original fireplace and fitting a wood burner has done much to solve the problem. Next, we will number and lift the panmatts; put in a damp proof membrane, insulate and refit the tiles. The bottom two feet of wall will have the render removed, and be lime plastered. This will help reduce the cold and help the walls breathe.

The boundary walls also have a number of challenges. The capping stones are without mortar, which has washed away long ago. Rain has got into the rubble/ mortar mix inside the wall and the freezing weather has done its worst by blowing the external flint cladding off the core of the wall, forming large bulges. The solution is simple but time consuming, given the length of the wall - re-mortaring the capping stones, dismantling a section of wall then rebuilding it. The wall may also require underpinning in some sections, but research may come up with some quicker and simpler solutions.

We set ourselves 5 years for the project, but I can see this going on for some time. We are only custodians, and we should pass it on in better condition than we found it. With that mind set, its not really that much of a chore.



*The multi-period flint boundary wall, parts of which require significant repair work*



*The finely-knapped and coursed flints*

## Second World War anti-invasion defences in Norfolk

(10<sup>th</sup> February 2015)

Rob Liddiard

Archaeologically speaking, the Second World War is, in some respects, an unusual period in our history. The conflict transformed British society, altered countless lives and had an enduring impact on the landscape. Yet for all that, evidence of actual conflict is comparatively rare.



*The remains of a V2 crater at Shotesham. This is a rare example of actual 'conflict archaeology' in the Norfolk landscape.*

In terms of historic buildings, numerous structures were built during the war, while others were adapted and re-used. While many wartime buildings were intended to be short-lived, some seventy years on, those that survive are an important part of the historic environment. Interpreting Second World War buildings brings with it certain complications; while the materials used for construction might be similar, it is often the case that the building's distinctive purpose meant that an idiosyncratic design was chosen. The landscape context is often crucial in helping to interpret structures, be they pillboxes, airfield buildings or anti-aircraft defences.

While the Second World War might be part of the recent past, it should not be thought that everything is known about the conflict or that archaeology cannot add important information to the historical record. Norfolk's anti-invasion landscapes are a case in point. While the archaeology that survives accords well with the defence schemes that were nation-wide, there are clear regional variations in chronology and form, subjects which we are only now beginning to appreciate.

Along with other parts of the country, Norfolk's coastline was fortified as part of General Ironside's 'coastal crust' leaving us with pillboxes, anti-tank blocks and, in a small number of places, trench systems. The interior of the county was defended by 'stop lines' (linear anti-tank obstacles) and 'nodal points' (bottlenecks and choke points in the road network) that have also left a considerable archaeological legacy.

Rob Liddiard is a Professor of History at UEA, he has published widely in a number of areas, including castles and estates, deer parks, field systems and twentieth-century military landscapes.



*A rare example of a 'hairpin' roadblock at Narford, part of one of the 'stop lines' that ran across the county.*

*The pillbox at Acle. Acle was a designated 'nodal point' intended to slow up any German advance from the sea. This is a rare example of an 'urban' pillbox and was camouflaged to look like an outbuilding.*



An appreciation of the underlying strategy goes a long way to answering 'the random pillbox question'; in the majority of cases, isolated pillboxes that seem to have little or no purpose can in fact be related to a scheme of organised defence.



*The 'random pillbox question'. This apparently randomly-sited pillbox once formed part of a stop line, and guarded the flat area of Brisley common that was an ideal landing ground for paratroopers or gliders.*

# Winter lecture synopsis

The intention of these defences was to slow down an invading German army at every opportunity. Once contained, what was left of Britain's mobile reserves would meet the invaders and defeat them in a pitched battle. The defences that were put in place and which survive today are therefore important markers of how Britain was to be defended, even if they were prepared for 'the battle that never was'.



*An anti-tank pillbox at Heacham. The nearby beach was considered suitable for landing tanks and so was provisioned with suitable defences. In contrast to many infantry pillboxes, the workmanship of this structure is high.*

What might be a little surprising is that in comparison to south east England, Norfolk's defences were relatively modest. Pillbox construction continued well into 1941 for example, a time when in other parts of the country they were being abandoned in significant numbers. The use of anti-tank ditches was also more limited than elsewhere; in Norfolk they were used to block principal beach exits, rather than to cut off long areas of coastline (see photo below). While it is true to say that the county was transformed by wartime defences, it is also clear that it was not as militarised as Kent or Sussex or even its neighbour Suffolk.



*A rare survival of an anti-tank ditch at Sheringham. Norfolk was not provided with large numbers of such obstacles, but they tended to be either around urban areas or, as here, vulnerable beach exits.*

*Photos and map by  
Rob Liddiard*

While it has yet to be conclusively proved, there is the strong likelihood that Norfolk was deemed to be under a greater threat of invasion during the First World War than the Second. The crucial factor here was the geography of the Western Front. During 1914-18 the neutrality of the Netherlands and the fact that the German army was stopped in Belgium meant that the Channel ports were closed to any potential invasion fleet. As a result, any attack on England would have to take place from Germany or eastern Belgium over the North Sea – which put Norfolk in the front line. By contrast, the Fall of the Low Countries and France twenty years later opened up more traditional invasion routes to England, from the Netherlands and via the English Channel. As a result, Norfolk was marginalised and, while the threat of invasion was always deemed possible, it did ensure that the coastline was less heavily defended than elsewhere.

This longer history of invasion threat conditioned East Anglian's attitude to their defences. There is little evidence that the building of coastal defences was particularly disruptive, although the closure of beaches and the collapse of the tourist industry had major effects on the wartime economy. While there was perceived threat to the coastline, the military presence was tolerated, but in 1945 the defences were systematically removed. What is left constitutes an important archaeological resource that can potentially tell us much about a period of our history that is not that distant, even though at times it may seem utterly remote.



*A pillbox at Brancaster.  
A reminder of planning for a battle that never happened.*

## Stop lines and nodal points in Norfolk



# The NHBG Buildings Archive - a guide to its use.

(Members' night 16<sup>th</sup> January 2015)

Ian Hinton

As a result of a generous grant from English Heritage in 2012, the Group was able to ask the website developers to set up a database which would sit behind our website. It was to contain all the details of the buildings that have been examined by NHBG members in the surveys undertaken as part of the work for our Journals on New Buckenham, Tacolneston and Walsingham, as well as the details of individual properties surveyed as a result of requests by their owners, each of whom has consented to the sharing of the information with NHBG members.

## What the archive contains

In addition to the text report on each building, the database contains a selection of photographs of notable features as well as floorplans and detailed drawings where these were made. The aim was to make this information available to NHBG members for analysis and research. To enable this research, the elements that make up each of these buildings have been separated out and grouped under headings. There are 29 headings which are further divided into 700 criteria, designed to capture all the relevant information about any building we are likely to encounter. The headings are:-

- Location, Site context, Building type, Dating (plaques etc.),
- Period, Plan shape, Plan arrangement, No. of storeys, No. of bays, Roof form, Roof covering, Walling type, No. of chimneys, Fireplace types, Window types, Flooring material, Screens/ Panelling, Staircases, Entry position, Doors, Beams, Decoration (chamfers/stops), Brace types, Joints, Fastenings, Posts, Roof construction, Timber marks, External buildings.

So far, the Group has surveyed over 300 buildings, the majority of which have been entered on to the database by committee member Jackie Simpson in a marathon exercise which is approaching completion. It is hoped that by the time this note appears in the Newsletter the archive will be open to members for analysis (and testing). In an exercise of this magnitude and complexity there are bound to be a few errors and the only way to uncover these is by using the information.

## How to obtain a login

To obtain a login to access the archive, email jackie on [jackie.g.simpson@btinternet.com](mailto:jackie.g.simpson@btinternet.com), who will send a password.

## How to access the archive

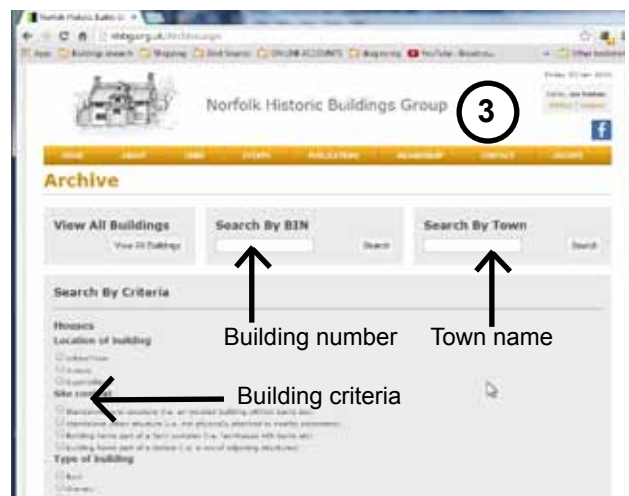
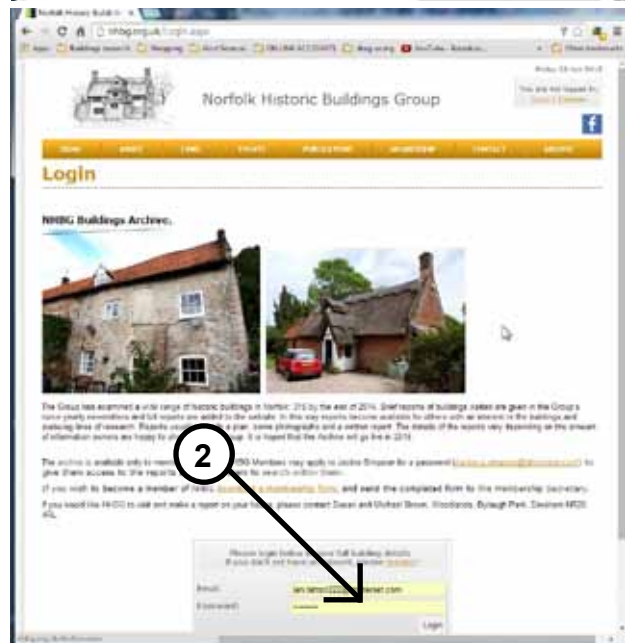
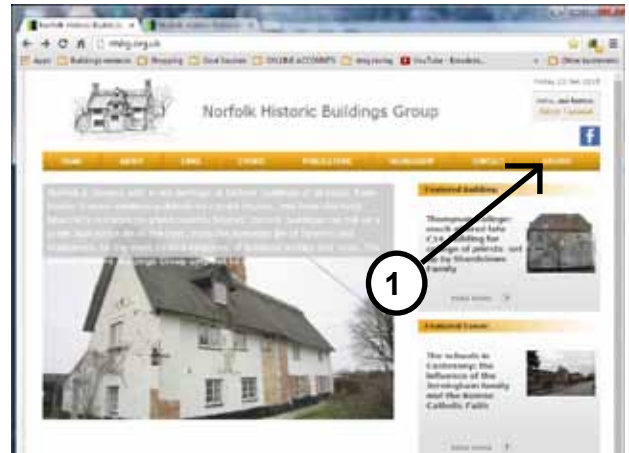
- Login to the archive by clicking [Archive] at the right end of the gold bar on the NHBG Home Page (1 above right)
- Enter your email address and password at the bottom of the screen and click Login (2 right middle). This takes you to the Archive search screen (3 right)

## How to search the archive

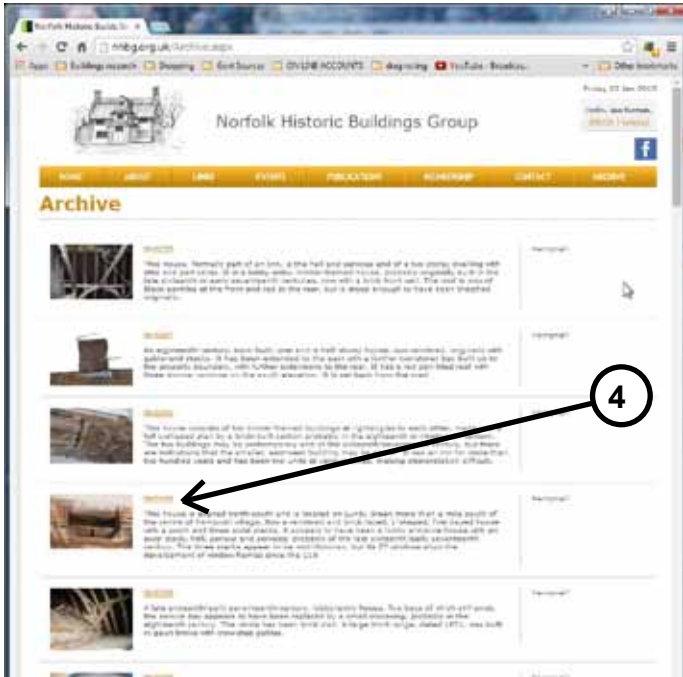
The archive can be searched in a number of ways:

- for an individual building if you know the BIN (building identification number), click the SEARCH button adjacent;
- by the town in which the building is located,
- by checking the box(es) by one or more of the up to 700 criteria that are recorded for each building, click SEARCH at the bottom of the list.

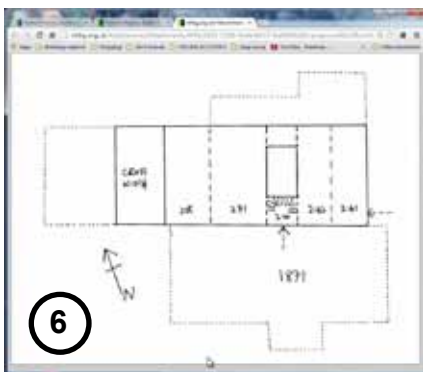
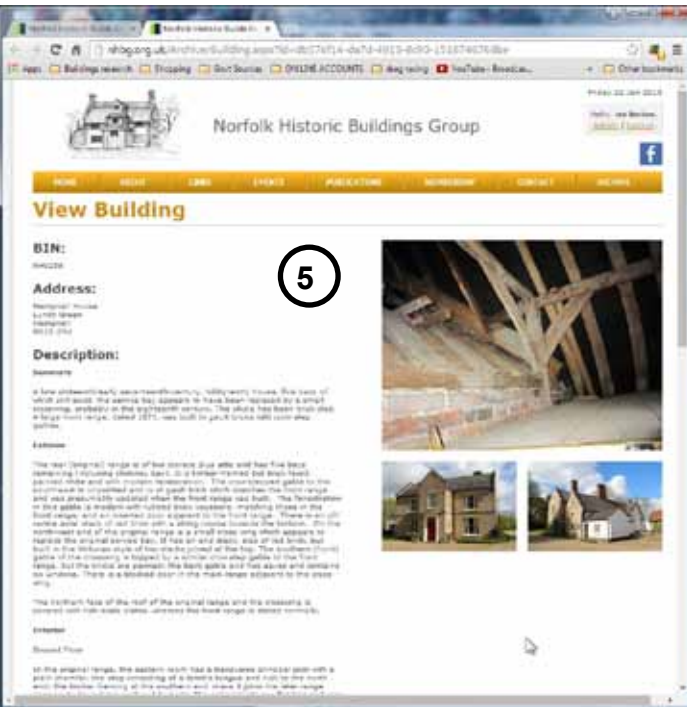
Alternatively, all the buildings in the archive can be listed, to allow browsing through the list (View all buildings).



If either of the selection criteria are used, the archive search will return a brief summary of all the buildings that fit the search (in the town selected, or that satisfy all the building criteria selected), as shown in screen 4 below for Hemphall.



Clicking the Building number next to the photo (or the photo itself) on screen 4 will bring the full report for that building to the screen as shown in 5 below (in another tab within your browser).



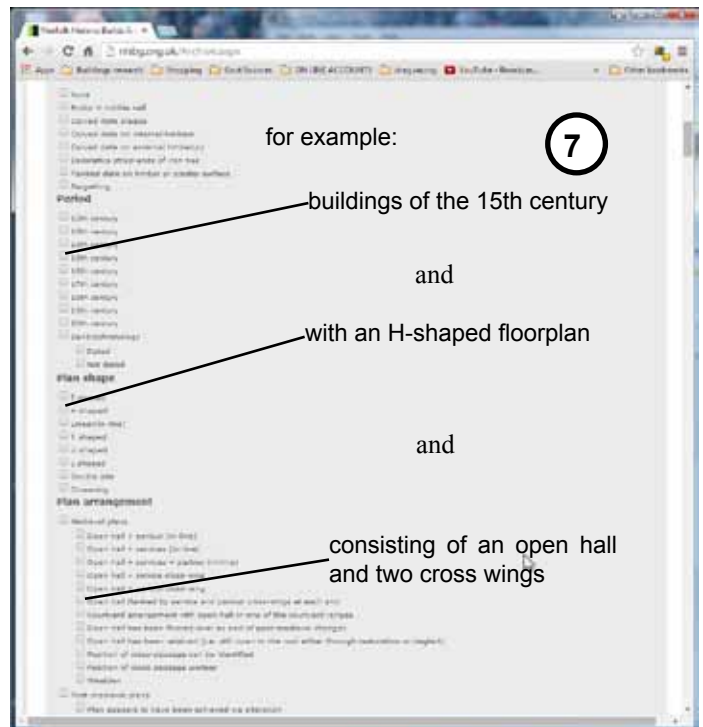
At the foot of the report is a list of any drawings of the building. Clicking on one of these will open the drawing in another tab in your browser (as in screen 6). These can be closed when finished with, by clicking the X on the particular tab at the top of the screen.

To return to the main search screen, click the leftmost tab at the top of the screen, scroll to the foot of the list of properties and **Click the Back to Search** button, which will return you to the top of screen 3.

## Using the Building Criteria

To use the building criteria to search the archive, select each criterion that you want by clicking on the little boxes to the left of the text as in screen 7 below. When you have selected all that you require, scroll to the foot of the list and Click and the SEARCH button.

It is possible that the combination of criteria you select may return no matches - in this case reduce the number and try again.



When your researching is completed, do not forget to logout by clicking LOGOUT at the top right-hand corner of any screen on the website.

Happy searching!

There are bound to be some problems with an exercise of this size - please report any errors in the data or problems with the operation of the system to Jackie Simpson by email, [jackie.g.simpson@btinternet.com](mailto:jackie.g.simpson@btinternet.com) detailing the property number and the problem.

## A Digest of Buildings Visited Since September 2014

*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. This list is to inform members of the work undertaken on behalf of the Group.*

Sue Brown.

### 13 Bridewell Street, Walsingham

It is possible that this house was built with a timber-framed, jettied first floor in the late-fifteenth or early-sixteenth century. It may not be a complete house and there may have been more to both the south and north originally. There was a cross-passage defined by a plank and elaborately-chamfered muntin screen which led to an outside stair. The principal first floor chamber was heated and had a hearth suitable for cooking. In the seventeenth century the house was altered to incorporate the present winder stair and was given a new roof structure. In the nineteenth century the house was further remodelled with new fenestration and probably the present flint front replacing the original jetty.

### Abbey Farmhouse, Beeston Regis

This is a two-storey stone-built house of the late-sixteenth/early-seventeenth century, remodelled in about 1800. Standing on a flint plinth, this three-celled house has the entrance in the cross-passage position, now backing on to one of the four axial stacks. Evidence of an unglazed window and the deeply-chamfered principal joists indicate the sixteenth/seventeenth-

century date. During the remodelling of 1800, the eaves were raised and a new roof of two tiers of shaved and pegged purlins was built with straight collars which are both dove-tailed and nailed to the principal rafters. Much of the internal decorative effect, and possibly the northern corridor on the ground floor date from the 1800 alterations. Although there is no evidence now of a timber frame, the listing text refers to features which were said to have been uncovered pointing to a timber frame of heavy scantling. Extensive renovations since the compulsory purchase order in the 1980s have restored the property.

### Brewery r.o. Dial House, Reepham

This late eighteenth-century brewery behind the market frontage, provided beer for a number of local pubs in the nineteenth century. Single story and brick built, it has substantial arches cut through the side walls into later aisles under a pantiled, hipped, roof; it was later used as a banqueting hall. It is to be demolished and replaced by housing to provide funds for the restoration of the grand seventeenth-century, brick-fronted Dial House on the Marketplace, and other buildings on the site.

## Items of interest

### The Vernacular Georgian House

Essex Historic Buildings Day School

Saturday 27th June 2015 at Maldon Town Hall CM9 4PZ  
cost £28 (£25 EHBG members)

Speakers: Nat Alcock, David Jones, Tim Howson,  
John R Smith, Frank Kelsall & Gary Butler

Bookings: John Walker, Marks Cottage, Stoke Road,  
Layham, Ipswich IP7 5RB 01473 829774

[englishmedievalroof@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:englishmedievalroof@hotmail.co.uk)

### WEA Day Schools

Day School; Historical Norwich Walks  
Thursday 16/04/2015, 10am for 6 hours

Day School; Norwich Medieval Church Walks  
Saturday 16/05/2015, 10am for 4 hours

Both day schools cost £25,

email [info@wea-norwich.org.uk](mailto:info@wea-norwich.org.uk) for full details or visit the WEA website for summer courses not available at the time of the newsletter preparation - <http://www.eastern.wea.org.uk/courses/summer-of-learning/norfolk.html>

### Hungate Medieval Arts - Lecture Series

St Peter Hungate, Princes Street, Norwich, Tuesdays @ 6pm

14 April - Shooting In The Battle Area: Photographing  
Breckland's Hidden Churches (Michael Rimmer)

28 April - Medieval Graffiti: The Lost Voices of the Medieval  
Church (Matthew Champion)

12 May - Sand, Trees and Corn: Transforming the Breckland  
Landscape 1700-1900 (Dr Jon Gregory)

23 June - West Tofts: Pugin's Hidden Masterpiece (Caroline  
Rawlings)

### British Association of Local History

In the BALH latest newsletter (vol 45, No 1) is an article by John Lee about researching local history from published sources. The internet makes many of these published sources available from your desk, and the number is continually expanding. For example:-

#### British History Online -

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>

Core printed primary and secondary sources including VCH County volumes and Old Ordnance Survey maps.

#### Domesday Book - <http://domesdaymap.co.uk>

A facsimile copy of the original text, a translation and map of the area - images for East Anglia to come.

#### Gazetteer of markets and fairs -

<http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2.html>

A list of all the market charters for each town, where they were to be held and the town's lay-subsidy values for 1334.

#### Medieval English Towns -

<http://www.users.trytel.com/~tristan/towns/towns.html>

Historical information on English towns, including translations of primary documents.

#### Pastscape - <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/default.aspx>

Access to the English Heritage archive database of 420,000 monuments, with images, maps and satellite views, investigation history and original sources.



## More notes on thatching

Ian Hinton

Maggy and I visited Butser Ancient Farm in Hampshire this summer - an experimental archaeology location which constructs replica pre-historic buildings based on the results of archaeological excavations throughout the country, converting post holes, drip-ditches and hearths into buildings. It is run as a not-for-profit company and started in 1970 under the auspices of the Council for British Archaeology and moved to the current site in 1991.

The first buildings to be reconstructed on the site were Iron-Age round houses, but they are starting a large late-Stone-Age building this year. The lessons learnt from the initial constructions, and how they have fared in the British weather, have been fed back into repairs and renewals, enabling a better idea of how the buildings were likely to have been constructed above ground based on the ground-level discoveries.

The first thing that we noticed on the Stone-Age house, which is constructed mainly of Birch as the most available timber 5000 years ago, was the beginning of a line of turf along the ridge of the partially constructed building. After a long conversation with the thatcher/experimental archaeologist doing the work, we learned that this was the result of establishing that the "rope" made of straw or a climbing vine such as honeysuckle (which held down the top layer of thatch close to the ridge) was the first to rot and required regular maintenance at the most difficult part of the roof to access. Placing a layer of turf along the ridge to cover this exposed rope has multiplied its life many times, saving many hours of repairs - an excellent example of practice revising theory. In addition to its rot-prevention role, the turf at the ridge also performs a similar function to the stone or turf 'beaks' described by Alan Eade on Danish thatching in *Newsletter 23* as it provides sufficient weight at the ridge to hold down the thatch in windy situations.

In addition, the circular Iron-Age round houses were initially thatched to look something like modern thatched roofs, with a smooth profile from ridge to eaves and the straw laid at an angle so that only the ends were exposed. Practice has revealed that if the roof is thatched in stepped layers, it is equally good at keeping the rain out but the same thickness of thatch can be achieved using 10-15% less material.

In all of the roofs here, the smoke from the central fire finds its own way out through the thatch, rather than through a prepared hole, unlike the post-medieval examples mentioned in *Newsletters 23 & 26*, where the building had a chimney and the thatch had an undercoat of local material - turf in the Isle of Man and heather in Scotland - impervious enough to have prevented smoke egress.

Butser Ancient Farm is well worth a visit and is close to the Weald and Downland Museum.



above: Layered thatching on the reconstructed Stone-Age longhouse  
below: The first turf covering the rot-prone first line of rope which stitches down the thatch (photos: Ian Hinton)



Three of the Iron-Age round houses showing the earlier smooth thatch on the left and later layered thatch on the right

More can be found at:  
Butser Ancient Farm, Chalton Lane, Chalton,  
Waterlooville, Hants, PO8 0BG  
<http://www.butserancientfarm.co.uk/>

## The Rookery, Rocester, Staffs. An example of a grand Boulton & Paul building Ian Hinton

Roy Burnett of the Rocester Local History Group (pronounced Rowster, as in propelling a boat) sent several images of The Rookery and a comprehensive history of the parish to the NHBG Newsletter editor after their Group had discovered a drawing of the building with Boulton & Paul written across the bottom right-hand corner in large red script. His research discovered the Norwich roots of the company, so sent us the details.

Charles Hartley married Mary Emmeline in 1886, whose family lived in neighbouring Woodseat Hall. The Rookery was built in 1887 as a Winter retreat for Charles and his wife and consisted of 21 rooms. They moved to the house permanently in 1891. The photographs of the building in its heyday show it to be timber-clad (in Swedish pine, according to the family) but it is not possible to determine from the photos what the roof was made of then. The family lived there until the 1920s after which it was rented out. The centre photograph on the right shows the house from the south probably around 1920. The walls were painted with red lead during its early life.

Although the house only had an original forecast lifespan of 25 years, it was not abandoned until the 1960s, after which it was bought by JCB, whose factory is close by. It was demolished in 2011, when it was known locally as “the haunted house” because of its eerie outline on the hilltop. Many photographs were taken by a member of the Local History Group prior to and during the demolition; the photos (on the right below) shows the sad state of the de-natured cladding on the north elevation, by then over 120 years old. By this time the roof was made of corrugated iron, if it was not always so. The wall cladding appears to be the same as that in the 1920 photograph, with horizontal cladding to the ground floor and vertical cladding to the first floor.

The Rookery gained its name from a large wood in an adjacent shallow valley which was home to hundreds of rook nests. Sadly the wood was cut down and the valley filled in in the 1970s to make way for a runway for JCB jet aircraft (for the adjacent JCB works). After completion it was discovered that the land was too short for jet takeoff and landing, so permission was refused by the Aviation Authority.

In the grounds of the main house a small cottage (also by Boulton & Paul) was built in 1891, as part of a stables complex for Hartley’s horse breeding - it was also timber-clad (rather than corrugated iron).

Boulton & Paul was well known for its corrugated-iron-clad buildings; their catalogue of 1888 shows a similarly-sized cottage (No 317) available for £110, but the largest house shown in the catalogue (No 408) consisted of 5 bedrooms and retailed for £400, also clad in corrugated iron. In each case the price included delivery to the nearest railway station and erection by Boulton & Pauls’ men. The Rookery stood only yards up the hill from Rocester Station.

*right:  
Drawing from the  
north-east, with  
Boulton & Paul  
script in red in  
the bottom corner*



*below: Photo  
from the south-  
east in about  
1920*



*above and below:  
The Rookery just prior to  
demolition in 2011*



*above: demolition by a  
JCB vehicle, for JCB, the  
new owners*

The Boulton & Paul catalogue for 1888 is available to buy either second-hand, or as a print-on-demand facsimile.  
It is also downloadable free as a PDF file from  
<https://freelibs.org/texts/BoultonPaulManufacturersRoseLaneWorksNorwichcatalogueNo.43.html>

More photos before demolition can be found at - <https://www.flickr.com/photos/thebigdave/sets/72157625955256314/>

## External contribution



*Rookery Cottage: timber clad, built in 1891*



*A similarly-sized corrugated-iron-clad cottage from the 1888 catalogue*



*No 408: The largest corrugated-iron-clad house in the 1888 catalogue*

### Several intriguing questions remain:

The 1888 Boulton & Paul catalogue contains no timber-clad buildings at all, only those with corrugated-iron cladding. The schools project identified several used as school buildings and several others are known as “tin tabernacles”

- Was there a separate catalogue for those which were timber clad? Or was timber cladding offered as an option either for specific buildings or bespoke ones designed for particular clients?
- Was Rookery House actually manufactured by Boulton & Paul - it is a long way from Norwich? If it wasn't, then why was Boulton & Paul written on the drawing shown at the top of the previous page?
- How many other grand buildings of theirs are still in existence elsewhere in the country?
- As a nationally-known product of Norwich, should the NHBG plan to study Boulton & Paul and their buildings more closely?

I have conveyed the thanks of the NHBG to Roy Burnett of the Rocester Local History Group for alerting us to The Rookery and sent him a copy of this article.

### Mundesley Sanatorium

As part of the research conducted for this article, Mundesley Sanatorium (photo below) was discovered as a Boulton-&-Paul building. It was built in 1899 for the innovative open-air treatment of Tuberculosis for Dr Burton Fanning, four years after he started the treatment at a sanatorium in Cromer. It was built in pre-fabricated sections made of timber, and clad in timber, similar to The Rookery. The sanatorium went into liquidation after five years, but was used by others for similar treatment until the 1940s when huge advances were made in TB treatment, so that sanatoria began to close. It was adopted by the National Health Service in the 1950s and became a convalescence and rehabilitation unit. It was closed in 1992 and became a private treatment centre for drug and alcohol problems. This closed in 2009 and the building remains empty - it is Grade II listed.

for more on the history of Mundesley Hospital, go to:  
<http://www.davidbakerphotography.com/projects/care-institutions/history-mundesley-hospital-tuberculosis-sanatorium-uk>

*Mundesley Sanatorium*



### Boulton & Paul

The Rose Lane factory opened in 1864 and became Boulton & Paul in 1869. In his *Comprehensive History of Norwich* in 1869, Bayne describes their work as:

Mr. W S. Boulton, who occupies extensive premises in Rose Lane, is a manufacturer of agricultural and horticultural implements; also of strained wire fencing, iron hurdles, park gates, garden chairs, iron bedsteads, kitchen ranges, hot-water apparatus, etc. He produces every kind of railing, and palisading round Chapel Field, which is a great ornament as well as protection to the ground. He also supplies a great variety of useful machines, such as mincing and sausage machines, and almost all articles made of iron. There was no mention of houses during the early days.

The later development of Boulton & Paul is described in *Norwich: City of Industries* by Nick Williams, published by HEART, 2013:

At the end of the nineteenth century, Boulton & Paul participated in the growth of the production of prefabricated buildings, producing barracks for the troops sent to South Africa in the Boer War. During the First World War, they produced prefabricated aircraft hangers and hospitals, later to start aircraft production at the request of the Government. After WWI, Boulton & Paul concentrated all their Norwich manufacturing at the Riverside plant, producing wooden-framed buildings and structural steelwork



*Hales Farm, Raveningham;*



*Westfield Farm, Foulsham;*

*Westfield Farm, Foulsham;*

*Chequers, Hempnall;*

*photos- Ian Hinton*



Norfolk decoration  
- chamfer stops



*Church House, Besthorpe;*



*The Angel, Swanton Morley;*

*St Mary's Farmhouse, Tacolneston;*

*Eagle Farm, Tacolneston*

*photos - Michael Brown*

