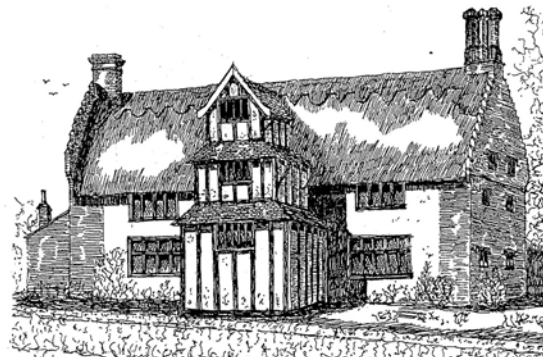


# NHBG newsletter



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Norfolk Historic Buildings Group



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*Old Hall Farm House, Foulsham: the south facade appears to be out of proportion to the remainder of the house. The bricks on the gable on the left look very rough and are in the outline of a ghost gable.*

# CHAIR

Welcome to the twentieth newsletter of the Norfolk Historic Buildings Group. As the eagle-eyed amongst you will have spotted, the twentieth edition of the newsletter marks the 10th anniversary of the NHBG. It hardly seems possible! I remember very clearly the inaugural meeting of the Group at UEA back in December 2000 when about 150 people from around the region turned-up and enthusiastically endorsed the creation of the Group and set about identifying what its key aims should be. It was at this meeting that someone suggested (I can't remember who) looking at one village as a long-term case study, and then someone else suggested New Buckenham might be a good choice. This provided the Group with a focus for its research over the first few years and we have never looked back since. And yet, it is important to recognise that the NHBG isn't just about 'doing research' - it's also about communicating and disseminating research done by others, often in areas outside of our own county. Our Winter Lecture series and Summer Events have been very effective in achieving this and they have helped us all to place our own buildings in Norfolk into a wider and more meaningful national and international context. We have hosted some very high-powered speakers over the past decade and long may this continue. Mary Ash, Dominic Summers and the many others who have assisted in organising these events do a remarkable and important job and I am most grateful to them. Whilst our journal publications have achieved admirable standards in terms of their academic quality (attracting very positive reviews), it is arguably the Newsletter you are reading now that is the Group's most effective ambassador to the wider community. I would like to thank Rosemary and Alayne for their terrific work as Newsletter editors - theirs is a quite extraordinary achievement. Finally, I would like to thank all the members of the NHBG committee who have worked tirelessly on your behalf. Their efforts have been heroic, and the results speak for themselves. In ten years the Group has won two major national awards and been short-listed for a third, whilst also receiving funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage, and the Scole Committee. Not a bad record I think you'll agree. However, this is no time to rest on our laurels - there is much to be done and with our next long-term project about to start, there is a greater need than ever for our members to become involved with the work of the Group. If you would like to offer your services to the committee, be involved in recording buildings, do documentary research or assist in organising events, do please get in touch. We need you!

*Adam Longcroft  
Chair, Norfolk Historic Buildings Group  
September 2010*

## **Join us at at the Village Hall in Little Walsingham for the Launch of the Next NHBG Project!**

The NHBG has set its sights on Little Walsingham!

This world-renowned pilgrimage centre will hopefully be the focus of the next long-term recording project (along the lines of those already completed at New Buckenham and Tacolneston).

Packed with fascinating buildings, some of them decidedly 'idiosyncratic', the town promises to be the biggest challenge the Group has taken on so far and possibly its most important project.

**The Walsingham Project will be launched at a special community meeting at the Village Hall, Wells Road, Walsingham on Thursday, 21 October 2010 at 7:00 pm (for a 7:30 pm start).**

The Chairman of the NHBG, Dr Adam Longcroft (a senior lecturer at UEA), will be giving a presentation on the aims, objectives and methodology of the project and will be making an appeal for residents and members of the local community to become involved. Adam, with assistance from Sue and Michael Brown, will explore some of the characteristics of the vernacular architecture of the town and will draw comparisons with other parts of the county.

It is hoped that as many members as possible will be able to come along to this launch.

If you would like transport please contact a committee member (see list on p 14).

## The Greenhouse Project

Robert Limmer



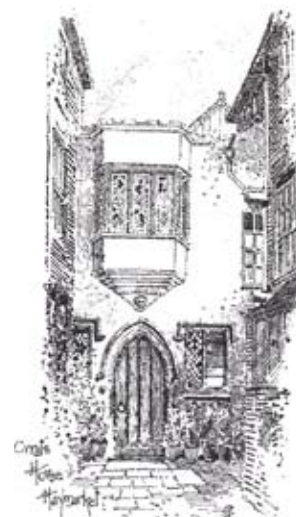
The Greenhouse Project is housed in a listed building but the emphasis of the project is on the future and not its historic past. We were given a warm welcome on arrival and later enjoyed our lunch in their restaurant.

The actual project was thoroughly covered in the Spring 2010 edition of the newsletter report of last years visit so it is difficult to enlarge on this. What it has done is made me consider what elements of the project could be applied to our own listed cottage. Our house faces east-west so that both solar water heating and solar photovoltaic systems would be very much less effective. The photovoltaic systems are very difficult to judge economically as they depend on the whim of government, which as we know can change dramatically in a very short time. How could we make our house more fuel efficient? The greenhouse project fitted an insulating skin inside the existing walls of the listed building and the double glazing was fitted to this skin. There is a downside to the fitting of an inner skin to existing walls of listed buildings and this is that period features such as timber framing would be covered. Our main problem is the windows. Some years ago a number of our windows needed replacing so we inquired at the Planning Office of our District Council about using double glazing on the replacements: we were told that we could apply for permission, but no such application had been approved to date. However, we did learn on the recent visit to Elm Tree Farm, Pulham that they had recently been allowed to use double glazing in wood frames, but it had to be a special thin sandwich making it more expensive. This would be a more

acceptable alternative to secondary glazing as it does not fill up the window sills. We do not currently collect any rainwater so this could be considered for the future. The storage of any water collected needs to be considered carefully. I can well remember the motley collection of tanks of all shapes and sizes that used to surround country houses and cottages in the 1940s and 1950s, before mains water was supplied to the villages. These tanks were normally open and would be a breeding ground for midges and the discarded skins of their larvae would hang suspended at the surface of the water. Clearly a concealed underground cistern would be preferable but expensive.

Having studied the project in detail we next moved to the Old Skating Rink. The owner, Mr Millward, gave us the history of the site while we were seated on piles of oriental carpets. The previous report covered the general history but in addition one important event here should be mentioned, the visit of General Booth on the 10th September 1882 when he addressed a large congregation from the balcony at the east end of the building. The size of the open space is truly impressive and the structure of the roof looked surprisingly modern. It is somewhat similar to the wooden aircraft hangers on Mousehold airfield. It is a wonderful space to display the oriental curios for sale which range from complete timber shop fronts to small domestic items.

Finally we moved to the Curat House, entering through the Fat Face clothes shop. It is not until you are some way into the shop that any sign of the original building of c.1480 appears in a section of ceiling. Our Blue Badge guide took us through a normally sealed door to the rear of the building and even here the disastrous fire of 1962 took away much of the original building. The most memorable parts were the small former chapel with its fireplace surmounted by a coat of arms and the large room at the rear with an impressive painted ceiling and carved panelling on the walls. We also visited the small courtyard, the small undercroft and the more modern cellars.



*Curat House: detail of oriel window in 2010 and in a line drawing of 1887 (Mark Knights)*

## Ryston Hall, Ryston, near Downham Market

Richard Ball & Dominic Summeers



*Above:  
Ryston Hall  
1789 Entrance Front  
(publishers I & J Taylor,  
NWHCM: fineart\  
tc15166.jpg)*

*Left: North front*

*Bottom: South front*



RYSTON HALL, NORFOLK.



*Above  
1789 Principal Floor  
(publishers I & J Taylor, NWHCM: fineart\  
tc15167).*

Mr and Mrs Pratt, whose family has lived here for the last 350 years, welcomed the group to Ryston Hall, near Downham Market, at 10 o'clock on the first warm day of the year. Mrs Pratt took the group into the Entrance Hall and gave us an account of the history of the house. It was built from 1668 onwards by the well-known amateur architect Sir Roger Pratt (1620-1684) after inheriting Ryston and his marriage to Ann Monins. Above the fireplace hangs a painting of the house as it was in the early eighteenth century. Mrs Pratt told us how she and her husband had considered that their house had been a good seventeenth century house until rather spoiled by the remodelling carried out by Sir John Soane in 1786 - until they were taken on a guided tour of their own house by Ptolemy Dean who showed them many features of which they had been unaware up to then, such as the rounded corners of the living room, a Soane feature which makes its first appearance at Ryston, and the re-use in the basement storey of a number of the original seventeenth century doors (Dean, 1999).

The house was once again altered in the early twentieth century, when the chimneys were rebuilt and the present mansard roof was added. Presumably at this time, too, the window glazing designed by Soane for the principal rooms was replaced by the existing large-paned plate glass sash windows, some of the many features we noticed when Mrs Pratt took us on a guided tour of the main rooms on the entrance floor. These, though good to look out from to the wide views beyond, looked slightly out of character when viewing the house from outside. The staircase inserted by Soane is both unusual and very attractive.

We then went downstairs in to the garden to view the south front. The rendering here which was part of the Soane remodelling, has since, at an unknown date, been removed, leaving the pleasant red brick visible, although the ghost of plaster quoins and rendering remains visible.

Standing on the gravel before the South Front, we had a very attractive view of the entrance to the very pretty flower garden, very bright at this time of year with massed rhododendrons of many vivid colours, through which we walked to view the stable yard, now largely divided into office units, and then to enjoy a break of coffee and delicious biscuits.

Thus refreshed we made our way to Ryston Church, at the gates of Ryston Hall, where Mr Pratt senior took us round the small but very interesting building. Then, after a pleasant lunch at the Hare Arms in Stow Bardolph, we visited Stow

*Ryston Hall:  
Stable Yard*





*St Michael's Church, Ryston: lower part of the tower is medieval but the upper carstone is Victorian.*

Bardolph Parish Church. Dominic Summers gave us detailed tours of the churches.

Both churches were built using Carstone as well as Iron-Bound Conglomerate and it was instructive to compare them where they exist in the same walls as they are often confused.

The chancel arch and windows at Ryston are almost certainly of the fourteenth century and it seems that the whole chancel was rebuilt in that century. The nave was heavily restored during the nineteenth century so it is difficult to reach even a tentative conclusion about the date of the original material. The tower arch is very curious though. It is basically Norman, though there seems to be a hint of shouldering in the profile and a tentative attempt to bring it to a point, a very rustic attempt to copy early pointed arches seen elsewhere, perhaps?

The lower part of the tower is medieval and late twelfth or early thirteenth century if it goes with the tower arch. The upper part, built with a saddleback roof, is mid-Victorian and similar to the slightly earlier tower roof at Castle Rising.

The nave at Stow Bardolph was heavily restored by the Victorians, but the lower stages of the tower appear to be twelfth or early thirteenth century and the upper stage fifteenth or early sixteenth century and was probably built at the same time as the large brick buttresses.

There is relatively little evidence of the great fifteenth century rebuilding that is found in many other parts of Norfolk. This, together with the difference in building materials, makes both these churches seem rather “un-Norfolk” to most inhabitants of the county.

Both churches have magnificent monuments. At Ryston, the chancel contains tombs of the Pratt family including a black floor slab commemorating Sir Roger Pratt, the architect of Ryston Hall who died 1684 and a monument to his widow, Lady Anne Trafford who died in 1706, in the form of a tomb chest with a semi-reclining figure in contemporary dress (Pevsner, Wilson 1962).

At Stow Bardolph there is a mausoleum on the north side of the chancel built for the tombs of the Hare family in the seventeenth century. An entrance was built from the chancel into the mausoleum in the nineteenth century, but until then the only entrance was probably from an exterior door in the west side of the building. The monuments, which are of an

exceptionally high quality here, include the semi reclining figure of Sir Thomas Hare, 2nd Bt. (1658-1693) in Roman armour and wig, and Susanna Hare (died 1741), shown in loose draperies against a classical reredos background in white and grey marble, sculpted by Peter Scheemakers.

Here too is the lifelike coloured wax bust of Sarah Hare (1689-1744), the sixth daughter of Sir Thomas Hare and Elizabeth Dashwood (1660/61-1749). This concept belongs to an ancient tradition of lifelike funeral images, the most recent manifestations of which in Britain are the wax effigies in Westminster Abbey. Pliny the elder in his Natural History describes the funerals of Roman families, in which images of the dead were carried in funeral processions and the wax heads and busts were afterwards taken back to the atrium or courtyard of the family house where they were preserved on the surrounding wall in wooden cupboards together with inscriptions or tituli recording their names and lineage.

The use of the word ‘effigies’ in the inscription clearly shows an appreciation of this tradition and Sarah Hare’s memorial finds a fitting home in a family chapel already graced by monuments of a classical style. The figure of Sarah Hare is the only one still surviving in a parish church and is also the latest example of the custom of making such funerary effigies (Moore, Crawley, 1992).

*Information and quotations from:*

1. *The Buildings of England: North-West and South Norfolk*, by Nikolaus Pevsner and Bill Wilson, Yale University Press, 1962.
2. *Family and Friends: A Regional Survey of Portraiture* by Andrew Moore with Charlotte Crawley, HMSO for the Norfolk Museums Service, 1992.
3. *Sir John Soane and the Country Estate*, by Ptolemy Dean, Ashgate, 1999.



*Holy Trinity, Stow Bardolph, clearly shows the use of different building materials.*



*Wax effigy of Sarah Hare who died in 1744. The face and hands were cast from life in accordance with her will.*



*Hare Chapel, Holy Trinity, Stow Bardolph.*

## Foulsham in June

Jo Winter

We met on a wonderful sunny June day, in the market square of Foulsham, where Andrew McNair gave us a brief history of the market town - the main market of Eynsford Hundred.

The market is recorded as early as 1286 (Reephams market 1240). There is a surviving pre-enclosure map, showing an essentially linear settlement with some encroachment around Low Common. House deeds also give specific locations of market stalls. There was once a market cross where the war memorial now stands.

The fire of 1770 is the most notable influence on the surviving town. It burnt down all the dwellings to the west of the market place, and spread across to the Rectory, and thence to the church, where the tower survived, and much of the stone work. Lead from the roof was said to have run down the street!



*The Old Rectory: north face (top) and south face (bottom). The nineteenth century extension is at the church end.*

We split into two groups, led by Michael and Sue Brown. We began at the eighteenth century Old Rectory, next to the church, this had suffered from extensive fire damage. First impressions were the asymmetry of the house, scant care had been taken in the 1860 enlargement about the external balance. Internally it was aggrandized: a new staircase was added as well as a large drawing room and dining room and the front door was repositioned. Early panelling in the original and extant butler's pantry could date from the seventeenth century.

On to Westfield Farm, this lies towards the Norwich Road, to the south of Foulsham. The access is from the north side of the house, which is the old farmyard. The common

edge was on this side. The interruption in the plat band, led us to conclude that originally the house had a north-south service wing, and an east-west domestic block, to which the staircase tower was added soon afterwards. The prestigious eighteenth-century south façade has seemingly been slapped on, and the brickwork has not visibly been bonded to the house! There are two false windows, on first and ground floor, which maintain some symmetry at the eastern end of this south facade. The voussoirs would have been bought ready made. The roof on this side has black pantiles, accentuating the prestige of the south façade, while the north has red. There is a large axial chimney stack.

Inside, the high ceiling of the parlour has a wonderful principal joist, double ovolo mouldings and chamfered ogee stops with beautiful and elaborate flower carvings. Michael pointed out that in addition to the stop is a notch,



*Westfield Farm showing the brick skin to a timber-framed building.*



*Westfield Farm: prestige south facade (right) and jumbled north facade (left).*

which indicates early seventeenth century, but here the façade seems to suggest a later date. The joists would have supported a plaster ceiling, possibly echoing the flower motif on the stops. The beams are replicated in the dining room/earlier hall, which also has a matching carved mantel beam. An insubstantial timber framed, diagonally braced brick partition wall could have been built at the same date as the stair tower. The kitchen, early service wing, is on a medieval plan.



*Westfield Farm: elaborate flower carved stop.*

Upstairs the parlour chamber principal joist has a sunk quadrant moulding, and a slightly canted ceiling, post civil war late seventeenth century. The hall chamber has crossed joists, which set us speculating, as they are only chamfered on one side, while the crossing beams are chamfered on both sides. The possible reason is that there was a brick partition here similar to the downstairs one. The dormers in the double purlin roof would have been added later, when the truss was also moved upwards creating head room and living accommodation.

More speculation took place over the reused mantel beam in the twentieth century extension which has been reduced in length, but has identical mouldings to the hall and parlour. It had reputedly come from one of the farm cottages, but it may well have originated in the parlour, which now has a plain replacement beam.



*Old Hall Farm House, Foulsham: east facade with stair turret.*

The house left us with many unanswered questions, but we concluded that it was built on a medieval plan, with a service cross-wing and later staircase addition. The eighteenth façade and dormers were further indicators of wealthy occupants.

After lunch, we went on to the third idiosyncratic building of the day, Old Hall Farm House, by far the most complex of the houses. First impressions were of the disproportionate height of the building relative to the floor plan, particularly evident on the small south façade. It begged the question of the possibility of a larger former house. Evidence on the west gable end, where brickwork has been repaired and buttressed show eroded brickwork in a gable shape, evidence of a lower contiguous building. There is diapering on the west, south and on the stair tower to the east, stone kneelers and finials at the south corners, a chimney stack to both east and west, with two large terracotta shafts on each.

The south façade first floor windows would probably have been one large mullioned window, overlooking the small walled garden on this side, which has sixteenth century brick, possibly a Tudor parterre?

We entered the house from the east, under a small internal lintel with a carved date of 1556. Inside the dining room/Hall, now partitioned (eighteenth-century rebuild) has very high ceilings, and beams with roll mouldings, making us conclude this was a very high status building. The raised south facing parlour, with cellar under it, is panelled, and has hollow chamfered beams. It appears to be unaltered, although a small north window in the west corner is a strange feature. There is a half cellar below the parlour.

The door to the stair tower has ogee stops, i.e. post 1600, and upstairs the large parlour chamber, now divided, might have had a garderobe in the south east corner, where there are two redundant lintels. There is no evidence that the large east chimney stack had any internal function at all, apart from giving symmetry. The hall chamber has reused oak panelling, (taper burns upside down and sideways), and later pine panelling, but delightful stopped mouldings within the panels.



*Old Hall Farm House, Foulsham: east chimney stack. Did the stack give function or symmetry? It was not possible to find matching hearths inside the house.*



*Old Hall farm House, Foulsham: reused pine panelling an upside down taper burn – an indication that the panelling is reused.*



Evidence seemed to build towards the conclusion of a remodelled late medieval house. The attic helped to support this hypothesis, with a butt-purlin roof, except where a bigger opening and a chunkier flat purlin cill were evidence of a large former dormer window which would have overlooked the small parterre. A small blocked-up window to one side of the chimney stack, where a raking strut supported the rafter, suggests an earlier roof.

The final analysis was of a sixteenth-century house, possibly as the lintel suggests 1556, a later stair tower, an adjoining lower building or wing to the west, a replacement seventeenth-century roof, and remodelling in the eighteenth century of windows and doors. However, we were left with a host of unanswered questions, not least the purpose of this surprisingly grand house.

After three such fascinating houses, not long was spent in the church. The large tower survived the fire of 1770, as did much of the stonework and walls. Amusingly the redundant chancel corbels each have a letter, which read from south east clock-wise: ‘Pray for the soul of John Wisdom,’ (Rector 1550). The roofs of chancel and nave were rebuilt in 1771. A particularly fine monument to Thomas Hunt and his three wives is in the chancel, and an altar tomb is in the churchyard.

It was a thoroughly enjoyable day, and Foulsham made its mark as a fascinating village, with plenty more to discover.

## Common Edge Houses in Pulham St Mary Pat and Francis Webb (Owners of Elm Tree Farm)



Picture a very hot afternoon in July, blue sky, hot hot sunshine and a group of people looking for all the world as if they were out for an afternoon stroll, all very sensibly attired in sun hats and sandals. They came down our drive with a great sense of purpose and we were off!

Our house has many quirks and puzzles and we were keen to listen to the erudite conversations about the wood panelling and the carpenter's marks. Also, we have an old photograph showing a wing on one side of the house but as yet we have not discovered what it was used for. There were several suggestions such as a passage for the stairs but I don't think we will ever know. One of the highlights was when some members peered into an attic that I had not looked into for some time and noticed that the original shutters were still there!



The attic at the top of the house caused a great deal of discussion as that is the one place that we have barely touched and the beams there appear to be very old. It was also the hottest place in the house! Visitors were very easy to chat to and keen to use the clues that were put together like a jigsaw puzzle. It was interesting to hear that our carpenters marks may well warrant further investigation as they are extensive and we hope this will happen soon. Our dining room has a cross-passage screen (*plank-and-muntin*, see bottom right photo) which with two doorways and we have a wonderful crenellated (*brattishing*, see bottom left photo) beam which we were always told had come from a ship. Add to this some very impressive subsidence and floors which slope at alarming angles and I hope that there was plenty to keep our visitors intrigued. We really enjoyed having you here!





## Orchard House, 3 Norwich Road, Tacolneston, Norfolk

Recorded photographically by Adam Longcroft

The east front of Orchard House and the gable walls to the north and south are clay lump encased in brick, but the rear wall of the house comprises just clay lump. Clay lump was cheap, required little expert labour and used materials that were locally available, using a particularly coarse clay mix dried in the sun rather than fired. The brick skin visible in Figure 1, is only one brick thick and is just that - a thin exterior 'skin' applied to what is, effectively a clay lump structure.

During renovation much more of the original clay lump was exposed. A small section of the clay walling is still visible on the rear wall, as can be seen in Figure 2. The clay lump is protected on the inside and outside by a thin layer of plaster render. To the rear of the house are two single-storey clay-lump ranges and these are connected by a transverse single storey range, also in clay lump. Unlike the house itself, these agricultural outbuildings are not encased in brick and the clay lump construction is clearly visible within the small rectangular courtyard. We can now be relatively certain that clay lump makes its first appearance in Norfolk in the period after 1800 and there seems little reason to doubt that the house and the attached outbuildings are built in the first half of the nineteenth century - possibly around 1840 because it appears on maps after this date.

Orchard House is not what one would describe as an architecturally 'exuberant' structure; there is little unnecessary decoration either inside or outside, with the only external 'flourish' being the rubbed brick voussoirs above the front windows at ground and first floor level.

One of the most noteworthy features of Orchard House is the chimney stacks. Above the ridge line the stacks are constructed from brick (for display purposes), but in reality 90% of the height of both the chimneystacks comprises clay lump. The unfired bricks are no longer visible on the ground or first floors, but are exposed in the attic at both ends of the house, as shown in Figure 3.

It is possible that the house was built by a local landlord as a tenant property - this may explain the use of expensive brick as an exterior material. It is also possible, however, that it was built by an owner-occupier whose purse was able to stretch to brick as an external 'skin', but not to its use as a primary building material. When combined with an exterior layer of bricks the house's true identity could be easily and effectively disguised - presenting an external facade to the world which suggested a building (and an owner) of some status in the community. This method of encasing clay lump in an external brick 'skin' is commonplace in south Norfolk and appears to have continued into the interwar period (c.1930s) in towns like Attleborough and Wymondham.



*Figure 1 above:  
Orchard House brick  
facade.*



*Figure 2 right:  
clay lump with plaster  
skin.*

*Figure 3 below:  
clay lump chimney  
stack in attic.*



## The Rural Schools Project - An exciting partnership

Susanna Wade-Martins

June 1st saw a major development in the organisation of the Norfolk Rural Schools Project. The School of Education and Lifelong Learning at UEA have been awarded a two-year English Heritage Historic Environment Enabling Programme (HEEP) grant. (These are not easy to come by and I am told that the reason it took so long to finalise was that it was the first of its type, involving volunteers, and so EH wanted the organisation to be a model for others to follow.) The School of Education are employing me for one day a week to co-ordinate the work of the group. This involves preparing the completed pro-forma for inclusion in the HER and I have already had a meeting at Gressenhall with Alice Cattermole to discuss any modifications that need to be made to the recording proforma. I shall also be responsible, along with Adam Longcroft (the Chairman of the NHBG) for preparing our final report for publication and writing a section on the history of rural primary education in Norfolk from c.1800 to c.1950. The HEEP grant also provides money for a data in-putter to be employed at Gressenhall (there could be in the region of 400 sites to be processed, so it will be a big task!). The grant also allows recorders to claim, through the UEA, for travel expenses which will be very welcome in these days of high fuel prices. Once the project is completed it will be possible to seek additional funding from EH to cover the full costs of publishing the results as a volume of the NHBG Journal.

The Norfolk Record Office (NRO) is also supporting the project by waiving the photography fee for those working on the project. In June we met at the Record Office for a tour behind the scenes and an introduction by Jonathan Draper to the documents that will be of use in our study. One of the outcomes of the project will be an exhibition in the long gallery of the Archive Centre bringing together documentary sources, the records we have made and relevant objects from Gressenhall Rural Life Museum, and some of the HEEP grant is earmarked for this. Finally we hope to organise a day



*One of the most ornate Norfolk schools is that at Thornham. Now private house, the school was built in 1857 by local landowner William Hogg of King's Lynn. It was obviously built to impress!*

conference at the end of the project at the UEA to publicise the project and to attract some national speakers.

Meanwhile, while all these negotiations have been taking place, work has been continuing with more interesting schools coming to light, and there have been some surprises, such as the little thatched school at Seething which will close to pupils this summer. We have had several meetings since the last newsletter to share discoveries with each other and also a field meeting at Castle Acre School which has recently closed. Here we were able to poke around as all the school paraphernalia had gone, but the school had not yet been sold for another use.

As more records come in, various issues which are worth following up come to light:

While the documentary evidence suggests that Victorian farmers did not want to see children in school rather than being available for cheap field work, it is becoming clear that once they became members of the newly-formed school boards after 1870, farmers were prepared to support the building of some quite ornate schools. While some Board schools are severely functional, others are not.

Another interesting theme is that of schools built by landowners. Not surprisingly the most ornate are those built by the royal family around Sandringham, but others such as the fine example at Thornham was the result of the generosity of a relatively unknown Kings Lynn merchant.

More supporting documentation continues to come to light at the Record Office with a survey of all schools made when the local authority took over from the school boards in 1902, particularly valuable as it contains plans of schools showing the layout of the classrooms within the building.



*Blofield School was built by a school board in 1877. It shows that the ratepayers took pride in the school they were setting up.*



Upton School is a particularly ornate school built by a Miss Edwards of Hardingham. She also built a fine flint school there.

In spite of the EH funding this is very much a volunteer project and one of which the NHBG can be proud of being associated with. Recorders (many of whom are NHBG members) are working their way around the county, but there is always room for new recorders.

**NORFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.**

**Return of the School Staff Engaged on Sept. 30th, 1903.**

*N.B.—Every person in receipt of a Salary must be returned on this Form, e.g., unrecognized Monitors.*

*School: Bracon Ash. \*DEPARTMENT: Mixed Girls HEAD TEACHER: Bourrage Ellen.*

*\*A separate sheet must be used for each Department recognised as such by the Board of Education. An Infants' Class must not have a separate sheet.*

| STATISTICS FOR THE LAST 3 SCHOOL YEARS.                | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) Number on the Books at the end of the year.        | 75    | 75    | 68    |
| (2) Average Attendance in the Standards                | 46.9  | 40.3  | 37.4  |
| "    "    Infant Class                                 | 17.1  | 22.4  | 22.8  |
| (3) Total Average Attendance                           | 64    | 64    | 60    |
| (4) Accommodation Provided (a) for Standards           |       |       |       |
| (b) for Infants  |       |       |       |
| (5) What was the Principal Grant earned under Art. 101 | 22/1  | 22/1  | 22/1  |
| Art. 102   | 17/1  | 17/1  | 17/1  |

*1902. epidemic 627 + 2 = 64.*

**SCHOOL FURNITURE.**

1. For how many Children have you proper sitting accommodation in Desks:

(a) In the Standards? 50 (b) In the Infant Class? 24

2. How many of the School Desks in your opinion—

(a) Are in excellent condition? None (b) Are quite fit for use? All

(c) Require to be replaced? None

3. What is the type of Desk used? Long desks, seats & desks joined—heavy

4. Is there a Gallery for Infants? Yes If so, is it provided with Desks? Yes

5. How many Cupboards have you? Three Give the length, breadth, and height of each? School room 6 ft 6 in high, 2 1/2 ft wide, 4 desks. Class Room 3 1/2 ft high, 2 1/2 ft wide, 2 desks. (Kitchen maids) 3 1/2 ft high

6. Have you a School Museum? Yes If not, have you any specimens for use? None (Specify measurements)

7. How many of the following have you? Blackboard 4 Maps 3

Is any Blackboard copy for use? No

8. What is the Condition of the Master's Desk? Satisfactory

Two extracts from the 1903 survey for Bracon Ash School show the sort of detailed information the report contains. Other questions related to staff, the layout of rooms and numbers of pupils of each room. (NRO Acc 2009/304)

If you are interested in joining the Project,  
 → e-mail Susanna on ←  
[scwmartins@hotmail.com](mailto:scwmartins@hotmail.com)

**A Schools Timeline**

- 1808 – The British and Foreign School Society created.
- 1811 – Establishment of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor.
- 1833 – The British government provides first central government funding for education via a grant of £20,000 (The national budget in 1833 was £453 million)!
- 1840 – The Grammar Schools Act. Allowed new subjects to be introduced into Grammar Schools, constituting the biggest shake-up since the seventeenth century in grammar school development.
- 1870 – Education Act. A Landmark act which saw the introduction of secular, state-supported elementary schools administered by 2,000 district 'Boards'. The state's role shifts from solely supervisory to 'interventionist'. By 1874, 5,000 new Schools had been established!
- 1880 – Education up to the age of 10 was made compulsory under the Mundella Education Act.
- 1893 – Schooling compulsory to 11.
- 1899 – School leaving age raised to 12.
- 1902 – Education Act. Extends opportunities for secondary education. Abolishes 'Boards' and gives powers to 140 newly created LEAs.
- 1906 – Education Act. Supplies cheap school meals for children attending state-funded elementary schools. By 1914 150,000 children were receiving free meals.
- 1907 – Education Act. Provides for medical inspections in elementary schools.
- 1912 – Board of Education makes grants to local LEAs to make medical treatment possible.
- 1918 – Education 'Fisher' Act. Compulsory attendance universal to age 14.
- 1921 – Free milk provided to children in need.
- 1936 – Education Act.
- 1944 – Education 'Butler' Act. Primary & Secondary education divided at 11+. Secondary education provided by Grammars, Secondary Moderns and Technical schools. School leaving age is raised to 15
- 1946 – Free milk provided to all.
- 1964 – School leaving age raised to 16. The change was delayed until 1973.

## Anchor Ties

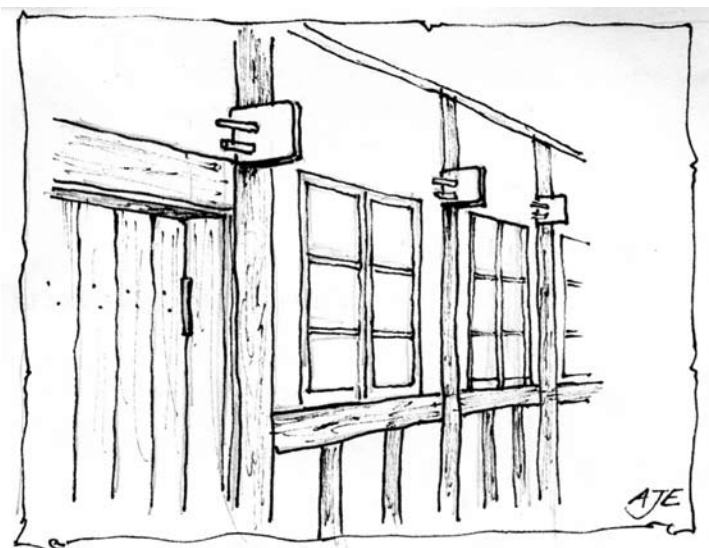
*Sue and Michael Brown's query about anchor beams has generated some interest. Below are some comments from Alan Eade on their use in Denmark and from Ian Hinton who has spotted two in Withersdale Church, Suffolk. There are also photographs of some anchor ties in Parkes Castle, Co Leitrim where vernacular reconstruction by The Office Public Works for Eire has taken place which were seen by Robin and Rosemary Forrest.*

Regarding Susan and Michael's query in Newsletter No 18 about anchor beams I have to say that this technique is quite commonly encountered in older timber-framed buildings in Denmark. The protruding tenon is usually deeper and shorter than the example in their photo with either one or two pegs which are always horizontal rather than vertical as shown in their CBA (Council of British Archaeology) Glossary diagram. The tenon is also typically of 'normal' proportions in section rather than square.

I have drawn here a line sketch of a detail of one of my slides of a small farmhouse at an 'Open-Air' Museum. I can't quote its date but I would guess that it is Sixteenth-Seventeenth century. The posts continue above the anchor ties for about a foot and then carry the wallplate as in the CBA diagram.

A lot of Danish timber-framed buildings are of softwood but I can't remember the timber in this example. The use of timber-framing continued for longer than in the UK and there are even nineteenth century timber-framed five-storey blocks in some old parts of Copenhagen.

*Alan Eade  
39 April 2010 letter*



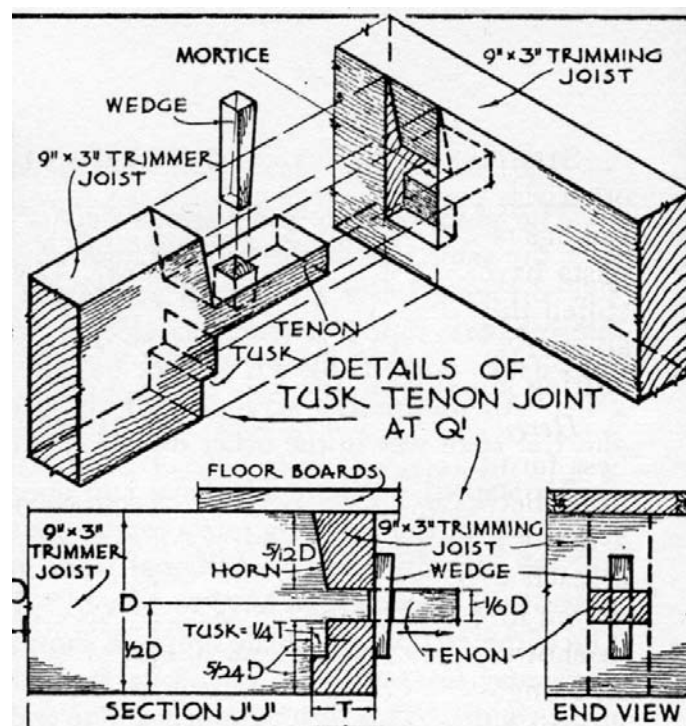
*Note: Alan will be talking to the Group at the Members' Evening on 17th January about Danish timber-framed houses.*

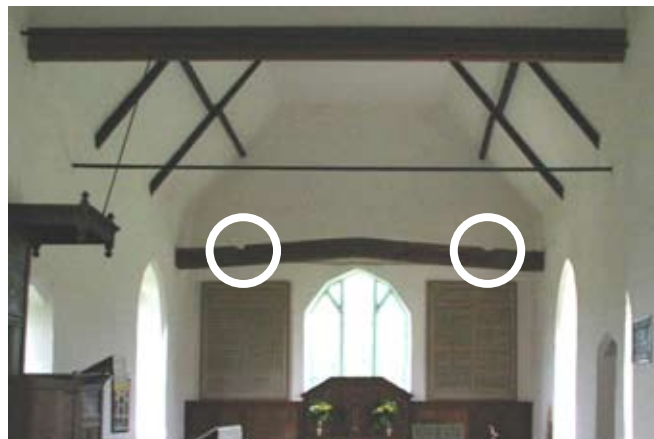
## Tusk Tenons

Anchor ties these days are also known as bolt anchors and are a part of scaffolding, or of fixing items to masonry walls. As I remember it, the discussion before was about locked tenon joints, used to keep two pieces of wood together. In my days studying building construction, these were known as tusk-tenon joints - illustration on the right. The wedge is used to pull the joint tight. (Mackay, W., 1963, Building Construction, fourth edition, London: Longmans, 65 & 66).

I have also seen this at Withersdale church (see photos on next page), where the wedges were placed through the protruding ends of the tie-beam, between the north and south walls, at the east end of the chancel, in order to help keep the walls upright and tight against the tie-beam, in the same way as the tusk-tenon wedge in the joint shown on the right. At Withersdale, the tie beam (seen in the photos close to the end of the roofline) can be seen to have once had queen posts or struts, but this would be an odd place for a beam with such support as it is so close to the eastern wall, which would have adequately supported the purlins, perhaps pointing to a reuse of this timber here.

*Ian Hinton*





Above left: *St Mary Magdalene, Withersdale, Suffolk*  
Above right: *interior showing reused tie beam with notches.*  
Below: *the anchor ties at either end of the tie beam (circled).*



*Parkes Castle, Co. Leitrim where anchor pegs have been used in a restored building which are both decorative and useful. Parkes Castle dates back to the 1100s but was extended in the early seventeenth century and restored in the twentieth.*

*Robin and Rosemary Forrest*

## EDITOR

For those of you who weren't at the AGM in Pennoyer's (ex) school but are intrigued by the picture on p.11, this quote from Blomefield might be of interest: "About a furlong from the church S.W. on the other side of the road stands a small chapel, now used for a School Room, which seems to have been founded very early, by the brethren and sisters of St. James' Guild,... in which St. James' Guild was held till Edward VI's time when all such Fraternities were suppressed. Here was a Hermitage close by it, in which a Hermit dwelt, who daily officiated in it, & prayed for the living members of the Guild, & for the souls of the deceased that belonged to it. The present Fabrick was built about 1401, when John Fordham Bishop of Ely granted an Indulgence of 40 days Pardon to last for 3 years, to all that would contribute to rebuild it, & to maintain Walter Colman the Poor Hermit there....." It's still there & recently cost over £1m to remodel this fifteenth/seventeenth/nineteenth-century building into a terrific state-of-the-art-cyber-café/village centre. Old Walter would have adored it!

It is a known fact that time flies when you're enjoying yourself and how true this is in our case, as we enter the autumn of our first decade. It really is hard to believe that in December the NHBG will have been going for ten years. We shall be celebrating properly at Pennoyer's then, but I'd like to thank all our contributors now for making the Newsletter special. Having to write up summer visits can be tricky, whether trying to take notes on a noisy street or when faced with the intricacies of a roof structure or trying to remember later in tranquillity, but you have responded with good humour and skill. Please keep up the good work for the second decade!

*Alayne Fenner*  
 Editor, newsletter  
 01603 452204  
 alayne.fenner@btinternet.com

### **Insurance Cover— all members should be aware of the following:**

When involved in an NHBG activity, members are covered by the NHBG Insurance. This covers liability to third parties for damage to third party property, ie the legal liability of the NHBG for any amounts it becomes liable to pay as damages for Bodily Injury or Damage caused accidentally, including legal costs. The excess is £250. The insurance DOES NOT cover 'member to member' liability. That is, if one member accidentally injures another. Most members will have cover on their household insurance. If a member feels the cover is insufficient for their needs, then it is their personal responsibility to obtain adequate cover. It is worth pointing out that members have a "duty of care" in looking after themselves and others.

## NHBG Committee

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 01603 898928 e.mail: di.barr@btinternet.com

Buildings are interesting, but so are the people who lived in them, many of whom were gentry with their own coats of arms. To learn more, why not check-out the NHS website [www.norfolkheraldry.org.uk](http://www.norfolkheraldry.org.uk):



See the Society's updated website at  
[www.norfolkheraldry.org.uk](http://www.norfolkheraldry.org.uk)

Essex Historic Buildings Group Day School  
Cressing Temple Barns, Essex

## Uncovering Medieval Houses: The Archaeology of Houses.

Alayne Fenner

Several NHGB members attended this dayschool the theme of which was exploring the relationship between dirt archaeology and standing buildings. In spite of travelling like the wind we were a bit late and crept into the back of the darkened Wheat Barn and a packed audience listening to David Martin (one of our Winter Programme speakers about the Cinque Ports) who was well into his exposition of the issues. He was followed by Mark Gardner whose interest was early medieval house plans from c.900-1200 A.D. when the familiar 3-cell layout was largely established. By combining results from excavation and documents it was proving possible to trace this early development from single to 3-cell buildings. After coffee, John Schofield looked at the archaeology of houses in London from 1100-1600 of which, of course hardly any remain. However there has been an enormous number of excavations; a combination of archaeology and documentary study, especially in the last thirty years, has illuminated the secular history of London. All of which, to me, was very reminiscent of the work in the 1970s of the Norwich Survey.

The fourth speaker, David Andrews, gave a review of the archaeological evidence for Essex medieval buildings, in particular those found at Beeleigh Abbey. He also considered the problem of the transition from earthfast to boxframe construction.

After an excellent lunch in the magnificent Barley Barn, Edward Martin examined the question of interpretation of evidence for medieval Suffolk buildings, especially that of earlier workers in the field. Should one publish and be damned, even if some evidence is rather flimsy?

After tea, Paul Drury summarised recent work on some high status buildings in Middlesex and Essex. The building, rebuilding and remodelling that went on was extraordinary: for example the conversion of an Osterley stable block into extensive lodgings for the retinue of Queen Elizabeth when on Progress, not to mention the many transformations of Hill House because of fashion or fire damage. We had a lot to think about on the long drive home.

*AGM Back  
Room girls  
– Karen,  
Jackie and  
Maggy.  
Thank you.*



2010 AGM  
Pennoyer's, Pulham St Mary  
Saturday 10 July



The annual general meeting was attended by 47 NHGB members who were told of another successful year for the Group with the publishing of Journal 4, launch of a new web site, and the formalisation of the Schools Project. Financially the Group had cash available of £5,000 but expenditure exceeded income. Subscription income was £2,250, administrative expenses were around £1,400 with Events breaking even, additional expenses were incurred relating to the web site and the South Norfolk Dendrochronology project. The twice yearly Newsletter costs around £1,000. Membership was 268. There were no changes to the officers or committee.

In view of rising expenditure it was agreed that subscriptions, which have not been changed in ten years, would rise to £15.00 for single membership and £25.00 for joint from April 2011. It was also agreed to charge non-members £3.00 to attend winter lectures.

### NHGB Journals

The Group has now published four Journals:

Journal No 1 - A Research Agenda - has now sold out.

Journal No 2 New Buckenham  
£8.00 + £3.00 P&P

Journal No 3 Case Studies from Norfolk  
£8.00 + £3.00 P&P

Journal No 4 Tacolneston Project  
£10.00 + £3.00 P&P

These journals provide a fair representation of the research work carried out by the Group. The two projects have been supplemented by the landscape context and dendrochronological analysis where appropriate. They contain photographs and drawings. Journal 3 contains 14 papers of a wide ranging nature on both buildings and churches. Copies are always available at Winter meetings but they can also be obtained from:

Ian Hinton  
The Old Rectory, Barnby, Beccles NR34 7QN

Please send a cheque (Payable to NHGB) for the required amount.

## Methods of Communication within the Group?

## Letter

The Committee are increasingly facing the question of methods of communication to members both on economic (postage costs 2009/10 c.£600.00) and efficiency grounds. It is appreciated that some members do not have computers and that even if they do have them they do not desire to use the internet as a principal form of communication. The reasons for this desire are many and various and are accepted by the committee. The committee would, however, welcome some input from members.

Routine mailings consist of:

- Newsletter (twice a year)
- Annual Subscription letter

Individual events' organisers are increasingly choosing to contact applicants by email. It is not possible to run event administration on the net entirely because payment has to be made by cheque - though the life of the cheque is running out.

A committee member has offered to send out reminders of meetings over the internet provided she is supplied with correct email addresses. Those wishing to take advantage of this service should provide Lynne Hodge with up-to-date email addresses. Lynne's address is: [lynne@walknorfolk.co.uk](mailto:lynne@walknorfolk.co.uk) The website ([www.nhbg.org](http://www.nhbg.org)) has now been up and running for a year and this has pdf copies of Newsletters from the year before the current one. These are available in colour. The difficulty of delivering the current Newsletter over the net is that fast Broadband and the capacity of individual computers are variable. In addition the website lists the Winter Events and shall, next year, have recorded data of houses visited by the Group.

It would seem that we have three options over and above Lynne's offer to send out reminders:

1. Continue to post everything routinely
2. Administration by email; Newsletter by post
3. Everything by email

Options 2 and 3 would require members to accept the responsibility of letting Ian Hinton know promptly of any change of email address.

Another question: do members appreciate the Bookmark for Winter Events?

It would help us greatly if you could let us know your choice of option and any brief comment.

Lynne Hodge  
01362 688 362  
[lynne@walknorfolk.co.uk](mailto:lynne@walknorfolk.co.uk)

### Newsletter Request

Keep sending in your comments and articles.  
Alayne Fenner: 01603 452204  
Rosemary Forrest:  
[forrest.rosemary@gmail.com](mailto:forrest.rosemary@gmail.com)

*Remember to use the website:  
[www.nhbg.org.uk](http://www.nhbg.org.uk)*

*A letter has been received by Sue and Michael Brown from John McCann who comments on their recent article on Manor Farm, Pulham Market, plank-and-muntin screens, shutter slides and, most importantly, on the excellence of the NHBG Newsletter with reservations about the quality of some of the photographs.*

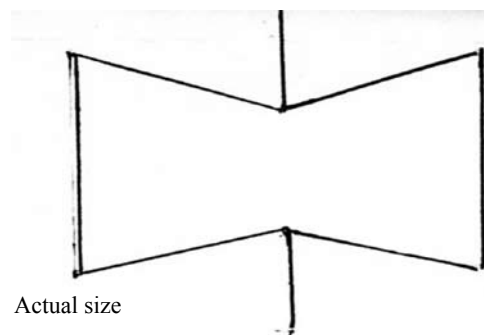
(Note: This can only be rectified, as he notes, by using better quality paper at great cost. Editor)

From John McCann, 14 June 2010-08-05

"...Thank you for sending me the NHBG Spring Newsletter, with your excellent article on Manor Farm, Pulham Market. Two complete shutters in one house make up a remarkable find, but more to the point, you have squeezed every last inch of information out of them. Congratulations. The only complete shutters I saw in Essex were in ancillary buildings. There is a house in Somerset with two, but they are hinged.

I don't know how rare plank-and-muntin partitions are in Norfolk, but I came across only one good example in Essex. The first time I went to Devon in 1982 a b. and b. farmhouse proved to have an excellent example of plank-and-muntin, chamfered above bench level only, exactly as in your Fig. 4. ...Plank-and-muntin screens are not even common in Somerset..."

John McCann refers to an article by Anne Padfield, 'A new look at shutter rebates' in *Historic Buildings in Essex* No 4 (Nov 1988) where she interprets William Horman's (fl.1519) "'bourdis joyned together with keys of tree let into them' as pegs, but I think he means something else. When a skilled carpenter wants to butt two planks together edge-to-edge without anything protruding from the surface (like a pastry board or drawing board) he sinks a butterfly key into their ends, like this:



I recently bought a teak garden table, and was delighted to find that the eight sections round the perimeter are held together with eight butterfly keys. This is just a factory-made product, not at all expensive. In Horman's case the resulting shutter would be more expensive than one made with nailed battens, but that is typical of Horman - he set high standards when he was commissioning buildings for Eton College and Winchester."



## A Digest of Buildings Visited Since March 2010

### Reports by Sue Brown

*This is a digest of all the Norfolk houses (excluding New Buckenham) into which the NHBG has been invited to look at and prepare brief reports. 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, and will not be printed on the Internet.*

*After completing the Tacolneston project the recorders have been having a quiet time before their involvement at Little Walsingham. If there are any houses which you would like the Group to look at, please do contact Sue Brown on 01362 688 362.*

#### Elm Cottage, Rickingham Superior

Originally a tripartite house with the service end being used as a shop. One complete shop window survives at the north west end. The hall has an inserted floor of the sixteenth century with a cellar underneath probably of the seventeenth century. Converted into a lobby entrance house with the addition of a brick stack. The east end was in use as a shop until the late twentieth century.

#### Woodland Cottage, Nethergate, Guestwick

Thought to be three dwellings of the early nineteenth century. The central cell has a brick stack typical of the late seventeenth century. Probably originally a two-cell house with an end stack. Later converted into the three dwellings by the addition of the north end, two more chimneys and their associated winder staircases.

### Recording Day

We have the opportunity to record a timber-framed building near Pulham St Mary on Tuesday 12 October 2010, 10.00 am - 4.00 pm. We are asking experienced and novice recorders to come along and help. Sue Brown will be leading the group and drawing the finished survey so no homework this time!

Anyone who is interested should contact Sue on 01362 688 362 or write to her at Woodlands, Bylaugh Park, nr Dereham, NR20 4RL for further details.

We will need recorders for the Walsingham Project (see p. 2). If you are interested at any level please come to the meeting on October 21 at Walsingham Village Hall, Wells Road, or contact Sue Brown as above.

#### **Demonstration Lime Burning Event**

**Whitlingham Country Park,  
Trowse**

**Friday to Sunday  
10–12 September, 2010**

Kiln built and fired throughout the Event

Guided walks: 11th 10.30 & 4.30; 12th at 10.30

Evening Lecture: 11th at 1900 hrs

For more information

• See details below

• Contact Jenny Gladstone -  
01603-619387 / jennygladstone@aol.com

• Visit [www.naturalbuildingcompany.com](http://www.naturalbuildingcompany.com)

• Download PDF

[http://www.geoeast.org.uk/geoimap/norfpdf/lime\\_burn\\_flier.pdf](http://www.geoeast.org.uk/geoimap/norfpdf/lime_burn_flier.pdf)

## Books

### The Dovecotes and Pigeon Lofts of Wiltshire- John and Pamela McCann

Foreword by Pamela M. Slocombe

272 pp + 16pp colour, 240x 170 mm, 190 illustrations. ISBN  
978-0-946418-84-8

This study of dovecotes of Wiltshire breaks new ground by including numerous pigeon lofts and external nest-holes in other buildings - a striking feature of the county. It is richly illustrated by photographs in colour and black-and-white, and by some drawings. Introductory chapters summarise the latest research on how dovecotes were designed and used, which differs substantially from older publications. Extensive fieldwork for the book is supported by evidence of hundreds of dovecotes in Wiltshire of all periods from the fourteenth century onwards most of which have disappeared. Some of these are recorded in the archive of the Wiltshire Buildings Record but many are only known from research in printed and other sources. The book will be of interest to anyone who visits a dovecote anywhere in Britain.

### Historic Buildings in Essex, Essex Historic Buildings Group, Issue 12, December 2009

ISSN0267-6702

This bulletin focuses on urban buildings. There are articles by Brenda Watkin, John Walker, Corrie Newell, Richard Shackle and Ann Padfield.



### Norwich HEART

Research articles written by many  
of HEART's knowledgeable and  
dedicated volunteers over the past few years are  
now available on their website, including:

**Churches and Creeds**  
**The Merchant's Heritage**  
**Social Innovation**  
**Subterranean Norwich**  
**Walls and River**

To see the articles visit

[www.heritagecity.org](http://www.heritagecity.org) and click on 'Research  
Centre'

### VAG Winter Conference

8 - 9 January 2011

**John Foster Hall/Gilbert Murray  
Conference Centre, University of  
Leicester**

### **Service Rooms, Servants' Chambers and Storage**

The conference will look at the functions of rooms in early modern England, the proliferation of chambers and in-house storage, and the problems of determining what rooms and functions were in the house and what were detached or semi-detached from it. The chronological span will cover the High Middle Ages to the early nineteenth century, with a wide regional coverage inside England, as well as talks on Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

If you are interested in attending this Conference, in the first instance, please contact

Rosemary Forrest :

[forrest.rosemary@mail.com](mailto:forrest.rosemary@mail.com)

01603 742315) .

### **New Light on Vernacular Architecture: Studies in Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man Douglas, Isle of Man, 22-25 June 2011**

The University of Liverpool's Centre for Manx Studies and Manx National Heritage, will be holding a vernacular architecture conference in Douglas, Isle of Man, from 22 - 25 June 2011.

New Light on Vernacular Architecture: Studies in Britain, Ireland and the Isle of Man will bring together scholars and practitioners from a variety of different disciplines to identify and encourage new directions, new approaches, and new interpretations in the study of vernacular architecture in Britain, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. The conference will be held at the Manx Museum in Douglas.

The Call for Papers has now been announced on the conference website: [www.liv.ac.uk/manxstudies/VernacularArchitecture.htm](http://www.liv.ac.uk/manxstudies/VernacularArchitecture.htm). More details about the conference will be added here in due course. The conference organisers would welcome papers on all aspects of vernacular architecture from within the British Isles, particularly those exploring new directions, interpretations and approaches to the subject. The deadline for abstracts is 30th September 2010. Submission details can be found on the conference website.

If you would like to be added to the conference mailing list, please email Dr Catriona Mackie at [c.mackie@liverpool.ac.uk](mailto:c.mackie@liverpool.ac.uk). Enquiries can also be directed to this address or to 01624 695 777

# INTO Building

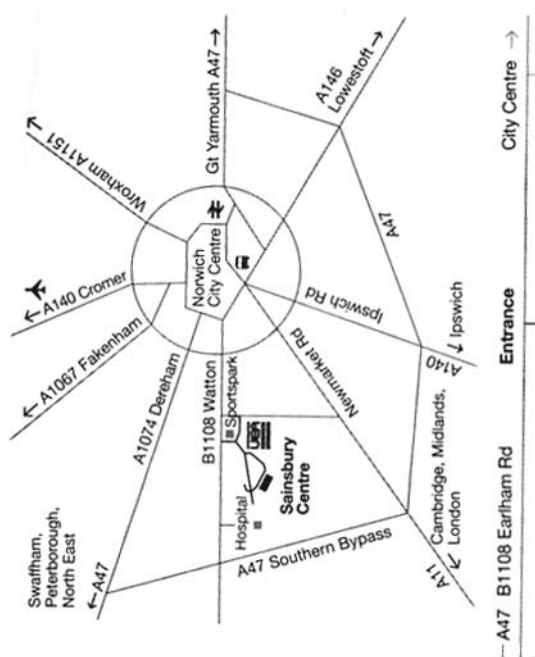
University Drive, University of East Anglia,  
Norwich

We have been asked to provide maps for you to find the Winter Meeting venue at the INTO Building on the UEA Campus, Norwich. Here it is (taken from the UEA Website) together with a wider directional sketch map of the University location.

Building C15, circled, is the INTO building. It can be approached by car either from Bluebell Road or Earlam Road.

Some parking (free) is available immediately in front of the building, otherwise please use the University parking area P1. Very often this too turns out to be free but it is not possible to guarantee that it will be.

Many buses visit the University and bus stops are to be found on University Drive close to the INTO building.



## NHBG Winter Programme 2010-11

All meetings except the Little Walsingham Launch and December's to be held in the main Lecture Room of the INTO Building at the University of East Anglia. This building is at the Bluebell Road end of University Drive, Earlham Road, Norwich. Meetings start at 7.00 for 7.30pm. Parking is free at front of this building after 6.00pm but it may be necessary to park in UEA parking area P1 (see map p.19).

*The Norfolk Historic Buildings Group wishes to make it clear that Risk Assessments have been carried out for all visits, and where special equipment or care are required, applicants will be informed. Those attending events are responsible both for themselves and towards other members of the group.*

Mary Ash  
01603 616 285  
mary.ash@ntlworld.com

### Tuesday, 5 October 2010 John Schofield The archaeology of Houses in London 1100-1600

By 1100 London was becoming the largest town in Britain; by 1600 it was on the edge of empire. During these centuries houses evolved in structure, configuration of spaces and purpose. Some fashions in construction and possibly some building types originated in the capital. But there are hardly any buildings of this period left in the central conurbation. This paper will outline how a combination of archaeological and documentary study, particularly from work over the last 30 years illuminates the secular history of London and offers parallels for those studying other towns.

### Tuesday, 12 October 2010 Pulham St Mary, Group Recording Day.

See separate box (p.17) for details contact Sue Brown 01362 688 362

### Thursday, 21 October 2010 Little Walsingham Project Launch, Village Hall, Wells Road, Walsingham at 7.00 pm for a 7.30 pm start.

Adam Longcroft will present the aims, objectives and methodology proposed (see p2). He will explore some of the characteristics of the vernacular architecture of the town.

### Friday, 12 November 2010 Nick Arber Norwich Castle: a Good and Sufficient Prison?

Nick Arber is a freelance museum designer who has completed his PhD on Norwich Castle as a prison.

### Saturday, 4 December 2010 12 noon at Pennoyer's, Norwich Road, Pulham St Mary Patrick Taylor Tollhouses in Norfolk

Patrick Taylor lives in Suffolk, where he works as a Conservation Architect. He has written books on Tollhouses in several counties - Suffolk, Norfolk, Cornwall and Devon. The seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were an interesting period in the development of the English landscape with the development of the turnpikes as the first proper road system for a millennium and a half, along with the paraphernalia to administer the system and collect the tolls, leaving a series of roadside relics.

### Immediately thereafter

### Tenth Anniversary Lunch Party Saturday 4 December 2010 12.45 - 3.00 pm Pennoyer's, Norwich Road, Pulham St Mary, Norfolk

Tickets: £10.00 each

Please complete & return separate slip.

### Monday, 17 January 2011 Members' Evening

Alan Eade:  
Danish Timber-framed houses

Kate Edwards: Building in Cob  
Susanna Wade-Martins:  
Schools Survey

Churches Sub-group  
Update on NHBG Buildings Research

### Wednesday, 9 February 2011 Tony Kirby East Anglian Railway Buildings

Tony was a Principal Lecturer in History and Anglia Ruskin, former President of Cambridge Antiquarian Society (2000-02) and Chair of Cambridgeshire Records Society (2006-10). He has publications in, amongst others, 'An Atlas of Cambridgeshire Huntingdonshire History' (edited, with Susan Oosthuizen), 2000, and is Editor, 'Niuewsbrief' (Journal of the Benelux Railways Society).

### Tuesday, 15 March 2011 Nick Groves Norwich's Medieval Churches

Nick Groves is a well-known local church historian who has recently published a booklet on the Medieval Churches of Norwich (HEART, 2010). It is hoped he will shed new insight into these iconic buildings.