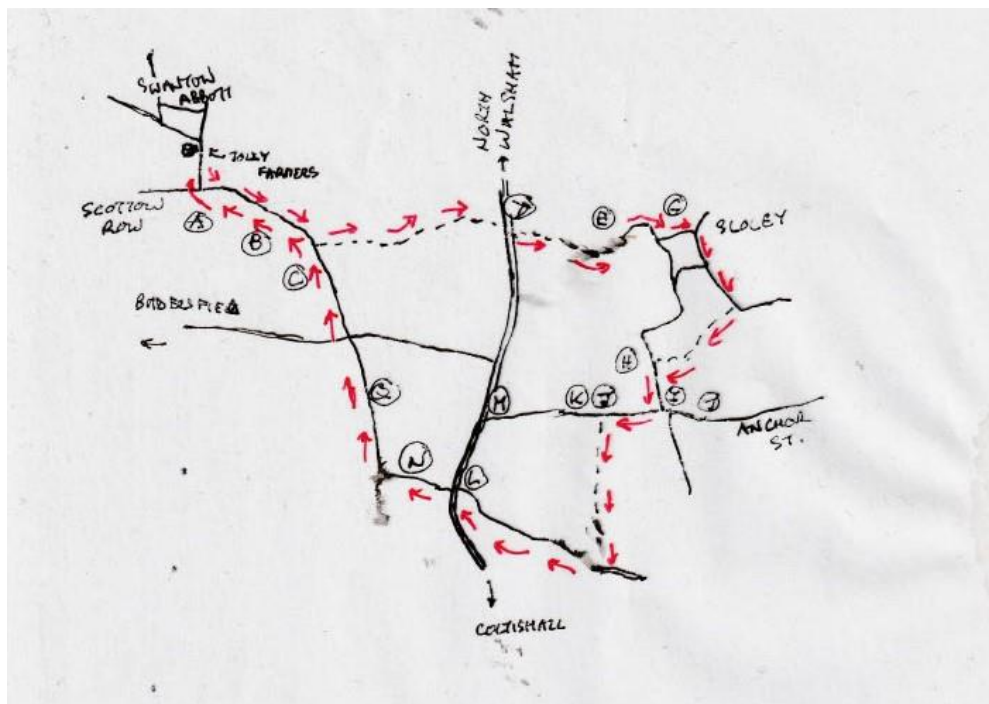


Swanton, Sloley and Scottow



1. With the village sign to your back, proceed straight on down the road to the right of the Jolly Farmers until you reach a brick-built bridge over Stakebridge Beck.
2. At the T junction turn right and follow the road for about 400 yards (A) (B)
3. When the open field on your right changes to woodland, look out for a footpath signposted on your right (C). Carry on through the woods. There have been several stone and bronze-age finds in the fields around here.
4. The path turns into a track after a while and then back to a path alongside a field.
5. Eventually you will reach a cottage on the main road. To your right on the other side of the road you will see a footpath sign. Cross the road carefully (traffic comes along here very fast) and take this footpath across a small bridge.
6. Proceed along this path, skirting round Old Hall Farmhouse (D) until you reach a lane. Turn left and follow the lane past Westwick Old Hall (E, F).
7. After Lacey Farm (G) turn right to head down a small lane until the road turns sharp right. At the elbow, you turn left down a grassy track and through a wild meadow.
8. The path emerges at LeGros Cottage (H). Turn left down Low Street towards Manor Farm Cottages (I)
9. Turn right onto Anchor Street (J) and proceed for 200yds until you reach Home Farm (K). Opposite Home farm take the path on the left across a field.
10. Once you reach a "dual carriageway" turn right and carry on until you reach the main road and the old Three Horseshoes (L)
11. Cross this former Magdalen Gate to Kings Arms turnpike (a milestone survives nearby M) and continue up the Fairstead (N, O, P) turning sharp right at the signpost.
12. Pass the Scottow War Memorial Cemetery (Q) and proceed to the cross roads. Go straight on a follow the road back to Swanton Abbott.

A. Workhouse Corner

A hamlet of small 19th century brick cottages, mostly empty. A workhouse is said to have stood nearby.

B. Scottow Windmill

Site of windmill on Mill Common; A post mill last used in 1875.

C. Scottow Hall Park

Landscape park and formal gardens associated with Scottow Hall (NHER 7699). According to (S1) the hall dates from c.1715. (S2) shows a large and roughly square area of parkland with the hall and church located in the south-western corner. This appears to have contracted to a smaller area to the east and west of the hall by (S3) although the long plantation belt along the eastern boundary was retained. The boundary has been mapped to the extent shown on (S2) but to also include those smaller areas to the south west marked on (S3).

D. Old Hall Farmhouse

Originally a timber framed three cell lobby-entrance house, one storey high with attics, dating to the early 17th century. It was given a brick façade and a new two storey rear wing in about 1700 and then in the early 19th century the attic storey was raised and re-roofed to form a full upper storey. At the same time the brick façade was heightened and a doorway imitating early 18th century style inserted.

E. Westwick Old Hall

A 16th century and later two storey thatched red brick manor house, L-shaped in plan and much altered, with single storey outshuts at the rear.

Central portion of east-to-west wing is the oldest as shown by long thin bricks. In 16th or early 17th century pedimented doors added on north and south, and pedimented window on south: north-to-south wing built in English bond, with diaper-work. This involved adding a stepped gable at west end of old wing with two octagonal windows, and 'ENR' in flints (though brickwork around this has been renewed). Here is a blocked window with timber mullions. West wall of north-to-south wing has a tall square chimneystack and blocked windows. Its south gable wall has polygonal angle turrets rising to a stepped gable and three pedimented windows one above the other - but the top one is false, with brick mullions. This wall is badly subsided. East wall of this wing has a blocked pedimented window with wooden mullions. The east gable of east-to-west wing is later still; plain gable with three hoodmoulded windows one above the other, top one false.

Large barn to north, 16th to 17th century, brick, listed as 18th century.

F. Westwick Old Hall Barn

Barn. 18th century. Brick and thatch. Three stead barn with later outshuts to south and west, with attached byre to west. Brick and flint plinth. Barn door opening to north and cart lodge door with segmental timber lintel within outshut to south. Four vent loops per stead, and on three levels in gables. Rectangular openings in base of both gable walls; owl holes in peaks. Parapet gables with moulded brick kneelers. Interior. Seven bay, double butt purlin roof, with the beams on wall posts with arch braces. Vent loops enlarged to rectangular openings with corbelled brick arch over. Attached buildings to west not of special interest.

G. Lacey Farm

This two storey farmhouse dates to the 16th century and later and is of brick and flint with a thatch roof. There are internal gable chimneystacks, and the left hand gable wall return is not bonded in to the remainder of the house, suggesting that it was originally timber framed. In 1986 the roof burnt off and the interior was badly damaged by a fire.

16th century and later. Brick, flint, thatch. Brick front two storeys. 20th century windows in original openings, flat arched. 19th century upper windows. Internal gable stacks. Left hand gable wall return not bonded in to remainder, suggesting house originally timber framed; gable wall of flint with brick quoins, two blocked two light brick mullioned windows to first floor, hood moulds. Remains of rendered reveals imitating stone. Similar blocked attic windows. 19th century rear wing.

Roof burnt off and interior badly damaged by fire July 1986, see (S2).

Mr J. Denny North Norfolk District Council reports that the roof was not of outstanding importance, despite the newspaper report, and there is no internal evidence of a timber frame, or any other detail to make an internal survey worth while.

H. LeGros Cottage, Low Street

This brick and flint house dates from before 1770. The walls in the central section of the house have flint bases. The upper sections are constructed of brick with diagonal skintlings, dating it to some time before 1770. The house was extended to the south using bricks with horizontal skintlings. The older section of the house may have been raised in height at some point. A large off-centre stack has some evidence of a thatched roof. There have been recent external alterations to the property. The date is impossible to judge from the exterior except that it must be from before 1770. The stack suggests that the core of the house may have a much earlier date.

I. Manor Farm Cottages

A 17th century and later two storey thatched timber framed farmhouse, now a pair of cottages. It was partly clad in brick in the 18th century, then again in the 19th century. Surrounding the former farmhouse are 19th century farm buildings.

Now subdivided. Timber framed house with brick and flint fire gable of about 1600. Part clad in brick in 18th century, part in 19th century.

September 1999. Interior of eastern section inspected when stripped out. The east gable has a large inglenook fireplace of early to mid 17th century date. It contained a scythe blade. The timber frame of this section is of a similar date and the roof is numbered eastwards from the partition with the

western section , which has a roof of recent date. This may therefore indicate that the eastern section stood alone as one house.

See detailed discussion (S3) in file. Architectural plans (S4), correspondence (S5) and (S6) and photographs (S7) in file. Listed (S8).

J. Fen Causeway Roman road

The Fen Causeway is the name given to the Roman road which runs from a junction with Ermine Street and King Street near Peterborough across the Cambridgeshire and Norfolk fens. It was first recorded by Dugdale in 1772. In places the road is known to run along the crest of a roddon of a natural watercourse and is therefore quite sinuous, while straighter alignments may follow an artificial canal.

In Norfolk, the Fen Causeway runs between Upwell and Denver, but in places there is more than one possible route. East of Denver, the road then probably divides into two, with one route heading due east to the Roman town of Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund (NHER 9786) and the other heading northeast towards the Roman town at Brampton (NHER 1006 and 1124). The upland continuation of the Fen Causeway between Denver and Brampton is included under NHER 2796.

In a number of places the road is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, whilst in several places it survives as a landscape feature. Sections of the road have been excavated on a number of occasions, revealing a cambered metalled surface and side ditches. At Denver, it is dated to the 1st century AD, and there is evidence of extensive settlement and salt production beside it (NHER 4240). Excavations at Downham West in 1993 examined a complex sequence of deposits, including the roddon of a natural watercourse into which a canal had been dug, probably in the early 2nd century AD. The first road surface was found to predate the canal, while a second road surface probably ran beside the canal.

K. Home Farm

Barn shown on first edition Ordnance Survey six inch map as New Barn; brick with thatched roof, two north cart porches, attached yards and cattle houses, around 1850. Additional buildings of around 1910.

Shown on (S2) as New Barn; brick with thatched roof, two north cart porches, attached yards and cattle houses, around 1850. Additional buildings of around 1910. (The farmhouse of 1906 is actually to the south in Scottow parish)

L. Three Horse Shoes former Public House

An 18th century two storey thatched brick public house with a 20th century verandah across the façade and a central panelled door in a plain doorway. It has a single storey canted bay extension to the left gable wall with brick attached columns to the exterior angles.

18th century. Brick and thatched. Two storeys; three bays. Platband of moulded brick. 20th century verandah across façade. Square-headed 19th century casements, those on ground floor under segmental arches. Central four-panelled door with plain case. Gable end internal stacks. Kneelers to

gables with moulded brick to base. String-course to gables between second and attic storeys. Single storey canted bay extension to left hand gable wall; brick attached columns to exterior angles.

M. 18th century milestone marking Norwich 10 miles and North Walsham 4 miles

One of 5 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to North Walsham turnpike. This turnpike was created in 1797 and was disturnpiked in 1876.

An 18th Century milestone marking Norwich 10 miles and North Walsham 4 miles. This milestone is one of only 5 surviving milestones along the former Norwich to North Walsham, which was set up in 1797 and disturnpiked in 1876, and ran from Magdalen Gate in Norwich to the King's Arms in North Walsham.

The milestones along this route are all of the same type, being of tombstone shape, with the distances on the face parallel to the road. On two of these milestones, of which this is one, Roman Numerals are visible on the back, indicating that these stones are the originals that have been recut.

N. Fairstead (Grade II listed)

A 19th century and earlier two storey thatched brick and flint cottage with scattered 19th century casement windows to the front and evidence on the right gable wall of the roof being raised from a single storey.

Cottage. 19th century and earlier. Brick, flint and thatch. Two storeys, brick plinth. Scattered 19th century casements to front, two plank doors. Right hand gable wall with tumbling in; evidence of roof being raised, previous building of single storey on flint plinth with platband between ground and attic storeys. No evidence of earlier build to left hand gable wall.

O. Former Scottow School

This one-roomed school was erected in 1859, with a detached teacher's house. The school was then enlarged in 1903, as was the teacher's house. The school closed in 1966 and has recently been restored as a private nursery school.

P. School House

This teacher's house was built in 1859 at the same time as the attached school (NHER 57275). It is thought that the house was also enlarged at the same time as the school in 1903. The house is now a private residence.

Q. Scottow Cemetery

During the early months of the 1939-1945 War, ground on the northern side of the burial ground was set aside by the Scottow Parish Council for burials from Coltishall R.A.F. Station, which is very close to it, and this is now the War Graves Plot. It was used only until September 1943, when growing shortage of space and the great expansion of the R.A.F. Station made it necessary for the new cemetery at North Walsham to be used. After the war a Cross of Sacrifice was erected at the far end of the plot. There are now nearly 60, 1939-1945 war casualties commemorated in this site. One of these is unidentified.

St Bartholomew's Church, Soley

This church has a rather complex anatomy, the interpretation of which is not particularly helped by an over-enthusiastic Victorian restoration. The tower is offset to the north, its base the same date as the chancel, which has a blocked north window and a piscina of about 1300. There were extensions in the 14th century and then a massive rebuild in the 15th century, when the arcades and clerestory were inserted and the south aisle, south porch and the top of the tower added. At this time the chancel arch was moved south and is now off-centre. The south aisle is larger than the north in order to accommodate an altar tomb to Oliver le Gross, Lord of the manor, who died in 1439. Other internal features include 15th century carved bench ends, 17th and 18th century floor tombs, 19th century box pews and a two-decker pulpit and 18th and 19th century monuments, some in Gothic Revival style. The 15th century octagonal carved stone font shows the seven sacraments and the Baptism of Christ. It is one of the best examples to be found anywhere in the county.