

Three Broadland Villages at the turn of the century



Panxworth,
Ranworth &
Woodbastwick
Millennium Book
2000

WOODBASTWICK PARISH COUNCIL

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Introduction

To mark the new Millennium and the change from the twentieth century to the twenty-first, grants were made for local communities across Great Britain to mark this moment in time. Woodbastwick Parish Council obtained their grant to produce a voluntary census of the inhabitants living in their jurisdiction – namely the parishes of Woodbastwick, Ranworth and Panxworth and to duly record it and hold it throughout time.

The census was undertaken and the results appear in their own chapter of this book. However, to mark such an occasion the project has been extended to allow comparison of the various aspects of life during the last century and to mark some of the momentous occasions during that period hereabouts. The voluntary census gives but a snapshot of the local inhabitants as the bells tolled in the year 2000, so a record of all the houses has also been made.

Our Villages

The parishes of Woodbastwick, Ranworth and Panxworth lie on the southern bank of the River Bure approximately 10 miles north-east of Norwich, the county city of Norfolk.

The area known as the Norfolk Broads, in which our parishes lie, are remnants of alluvial deposits laid down by the run of water from the melting glaciers with the drainage now flowing into the North Sea at Great Yarmouth. It should be noted that the river system is subject to the effects of tides due to a back-up of water at high tide and brackish water even reaches the rivers in adjoining parishes that are closer to the coast during spring tides.

The wetland is made up of peat which has been created from rotting plants since glacial times and in which grow reed, sedge and rushes. These were used for thatching, creating floor mats and providing wicks for lamps. This system of managing the fens created a rich area of environmental biodiversity. The peat itself was cut for fuel to burn in houses and public buildings, and so extensively was it cut, that when the diggings flooded, small and sometimes large lakes or broads were created. Most of this digging was controlled by local monasteries but some low-level peat digging continued to the beginning of the 20th century by local people for their own use.

Large areas of fen were drained by dykes to create grazing marshes for sheep and cattle and many wind pumps were used to remove water from these dykes into the rivers, which in many places were several feet higher and beyond the river wall, protecting the grazing areas from more widespread flooding. Sheep, in the Middle Ages, were plentiful in number as the area was not only famous for its wool but grew rich from exporting it. By the year 2000 the marshes in our parishes were not grazed but a growing interest in the reed for re-thatching houses, together with a growing call to manage the fens in a traditional way to preserve the rich bio-diversity of the fen, meant that fen clearance was underway and commercial reed-beds would again flank the broads and rivers.

Our parishes contain four broads: Cockshoot, Decoy, Ranworth Inner Broad and Malthouse. These broads, like most others, were subsequently joined to the main river system enabling a wide river transport network to be developed during a time which was very difficult to transport heavy goods by road due to their poor state, especially during winter. Goods were transported by barges locally known as wherries and these could be sailed or punted along, depending on the wind direction and the depth and width of the channel to be negotiated.

At the beginning of the 20th century, when roads were still in a relatively poor state, wherry transport was still quite common but declining. During the 1800s rail transport was being developed and this took business from sea-going vessels at Great Yarmouth onto the tracks where goods were speedily dispatched to London and beyond. Gradually, with the more widespread use of the motor engine at the end of the 1800s the decline in transporting goods by this method steadily declined, with trade dying completely between the two world wars.

The rise of the railways, especially during the early 20th century, brought tourism to the area and boatyards and wherry-men began to prosper from this. Gradually hire fleets of sailing boats and later, motor cruisers, allowed folk from the cities to take in the clean air of our locality and treat it as a playground.

At its height in the 1960s the people were not only playing but polluting the broads in a big way as raw sewage and phosphate-rich washing powders drained into the broads and started to kill off the surrounding plants. Boats went too fast and washed the banks away and there was a call to regulate to protect the whole of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads and their rivers. In 1967 a group of people started the Broads Society which exerted pressure on local and national politicians to act. The result was that in 1989 the Broads Authority was formed and they have since had the remit to protect the environment, help local businesses and manage those who use the waters for both pleasure and business.

As such, the area became a forerunner in revitalising management techniques of the wetlands of the Norfolk Broads. The beauty of Ranworth Inner Broad had also not gone unnoticed and it was envisaged that if

people who had little idea of conservation techniques could be brought out onto the fen by way of a wooden boardwalk a special floating centre could be built, thatched and moored to the bank so that the importance of the work could be explained. This idea was extremely successful and the Norfolk Wildlife Trust's Visitor Centre was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II in November 1976. It has not only attracted the holidaying public but hundreds of groups of school children, university students and also research bodies. By the year 2000 swallowtail butterflies, the rarest of the British butterflies, could still be seen flying around at the end of May and sometimes in late July/ August. Its caterpillars thrive on milk parsley, a plant only found on well-managed fen. Furthermore, the increase of marsh harriers bears witness to well managed fen but the otter is still seldom found in the Broadland waterways.

Our villages at the beginning of the 20th century, although showing changes due to mechanisation, were essentially those typical of a rural economy at the time. For the majority of families the men worked long hours on the fields, fens or waterways, and women found work at the houses on the large country estates and helped with basic farm work. It was a slow way of life in which the family unit was, in the main, based on firm principles. The squire's estate and the church were very much the focal point of village life although the pubs allowed the menfolk some relief from the hardships and long hours that they worked. The women's lives were centred on looking after the younger children, running a meagre cottage, its' garden and small livestock. Once the children were at school, work was usually centred on the country estates and the work entailed in making them highly presentable for the squire, his family and their guests.

High points of the year were the church festivals, a shoot or guests arriving from afar. Very gradually the needs of the boating holiday makers from the cities were being met. In the first place these holiday makers were ferried around by wherries converted for that purpose and some were even built as pleasure wherries. Smaller sailing yachts were built and hired out to the more adventurous of folk and following the First World War motor boats were introduced.

The first World War brought about many social changes. So many men had been killed in that war that the work force became smaller, the staff at country houses was reduced and the economy in the country as a whole was very uncertain, culminating in the Great Depression. This led to people having to travel further to obtain work and the pedal cycle came into its own.

The final demise of the trading wherries came about during these years, although a few struggled on. Fortunes hardly grew during the 1930s and it was not until the start of World War II that change came about. The country needed to become far more self sufficient in food as trans-Atlantic shipping was badly hit. Common land was ploughed up and, with men going off to war, women had to take over many of the jobs that men traditionally had had to do. Local industry such as the Norfolk Broads boatyards had to work for the war effort and training of troops and research was carried out locally.

With war ending, the country returned to a degree of normality but social changes again brought other changes. Mechanisation meant that gradually fewer and fewer local people were employed on the fields. Centralisation of industrial activity meant that local industries declined and failed such as the local maltings.

At this time Norwich was becoming increasingly wealthy and many sought work in manufacturing with large employers such as Boulton & Paul (timber window and door-frame makers), Jarrolds (printing) and F W Harmer & Co (clothing). The city also experienced a boom in service industries such as insurance and became a smart shopping centre with many department stores such as Jarrolds, John Bond, The Co-operative Society, Marks & Spencer, Debenhams, Woolworth, Boots and J Sainsbury, to name a few, all having large shops in the city, fuelled by an increasingly wealthy hinterland which extended as far as Beccles, Thetford and King's Lynn with occasional shoppers coming from further afield.

Boat hiring on the Broads reached a peak towards the end of the 1960s but tourism did not decline because it was at that time that the motor car was being marketed to not only the professional classes but to everyone who could afford a hire purchase agreement. Tourists started enjoying the area

by car and, in our villages and many others, bed and breakfast became available in pubs and private residences as a way of enjoying the area. In some places, including Ranworth, country clubs were set up for those members to get away from their professional lives in the cities.

One big change which was taking effect during the century, especially from the end of World War II was property ownership and, as demand grew, equity in those properties grew. Also, with rising wages and increasing property prices, the wealth of all classes grew to the point that the class system throughout the country became less apparent. Wealth was also affected by people's health and, with the introduction of the National Health Service, people lived longer and this, too, brought about a change to our villages as the younger families and boating holidaymakers gradually became a more mature cash rich holidaymaker.

With better stylish motor cruisers a wealthier tourist came to our villages, liked what they saw and so a number of village houses were bought by people not local to the area at all. Some came to live here and some used their new home as a second home for weekend visits or longer stays. This meant that, at the end of the 20th century, there was much activity in the villages during the summer months with much quieter times during winter months.

During the century the national redistribution of wealth mirrored in our villages with, perhaps one exception and that was in Woodbastwick, where the estate did not sell off village houses and cottages but maintained the traditional estate way of life. The houses were still rented out, even at the end of the 20th century, albeit not to estate workers but to those whose livelihoods depended elsewhere. By doing this the village has retained a certain traditional community charm not found in many places at this time.

Panxworth

“Panxworth dogs and Bastwick bitches
Ranworth coots and Walsham witches
Upton Church without a steeple
Dirty roads and wicked people”

Quoted by John Pollard in the ‘Eastern Daily Press’ January 1949



Panxworth, Ranworth and Woodbastwick lie in the Norfolk Broads to the south of the River Bure, east of Norwich and north of the River Yare.

In years gone by, the inhabitants of the three parishes found a good living by fishing, catching waterfowl, trapping eels, coppicing willows and other marsh trees, making baskets, taking peat for fuel and harvesting sedge and reeds. The sedge and reed harvests were economically important as high-quality thatch for roofs. The landlords harvested a tax on it. There was also enough iron ore, brick earth and pottery clay to support small local kilns, leaving dents in the landscape as at Hilly Hole in Woodbastwick.

Panxworth’s fortunes rose and fell through the centuries, always caught between the bigger, mostly more powerful Woodbastwick and Ranworth. However, the picture below shows the ‘main street’ in 1880 with a post windmill standing almost opposite the Red Lion pub (which closed in 1958



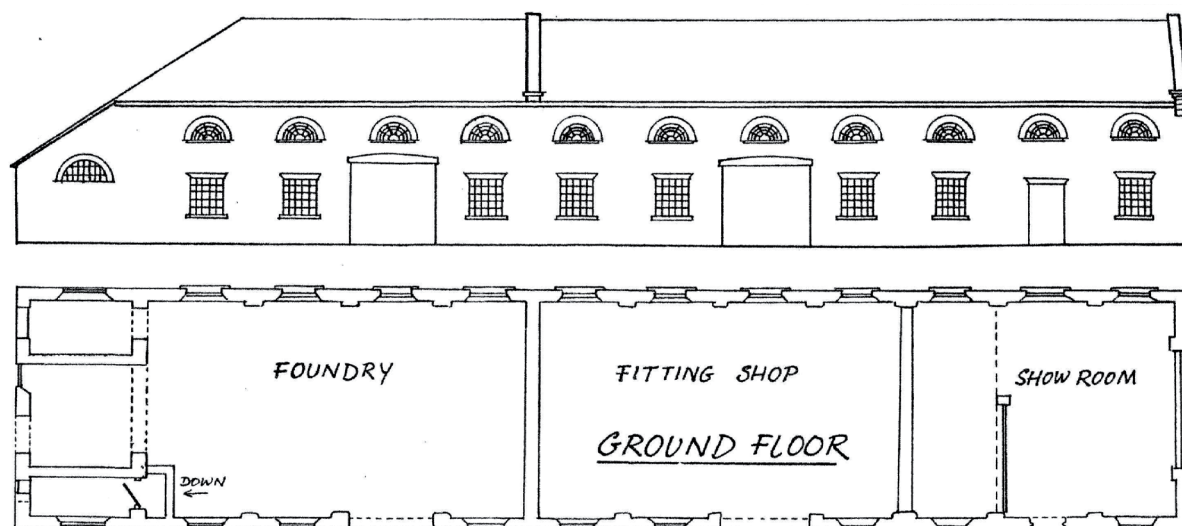
Panxworth Red Lion and Windmill

Credit: Norfolk Studies Library

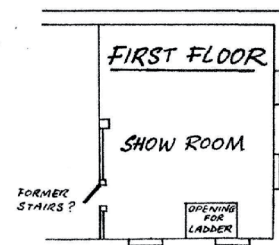
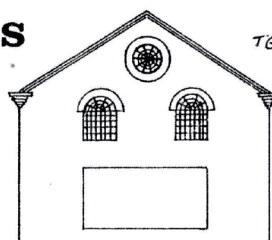
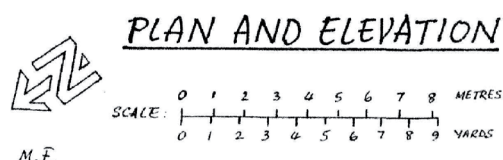
and was converted into a private house). The mill had a two storey roundhouse and a full width gabled porch with a pitched roof that was reached via a ladder that supported the fantail. A window was set in the gable end of the mill buck. In 1858 the mill was using a single pair of common sails and a single pair of patent sails.

During a hurricane on Tuesday, January 18th, 1881 the windmill blew down; the incident was reported in the Eastern Daily Press on January 20th. It would appear that the mill was rebuilt as a Steam Mill, probably on the same site. The nearby Panxworth Works of Thomas Smithdale recorded castings being made for a new mill later that same year.

PANXWORTH IRON WORKS



PANXWORTH IRON WORKS



In 1973, with the sale of most of the equipment and with the later sale of the Acle ironworks, the firm of Thomas Smithdale & Sons came to an end after over 125 years. Starting at the St Ann's Works in Norwich, they expanded to Panxworth and, in about 1890, the firm moved to Acle.

The Panxworth works fronted on to the B1140 road from Norwich to Acle. The area was low-lying and marshy and the south-east wall of the works began at least three feet below the ground level of the works yard showing that the site had to be built up and levelled at this side. The complex comprised not only the foundry and machine shop – contained in one very

fine building – but also a four-bedroomed Foundry House, Smith's shop and Forge. Prior to 1869 when the works was built, there was a blacksmith's forge and cottage on the site and the rooms which later became the forge and store-rooms would seem to have been the older cottage, with the later carriage shed and stores (now much altered to form two garages) possibly having been the original forge.

Thomas Smithdale and his family moved to the Foundry House at Panxworth as soon as it was built. His wife had died some years previously and he had remarried. It was the eldest son of this second marriage who had the responsibility for the Panxworth Works by the late 1870s.

In 1874 there is a record in the Panxworth Time Book of work done on "St Ann's Mustard Rolls". Smithdale's had been making mustard machinery since at least the beginning of 1859 when they were doing work for Colman's. In 1869 they were working on mustard machinery in Stoke Mills and tendering for similar work as far away as Wisbech, apparently a mustard growing centre. However, prior to 1877 Smithdale's set up a mustard factory themselves and this was recorded in Harrod's Directory of that year:

"There is another mustard manufactory situated in King Street, called the Beehive Mustard Works, carried on by Mr Thomas Smithdale who, although recently established, is doing an increasing business in this branch."

At some point around 1883 the firm appears to have run into difficulty. After 1883 the mustard works are not mentioned and Kelly's Directory of 1888 has no mention of St Ann's Works. The last surviving ledgers for St Ann's are for 1886 although this might be merely chance survival. The clearest evidence for major financial difficulty is that the entire contents of the Panxworth Works, including the house furniture, would seem to have been sold in 1883. The catalogue for the sale exists at the Bridewell Museum in Norwich although there is no advertisement in the Norwich Mercury for the sale. This would seem unusual as it was handled by a Norwich estate agent; it would not seem to have been a technical sale as the catalogue has been completely priced up. It is this catalogue which gives the most valuable information regarding the Panxworth Works by listing at least most of the machinery and equipment (even if some was retained

or removed) and also giving some indication of the use and contents of each room.

Although everything, down to the cucumber frames and the hens was sold, it would seem that the works continued in operation until 1889 according to the Panxworth Time Book which covers the period 1888-89, although there is no definite evidence that it was working between those dates. By 1888 the St Ann's Works had closed and it is possible that the Panxworth Works had been re-equipped with machinery brought from there.

The circumstances which precipitated this apparent financial collapse are unknown but a Miss Smithdale had a recollection that it was connected with the manufacture of mustard, which brought the firm into conflict with Colman's. No confirmation of this, or indication of an alternative reason, can be found but the gradual contraction of the business – the selling of the Panxworth contents then, apparently, the move from Norwich (possibly some three years later) to a temporary base at Panxworth and the final move to a former slaughterhouse at Acle, would indicate something on the lines of a drawn-out court case rather than any sudden financial collapse.

The move to Acle may not have been necessitated by the financial state of the firm but might have been a move to a larger site, better business centre and railhead. The limitations of Panxworth as a full-scale foundry can be seen when compared with the Acle site. Assembly, even temporarily, of items of the size shown in the 1911 Catalogue would have been impossible. However, perhaps the most enduring tribute to the standard achieved by Thomas Smithdale is the fine cast iron work used in the Panxworth works.

1911: the population in Panxworth totalled 117.

1983: Cotenham Barns restored as residential units and various workshops.

1991: the Lee family purchased Panxworth Hall.

2016: footpath re-opened between Panxworth and Ranworth

2021: Panxworth, Ranworth and Woodbastwick join Bittern Benefice

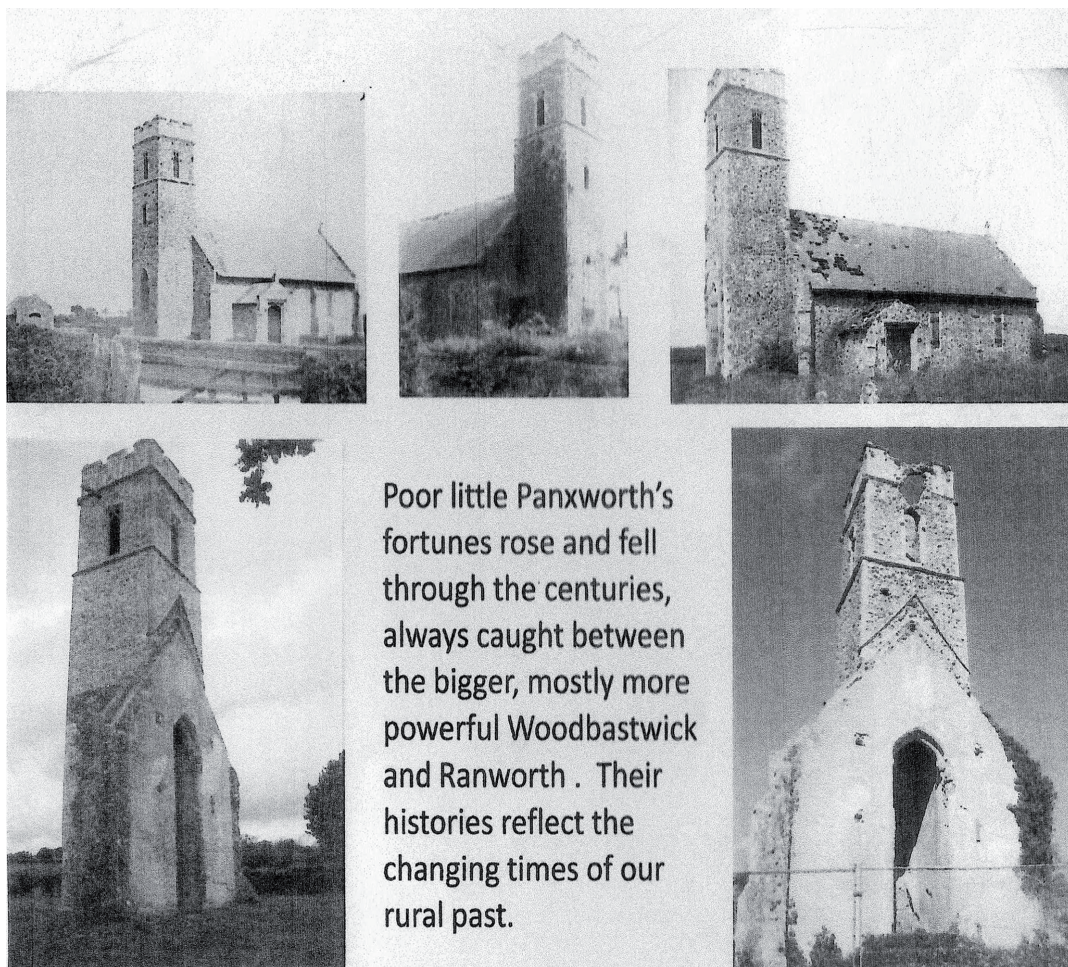
PANXWORTH CHURCH

This was made redundant in 1932.

In 1967 vandalism destroyed the interior of the church leading the Vicar to suggest that, as the building was of no architectural value, it should be demolished.

In 1968 the benefice of Panxworth transferred from that of Woodbastwick to Ranworth. All Saint's Church, Panxworth declared redundant and soon after demolished leaving the tower.

At one point it was suggested that the graveyard could be built on and the tower incorporated into a private house but fortunately this did not happen.





Panxworth Church 1955



Panxworth Church
in the harsh winter of 1963

Credit: Archant / Eastern Daily Press Library



Surveying the damage following vandalism
in Panxworth Church, August 16th 1969

Credit: Archant / Eastern Daily Press Library



Hill Cottage, Panxworth

Army Book 527.

HOME GUARD

REGISTER OF HOURS OF ATTENDANCE
AT
TRAINING AND OPERATIONAL DUTIES

Battalion 6th
Company 3rd
Platoon 12th Section No. Panxworth

		T - Training O - Operational															
RANK	NAME	DATE		DATE		DATE		DATE		DATE		DATE		DATE		TOTAL	TOTAL
		MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN		
Vol.	BLAND, G.A.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	BROWN, H.J.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	BLAND, R.E.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	BENTING, G.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	CLARKE, M.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	COOPER, J.H.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	COOPER, R.G.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	DAVISON, G.W.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	POLLARD, G.S.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	PRIME, A.C.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	SAUNDERS, R.T.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	STARLING, T.E.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	HAVIS, G.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sgt.	MORTON, E.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	ALDOUS, F.C.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	BECKHAM, D.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	BLAKE, D.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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Vol.	DOCKERT, J.H.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Vol.	HANTON, H.W.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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NORFOLK PUBLIC HOUSES



RED LION

PANXWORTH index

FULL LICENCE WALSHAM HUNDRED CLOSED 20.12.1957

BLOFIELD & WALSHAM LICENCE REGISTERS PS 8/6/1 - PS 8/6/3 (1872 - 1957?)	
1. STEWART & PATTESON	Freehold owned by Stewart, Patteson & Stewart.

Licencees:

EDWARD MINGAY & blacksmith	1836 - 1845
THOMAS STARLING (54) & blacksmith	* 1851
ELIJAH ELY	1854
HENRY BENSLEY	* 1861
J IVES	1865
WILLIAM WRIGHT	1869 to 1886
HARRIET WRIGHT	26.01.1886
HARRIET RAITHBY (remarried)	undated
AARON EDWARD WARD	12.11.1900
HENRY RAWSTON	04.11.1912
HORACE JAMES SEXTON	13.07.1914
MAY ELIZA BEATRICE SEXTON	20.11.1916
HORACE JAMES SEXTON	07.04.1919
ARTHUR ALBERT RISEBROW	04.01.1926
WILLIAM EDWARD COLE	07.11.1927
JOHN WILLIAM MUSKETT	18.04.1932
ARTHUR GEORGE CAREY	24.06.1935

Sales of 9 barrels per week in 1953
8 barrels a week 1954
21 barrels sold in final year of trading

Credit: www.norfolkpubs.co.uk

THE HOME GUARD

- 1 In the dark days of nineteen forty
When France was over-run
When the Belgians and the Dutch
Were trampled by the Hun.
When shores of good old England
Seemed certain next to be
'Twas then that Eden broadcast
The call for the L.D.V
- 2 That call was quickly answered
For 'ere twelve hours had passed
Thousands of British workers
Had volunteered the task
To help to defend Britain
Against the common foe
Although their arms were very scarce
They sure would have a go.
- 3 So out came all the shot guns
A rifle here and there
A club, a stick, a pike, a sword
Was all that they could share.
An armlet was their uniform
Church towers were their O.Ps
The rising sun was their stand down
When the lookout would be eased.
- 4 As time went on and Hitler thought
This England I am barred
They changed the name from L.D.V.
And called it The Home Guard.
And then they got more weapons
Of battledress and caps
Of tin-hats, gas masks, leather boots,
Great-coats, belts, badge and spats.
- 5 They had the Spigot and the Sten
They had grenades galore
The thirty-six, the sixty-eight
The S.I.P. and seventy four.
They had the North-over and the Smith
They got right on their toes
They had E.Ys and L.M.Gs
And even N.C.Os.
- 6 They learned to crawl, they learned first-aid
They learned to sight and shoot
They specialised in battle drill
And knew how to salute.
They learned to march, they learned to drill
One thing they learned was this -
It was the quickest way to the pub
On command, parade dis—miss.
- 7 Some nights they would arrive home late
Some nights perhaps not at all,
But they could always calm the wife
If she should shout or brawl
We've been manoeuvring, dear, tonight
Was all they'd have to say
And whether she believed or not
She'd let it go that way.
- 8 But now 'tis nineteen forty-four
The dark days they have gone
And Jerry has been driven back
To the place where he belongs.
The allied nations have him now
Right on their finger tips
His mighty armies and Luftwaffe
Are being smashed to bits.
- 9 And so the time has come at last
To stand the Home Guard down
They've piled their rifles, packed their Stens
All with resentful frown.
They've done what they were asked to do
In the time of Britain's need
'Twas not their fault, they had no chance
To avenge old Hitler's greed.
- 10 And so in my last verse I'll say
That history has been made
In raising an army over-night
Unarmed, unclothed, unpaid.
And so I'll quote to you these words
No matter what you'll say
Home Guards will never, never die
They'll simply fade away.

*by Lt. J. Burton, 10/3, 6Bn. Norfolk Home Guard.
December 1944*

Ranworth

Ranworth is a lovely Broadland village, actually fronting Malthouse Broad (so called because of the old malt houses near the pub) and accessed by a dyke from the River Bure. Ranworth Broad (to the west) is closed to boats as it is a nature reserve and divided from Malthouse Broad by a thick bank. Malthouse Broad is a boating paradise with all style, shape and size of boat, and their crew can often be found having a pint of local beer in The Maltsters pub! Ranworth Broad is said to be haunted by a 12th century monk that is often seen rowing his boat out onto the Broad early in the morning mist (see History notes on Pacificus and the Son et Lumiere).

The village itself is dominated by St Helen's church dating back to 1370 and is known as the Cathedral of the Broads. The painted medieval screen is the most complete and best example in the country, portraying the apostles and popular saints of the 15th century when men and women were conscious of the company of saints as helpers and 'encouragers'. An ancient book of Psalms and Services is on display in the church - the Ranworth Antiphoner - dating from the 1400s. This is a beautifully illuminated service book, written in medieval Latin, which was given to the church by William Cobbe in the late 15th century. It contains 19 finely painted miniatures and some exquisite lettering. Lost in the 16th century, it was rediscovered and bought for the parish in 1912. It is still in excellent condition containing the words and music for services of the church.

Ranworth church has a fine belfry and a regular band of bellringers. There is a glorious view of Broadland from the top of the church tower which can



be accessed from inside the church. Donations are welcomed from visitors. The Ranworth Visitors' Centre is located between the church and the Vicarage. It was converted from the Vicarage cart shed and is there to provide a warm welcome to all who visit the church. Outside there is seating in the paved garden which is planted with aromatic shrubs and flowers for the visually impaired. Inside, hot and cold drinks and light refreshments are available. The Centre is run by a dedicated team of volunteers most of whom live in the five parishes of what became the Broadside Group.

Ranworth also contains a Norfolk Wildlife Trust nature reserve with a floating visitors centre; the walk out to this building provides a very informative insight into the wildlife of the broads. The visitors' centre was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II in November 1976; photographs taken at the time are displayed in Ranworth Village Hall. On Ranworth Staithe there is a wildlife information office together with the Granary Stores and coffee shop. This was converted from the old maltings building and was re-built following a major fire in 1983. The Maltsters pub is just across the road from the Staithe.

A village sign, designed by Joanna Aldridge and involving other young people, was erected opposite the pub in 2002. The sign was made by blacksmith Bill Cordaroy at East Ruston; the costs involved in making the sign were covered by money raised via the Parish Council and local funding.

Ranworth Village Hall was built in 1925 by local people using local materials on land given by Colonel H J Cator. It is a unique building and used for wedding receptions, social events and private functions.

There is a lovely walk from the Granary Stores going out of the village and across to Panxworth Church – only the tower remains.



THE QUEEN VISITS RANWORTH

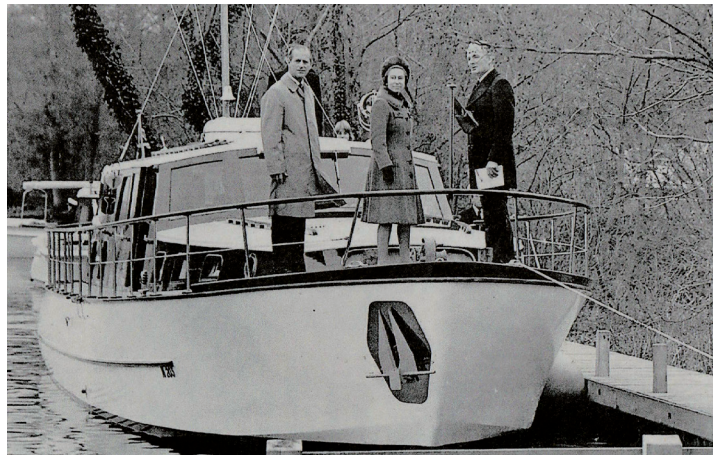
In March 1949 Lieut.-Col. H. J. Cator gave Ranworth Broad and Cockshoot Broad to the Norfolk Naturalists Trust as permanent nature reserves. In all the reserves cover nearly 500 acres. Of this Ranworth Broad covers 120 acres and Cockshoot Broad 11 acres. In 1976 Ranworth Conservation Centre, a floating exhibition and education centre, was floated into place and was opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II accompanied by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh. The Queen and Duke later went on to visit the Village Hall and Ranworth Church.



■ Above, November 1976: The Queen performs the official opening of the Broadland Conservation Centre at Ranworth Broad.

Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh arrive for the opening ceremony of Ranworth Conservation Centre in November 1976.

Credit both photographs: Archant / Eastern Daily Press Library



Credit: www.mike-page.co.uk



The Queen is pictured as she is leaving the Village Hall.



She is seen here with Canon Hugh Blackburn leaving St Helen's Church, Ranworth with excited youngsters cheering her on.

SOME INTERESTING RANWORTH HISTORY:

Back in 1918 the bellringers rang a peel dedicated to the people who fell in WWI.

Ruth Jermy - born Ethel Ruth – on 21st June 1889 in Ranworth – died 16th March 1979. She was the youngest child of Smith and Mary Ann Jermy living at Chapel Hill, Ranworth.

Ruth served as a nurse in WWI at Woodbastwick Hall and as a Churchwarden at St Helen's Church, Ranworth from 1949 – 1971. Ruth moved to Acle later in life when her cottage on the hill, near the Maltsters pub, was demolished to make way for new houses built by the Cator family.

Pacificus and the Son et Lumiere

During the 1990s Cecil Kellehar, a churchwarden, executed an idea of creating a son-et lumiere at Ranworth church to raise funds. He wrote the story of Pacificus who rowed across to Ranworth, from St Benet's Abbey, with his dog and there set about his daily task allegedly to paint the rood screen in Ranworth. The story and how Cecil went about producing the show was presented in a book and for three evenings audiences sat on straw bales enchanted with this story which was projected onto the side of the church.

Ranworth Sunday School 1945 – 1955

Malcolm Davey remembers attending:

"Sunday School took place in the church, the babies in the Vestry with Miss Ruth Jermy and the older children (aged 7 upwards) in the Nave with Miss Elizabeth Welch - she was always known as 'Nanny' as she had been nanny to the Aitken family in Great Yarmouth and at Broad House, Ranworth.

We had hymns :

There's a friend for little children

Christ who once amongst us

Loving shepherd of thy sheep etc and stories.

Also prayers – especially ones to keep us on ‘the straight and narrow’.

There were probably eight to ten in the older class and five to seven in the younger class.

Sunday School started at 10am until about 10.30 or 10.35 as the morning service began at 11am.

The service was morning service according to the Prayer Book but once a month the service was Choral Eucharist with Marbek chanting.

At Christmas time we used to go carol singing one evening around the village. (We must remember that only half the village had electricity and nobody went out in the evenings). We only carried small torches or a paraffin lantern. The proceeds of the evening went to a childrens’ home on the ‘front’ at Great Yarmouth – Nanny knew the matron there.

After Christmas we had a tea party at the village hall with games etc.

In the summer we always had an outing to Great Yarmouth, Gorleston or Lowestoft – the beaches had been cleared of mines by then.

Simon Everard, the vicar’s son, used to help as well. We all had a stamp album with a stamp for each Sunday - I still have mine.”

The chancel roof catches fire at the church



In 1963 the thatched chancel roof on St Helen’s church caught fire. Malcolm Davey looks back to the camera in despair as firefighters are seen tackling the blaze and removing the reed.

Ranworth with South Walsham Scout Troop

Malcolm Davey writes:

“A Scout Troop may have been formed in the late 1940s – anyway I joined in 1949 at the age of 11.

We used to meet once a week at the Vicarage in the attic above the stables. There was a hayloft and then three rooms where the grooms used to sleep in Victorian times. Each room was used by a patrol, the Owls, Peewits and the Beavers. I was in the Beaver Patrol.

Our Scout Master was Mr Bertie Thurtle who lived in Ranworth. We did all the scouting activities – knots, first aid, tracking etc. On St George’s Day we used to parade outside St Helen’s Church in Ranworth.

One particular weekend I do remember was in 1951 when the Scouts joined hundreds of other scouts in a jamboree at Keswick Park. The weekend was quite a success but Oh! the smoke from the camp fires!

I think I must have finished in 1953 and joined Woodbastwick Youth Club.”



Empire Youth Sunday, May 22nd 1955 - A parade and service for Scouts and Cubs in the Broadland area held at Ranworth Church. Here they are seen formed up on Ranworth Staithe by Malthouse Broad.

Ranworth School

Ranworth School was originally a Non-Conformist Chapel on the corner of Chapel Hill. Beatrice Artiss was a school teacher until around 1932. There was a separate building at one side which was called the Reading Room but also the Club Room where young men played billiards, cards and draughts etc. The school took pupils from Panxworth as there wasn't one in that village and people still remember walking across the fields to attend Ranworth School.

Malcolm Davey started school in 1945. The infants' teacher was Hilary Francis, Mrs Saunders and then Olive Claxton.



Ranworth School photograph in 1948



The last class before closure in 1962

Susanne Jermy started school in 1960, a year earlier than normal, at the request of Mrs Joyce to try to keep the school open. She was the only teacher for ten children. This continued until the school closed in 1962 and all the pupils went either to South Walsham or Woodbastwick.

The buildings still exist but are now a private property.

The Post Office and village shop

The village post office is now part of the Granary Stores adjacent to Ranworth Staithe but for the majority of the last century the Post Office and stores stood a little way up School Hill on the right hand side. The picture below was taken in the early 1960s. A F & D M Davey gave up the Post Office in 1966. It was taken over by Mr W Cushion in 1967.



Wherries

During World War II there was a perceived threat that enemy seaplanes might land on the broads so, to deter such a possibility, disused wherries and boats were moored out in the middle of broads. Some of these sank in place. In 1964 in Ranworth Inner Broad, the wherry Maud and two coal barges were sunk at the eastern edge of the broad to prevent wave action from breaking down the isthmus of peat which separated Ranworth Inner Broad from Malthouse Broad.

Maud was one of only two surviving Norfolk trading wherries to be found on the Norfolk Broads at the end of the 20th century. The vessel was built in 1899 at Reedham, and served as a sailing wherry and later as a 'lighter'. This term is a traditional description of a barge which lacked self-propulsion and was used to unload cargoes from larger vessels. In 1981, she was refloated and taken to Upton where she was restored over a number of years, finally returning to the water in 1999. The other surviving trading wherry was Albion, built in 1898 at Oulton Broad. The last trading wherry built was Ella in 1912.

During the 1800s pleasure wherries evolved as railways gradually took over the cargo business. In turn the railways brought in tourists. These vessels were much smarter with accommodation to suit groups of tourists. Instead of the traditional black sail of the trading wherry the pleasure wherries used a 'clean' white sail. By the end of the 20th century six of these vessels had survived: Ardea (1927), Hathor (1905), Norada (1912), Olive (1909), Solace (1903) and White Moth (1915).



Woodbastwick

Woodbastwick is a picturesque, compact, small estate village of approximately 100 people situated seven miles east of Norwich. Its centre is the village green overlooked by the church dedicated to SS Fabian and Sebastian. The village lies in attractive wooded country and is bordered by the river Bure to the east and north. Woodbastwick stands in the centre of an outstanding conservation area in the heart of the Norfolk Broads.

Despite its small size, Woodbastwick is a lively village generating nearly sixty jobs; it has a medium-sized brewery, Woodfordes, the Fur and Feather Public House, an estate property business, two farms, a wedding car business, livery stables for 30 horses and a blacksmith's forge.

Woodbastwick has some 700 visiting scouts every year as there is a dedicated private broad for their exclusive use.

There has been a shoot at Woodbastwick for over 200 years and in years gone by there have been British monarchs shooting at Woodbastwick. At the time of writing there are 25 drives which are maintained by the full-time game-keeper with help from the estate wood yard employees. The shoot is predominately driven pheasant but on occasions there are some partridge and woodcock mixed in. The shoot is set over 4600 acres with a number of drives in the main park near to Woodbastwick Hall.

Originally referred to as BASTWICK 1044 – 7 and later BASTUUIIC (Doomsday Book 1086), it did not become WODBASTWYK until 1253 (Charter Rolls). Low German “BAST” is used in the sense of lime tree or lime grove and the village sign depicts two Danish and Saxon invaders tying up the leggings with pliable “bast” found under the bark of the lime tree. “WIC” from the Latin means a dwelling place or farm, especially a dairy farm and “WOD” as a prefix indicates wood, presumably to distinguish the village from other Bastwicks also in Norfolk.

The village has been owned since 1807, contains only five privately owned houses and its population has decreased from over 400 pre-World War II to

about 100 today. This has coincided with changes in farming practices and the introduction of heavy machinery.

The church is 14th century with its first vicar being appointed in 1311 and is unusual in being dedicated to two saints, one of whom, St Fabian, was an early Pope and the other, St Sebastian, a Roman soldier. It consists of a flint built nave, chancel and vestry under local Norfolk reed thatch and a tower containing two bells. The interior is Victorian having been comprehensively restored in the 19th century with every window containing stained glass.

Adjacent to the church is the village green with its round thatched pump house – a source of water for the villagers in years gone by – and two thatched alms houses with their inscription “At Eventide It Shall Be Light”. Also the old vicarage, now a private dwelling, stands nearby at the head of the private drive to the family residence. Up to the mid 19th century this was the Bear public house and a watering stop for teams of horses helping wagons up the hill from Horning Ferry.

The Cator family home is Woodbastwick Hall; the first Hall, built around 1600, burned down in 1883 and its surviving parts were used for many years as a convalescent hospital, especially during World War I. A second Hall with 52 rooms and 365 windows was completed in 1888 and occupied by the family. In the 1940s this Hall was used briefly as an Agricultural Training College before being demolished in the 1970s. The family altered and substantially added to another big house next to the river and close to Decoy Broad which became, in 2004, the third Woodbastwick Hall.

The village school, which catered for about 50 children in the 1930s, closed down when the number of children on the roll was reduced to six and the post office also closed in the early 1980's; there has never been a shop in Woodbastwick. The old school house and buildings were converted into Darlow & Sons gunsmiths (now closed) where shooting items were sold and repaired. In the late 1980s Mick Jagger's brother lived on Primrose Corner. He made and sold guitars using the old school room as his workshop.

At the blacksmith's forge, some of whose bricks date from the 1600s, the village smith could once be seen making nails, horseshoes and repairing farm equipment. It was closed for a few years but has now re-opened

and still makes horseshoes – though most of the horses are now shod by a mobile farrier – wrought ironwork and weather vanes. The buildings opposite the Forge are now occupied by a wedding car business.

The Ferry Farm, on the road to Horning ferry, where the agent for the estate once lived, has now been converted to successful stables with 30 horses at livery.

Woodbastwick Woman's Institute (WI) was formed in 1954 but disbanded about 2008 and the village sign, standing opposite the church, was given to the village by the WI to commemorate its Founder President, Mrs Habgood. The sign was made by Mr Harry Carter.

For many years the village was an entrant, and twice a winner, of the Best Kept Village Award, one of the most attractive of the many Broadland villages.

The Village Hall, built with money raised for the "Welcome Home" fund for servicemen and women returning from the Second World War, serves many people from the village and the surrounding areas. When it was built in 1948, on land provided to the village by the Estate, it had a cycle speedway track where the local lads formed a team called the Woodbastwick Greyhounds. This track became the bowling green and the hall became home to the local Men's Club, Outdoor and Indoor Bowls Clubs and, until its demise, the Women's Institute.

Malcolm Davey remembers the Woodbastwick Cub Pack - late 1940s and Woodbastwick Youth Club 1950s

"Imagine a sunny evening in May, three 8 or 9 year old boys from Ranworth bound for Woodbastwick, each one in his uniform (short trousers) riding his one-gear bike.

The cub pack meetings were held in what had been the coach house at Church Farm, just at the entrance to the drive to Woodbastwick Hall. Our AKELA was Miss Marjorie Crisp, a schoolteacher, and our pack numbered about twelve lads. After the formal promises and lowering the flag, we went out to do tracking or ball games along the drive. I can't remember achieving a jersey sleeve covered with badges but memories of those evenings linger on for now seventy plus years."

Malcolm's teenage years were all in the 1950s. "When I reached the age of fifteen I joined the Woodbastwick Youth Club. The first evening I bicycled with Gwen Dawson who was a little older than me. The Club was held in the village hall and was very efficiently organised by Mrs Joan Hood with an assistant – Mr Godfrey Chase.

There were boys and girls from quite a wide area ie Ranworth, South Walsham to Rackheath. We played table tennis and I think there was a small billiard table but the main occupation of the evening was ballroom dancing – some jive but that came a year or two later. I never excelled at dancing but a few months later we put on a Variety Show – comic sketches and songs. I think we ran for two nights – on the final night Col. Harry Cator came to watch the show and we also had our photos in the Eastern Daily Press!"

Woodbastwick



Woodbastwick Church



Woodbastwick Forge



Woodbastwick Village Hall



Woodbastwick Village Green



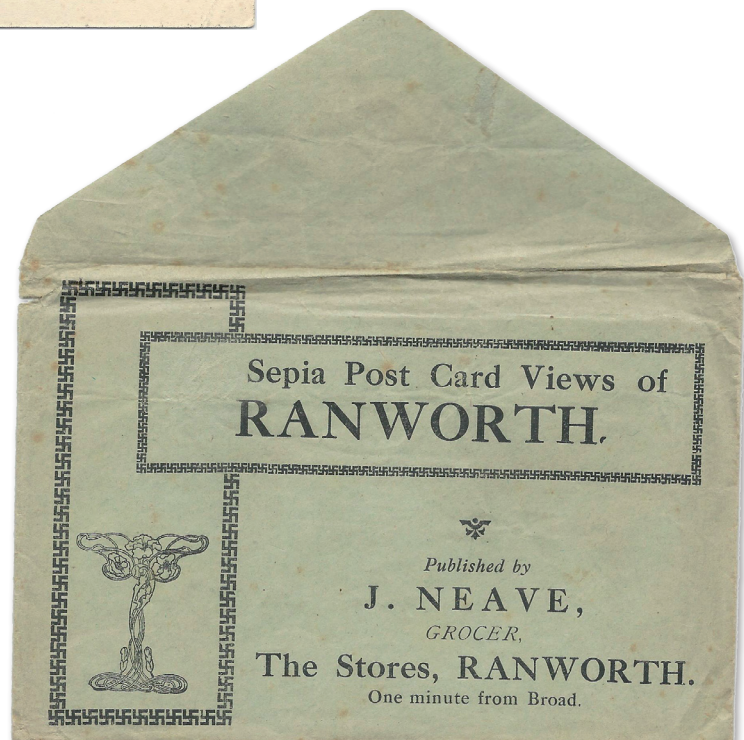
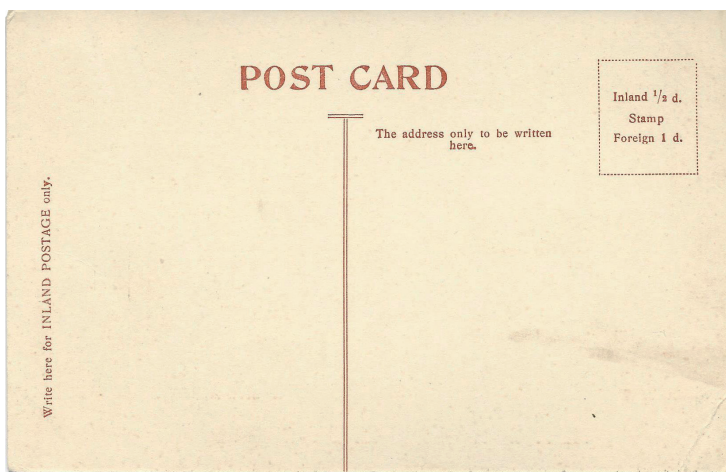
The Old Post Office, Woodbastwick



Woodbastwick village sign

Post Cards & Images

Through the early years of the 20th century the only real way of contacting anyone quickly was either to get your footman to take a message or if you were not in that social class, to send a picture post card which you could send for half an “old” penny (pronounced haypenny) one day and have it delivered the next. Picture post cards were usually of local images, either a painting or a real photograph. However, if you had a family photograph taken by a local photographer these too were returned with a heading on the reverse of “Post Card”. Thus “quick” messages could be sent and received. Here are some local post card scenes that allow us to take a glimpse into the past.



Eel Fishers' Hut on the Bure. This post card captures a view of a trading wherry, showing clearly the white "eye" on the bow but it also takes us back to the times when eels were so plentiful, they were caught in huge numbers and sold in the local markets and being transported as far as London, probably by rail, by the time of the early twentieth century. During the winter months large numbers of ducks, geese and game birds were shot by wildfowlers and transported to the markets in a similar way.



Eel Fishers.

Another post card, this time of a boat with a cabin affording the fisherman some shelter and the possibility of "sleeping on the job". If not sleeping he could be safely moored to the bank giving some time to mending nets or doing some important jobs as he waited. Whilst the tide ebbs the eels swim closer to the banks and into the eel sett. Dawn, dusk and a moonlit night were when the best catches were made.



Malt House Staithe, Ranworth.

The centre of commercial activity where bundles of reed were brought by reed lighters and wherries loaded and unloaded their cargoes. The reed beds were on the other side of Malthouse Broad which, due to the decline of the reed market during the twentieth century became choked with scrub and small trees. During the 20th century the Staithe became an important mooring in the Broads network for both private and hired yachts and motor cruisers.

Mills Staithe, Ranworth.

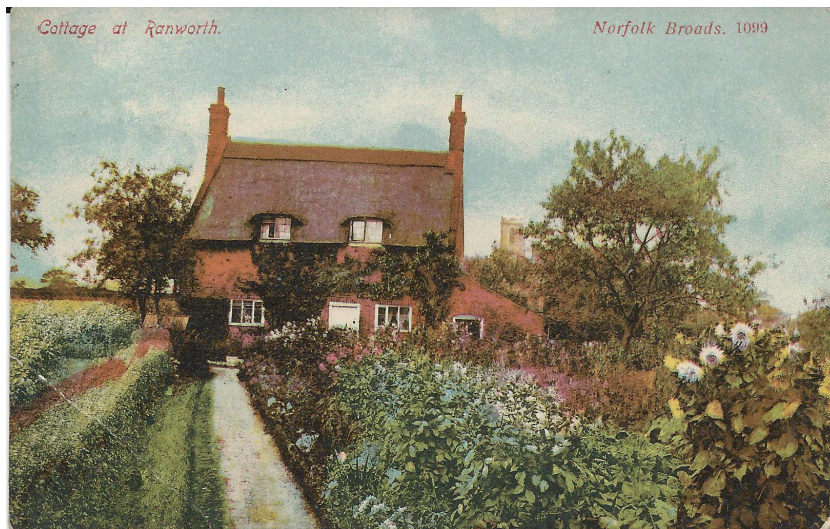
Large stacks of reed bundles have been unloaded.



Norton Hill, Ranworth
Autumn time and two boys go
off in search of conkers.



Playing conkers in the mid 1950s



Cottage at Ranworth

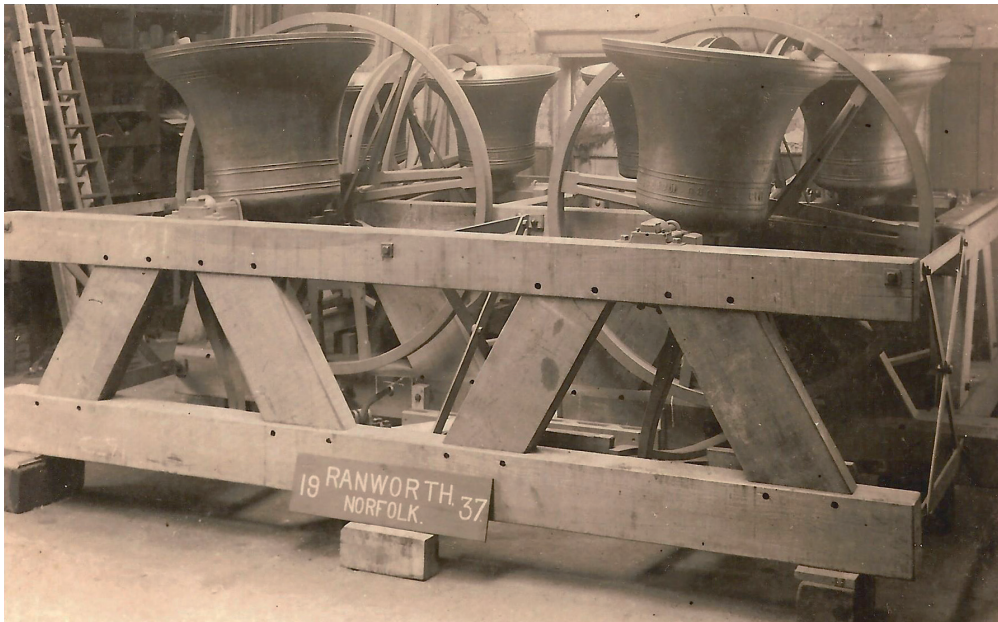
The cottage is "York Cottage" in Broad Road. Here is a picture of bucolic England before World War I. Note the path up to the front door and the well-stocked garden. Up until the 1950s front gardens were often full of vegetables in neat, well-tended rows. This practice, more than likely came about because of food shortages during the World Wars.



Ranworth Church in the early 1900s

The chancel roof is seen here neatly thatched in reed with a sedge ridge. In the 1960s this roof caught fire and was replaced with lead. See a photograph of this fire on page 21. In these post cards you can see that in those days the church tower had a lofty mast.





Ranworth Church Bells

A sepia photograph of the church bells stood up in their frame. The tower contained five bells cast in the 1600s and 1700s but by the 1930s they, and the frame, had become dilapidated and it was impossible to ring them. The bells were then lowered to the ground floor and sent to Alfred Bowell, bellfounders at Ipswich, to be melted down and recast. The new bells were hung in a team frame in 1937-38. A treble bell was cast and donated anonymously to make the present ring of six with a tenor of 12cwt.



Ranworth Church and the Visitors' Centre

A view from Broad Road. In front of the chancel, at the east end of the church, the old coach house, which was at the back of the Vicarage, can be clearly seen. This building was converted into a Visitors' Centre in 1993 to offer light refreshments to visitors and tourists. The Visitors' Centre opened daily throughout the summer and on weekend afternoons in the winter. The conversion was the brainchild of the vicar at that time, Revd. Canon Phillip McFadyen. Brenda, his wife, undertook the day-to-day running helped by an "army" of volunteers.



Revd. Teddy Everard
A long-standing incumbent during the 20th century.

Vicars of Ranworth during the 20th Century

- 1898 Leslie Rimmer Paterson
- 1904 Hawtrey James Enraght
- 1913 William Wilfred Mackworth Cleaver
- 1926 Edward Dumber Everard
- 1972 Hugh Charles Blackburne *Chaplain to H.M. the Queen*
- 1977 John Gervase Maurice Walker Murphy M.A. *Rural Dean of Blofield*
- 1980 Basil Arthur O'Ferrall C.B. M.A. R.A. *Chaplain to H.M. the Queen*
- 1985 Canon Alan Glendining L.V.A. *Chaplain to H.M. the Queen*
- 1990 Canon Phillip McFadyen B.D. M.Th. A.K.C. A.T.D.
- 1997 Benefice with South Walsham and Upton and Woodbastwick formed.*



The Decoy

Wildfowl was either shot by lying down in a punt and drifting towards a flock of duck or geese and at the right distance shooting with either a punt gun or a shot gun. The former gun was a formidable piece of equipment and on occasions large numbers of birds were killed with one single shot. The decoy was a different method of obtaining wildfowl. A large net was placed over a crescent-shaped dyke, usually cut for the purpose. The net reduced in height and width as it neared the end. The wildfowl were encouraged to enter the dyke, sometimes using a dog. The wildfowl would always want to keep the dog in their sight so it did not surprise them with an attack from behind. As the birds reached the closed end of the decoy net they were caught and killed by ringing their necks.



Ranworth Dyke

A calm day. Two men in a small traditional double-ended, clinker built reed lighter

Ranworth Maltings



The original granary by the Maltings on the Staithe in Ranworth c 1880

Sailing and Tourism on the Broads



Malthouse Broad

Malthouse Broad and Ranworth Broad are connected to the River Bure by Ranworth Dyke, also known as Ranworth Dam. The latter name might go back to the times when Ranworth and Malthouse Broads had no access to the river Bure and were simply peat diggings.



Ranworth Broad

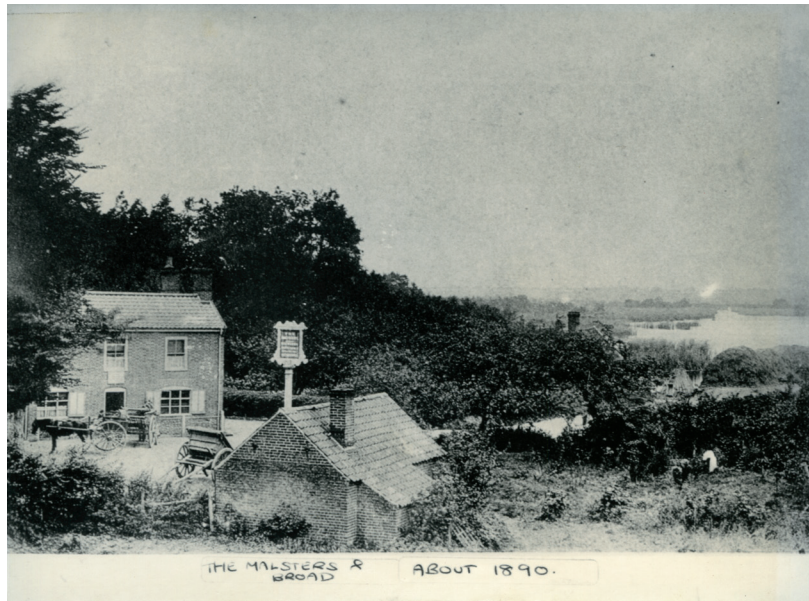
Rowing was very much a pastime during Edwardian times.



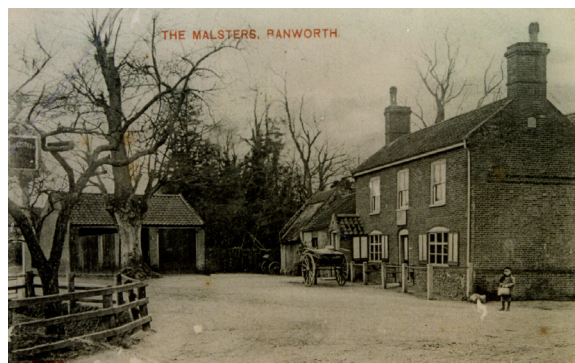
Ranworth Landing Staithe

This post card shows the upgraded staithe and it is now called the Landing Staithe. It shows a transition from the previously more commercial function. The family are members of the Starling family who are trying their hand with some fishing.

The Maltsters Public House, Ranworth



The Maltsters about 1890



The Malsters 1902



A post card of the 1960s looking down The Hill to Malthouse Broad. The Maltsters is at the bottom on the left.

The Millennium Census

This census forms the core of this project and was taken to form a snapshot of those who lived in our parishes at the turn of the millennium. A few simple questions were asked to evaluate who was living here, their family relationships, the ages of those who lived here and the way in which they were occupied. On explaining that the census was being taken purely on a casual basis to form a record in this "time capsule" book the first question always asked was, "Do you want to take part?" The only details which appear here were voluntarily given. However, to give the reader, who in fifty or one hundred years time might be curious as to which houses existed in the year 2000, it has been seen fit to list all houses even though no other response was given.

An asterisk alongside a house name denotes that no census return was received.

WOODBASTWICK

Ranworth Road

Copperhole

Kit Cator	aged 57	Business & Management Consultant
Caroline Cator	aged 57	School Governor & Health Authority Advisor
Ralph Cator	aged 28	Stockbroker

Glebe Cottage

Frank Eric Eliel	aged 53	Director Of Franchising Company
Diana Christine Eliel	aged 51	Health Visitor
Jonathan Christopher Eliel	aged 22	Web-Site Designer

Bethany*

The Croft*

The Green

The Old Hall

Eileen Betty Cator	Widow Of John Cator, who died October 19 th , 1999, aged 73
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Old Hall Cottage

Donal Tilsey	aged 38	Gardener
Jillian Whitbread	aged 44	Housekeeper

The Old Vicarage

Dr. Peter Raymond		
Holloway Evison	aged 62	Retired - General Practitioner
Mary Theresa Evison	aged 57	Retired - Headteacher
Peter Christopher Branson	aged 35	Painting & Decorating Contractor

The Old Post Office

Ian Anthony Patrick	aged 43	Mental Health Nurse
Sharon Whyman	aged 47	Health Care Worker
Thomas William		
Henry Bond	aged 87	Retired

Violet Cottage

Michael Ronald Howard	aged 53	Civil Servant
Penny Rachel Howard	aged 52	Catering Assistant
Nina Rebecca Howard	aged 29	Administration Assistant

Church Farm House*

Evergreen Cottage*

The Green continued

5, The Green

Richard Probert-Williams	aged 77	Retired
Penny Probert-Williams [daughter]	aged 36	Cordon Bleu Cook

7, The Green*

9, The Green*

10, The Green*

11, The Green*

15, The Green

Ros Boar		Lecturer In Environmental Studies
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16, The Green

Sidney Shingles	aged 67	Retired (passed away on December 31 st 1999)
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17, The Green

Elizabeth Hawker	aged 82	Retired - Food Research Worker
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18, The Green

Harold Dolman		Retired - English Nature Warden
Valerie Dolman		Art Teacher
Rosanna Dolman		Student
Claire Dolman		School Student

19, The Green

Richard Southward		Head Warden English Nature
Patricia Southward		Ceramic Potter
Jonathan Southward		School Student
Alice Southward		School Student

21, The Green

Trevor Aldous	aged 41	Assistant Manager Rotac Farms
Belinda Aldous	aged 35	Housekeeper
Stuart Aldous	aged 14	School Student
Ben Aldous	aged 12	School Student
Lewis Aldous	aged 6	School Student

96, The Green*

97, The Green

Mr Bell		Agricultural Worker
Mrs Bell		Housewife
Anthony Bell		Roy's of Wroxham employee

98, The Green

William Desmond Calver	aged 70	Retired - Formerly Gardener to J. Cator
Joy Lilian Calver	aged 65	Retired - Formerly Warehouse Manager at Roy's of Wroxham

99, The Green

Bertie Thurtle	Agricultural Worker
Mary Thurtle	Housewife

The Lodge

Andrew George Elliott-Hunter	Goldsmith Designer
Che' Elliott-Hunter	University Student - English Literature

Slad Lane

The Fur and Feathers Public House

John Stacy Marjoram	aged 56	Publican
Jean Marjoram	aged 55	Publican

33, Slad Lane *

35, Slad Lane *

36, Slad Lane *

Brick Kiln Farm *

White House Farm *

The Street

26, Cottage

William Edwin Wood	aged 81	Retired - Boatyard Worker
Dorothy Alice Wood	aged 75	Retired - Head Teacher

29, Street Farm

Lily Eileen Goodrum	aged 85	Housewife
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31, Laundry Cottage

Martyn Andrew Clarke	aged 40	Agricultural Worker
Rachel Jane Clarke	aged 33	Housewife
Alistair James Clarke	aged 10	School Student
Stuart Andrew Clarke	aged 7	School Student

80, Bowling Green Cottages

Edward Arthur Saunders	aged 49	Accountant
Stephen Charles Saunders	aged 44	Farm Worker

81, Bowling Green Cottages

John Edwin Land	aged 74	Retired
Mary Olive Land	aged 69	Retired

82, Bowling Green Cottages

Michael John Shingles	aged 49	Accounts Supervisor {Unemployed}
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South Walsham Road

88, South Walsham Road*

Heath Farm

Patrick Hood	aged 78	Farmer
Beryl Joan Hood	aged 78	Housewife

Primrose Corner

54, Holly Cottage

Mark Bowen	aged 43	Dentist
Kate Bowen	aged 42	Dentist
Katrina Bowen	aged 7	
George Bowen	aged 1	
James Bowen	aged 1	

55

Barry Daglish
Myra Daglish

56

Geoffrey Plumbly		Agricultural Worker
Pat Plumbly		Secretary

57

B. P. Towsend

86

John Saunders	aged 72	Retired
Giuseppina Saunders	aged 75	Cleaner at public house

87

Myrtle Hubbard	aged 84	Retired
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Decoy Road

69, Decoy Cottages *

70, Decoy Cottages

Joanna Theresa Mary	aged 36	Proprietor of Interior Design Company
Bowdler		{Classic Interiors of Norwich}
Saffron Lucy Hélène	aged 5	
Bowdler		

Ferry Road

65, Ferry Road

Brian George Bunting	aged 62	Head Woodman
Maureen Vera Bunting	aged 62	Housewife

67, Ferry Road *

68, Ferry Road *

83, Ferry Road *

85, Ferry Road *

RANWORTH

Farm Lane

Dairy Farm (also known as Leists Farm)

Cecil Bertie Jermy	aged 82	Retired Farmer
Judith Mary Jermy	aged 58	Farmer's wife & Woodbastwick Parish Clerk

Broad Cottage

Brendan Loughran	aged 44	Senior Civil Servant
Radan Arthur Ernest Payget	aged 32	Knowledge Management

Reedside

Mark Cator	aged 39	Photographer
Isabel Cator	aged 35	Interior Decorator
Benjamin Cator	aged 11	
Lara Cator	aged 7	
Oscar Cator	aged 3	

Harry Browne's Cottage

Richard Alan Bond	aged 37	BBC Journalist
Christine Anne Bond	aged 37	Freelance Journalist
William George Bond	aged 5	
Emily Patricia Bond	aged 2	

Staithecoat

Barry Desmond Pring	aged 56	Proprietor of Granary Stores
Mollie Elizabeth Pring	aged 56	Proprietor of Granary Stores
Sally Elizabeth Pring	aged 26	Credit Control - Virgin Banking

Broadview

Robert James Murray Steven	aged 60	Retired Loss Adjuster
Patricia Ann Steven	aged 54	School Secretary
Alexandra Margaret Murray Steven	aged 19	Agricultural Student

Broad Road

Decoy Cottage

Margaret Olive Bunn

aged 68

Retired Nurse/Widow of Rev.
Peter Bunn, Hon. Curate of St.
Helen's Church (1986-1990)

Broad House *

York Cottage *

The Pyghtle *

The Maltings

Ivor Vernon Barfoot (Peter) Mills

aged 82

Retired - Assistant Commissioner
of Police, Kenya

Barbara Elizabeth Mills

aged 52

Secretary and Housewife

Malthouse Cottage *

Broad Lodge

Paul Gordon Tree

aged 37

Builder

Jayne Marie Tree

aged 28

Dental Receptionist/Nurse

Broad View *

Broad Villa *

Oakwood

George Hardy

aged 70

Retired

Mavis June Hardy

aged 71

Retired

The Old House

Francis Cator

aged 71

Retired - Merchant Banker

Jacquetta Cator

aged 69

J.P.

The Bungalow, No 32 *

Ranworth Hall

Keith R. Bindley

aged 47

Company Director

Teresa M. Bindley

aged 47

Housewife and Brownie Guide
Leader

Jocelyn H. Bindley

aged 15

Student

Philippa C. Bindley

aged 13

Student

Broad Road continued

The Priory

Charles Francis Cator	aged 40
Jane Philippa Cator	aged 41
Rosanna Cortlandt Cator	aged 11
Jessica Clare Cator	aged 10
Samuel Charles Cator	aged 7
Eleanor Camilla Cator	aged 4

11 Priory Cottages

Robert Andrew Seaman	aged 24	Gamekeeper
Shelly Marie Garrod	aged 19	Housewife

12 Priory Cottages

John Andrew Miller	aged 34	Training Instructor
Julie Denise Miller	aged 31	Shop Manageress
Jessica Amy Miller	aged 6	
Alexander John Miller	aged 4	

The Boxes

Viki Louise Lodge	aged 33
Simon Frederick Rising	aged 43
Benjamin Jack Rising	aged 2

The Vicarage

The Rev'd Canon		
Phillip McFadyen	aged 55	Clerk In Holy Orders
Brenda Carol McFadyen	aged 55	Housewife

Woodbastwick Road

26 New Cottages

Dorothy Jean Allard	aged 68	Retired
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27 New Cottages

Eric Yaxley	aged 62	Agricultural Technician
Daphne Yaxley	aged 58	Cleaner and Caretaker, Ranworth Church and Visitor Centre

School Hill

The Maltsters Public House

Keith Lionel Pawsey		Publican
Jessie Ellen Pawsey		Publican
Nathan Keith Pawsey		Student - Norwich City College
Hannah Louise Pawsey		Student - Norwich City College

No 34

Michael Edwards	aged 60	Fruit Farm Manager
Averil Edwards	aged 59	Housewife & Horticulture Worker

No 35

Michael Hewitt	aged 59	Agricultural Tractor Driver & Co-ordinator for Rotac Farms
Josephine Hewitt	aged 56	Catering Assistant, Fur & Feathers Public House

No 36

Katharine Thorndike Copeland	aged 39	Business Advisor
Lucy Thorndike Copeland	aged 8	
Harry George Copeland	aged 6	

No 37

Arthur Foster	aged 69	Retired - Agricultural Worker
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1, Rookery Cottages

Ronald Leslie Allsopp	aged 75	Retired
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2, Rookery Cottages*

The Beeches

Alfred Malcolm Davey	aged 61	Carpenter & builder
Sybil Margaret Davey	aged 66	Chairman Woodbastwick Parish Council
Luke Robert Alfred Davey	aged 22	Electrical Engineer

38 The Hill

Clare Stimsom	aged 43	Environmental Interpretation Specialist
Martin Skipper	aged 37	Artist, Illustrator, Designer and Historian

39 The Hill

Barry Durrant	aged 58	Distribution/Driver E.C.N.
Catherine Durrant	aged 54	Part-time Shop Worker at Asda

School Hill continued

Hill House

Christopher Hamilton Dicker	aged 49	Senior Partner Lovewell Blake, Chartered Accountants
Deborah Gail Dicker	aged 45	Cordon Bleu Cook
Selina Louise Hamilton Dicker	aged 22	Banker at Rothchilds
Mark Seymour Hamilton Dicker	aged 20	Electronics Company Worker

Priory Meadow

Alan Crossley Jenner	aged 72	Retired - Fruit Grower
Myra Evelyn Jenner	aged 73	Housewife. Retired - Teacher

Broadway

Eric James Brunger	aged 61	Retired
Jennifer Brunger	aged 59	Retired

The Cottage

George Hellier	aged 94	Retired Accountant & former Clerk to Blofield & Flegg R.D.C. & Chairman, Norfolk C.C.
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1, New Cottages

Jonathan Lloyd Conwy Morgan	aged 63	Retired - Solicitor
Jane Marian Morgan	aged 62	Housewife

2, New Cottages

Anthony Lawn	aged 54	Retired - Nurse
Patricia Elsie Lawn	aged 51	Bar Assistant, The Maltsters
Nathan Lawn	aged 21	Degree Student

Hillbrook Lodge

Joan Tetley	aged 69	Retired - Cashier
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The Croft

Douglas Davies	aged 56	Director
Rae Davies	aged 57	Secretary

Deep Thatch

Janice Marion Brown	aged 69	Retired
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Thatched Cottage

Mark Hadden	aged 46	Export Manager
Ann Elizabeth Hadden	aged 46	Health Visitor
Sophie Louise Hadden	aged 14	
Charlotte Ann Hadden	aged 13	

Meadow View

Mary Joan Kirkpatrick	aged 80	Retired
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1, The Bungalow*

1a, Bungalow

James Albert Brown	aged 80	Retired
Sylvia Joan Brown	aged 79	Retired

Twin Oaks

David Ernest Lynes	aged 57	Wood Machinist
Shirley Elizabeth Lynes	aged 57	Manageress, Holiday Park

2, School Hill*

3, School Hill*

4, School Hill

William Simpson	aged 79	Retired - Builder
Dorothy Simpson	aged 79	Retired - Shop Assistant

Heronmead

Ian Derek Colman	aged 45	Gas Production Technician
Carol Anne Colman	aged 44	Housewife
Kevin Ian Colman	aged 21	Aircraft Engineer

Chapel Piece

David Stanley Clarke		Vehicle Consultant
Brenda Mary Clarke		Housewife

Benets

Susan Ann Hitchcock (also known as Sue Stonestreet)		
	aged 53	Administrator
David Charles Stonestreet	aged 51	Sales Executive

School Cottage

David Francis Curley	aged 53	Retired
Carolyn Valerie Curley	aged 49	Retired

Sotshole Cottage*

Priory Lane

Bellards

Peter George Edrich	aged 73	Retired - Land Agent/Auctioneer
Brenda Peggy Jeanne Edrich	aged 63	Retired - J.P.

Common Road, also known as Low Road

3, Common Road, 'Somers'

Roy Champion	aged 51	Hydrographic Surveyor
Carol Champion	aged 49	Primary School Teacher
Craig Champion	aged 23	Studying Economic History
Hannah Louise Champion	aged 22	Studying Russian
Rory Champion	aged 18	Studying Geology

4, Common Road

Ivan Richard Grand	aged 62	Sales Manager, Agricultural Firm
Monya Ivy Grand	aged 57	Housewife

Low Cottage

Henry Bull	aged 60	Semi-Retired Retailer
Diane Bull	aged 56	Semi-Retired Retailer

42, Low Road

John Jermy	aged 68	Retired
Brenda Jermy	aged 67	Retired

Mud Cottage

Judith Jermy also at Dairy Farm

Parana

Clement Cyril Mallett	Retired - Bricklayer
Ena Ellen Sarah Mallett	School Crossing Patrol

Dove Cottage

Clive Stanford Salmon	aged 48	Company Director
Nicola Sara Salmon	aged 40	Housewife
Edward Simon Harry Salmon	aged 8	
Toby William Joseph Salmon	aged 6	

PANXWORTH

South Walsham Road

Cottingham Barn

Simon Simpson	aged 61	Furniture Maker
Aase Simpson	aged 51	Caterer

Cottingham Farm

Michael John Deveson		Official Receiver
Elizabeth Jane Deveson		Music Teacher

Meadow Cottage

Christina Susan Jean Parker	aged 54	Retired - British Telecom
Peter Thomas Parker	aged 65	Retired - British Telecom

Hill Cottage

Derek George Havis	aged 54	Boat Builder
Gillian Jean Havis	aged 55	Part-time Supermarket Worker

Lyndhurst

Janet Grantham	aged 62	Retired - Teacher
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Lion House*

Freshfields

Desmond O'Brien	aged 49	Consumer Protection Officer
Lynne O'Brien	aged 46	Biochemist
Vicky Claire O'Brien	aged 13	
Richard O'Brien	aged 11	

Upton Lodge*

Foundry Cottage*

1, The Old Foundry

Alan McDowell	aged 48	Construction Site Manager
Jenny McDowell	aged 35	Construction Site Clerk

2, The Old Foundry

Capt. Andrew John Beattie	aged 32	Helicopter Pilot
Dr. Lesley Carol George Beattie	aged 34	Personnel Manager
Hannah Elizabeth Beattie	aged 6	

2, Foundry House

Not occupied

West Cottage Hill View

Joe Magrath	aged 35	Agronomist
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South Walsham Road continued

The Maltings

Dr. Jonathan Leadbeater	aged 35	Consultant Anaesthetist
Dr. Melanie Sara Shaw	aged 30	Consultant Radiologist

Millstone Cottage

Adam David Douglas	aged 36	R.O.V. Pilot [Superintendent]
Paula Jane Douglas	aged 34	Aerobics Instructor
Luke James Douglas	aged 11	
Scott Miles Douglas	aged 8	

Honeysuckle Cottage

Wendy Ferdinando		Housewife
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Malthouse Barn

Prof. Edward Ross Hunter Jamieson		University Professor, University College London. & Lay Preacher
Margaret Jamieson		Housewife/Helpmate

Hill House

Maud Eva Garrett		Retired
Barbara Eva Garrett		Clerk

Hall Farm Bungalow

Robert Oakley	aged 61	Farm Worker
June Oakley	aged 60	Housewife

Panxworth Hall Farm

Robin Stephen Lee	aged 60	Farmer
Marjolein Lee	aged 61	Housewife

Salhouse Road

Hall Farm Cottage

Robert Willimott	aged 49	Lorry Driver
Dora Willimott	aged 83	Housewife

Freshfields

Thomas Harry Whittaker	aged 61	Agricultural Worker
Peggy Valerie Irene Whittaker	aged 58	Auxiliary Nurse

10, Salhouse Road

Mark Andrew Knights	aged 35	Roof Tiler
Gillian Ann Knights	aged 33	Housewife
Ricky David Knights	aged 11	
Emma Leanne Knights	aged 9	

9, Salhouse Road		
Raymond Arthur Youngs		Retired
Beryl Joce Youngs		Retired
8, Salhouse Road*		
7, Salhouse Road*		
6, Salhouse Road,		
A. R. Frosdick	aged 77	Retired
L. L. Frosdick	aged 75	Retired
D. R. Frosdick	aged 47	Factory Hand
J. E. Frosdick	aged 44	Factory Hand
5, Salhouse Road*		
4, Salhouse Road		
David George Fulcher	aged 55	Caretaker
Edith Anne Fulcher	aged 59	Nursing Assistant
Matthew John Fulcher	aged 25	Nursing Assistant
3, Salhouse Road*		
2, Salhouse Road*		
1, Salhouse Road		
Anne Fox	aged 55	Domestic
Ronald Fox	aged 67	Retired
Deborah Fox	aged 34	Hotel Worker
37, Salhouse Road		
Douglas John Cooper	aged 58	Hedge & Grass Cutting Contractor
Daphne Elizabeth Cooper	aged 57	Domestic Help
36, Salhouse Road		
Stella Hubbard		Retired
35, Salhouse Road		
Daphne Ann Baker	aged 59	Domestic Home Help
Woolsey's Farm		
Janet R. Lang	aged 83	Retired
John Lang	aged 77	Retired - Farmer
Robina Lang	aged 71	Retired
34, Salhouse Road		
Alfred George Barnes	aged 73	Retired
Shirley Evelyn Barnes	aged 64	Retired
Robin James Barnes	aged 39	Under Manager

Salhouse Road continued

33, Salhouse Road

Robert Frank Paul	aged 53	Retired
Melanie Jayne Paul	aged 39	Senior Support Worker
Hannah Francis Paul	aged 14	
Dominic James Paul	aged 10	
Lucas Robert Paul	aged 7	

25, Skinners Barn *

26, Skinners Barn *

Scotts Corner

1, Scotts Corner *

2, Scotts Corner

Glen Barber		Process Worker Cantley Sugar Beet Factory
Sylvia Barber		Housewife
Benjamin Barber	aged 16	Apprentice Cabinet Maker
Shelley Barber	aged 14	

3, Scotts Corner

Eddie Allen		Painter/Decorator
Heather Joy Allen		Housewife

4, Scotts Corner

Peter Cyril Benson Aldridge	aged 55	Factory Despatch Chargehand
Susanne Edith Aldridge	aged 43	Model Engineer (Cottage Industry) Assistant
Joanna Susanne Aldridge	aged 19	Optical Technician
John Peter Aldridge	aged 19	Sales Assistant

Scotts Corner House

Stuart Patrick Richards	aged 49	Electronics Design Engineer
Nicolette Mary Richards	aged 48	Information Resource Manager

Willow Cottage

Muriel Clarebrough Sinha	aged 78	Retired - Infants Teacher
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Oak Lodge

Diana Primrose Perks	aged 66	Retired
Robert Francis Perks	aged 75	Retired

Those who gave their time and energy
in compiling and producing this book:

Judith Jermy

The existence and production of this book is purely due to
Judith's inspiration and foresight when she was Clerk to the
Parish Council at the turn of the century.

She started the project with funds available from a central source
not only for this book but also for the provision of the
village sign in Ranworth.

Sadly, due to health issues, she was unable to see her vision of the
Millennium Book come to fruition but we must all be grateful to
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Susanne Aldridge

David Benham

Malcolm Davey

Sue Hitchcock

and many others who have contributed over a period of time.

