



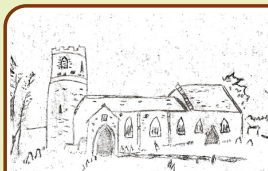
Syleham Heritage Walk



The Syleham Heritage Walk celebrates the historic buildings within the village and forms part of the 850-year celebration of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk's surrender to King Henry II at The Cross at Syleham in 1174. It takes around an hour and a half to walk the five-mile route.



5 Serendipity (1 The Cross) was the home of Charles Souter. Souter was Syleham's Parish Clerk and he recorded life in the area from 1784 – 1824. Known as the 'Brockdish Diary' it was actually written in Syleham.



6 The church of St Margaret is an ancient round tower church with Anglo-Saxon origins. There are medieval artefacts within the church and 'The Syleham Diarist', Charles Souter, is buried in the churchyard.



7 Syleham Manor was originally a Tudor house. It was transformed into a Georgian mansion by wealthy entrepreneur, the miller William Mann, in the 18th century.



8 Tollgate Cottage collected tolls to cross the bridge at Syleham. The last toll was taken in 1960. It was also reputedly the site of a Saxon water mill given to the Priory of Thetford around 1094 and listed in the Domesday Book.



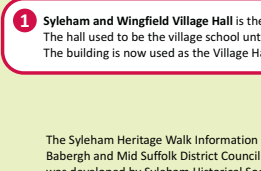
4 The Cross at Syleham marks the place where Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, surrendered to King Henry II in 1174 following Henry's defeat of the Rebellious Barons.



3 The Old Vicarage is believed to have Anglo-Saxon origins as it sits on the site where the old Anglo-Saxon village is believed to have been sited. The Old Vicarage has had many notable owners including Revd. Augustus Cooper who was the curate of Syleham for 54 years and a major landowner and gentleman farmer.



2 Monks Hall is a Grade II* listed building which has seen over 1000 years of history and could be the oldest continually occupied house in Suffolk. Originally an Anglo-Saxon estate it had a long connection with the monks of Thetford Priory throughout the middle-ages.



1 Syleham and Wingfield Village Hall is the start of the walk with free parking. The hall used to be the village school until 1937 when the school closed. The building is now used as the Village Hall for both Syleham and Wingfield villages.

The Syleham Heritage Walk Information Board has been funded by a grant from Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council and Syleham Parish Council. The project was developed by Syleham Historical Society and the prints are produced by kind permission of Jackie Campbell.



14 White Horse Inn was the site of the village's public house. Built in the mid sixteenth century, the building was originally a farmhouse. The inn was an early example of a tied house, being owned by the Harleston Brewery in the early nineteenth century. The inn closed in 1965.



13 Syleham's windmill blew down during a storm in October 1987. The base, believed to house the original grinding stones, still exists.



9 The last British colonial Governor General of the Gold Coast (now Ghana), Sir Charles Noble Arden-Clark, lived at **Syleham House** until his death in 1962.



10 Black Horse Inn was a taphouse frequented by the airmen from Thorpe Abbots Airfield during WWII. It closed in 1955 and is now a farmhouse.



11 Artists Margaret Mellis and her husband Francis Davison lived at **Church Farm Cottage** from 1950-1976. Margaret and Francis were key figures in British Modernism and Margaret was one of the founders of the renowned St Ives artists' colony in the 1930s.

12 The site of a memorial commemorating eight RAF servicemen who died when their Lancaster bomber crashed on 18 March 1944. On the footpath to the memorial you will pass a large thatched farmhouse. Fir Tree Farmhouse is a Grade II listed former open hall house, thought to have been built in the 14th century.

To find out more about Syleham's historic buildings and rich history visit sylehamparishcouncil.com or scan the QR code.

