

You may park in the Church Car Park to begin your walk.



1. Martham Parish Church, built between 1377 and 1450, dubbed the 'Cathedral of the Fleggs' by Bishop Sheepshanks in the 1890s. It is open to visitors from 10am.

Please see www.marthamchurches.org.uk

2. The Old Vicarage, dating from Tudor times, was built when clergy were first allowed to marry and was the home of the Vicars of Martham until 2013. Notice the blue plaque on the road side wall to honour the missionaries Anna and David Hinderer.

3. The Baptist Graveyard where the first chapel was opened in 1800 and was in use until 1879. Burials continued until about 1925.

4. No. 67 Black Street. Georgian house built after the brick-making industry developed by the River Thurne near to the Boat Dyke. The land alongside the river was enclosed and drained during the Enclosure of 1805 to 1812.

5. No. 21 Black Street. Grove House built in the 17th century with a grand western wing built by a prosperous farmer in the mid-19th century.

6. The second Methodist Chapel in use from 1841 until 1881. Before becoming a house it was the Oddfellows Hall.

7. No. 16 to 24 Black Street. "Bye-law" houses, built following the 1875 Public Health Act. Each had to have its own toilet with access round the back for emptying night soil until the sewage system was connected to Martham in 1968.

8. No. 6 and 8 Black Street. Early 19th century houses built of flint. The staircases go up beside the chimney breasts.

9. Possibly houses of the 18th century or earlier. Notice the small overhang of the thatch, indicating that the brick front was added later.

10. The shop with two storeys above was built as Clowes Stores in 1881 after Martham began to increase in prosperity following the arrival of the railway in 1878.

11. The third Methodist Chapel of 1881 with the Manse next door. The 'Ranters' used to preach on the western end of the Green in the early 1800s.

12. Cranes Green House built about 1850. It is one of the last houses to have a thatched roof before tiles and slates became more readily available in rural Norfolk.



13. Kings Arms P.H. built by Lacons Brewery in the early 18th century, with a 19th century addition.

14. (a,b,c,d and e) Thatched cottages typical of those that formerly bordered The Green.

15. Martham Lodge, formerly Clarence Villa. Built in 1881 as a holiday guest house for The London City Mission.

16. Manor Farm House. It is built of early 19th century Martham bricks.



17. Brooklyn House. Admire the west wall of English Bond brickwork which was in use until about 1700. The 19th century extension was used as Lloyds Bank until the early 1990s.

18. The second Baptist Chapel of 1879 with the Manse opposite.

19. The Green, famous for its ponds and ducks, is common land. It is where the 'commoners' grazed their livestock from Saxon times until the early 20th century. It is now managed by Martham Parish Council.



20. The Old Schoolmaster's house. A 'Free (charity) School' was opened in 1685 as a result of the bequests of Christopher Ames and others. The schoolroom was down the lane at the side of the house and is now part of the carpet shop. The school closed in 1880 when the schoolmaster died very suddenly.

21. No.12 White Street. Originally a butcher's house and shop, built early in the 19th century of Martham brick.

22. No. 54 White Street. The Lodge house of the former Martham House demolished in 1970. The house was situated between here and the barn at No.26.



23. No.60 to 64 White Street 16th century houses of prosperous farmers. Originally timber-framed, brickwork was added in the 17th century.

24. Built as a National School in 1852, it was known as the Vicar's School to distinguish it from the 'Free School'. Later it became the Church Hall and is now preserved as part of the new Rectory.

25. The site of the Board School opened in 1873 on Glebe land. The County Council took the school over in 1902. It became an Infant/First School and was closed and merged with the newer Primary School in 2008. The land was re-used for housing. It is appropriate that the new Rectory has been built on part of the original school site.

26. A magnificent barn, perhaps the finest in Martham, built in the 17th century using English Bond brickwork.

27. Clarke's Farm House. A 16th century house, probably timber-framed but with brick cladding and other features added.

28. The first Methodist Chapel, opened in 1815 and in use until 1841, stood on land adjacent to Clarke's Farm house on the east side.

