

Norfolk Archaeological Trust

A History

Natie Butler, BA(Hons), MA

Preface

Norfolk Archaeological Trust (NAT) is a small charity dedicated to safeguarding Norfolk's rich archaeological past for public access and enjoyment. NAT acquires and manages "at risk" scheduled monuments, undertaking conservation and interpretation while establishing public access. This mission is made possible through a dedicated team collaborating with a diverse range of volunteers, organisations, and local communities. Together, they manage sites, raise awareness, and actively fundraise to sustain NAT's ongoing efforts. NAT's centenary year began in 2023. With valuable support from the National Lottery Heritage Fund (NLHF), NAT has partnered with the Norfolk Record Office (NRO) to celebrate this significant milestone. The project has enabled NAT to reflect on its achievements over the last century and plan for its continued existence for another one hundred years. The NAT archive held at the NRO has become more accessible through additional cataloguing and the digitisation of some collections by trained volunteers. In the first half of 2024, an exhibition detailing the "Past, Present, and Future" of NAT was held at the NRO, and this book serves as a lasting legacy, not only of the centenary celebrations but also of everything that NAT, its volunteers, and staff have accomplished in protecting and caring for the history of Norfolk.

Introduction

The Norfolk Archaeological Trust (NAT) owns or manages nine scheduled monuments and one Grade II* listed building in Norfolk. NAT's mission is "Protecting Norfolk's history for people to enjoy everyday". The word "history" is carefully chosen because it embraces the whole span of human activity from pre-history to the present: places that exist under the ground and above the ground, places that have tangible and intangible meaning. NAT works with local communities to achieve its mission by saving Norfolk's irreplaceable historic sites and to share them with everyone. Its five strategic aims are:

- Focus resources on rescuing Norfolk's most at risk heritage, and promote the skills to do so.
- Involve and inspire a greater number, and a wider range, of people and deepen their participation and support.
- Develop dynamic and mutually beneficial relationships with organisations that will help deliver NAT's purpose.
- Raise awareness of NAT and its essential role in protecting Norfolk's heritage.
- Develop a sustainable business model through greater entrepreneurship, improved financial management, and rejuvenated governance.

NAT's sites are spread across Norfolk, stretching from burial mounds to Iron Age forts; Roman towns to medieval monasteries. They tell the story of Norfolk for thousands of years, and other than one listed building in Norwich, Pykerell's House, all of NAT's sites are open to the public dawn to dusk. In 2023 alone, NAT received 335,000 visits. The most visited site was Burgh Castle Fort near Great Yarmouth, one of the most impressive Roman buildings to survive anywhere in Britain, and now part of the Broads National Park — an area rich in bird, animal, and plant life. NAT's other sites, each with their own fascinating history, are Caistor Roman Town, St Benet's Abbey, Tasburgh Enclosure, Binham Priory, Bloodgate Hill Fort, Burnham Norton Friary, Middleton Mount, and Fiddler's Hill.

The organisation is a company limited by guarantee, and became a registered charity in 1977 with a board of Trustees. This board of Trustees has delegated authority to the Director, to oversee the day-to-day management operations of the charity. NAT relies on grants and donations to look after its sites and has recently introduced car parking charges to help support this. NAT is a membership organisation, and its members have been vital in supporting the organisation in the last one hundred years through subscriptions, donations, and volunteering.

The Conservation Movement

NAT is one of a long line of conservation organisations established over the past 300 years.

The beginning of Britain's conservation movement can be traced back to 1707, when London witnessed the inaugural meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. It was the first organisation solely dedicated to the study of Britain's past and has long been involved in the protection of archaeological sites. The role of the Society was, and continues to be, "the encouragement, advancement, and furtherance of the study and knowledge of antiquities and history in this and other countries"¹.

During the 19th century, there was growing public interest in ancient monuments and buildings, particularly church architecture, motivated by the work of topographers and historians. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) was founded in 1877 by William Morris as a response to the architecturally harsh approach to the restoration of medieval churches. The emphasis of the Society was the protection of ancient buildings rather than archaeological sites, which were receiving their own support. The MP Sir John Lubbock was among the founding members of the organisation. By the early 1880s, Sir Lubbock had campaigned for almost a decade to get archaeological sites protected by law. In 1882, the Ancient Monuments Protection Act was finally enacted, listing sixty-eight monuments that were given a degree of legal protection.² These sites included well-known monuments such as Silbury Hill, Old Sarum, and the Rollright Stones, but there were no castles, abbeys, or churches included on the list — the focus was solely on pre-history. The protection was organised through a process of "guardianship", whereby

¹ <https://www.sal.org.uk/about-us/our-history/>

² <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/45-46/73/contents/enacted>

owners of these sites could voluntarily hand their monuments over to the Government for management and preservation, while retaining the freehold. If any person was convicted of damaging a monument in guardianship, they would be liable to a fine of five pounds or one month's imprisonment. Lubbock's father-in-law, Lieutenant General Augustus Pitt-Rivers, was appointed the first Inspector of Ancient Monuments to oversee their protection.

The end of the 19th century also saw the founding of the National Trust in 1895. Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter, and Canon Hardwicke Rawnsley founded the organisation in response to concerns about the impact of industrialisation and urbanisation on Britain's natural and historic heritage. The initial focus was on acquiring and protecting areas of natural beauty and historic interest.

Public interest increased throughout the 1890s due to campaigns for better heritage protection, particularly by the Society of Antiquaries, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and the National Trust. It was felt that the scope of the original Act of 1882 needed to be extended to include a wider range of archaeological monuments as well as historic buildings.

The monuments which had been listed on the 1882 schedule had all survived, even if they hadn't been placed into the Government's guardianship. Additions to the Act in 1900 included protection to "any structure, or monument deemed to be of historic or architectural interest"³ and it also became a requirement that the public should have access to any monuments owned by the Government or County Council. The 1913 Act introduced "scheduling" as it is known today.

It wasn't until World War II, that the concept of listed buildings was introduced. It was a method established to determine whether a building should be rebuilt following war damage. Shortly after World War II the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 led to the compilation of the first list of buildings of special historical or architectural importance. In the decades that followed, many historical buildings were listed, and in turn, de-scheduled.

Norfolk was no different than the rest of the country in the mounting interest in ancient monuments and buildings during the 19th century. The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society (NNAS) was established in 1846 by Richard George Perne Minty, in collaboration with the Rev. John Gunn, rector of Irstead. The inaugural meeting was held on 8th January 1846, and the committee included many leading antiquaries such as Hudson Gurney, Dawson Turner, Rev. James Bulwer, Rev. Richard Hart, Henry Harrod, Goddard Johnson, Charles Palmer, and George Minty. The first meeting with members was on 1st April, the society was a success, and by 1850 there were over 400 members.⁴ Meetings were held across Norfolk, from King's Lynn to Great Yarmouth, and included exhibitions and talks, visiting museums, country houses, and ruins, and lunching.

The 19th century also saw interest in the natural environment increase, inspiring the establishment of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society in 1869, whose

³ Section 6 (1) Ancient Monuments Protection Act [63 & 64 Vict, Ch 34]

⁴ Norfolk Archaeology 29 Page 5 "The Early Days of The Society" By B. Cozens-Hardy, FSA

objectives are to “promote, organise, carry on and encourage education of the public and study and research for the advancement of knowledge in natural sciences and to protect endangered species”.⁵

Thanks to those early pioneers’ motivations to save our past for future generations, there are now almost twenty thousand scheduled monuments on Historic England’s list of “nationally important” archaeological monuments from all periods of history. In Norfolk there are approximately five hundred of these, which is testament to early identification and recording by members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. Nine of these scheduled monuments are currently owned or managed by NAT.⁶ NAT is unique in that it is the only archaeological trust in Britain which owns and looks after archaeological sites.

Foundation of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust

The early 20th century was a time of great change for Norfolk. Norwich suffered a damaging flood in 1912, which exposed the terrible conditions that many families lived in. In the 1920s, there was an ongoing programme of slum clearance and the building of new housing estates such as Mile Cross. A growing number of people were increasingly concerned about the loss of heritage and archaeology in the name of modernisation.

The Norfolk Archaeological Trust was incorporated on 31st July 1923. It was established as an independent offshoot of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society (NNAS), to hold property of historic value. Its purpose was to “promote and foster the discovery, excavation, preservation, recording and study of sites and objects of archaeological and/or historical importance within the County of Norfolk for the public benefit”.

A few months prior to its official incorporation, a meeting had been held on the 2nd March at 2.15pm at the Norfolk and Norwich Library. The meeting was convened by Mr Richard F E Ferrier of those willing to serve on the provisional council of the Trust.

The following were elected to their positions: President: J H F Walter, Esq. Vice President: H. H. Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, FSA Hon Treasurer: Richard F E Ferrier, Esq., FSA Hon Secretary: Basil Cozens-Hardy The first Trustees of NAT included many leading antiquaries, and established individuals of stature in Norfolk. Their combined skills and influence gave NAT a solid foundation for the ongoing care of Norfolk’s history. They were named on the incorporation document from 31st July 1923.

Basil Cozens-Hardy

Basil Cozens-Hardy was a solicitor and antiquarian who lived most of his life in Norwich. Following an injury in World War I, his primary passions were history and archaeology. He joined NNAS in 1919 and quickly became the Excursion Secretary and then General Secretary, and by 1956 he was Vice President. He remained

⁵ <https://norfolknaturalists.org.uk/wp/>

⁶ Scheduled Monuments list, Historic England

Treasurer until 1973. The Society made him the first Honorary Life Fellow in 1972, for recognition of his fifty years of service. Cozens-Hardy dedicated a similar amount of time to NAT, remaining as council member for over fifty years. He was instrumental in the national scheduling of many of Norfolk's ancient monuments. In 1924, the list he recommended for scheduling to the National Monument's Board included Bishop Bonner's Cottages, Binham Priory, Caistor Roman Town (then known as Caistor Camp), Greenland Fishery, Middleton Mount, St Benet's Abbey, and Augustine Steward's House⁷. All of which were later owned by NAT. He was also a member of the Church Advisory Committee, and Sherriff of Norwich in 1936.

Cozens-Hardy was the main force behind getting excavations at Caistor St Edmund started, and he took an active role under Donald Atkinson's archaeological dig. The success of NAT today is in part owed to his enthusiasm, dedication, and commitment.

William George Clarke

William George Clarke was sub-editor for the Norwich Mercury and the Eastern Daily Press with a passion for history. He was a member of many local societies, President of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society, and Hon Secretary of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia which he helped establish. Clarke published many articles on Norfolk's archaeology and natural history, as well as the books Norfolk and Suffolk, Our Homeland Prehistoric Antiquities, and In Breckland Wilds.

One of his greatest legacies was his son, Roy Rainbird Clarke, who became the Curator of Norwich Museums and the keeper of archaeology, promoting the subject through talks, television, and encouraging the public to bring their finds into the museum to be recorded.⁸ He also worked closely with NNAS to arrange excavations in post-war Norwich before redevelopment work was undertaken. His contribution to Norfolk's archaeology was outstanding, with a real passion for understanding the past and encouraging students to get involved in excavations.

Edward M Beloe, FSA

A solicitor and antiquarian, Edward M Beloe had a particular interest in King's Lynn's history and architecture. In 1912, Beloe purchased a range of buildings called Greenland Fisheries in King's Lynn which consisted of a baker's shop and a small pub called The Cottage. He restored the building and established the Greenland Fishery Museum. The museum collection contained domestic and agricultural implements and tools that were going out of use. It also included the relics of scholar Eugene Aram, paintings by local artists, pilgrim badges, and whalebones. Following his death in 1932, his widow sold the building and some of the contents to NAT.

⁷ NorfolkArchaeology22_P221_P226 Scheduling of Norfolk's Ancient Monuments B Cozens-Hardy

⁸ Green, B., 1986. 'Roy Rainbird Clarke, 1914-1963: An Appreciation', East Anglian Archaeology 30, x-xi

Edward T Boardman

Son of Edward Boardman Senior, there was much to live up to. Boardman Senior was a Norwich-born architect, responsible for buildings in Norfolk such as the refurbishment of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, converting Norwich Castle into a museum, Dereham Congregational Church, and Dunston Hall. Edward T Boardman became a well-established architect in his own right, and took over his father's business in the early 20th century. He was President of the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects and responsible for works to buildings across Norfolk, including Norwich EDP Offices, A J Caley & Son Ltd Factory, and Overstrand Hotel.⁹ Boardman married Florence Colman, daughter of Jeremiah and Caroline Cozens-Hardy — members of the famous Colman's Mustard family, and the Cozens-Hardy law firm in Norwich. Boardman and Florence purchased the How Hill estate at Ludham and built How Hill House. One of their daughters, Ethel Marion, married Percy Jewson, who was Lord Mayor of Norwich 1934-35 and National Liberal MP for Great Yarmouth 1941-45, who also later became a Trustee for NAT.

Helen C Colman

Helen Colman was a daughter of Jeremiah Colman and Caroline Cozens-Hardy, the well-known mustard manufacturers of Norwich. The family were non-conformists and lived at Carrow Abbey. Helen was one of six children; as well as her sister Florence, her other siblings were Laura, Russell, Ethel, and Alan. In 1905, Colman and her sister Ethel commissioned the building of the pleasure wherry Hathor as a memorial to their brother Alan. He had died in Egypt whilst on a convalescing trip with the family; they had travelled the Nile on a boat called Hathor. Hathor's interior was designed by Edward T Boardman, and based on Egyptian hieroglyphics and mythology seen in the British Museum.

Colman devoted her life to philanthropic and educational causes in Norwich, in particular, she was on the Committee of Management for the Jenny Lind Hospital for fifty-seven years and became a Vice President.

Richard F E Ferrier, FSA

Richard Ferrier was a solicitor in Great Yarmouth and lived at Hemsby Hall. He was elected Mayor of Great Yarmouth and President of NNAS from 1927 to 1930. Passionate about Norfolk's history, Ferrier was very active amongst antiquarian organisations in Norfolk. Cecil F Gurney Major (Honorary Captain in the Army) Cecil Francis Gurney was born in 1863 in Thorpe, near Norwich. He was the son of Francis Hay Gurney and Margaret Charlotte Ffolkes. He married Constance Mary Lindley, daughter of Nathaniel Lindley, Baron Lindley. He was a land agent.

⁹ Directory of British Architects 1834-1914. Compiled by Antonia Brodie, et al. Volume 1: A-K. London; New York: British Architectural Library, Royal Institute of British Architects/Continuum, 2001

Frederick Duleep Singh, FSA

H. H. Prince Frederick Duleep Singh (1868-1926) was the son of the last Maharajah of the Sikh Empire, who was exiled to Elveden Hall near Thetford after being deposed. Prince Frederick was a leading and active member of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. In 1921, he bought the Ancient House, a 15th century townhouse in Thetford, to restore and preserve it. He was a founding signatory of NAT in 1923 and its first Vice President. He lived at Blo Norton Hall in south Norfolk.

Christobel M Hood

Christobel Hood devoted her earlier years to local history and antiquarian research, and her later years to local government. Married to the Rev. Ivo Hood, who died in active service in World War I, her interests led her to publish several historical and antiquarian monographs, including historical studies of Sidestrand (1914) and Gimingham (1918). She became a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, a Justice of the Peace, a member and Alderman of Norfolk County Council, and Chair of Erpingham Rural District Council.

Harry Bradfer-Lawrence, FSA

Born in King's Lynn, Harry Bradfer-Lawrence was a land agent, a member of the NNAS council, and a published antiquarian, writing many articles in connection with Norfolk's history and archaeology. In his later life he moved to Yorkshire. He was also a collector, and amassed a large collection of charters, seals, manuscripts, and books. His collection was donated to the Norfolk Record Office and the York Record Office after his death.

Walter R Rudd

Walter Rudd was an antiquarian who wrote and published many articles in the Norfolk Archaeology Journal on Horsham St Faith Priory, church brasses, and the Norwich silk industry.

William Edgar Stephens, FSA

Solicitor and later Town Clerk of Great Yarmouth, William Edgar Stephens was author of several articles in the Norfolk Archaeology Journal around the history of Great Yarmouth, specifically Great Yarmouth under Queen Mary and the fortifications of Yarmouth in 1588.

John H F Walter

John H F Walter, a director at Norwich Union, was concerned that art of both local and national importance was being lost due to lack of funding. In 1920, using his aristocratic and antiquarian connections, he founded the Friends of the Norwich Museums. In the following years, as a direct result of this organisation, two buildings were donated to the city and they became Strangers' Hall Museum and the Bridewell Museum. Strangers' Hall was donated in 1922 by Leonard G Bolingbroke, another founding council member of NAT, which became England's first museum of domestic life.

Leonard G Bolingbroke

Purchasing Strangers' Hall in Norwich in 1899, Leonard G Bolingbroke saved it from demolition. Once restored, he opened it as a museum before presenting it to the City of Norwich in 1922. Bolingbroke came from a silk manufacturing company, and his grandfather was the Norwich School artist James Stark. Bolingbroke's idea was to display objects from everyday life: furniture, prints, railway timetables.

It was the first of its kind in the country, costing sixpence to get in. His aim was "to show an old house which for centuries had been occupied by a series of city merchants and to show it furnished as it was in their day people would be able to learn more about the history of England in half hour than they could learn from a good many books".¹⁰

The Early Years

The second meeting in July of the same year was held at Blo Norton Hall, where discussions centred on the "Roman Camp" at West Runton in Norfolk. Runton Commons Society had requested assistance from NAT in promoting a fund which they had set up to purchase the land. NAT generously gave £10.10 on the condition that when it was conveyed to the National Trust, NAT would manage "the land with antiquarian value, namely the Black Beacon".¹¹

The Black Beacon or "Roman Camp" (1923-1980), as it was known, was not considered Roman at all, but that name was attributed to it to attract tourists in the early 20th century. The site pre-dates the Napoleonic wars, and may have had many uses over the centuries, including an alarm post and telegraph station. There was also a medieval iron working site nearby.¹² Said to be the highest point in Norfolk, this is now wholly owned by the National Trust, NAT's share being sold in 1980.

NAT sadly suffered a great many founding council member losses in the first few years of its existence, and by 1927 new members were elected to the council to fill the vacancies left by such well-loved and admired individuals. These were Mr J H Barclay, Mr Percy Jewson, and Mr E A Kent. Major Evans-Lombe was elected President, and Miss Ethel Colman Vice President.

Major Evans-Lombe, a Royal Navy officer and former High Sheriff of Norfolk, later became Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Malcolm Evans-Lombe KCB. Mr Percy Jewson (who was married to Ethel Marion Boardman) was a member of the wellknown timber firm Jewson and Son. In the 1940s, he became MP for Great Yarmouth.

Miss Ethel Colman's sister, Helen, was already on the NAT council as a founding member. After their father's death in 1898, Ethel and Helen immersed themselves in philanthropic projects and the welfare of the employees of the Colman family

¹⁰ James, "The history of Norwich's Strangers' Hall museum".

¹¹ NAT minute book so300-1-1_i1_fo020v-fo021r, p21)

¹² NHER 6387 & 38326

business. Ethel was the first female Lord Mayor of Norwich in 1923, and in turn the first female Lord Mayor of any British city. She was known for her “sound common sense, held no fear for public speaking, had shown level judgment and had a gentle sense of humour”.¹³ She was actively involved in public life, as she was also the President of the Norwich University Extension Society for twenty-two years. Ethel and Helen had already overseen the restoration of Suckling House in Norwich. Using the guidance of the architect Edward T Boardman, they had restored the house and built Stuart Hall on the waste ground beside it. The combined properties were opened by the Duke of York (the future George VI) in 1925 and then bequeathed to the “Mayor, Alderman and Citizens of the City of Norwich” with the desire “that the place should be used for the advancement of education in its widest and most comprehensive sense”.

Upon the death of Prince Duleep Singh, it transpired that he had left a spinney at Blo Norton to NAT. It was half an acre of woodland which adjoined the main road. NAT felt that it had no archaeological value and should be offered to the Norfolk Naturalist Trust, of which Major Evans-Lombe, Ethel Colman, and many others of the NAT council were members, on the understanding that they conform to the Prince’s wishes.

NAT’s Properties

Augustine Steward’s House, Norwich

NAT’s first full acquisition was Augustine Steward’s House in Tombland, Norwich, in 1924. The house was built in the 16th century for Augustine Steward, three times Lord Mayor of Norwich, and was the headquarters of the royal forces that crushed Kett’s Rebellion in 1549. The building is on a long, thin strip of land, a remnant of the past when householders were taxed on the length of their frontage. The timber framed building with jettied overhangs has a 16th century shop front which faces the cathedral, and an underpass which leads to the church of St Gregory. The house underwent heavy restoration in the 20th century:¹⁴ in 1944, a significant portion of the roof was destroyed by fire, meaning that the gable roof that we see today is almost completely modern. The building was identified by Basil Cozens-Hardy and subsequently scheduled, de-scheduled, and then Grade II* listed in 1954. By November 1944, Mr Wordingham, an antique dealer, rented Augustine Steward’s House on a five-year lease. A year later it was agreed that NAT would also purchase the property to the west of the house for an additional £100. In 1950, Mr G R Clark, NAT’s tenant at Augustine Steward’s House, objected to disturbance from the Samson and Hercules dancehall next door. He wrote several times to Cozens-Hardy, complaining of “the noise of the band” and the “moaning of the crooners”. Whether the situation was ever resolved is not known, but it was reported at a NAT council meeting: “that whilst the Trust admitted no liability to their tenant in the matter, the

¹³ (p18 The lady Lord Mayors of Norwich)

¹⁴ Monograph: Pevsner, N. and Wilson, B. 1997. Norfolk 1: Norwich and North-East. The Buildings of England. 2nd Edition. p 292.)

secretary should after obtaining if possible co-operation from neighbours suffering likewise, write to the Proprietors requesting them to abate the nuisance.”

Yarmouth Independent

30th May 1925

PRESERVING THE PAST WHAT NORFOLK IS DOING AN INTERESTING RECORD

To all who appreciate the archaeological treasures of this part of Eastern England the record of the past year's work of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society will be read with much interest. The Norfolk Archaeological Trust, it is stated, has made an important advance in its sphere of usefulness. In Conjunction with the Young Women's Christian Association (and materially aided by our Society) it has secured for the price of £3,400 that imposing historic block known as the Augustine Steward and the Samson and Hercules Houses on Tombland, facing the Erpingham Gate and the west front of Norwich Cathedral. The Norfolk Archaeological Trust has taken over for £600 Augustine Steward's house which forms the picturesque corner in part overhanging Tombland Alley. In addition to the purchase money the Trust requires £400 for preservation and repair of the property. At a meeting held of the committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeology Society and the council of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust, it was unanimously decided to issue a joint appeal. Mr Ferrier reported at the next council meeting that it would be necessary for a public appeal to raise funds and have an overdraft from the Bank and to meet the expense of the preservation of the building, and the deeds of the House to be used as security. At the next joint meeting of both organisations, the Treasurer of NNAS confirmed the statement of the "amount received for subscriptions as £409.106 and for loan was £150. Boardman agreed to oversee the work required with his fees just to cover his clerkage and expenses which amounted to 30 guineas

In 1960, NAT felt that the repairs to Augustine Steward's House were then beyond the Trust's financial capacity and the building should be sold to the City Corporation. It is still owned by Norwich City Council, but leased to the Norwich Preservation Trust, and it is now rented out to small businesses.¹⁵

Sprowston Mill

In 1926, it was reported at NAT's council meeting that the preservation of windmills was being "much canvassed", and a subcommittee was appointed to work with NNAS to pursue the possibility of a purchase. A joint meeting was held in January 1927 with representatives of NNAS and it was agreed that the most promising proposition was that of Mr Harrison of Sprowston Mill: he would make it a gift to NAT, provided that NAT repaired the windmill and let it to him at a nominal rent. It was felt that the repairs required totalled no more than £200. The Society of the Protection of Ancient Buildings began a campaign in 1929 which led to the establishment of the Mills Section of their organisation. This was the direct result of the Daily Mail making a plea to save windmills. Water and windmills were rapidly disappearing from the

¹⁵ <https://norwichpreservationtrust.co.uk/>

countryside due to the availability of steam power and the impact that had on agriculture. In 1931, they established a windmill committee, with Rex Wailes as their technical advisor. The Society identified Sprowston Mill as a good candidate to be preserved — in 1933 the Eastern Daily Press reported:

For the past five years the mill has not been in use, and its unique associations with the city had led to negotiations for its sale to a public trust for preservation as a memorial. A fund had been started to acquire the building ... In an interview Mr. H. O. Clark, who is hon. secretary of the committee which was formed to acquire the mill ... said the mill was built about 1780 ... The committee of which Mr. Clark is hon. secretary was formed last October.

Numerous Norwich societies were represented on the committee and it was proposed to put the mill into repair and place it in the care of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust. An appeal for £300 was issued under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Mayor.¹⁶

Negotiations followed on for several years, and finally it was agreed that the Trust would take a ninety-nine year lease provided they incur no financial responsibility. Support and patronage of the project would be required, and further work was required to achieve this

The day before NAT was due to take over Sprowston Mill, 24th March 1933, it burnt down. The Eastern Daily Press described:

... the total destruction by fire on Thursday of the ancient windmill on Mousehold Heath, Sprowston ... The fire ... broke out about eleven o'clock. Smoke was seen rolling past the mill from a brushwood blaze on adjoining land. Mr. Harrison, the aged mill owner, hurried to the spot and frantically tried to prevent the flames spreading, but with a strong south-easterly breeze blowing it was only a matter of minutes before the fire had got a hold on the tarred brick and woodwork ... the City Fire Brigade was telephoned for but before the Brigade arrived the superstructure crashed to the ground, a blazing tangle of burning beams. The crash was caused by the great head wheel with its solid iron shaft by which the sails were turned.

£76 was later received from Sprowston Mill insurance. The council members agreed to spend the money on maintenance of the grave of Norwich artist John Crome, at St George's Church, Colegate.

Pykerell's House, St Mary's Plain, Norwich

In May 1928, discussion began within the council regarding a house which was threatened by slum clearance in Norwich city centre. The three-tenement building was a two storey L-shaped structure with a thatched roof. The rear range was a late 15th century open hall originally completed with a full height oriel window, but this is now floored. The ground floor was rendered flint, the first-floor timber framed. The house was initially known as Pilgrims' Hall but in the 19th century it was a public

¹⁶ Eastern Daily Press - Friday 24th March 1933

house known as the Rosemary Tavern, owned by Bullard and Son Brewery. NAT purchased the building in 1928, and one of the terms of the exclusion of this property from the slum demolition area was that certain alterations should be carried out in view of the overcrowding. NAT later converted the property into one dwelling and renamed the building in 1937 to Pykerell's House, in honour of its once owner, Thomas Pykerell, elected Lord Mayor of Norwich in 1525, 1533, and 1538.

St Peter Hungate Church Museum, Norwich

St Peter Hungate was a medieval church in Norwich which had been made redundant in 1929. In 1931, negotiations began regarding NAT running the church as a museum for ecclesiastical objects. A management committee was formed, chaired by Edward T Boardman. NAT agreed to take a sublease from the City Corporation, who had in turn leased it from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It became the Museum of Ecclesiastical Art in 1932, however, NAT soon realised that the income was lower and the running costs were more than anticipated and terminated their lease in 1936.

The museum was later renamed Hungate Museum of Church Art and closed in 1995. It passed to the Norwich Churches Trust in 2006 and since 2009, it has been the home of Hungate Medieval Art.

The Greenland Fishery Museum, King's Lynn

In 1932, NAT also took ownership of the Greenland Fishery Museum in King's Lynn. Built in 1605 for the merchant John Aitken, the house has a single range to the street and many exposed timbers with brick infill. The jettied first floor was originally a large open hall running the full length of the building, and there are some early 17th century wall paintings which survive on the south wall.

It had been sold to NAT following the death of one of its founding members, Edward M Beloe, when an offer was made by his executor to sell the property and its contents to the Trust for £1000. It was agreed by the council members to go ahead with the acquisition: £700 to be left on a mortgage at 5%, £100 to be provided by subscriptions obtained locally, and £200 to be provided by the King's Lynn Museum Committee on the understanding that they remain joint owners of the contents. Before his death, Beloe had managed the Greenland Fishery as an unusual combination of folklore museum and bakery that even produced ship's biscuits. With the help of an honorary curator, Mr Cockle, and the King's Lynn Museum Committee, the museum was reopened in December 1936.

After World War II bomb damage required repairs to be made, the building was converted into residential use. Tenants moved in in 1951: the Borough Housing Manager Miss M Keith, and Miss D Bullock, the recently appointed Head Teacher of Gaywood Park Girls' School.¹⁷ In 1997, it was offered to the King's Lynn Preservation Trust for £1.

¹⁷ <https://greenland-fishery.org.uk/the-greenland-fishery-kings-lynn/>

Binham Priory

The first “ruin” that NAT purchased was funded through public subscription, and it cost £184. The guardianship of the property was then given immediately to the Office of Works (now known as English Heritage). Between 1934 and 1938, Henry Neville of Tasburgh Hall oversaw the clearance of the site: a meadow with earthworks and a few upstanding remains, which sat adjacent to the parish church. Huge amounts of rubble were shovelled away during the excavations to reveal the cloisters — along with the east end of the church, the heart of any medieval monastery — and the buildings surrounding it. These included the chapter house, the monks’ parlour, the warming room, and a vaulted undercroft below. Leading off the upstairs dormitory was the reredorter (toilets). On the south side of the cloisters once stood the refectory with kitchens behind. To the west lay storerooms and accommodation for the prior and his guests.

The original acquisition did not include the priory gatehouse, which was purchased by NAT in 2002 along with another meadow and the precinct wall. These were placed into English Heritage Guardianship in 2024.

Tudor Cottage, Field Dalling

In December 1938, it was decided to buy “a picturesque seventeenth-century cottage at Field Dalling” for £30, possibly because Cozens-Hardy had seen it on his way to the excavations at Binham Priory.¹⁸ The cottage was then let to Mrs Page, who remained in occupation until 2007, and sold in 2008 because the expense needed to modernise was too much of a financial burden on NAT. Built in English bond brick, the Grade II listed cottage is surrounded by other listed properties in Field Dalling.

Land at West Walton

NAT accepted an area of just over an acre of land at the west end of the churchyard at West Walton in 1938, as long as no liability was attached to the Trust. Management was delegated to the King’s Lynn and Marshland Area Committee of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England (CPRE) with a view that it was kept on as an open space and to prevent unwanted development. This was sold by NAT in 1980.

Bishop Bonner’s Cottages, Dereham

Dating from the early 16th century, these cottages are possibly the oldest remaining buildings in Dereham. Donated to NAT in 1939 by Mr Barton, they are described as having “sloping ceilings, tiny rooms, twisting staircases and wooden beams”.¹⁹ In the 1950s, these were leased to the Dereham and District Antiquarian Society for a town museum as they were deemed “no longer fit for human inhabitation”. The Town

¹⁸ Dr. Peter Wade Martins, History, Unpublished

¹⁹ Heritage Network Norfolk - www.hnn.org.uk

Council subleased them to the Dereham Antiquarian Society who opened the town museum in 1963. NAT sold the building to the Town Council in 1983.

The Great Hall, Oak Street, Norwich

The Great Hall, also known as Flowerpot Yard, is a 15th century two storey flint and brick hall house, remodelled in the 17th century with an oriel window and queen post roof. It was purchased in 1931 by Lt. Col. S E Glendenning to rescue it from slum clearance. He was a member of the NAT council, their estate manager, and had overseen the repair work to Pykerell's House. Glendenning worked hard to restore the property, and on his death in 1956 he left NAT £775 to buy the building. In 2009, it was sold to the next-door neighbour as commercial property.

Garsett House, Norwich

This 16th century rendered timber framed house was built by Robert Garsett, a Norwich Alderman. The first and second floors are jettied on decorative brackets. Although later it was extended to three storeys, the building is not as large as it once was thanks to the new tramway in 1899 that shaved off one side when the road was widened. NAT bought the property from NNAS in 1998 for £1, and sold it in 2008 with sale proceeds returning to NNAS due to difficulties finding a new tenant after the Norfolk Archaeology Unit (NAU) left.

World War II

Norwich suffered forty-four bombing raids between July 1940 and November 1943. In April 1942, it became a target in the "Baedeker raids", along with Exeter, Bath, Canterbury, and York. As a direct response to Britain's bombing of the historic German city Luebeck on 28th March, these English cities were selected from the Baedeker Guidebooks, which marked them out as significant cultural locations containing many places of historic and archaeological importance. Many people were killed or injured in these raids, and much of the infrastructure of Norwich was damaged or destroyed.²⁰

NAT held no meetings throughout the war, but restarted work immediately afterwards to ensure its bomb-damaged properties were efficiently repaired. Some of the casualties were:

- Pykerell's House, where the roof was severely damaged. NAT was able to get funds from the War Damage Committee for some repairs. By 1948, the house was fully inhabitable and rented to the antiquarian and historian, the Rev. J F Williams, friend of Cozens-Hardy.
- The Great Hall on Oak Street. This area just north of Norwich city was heavily hit — little remains from previous centuries on this road.
- The Greenland Fishery Museum in King's Lynn. In June 1941, a bomb fell between the building and the river. The cottage at the rear of the building was destroyed, and the west wing, back wall of the main house, and the buildings to the rear collapsed.

²⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norwich_Blitz

This left the whole property vulnerable, so NAT's council removed the museum objects for safekeeping. The building was so badly bomb-damaged that in September 1945, NAT's secretary reported that the building could "never be used again", but it was subsequently converted for residential use.

Refocus on Rural Sites

Caistor Roman Town

Caistor Roman Town, also known as Venta Icenorum, or "Marketplace of the Iceni", is the largest known Roman settlement in East Anglia. It dates from the AD 70s, shortly after the Iceni, an ancient British tribe led by Queen Boudicca, rebelled against Roman rule. Work began on the settlement after the rebellion had been crushed. The town was laid out in a typical Roman grid pattern of streets. Defensive walls were added in the 3rd century AD, offering protection against invading Germanic tribes. There is evidence of public baths, a temple, and even an amphitheatre. Caistor Roman Town has been partially excavated, and Caistor Roman Project undertakes digs on the site and surrounding area to further understand the landscape context of the Roman town. In 1984, NAT acquired the section of the site surrounding the town walls. It was given as a bequest from the late landowner, Mrs Enid Hawkins of Caistor Old Hall. This happened almost by accident as a result of a chance encounter on a train journey between Mrs Hawkins, the daughter of the Rev. Corbould Warren who had owned the Caistor Hall estate, and Ivan Cresswell, then secretary of the Archaeological Society.²¹

The result was that in her will she left the Roman town centre to NAT:

*I give and devise to the Norfolk Archaeological Trust all such land and hereditaments known as the Roman Camp belonging to me and situate in Caistor St Edmunds Norwich Norfolk to hold absolutely, and I express the wish that this land should be preserved with the surrounding walls for all time as of great historical interest.*²²

Mrs Hawkins' will also expressed her desire to be cremated and buried with her brother, John Derek Corbould Warren. Her wishes were carried out and she can be found with her brother near the north entrance to the graveyard at Caistor Roman Town.

It was well known that the town stretched further than just the walls, but the estate had been listed for auction in 1964 and sold to different landowners. NAT has endeavoured to acquire areas of the surrounding town, and further land was purchased in 1991, 1992, and 2012 with assistance from English Heritage, Norfolk County Council, the National Heritage Memorial Fund, and South Norfolk Council. NAT took the whole site, which is a scheduled monument and therefore nationally protected, out of cultivation to protect it from plough damage and metal detecting. It is home to a flock of sheep — looked after by a local grazier, they help keep grass trimming costs down, and ensure a practical and traditional use for this farmland.

²¹ Dr. Peter Wade Martins

²² Enid Hawkins Will, page 3 item 10

Caistor Roman Town was eventually opened to the public in a ceremony on 10th June 1993. A couple of miles south of the city of Norwich, it is now one of the most frequently visited archaeological sites in Norfolk. There are interpretation panels across the whole site talking about its history, and the archaeology which has been discovered. NAT runs guided tours, educational visits, coach trips, and specialist talks to generate public support and interest. The site is run by a dedicated volunteer team who work hard to ensure it is presented professionally, and are on hand for visitors to talk to. The first guidebook by John Davies was published in 2001.

NAT acquiring Caistor Roman Town prompted the decision to move away from managing urban properties, and it began taking a more proactive role in conserving Norfolk's rural archaeology. This paved the way for further purchases of important and at risk sites. Peter Wade-Martins, NAT's former Management Consultant and later Director, wanted to create a model that other counties would follow.

[I]t is right that bodies like the Trust should now and again reconsider their roles, and the direction in which they wish to develop ... the Trust has three choices ... it can stay as it is, and treat Caistor as an exception to its other work ... it can deliberately decide to take on a more proactive conservation role [or] it can ... sell or give Caistor to another body [and] could continue to manage quietly its existing buildings portfolio.²³

With Wade-Martins at the helm, NAT chose the second option, continuing to develop its conservation portfolio of archaeological sites. In 2000, NAT undertook a strategic review of its purpose and operations. It was agreed that:

The Trust would implement a long-term programme of acquiring and conserving archaeological sites, especially in the countryside. This would include earthwork monuments in need of sympathetic management, sites being damaged by arable farming and ruined buildings in need of care.

As part of this new thinking, it was agreed that most of the remaining buildings NAT owned would be sold in due course when the tenancies fell vacant.

Tasburgh Enclosure

This site came up for sale in 1994, and it was purchased to stop the damage caused by cultivation and metal detecting. It is grazed by sheep from the same grazier at Caistor Roman Town, and looked after by a small, loyal volunteer team who help with site maintenance. Tasburgh Enclosure is the most mysterious of NAT's sites. Excavations in the 1930s suggest the ditch was up to three metres deep, but who built it, or what it was built for, is not known. It may be an Iron Age fort, similar in date to Bloodgate Hill Fort, but the discovery of middle-late Saxon material near the church suggests it may be more recent, perhaps a fortified centre or "burh" to defend the community from Viking invaders.

²³ Dr. Peter Wade-Martins, 'The Role of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust', (30 September 1992)

Burgh Castle Fort

Burgh Castle Fort is one of the most impressive remaining Roman sites in Britain, and the most visited of NAT's sites. Its walls, under the guardianship of English Heritage, are still mostly intact, and it boasts stunning views over Breydon Water and the Halvergate Marshes. One of a chain of forts built in the 3rd and 4th centuries, its purpose was to defend the east coast from invasion by Germanic tribes. Later, an early Christian monastery and a Norman castle (both now demolished) were built inside the walls.

NAT has owned the site since 1996, after it came under threat of encroachment by housing development. Grants came from English Heritage, the Broads Authority, Great Yarmouth Borough Council, and Norfolk County Council to fund the acquisition. The arable fields which surround the walls, and were a regular site for car boot sales and other local events, are now grass. Historical walkers and birdwatchers alike come to visit the fort, which has a car park, accessible paths, and information panels. NAT runs educational visits, guided tours, and community events with an established team of volunteers.

St Benet's Abbey

St Benet's Abbey is one of the most iconic sites in the Norfolk Broads, traditionally a picturesque location favoured by artists, naturalists, and day trippers throughout the last two centuries. At the meeting point of two major waterways, the Bure and Ant rivers, it lies within a 14.5 hectare site where an 18th century windmill rises from the ruins of an early medieval monastic gatehouse. The abbey itself was founded before the Norman Conquest and is famously the only monastic house in England not closed by Henry VIII. Even today, the Bishop of Norwich still holds the title of Abbot and gives a sermon at the site in the summer each year. The majority of the land was purchased from the Crown Estate in May 2002. The gatehouse and windmill were bought separately from the Diocese in January 2004. Funding was received which covered a car park, paths, and total restoration of the gatehouse, windmill, abbey church, and the surviving sections of the precinct wall. It also included a comprehensive programme of events covering everything from training for volunteer tour guides to wildlife surveys and workshops.

Bloodgate Hill Fort, South Creake

One of a number of Iron Age hillforts in Norfolk, Bloodgate Hill Fort lies near the village of South Creake. It is over 200 metres in diameter and was originally surrounded by a circular bank and ditch. Some excavation and a geophysical survey have taken place at the site but there is still much we don't know about it. Archaeological fieldwork suggests that it may have been used for ceremonial purposes rather than as a permanent settlement. Funding to acquire the site in 2003 came mainly from the Heritage Lottery Fund. The land had been so badly damaged by ploughing that it was crucial it was removed from arable farming. The site is now grassland and grazed by sheep during the summer months.

Filby Chapel

From 2005, NAT managed a small meadow in the village of Filby, near Caister-on-Sea in east Norfolk. Here a Unitarian chapel stood before it was demolished after severe bomb damage in World War II. Visitors were able to see the foundations of two superimposed chapels, along with some fine 18th century grave slabs set in the grass. The management agreement ended in 2022.

Middleton Mount

Middleton Mount, in west Norfolk, is the site of a small castle that now is only visible as a raised earthwork. It is not known for certain who built the castle, but it is likely to have been erected shortly after the Norman Conquest to monitor the rebellious population of the Fens to the west. The Mount was excavated in 1987, and pottery evidence suggests the castle was occupied in the mid-12th century. At this time, the civil war of 1138-1153 was raging between King Stephen and Empress Matilda, cousins who competed for the crown after the death of Henry I. The site of the castle's bailey was never scheduled, so it could not be protected, and a housing estate was built within it. NAT purchased the Mount from Norfolk County Council for £1 in 2006, and it is looked after by enthusiastic volunteers and grazing sheep.

Burnham Norton Friary

NAT has managed this property from the Holkham Estate on a peppercorn lease since 2011. It was previously managed by Norfolk County Council. Burnham Norton Friary was a Carmelite, or Whitefriar, friary outside the parish of Burnham Norton in north Norfolk. Friars were travelling members of religious orders who preached to communities and cared for the poor and sick.

The Friary was sold off during the Reformation, and its properties were either converted into dwellings or pulled down for building material. During World War I, the site was temporarily used as a prisoner of war camp. Today, the 14th century gatehouse is the main surviving building.

In 2016, NAT's former Director, Caroline Davison, obtained a grant from the National Lottery Heritage Fund for an exciting project based at Burnham Norton Friary. "Imagined Land" helped local people explore and celebrate the heritage in their community, uncovering the secrets of these sites and involving them in their care. The project included: a programme of archaeological testpits in the school grounds at Burnham Market, supported by the Caistor Roman Project; a series of workshops focused on the Friary's history; interviews recorded by local volunteers capturing memories of the village in the 20th century; and geophysical surveys which revealed new information about the archaeology of the Friary earthworks. The "Imagined Land" project also ran at Tasburgh Enclosure.

Fiddler's Hill, Warham

Fiddler's Hill is a prehistoric barrow, or burial mound, that lies between the villages of Binham and Warham in north Norfolk. It is one of around 1500 prehistoric monuments in Norfolk. A 1933 excavation uncovered the bones of three humans and a dog. Norfolk County Council bought the site after World War I as part of the "Land

Fit for Heroes” campaign to help ex-servicemen become farmers. It later became a picnic area in the 1980s, and NAT purchased the site in 2012 from Norfolk County Council for £1.

Challenges Faced by the Norfolk Archaeological Trust

NAT is extremely fortunate— it has a collection of special archaeological sites in Norfolk at the most beautiful locations. It has an amazingly passionate, dedicated team of volunteers and generous members, a supportive board of Trustees, and wonderful visitors. However, it does also face significant challenges which threaten not only the future of NAT but the preservation of its sites.

Maintenance and repair

Archaeological sites require a huge amount of money to maintain and repair. Running costs and maintenance across the sites and natural environments, such as grass cutting, hedge trimming, and path repairs, add up to an enormous outgoing for NAT. The Basic Payment Scheme, which recompensed farmers and landowners for managing their land, is now being phased out. This means NAT faces a large shortfall in income.

Heritage crime

Illegal metal detecting (known as “nighthawking”), antisocial behaviour, and damage are the most common criminal activities on NAT’s sites. These make sites unpleasant for visitors and cost a lot of money to resolve. Nighthawking removes important buried archaeology, and these finds are often sold to collectors. This not only reduces the importance of their historical context, but also removes them from official protection.

Climate change

We are seeing the impact of climate change on sites, particularly challenges such as soil shrinkage, erosion, and flooding. This will only increase the amount of money NAT needs to spend to protect its holdings. In an ever-changing environment, NAT has to respond quickly and efficiently to preserve its site.

The Future of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust

Despite the challenges faced, NAT is looking towards an exciting future. We would like to establish a visitor centre that will be a hub for education and exploration. This will showcase the importance of the archaeological sites and serve as a starting point for a deeper understanding of Norfolk’s rich history.

NAT is committed to engaging and understanding its current audiences better. By fostering stronger connections, NAT is looking to tailor its offerings to meet the diverse interests and needs of visitors. This inclusive approach will ensure that everyone, from seasoned history enthusiasts to casual visitors, can find value and enjoyment in the archaeological wonders Norfolk holds.

Looking further ahead, NAT is dedicated to ensuring its existence for another century. It wants to reach out to new audiences and inspire a love for archaeology in

future generations. This will mean developing innovative educational and outreach initiatives, designed to inspire different age groups.

To ensure ongoing financial sustainability, NAT plans to introduce car park charges. This move is essential to fill the current funding gap. The money raised will directly contribute to the preservation and continued exploration of Norfolk's archaeological treasures.

Please can you help sustain NAT's future? There are many things you can do:

- **Volunteer.** Whether onsite as a tour guide or a site warden, or online doing research or raising awareness on social media, your support would be invaluable to NAT.
- **Become a member.** Membership offers financial support to NAT's mission, keeps you up to date with activities and events, and invites you to special guided tours of new NAT properties as they are acquired.
- **Leave NAT a legacy in your will.**
- **Donate.** This could be a one-off or a regular donation, either for NAT or your favourite site. Each donation helps preserve history for the future.

Check out NAT's website for more details: norfarchtrust.org.uk

NAT needs your support to survive for another one hundred years, and to preserve these wonders for future generations to enjoy.

Volunteers and Council members

NAT can state that its success is down to its volunteers over the last one hundred years. Without their time and commitment, the Trust wouldn't have achieved half of the things that it has. Many volunteers have been part of the Trust's council, and this combination of skill and dedication of everyone involved is something to be celebrated. There isn't space to delve into every one of these individuals in this short book, but there are a few individuals it is possible to discover more about due to the archive, which have not been mentioned thus far:

Ralph Hale Mottram

Ralph Hale Mottram (1883-1971) was a novelist and poet who became a best-selling and award-winning author, whose novels were translated into many languages. Mottram became involved with NAT in its early years and continued to be involved until his death. He was also a founding member and Secretary of the Norwich Society.

Geoffrey Noble Barrett

Geoffrey Noble Barrett (1906-2001) served in the Auxiliary Fire Service during World War II and was awarded a BEM in 1942. He was President of the NNAS between 1980 and 1983, and a council member for NAT. He also gave his time as a Governor for Norwich City College, Norwich School and Hewitt School, a Friend of Norwich

Cathedral, and a member of the Strangers Club. He was extremely knowledgeable on silver and wrote regularly in the Norfolk Archaeology Journal on the subject²⁴.

With thanks to the current and past council members:

Edward M. Beloe, Edward T. Boardman, Leonard G. Bolingbroke, William. G. Clarke, Helen C. Colman, Harry Bradfer-Lawrence, Basil Cozens-Hardy, Richard F. E. Ferrier, Major Cecil F. Gurney, Walter R. Rudd, John H. F. Walter, Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, William Edgar Stephens, E. H. Johnson, J. W. Hood, Arthur Batchelor, H. O. Clark Major, Lt Sydney Elliott Glendenning, Ethel Colman, Ernest A. Kent, Percy W. Jewson, Frank H. Barclay, Major Evans-Lombe, Stanley J. Wearing, John C. Miles, H. R. Nevill, H. H. Brett, G. H. W. Page, M. L. Coates, Honor Camilla Doyle, L. Dorer, Sidney S. George, P. D. Penrose, Thomas Glover, M. Middleton, M. Morse, Ralph Hale Mottram, Rev. J. F. Williams, Charles Jewson, Miss M. A. Blyth, C. W. Barrett, Christopher G. H. Perks, Bernard M. Feilden, D. W. Gurney, J. E. Sainty, G. G. Kinder, Geoffrey Noble Barrett, David Mawson, Ivan Cresswell, Peter Codling, M. V. B. Riviere, Elizabeth Armstrong, T. Howard Swales, Leonard Howes, Sir Ivison Macadam, G. W. Winkley, J. W. Skelton, John Barnabas Barrett, Canon Arthur Reginald Wylam, Barbara Green, Roger Bellinger, Michael Begley, Charles Farrow, Antony Jarrold, Oliver Riches, Roger Taigel, W. Whipp, Michael Falcon, Ada Hankinson, Paula Hill, Sir Nicholas Bacon, P. Daniels, S. Heyward, B. Catchpole, J. M. Gosselin, P. M. Fielden, Mrs Hastings, Bernard Dorman, Nick Balaam, Peter Foster, Henry Kilvert, Dr Joanne Lester, Professor Elizabeth Pye, Matthew Martin, Andrew Rogerson, Jonathan Sisson, Alan Squirrell, Alan Staton, Owen Warnock, Heather Bolt, Christopher Brown, Dr John Davis, Edwin Granger, Peter Griffiths, Sir Christopher Howes, Paul Jeffery, Dr Susan Margeson, Nicholas O'Sullivan, Sarah Spooner, Jo Parmenter, Maureen Kimbley

NAT's directors

Dr Peter Wade-Martins
Caroline Davison
Natalie Butler (current)

Acknowledgements

This publication is the result of the 'Norfolk Archaeological Trust: Its Centenary and Beyond' project, funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund. My thanks and gratitude must firstly go to the NLHF, without their support this project would not have come to fruition. NAT worked in partnership with the Norfolk Record Office (NRO) to celebrate and raise awareness of the work NAT does, and the significant challenges it faces to continue preserving Norfolk heritage. My utmost thanks must go to them, with particular thanks to all their staff and volunteers for their expertise, enthusiasm, and support with this project.

I would like to acknowledge the contributions from the amazing team of project volunteers, who have contributed to the project and in turn, this publication. Their dedication to support NAT with research, cataloguing, and, events has been crucial to the success of the overall project.

I would like to express my gratitude and thanks to the many partnership organisations that have supported this publication, this includes NHER, NMAS, YAC, and the Norfolk Libraries and Information Service.

It is also important to recognise and thank past Directors of NAT, and the Trustees whose contributions to the understanding of the history of NAT and its importance has directly contributed to this publication.

Also, the NAT project team, particularly Jess Johnston (Project Manager) and Robin Sampson (Project Archivist). Together, their support, knowledge, and encouragement have been tremendous.

Lastly, I wish to express my appreciation to all my friends and family who have inspired and motivated me along the way. Your words of encouragement and belief in my abilities have been hugely appreciated. Thank you to everyone who has played a part, no matter how small, in bringing this project to fruition. Your contributions are deeply appreciated.



Abbreviations

CPRE: Council for the Preservation of Rural England

FSA: Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries

NAT: Norfolk Archaeological Trust

NAU: Norfolk Archaeology Unit

NCC: Norfolk County Council

NHER: Norfolk Historic Environment Record

NLHF: National Lottery Heritage Fund

NNAS: Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society

NRO: Norfolk Record Office

SPAB: Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

Bibliography and Further Reading

Norfolk Archaeological Trust: A history.

Ashwin, Trevor, 1999. "Middleton Mount excavations in and around the eastern bailey of Middleton Castle by Andrew Rogerson", *Norfolk Archaeology* XLIII, 645-56.

Armstrong Christopher, Mustard, Boots and Beer Larks Press 2014

Barrett, G.N., 1991. "The Great Hall, Oak St., Norwich", *Norfolk Archaeology* XLI, 202-207.

Baldwin Brown, G 1905 *The Care of Ancient Monuments: An account of the legislative and other measures adopted in European countries for protecting ancient monuments and objects and scenes of natural beauty, and for preserving the aspect of historical cities.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
Bowden, M 1991 *Pitt Rivers: The life and archaeological work of Lieutenant-General Augustus Henry Lane Fox Pitt Rivers, DCL, FRS, FSA.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Clarke, R *Rainbird East Anglia (1960 Thames and Hudson)*

Cozens-Hardy, B., 1926. *Scheduling of the Norfolk Ancient Monuments.* *Norfolk Archaeology* XXII, 221-226.

Cresswell, Ivan, 1977. *Obituary to B. Cozens-Hardy,* *Norfolk Archaeology* XXXVI, 283-4.

Colman's Connections: The War Years 1914-1918

Fowler, Eric, 1976. "Some Norfolk Naturalists: a historic survey", *Nature in Norfolk*, 9-17.

Harrison, H.C., 1949. *The Story of Sprowston Mill*

Gurney-Read, Joyce *Trades and Industries of Norwich Crowes of Norwich* 1988

Loveday Michael, *The Norwich Knowledge*

Penn Kenneth, 2006. "Excavations and survey at the Iron Age fort at Bloodgate Hill, South Creake, 2003". *Norfolk Archaeology* XLV, 1-27.

Pevsner Nikolaus and Wilson Bill, 1997. *Norfolk I: Norwich and north-east.*

Pevsner Nikolaus and Wilson Bill, 1999. *Norfolk 2: North-west and south.*

Prior, Rose, 2005. *The History of the Dereham Antiquarian Society.*

Rogerson, Andrew and Lawson, Andrew, 1991. "The Earthwork Enclosure at Tasburgh", *East Anglian Archaeology* 54.

Scrivens, Phyllida *The Lady Lord Mayors of Norwich 1923 – 2017 (2018 Pen and Sword)*

Smith, Robert, 1996. "Garsett House", *Norfolk Archaeology* XLII, 362-373.

Peter Wade-Martins: an early experiment in conservation.

Wade Martins, Susan The Conservation Movement in Norfolk A History (2015 The Boydell Press)

Waterson, Merlin, 1994. The National Trust: The First Hundred Years. Williams, J.F., 1949. "Pykerell's House, St Mary's Plain, Coslany", The Archaeological Journal 106, 82-83