

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Please note:

Members are reminded that the meeting will be preceded by a guided tour of the Norwich Castle Study Centre (at the Shirehall) to view some recent archaeological acquisitions. The tour will be conducted by Dr John Davies, Chief Curator and Keeper of Archaeology. Members taking part in the tour are asked to meet at NMAS offices at the Shirehall, Market Avenue, Norwich from 11.00am. Tea and coffee will be available on arrival. At 11.30am the tour will begin.

Members taking part in the tour may like to park their cars at County Hall by 10.25am and catch the City Link Bus into the City and back. The bus runs from County Hall front car park every 20 minutes and Members using it will each have to pay £1.50 for a return ticket. A bus is due to depart from County Hall at 10.35am, although some Members/Officers may decide to catch earlier (or later) buses, or make alternative arrangements.

At 1.00pm lunch will be available in the Edwards Room at County Hall for those who have taken part in the morning's activities.

Date	Time	Place
Thursday 14 May 2009	2.00 pm	The Edwards Room, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich

A G E N D A

- 1. To Receive the Minutes of the Previous Meeting held on 1 October 2008** (PAGE)
- 2. To Note any Apologies for Absence**
- 3. To Note Whether any Items have been Proposed as Matters of Urgent Business**
- 4. To Note Any Declarations of Interest By Members**
Please indicate whether the interest is a personal one only or one which is prejudicial. A declaration of a personal interest should indicate the nature of the interest and the agenda item to which it relates. In the case of a personal interest, the member may speak and vote on the matter. Please note that if you are exempt from declaring a personal interest because it arises solely from your position on a body to which you were nominated by the County Council or a body exercising functions of a public nature (e.g. another local authority), you need only declare your interest if and when you intend to speak on a matter.

If a prejudicial interest is declared, the member should withdraw from the room whilst the matter is discussed unless members of the public are allowed to make representations, give evidence or answer questions about the matter, in which case you may attend the meeting for that purpose. You must immediately leave the room when you have finished or the meeting decides you have finished, if earlier. **These declarations apply to all those members present, whether the member is part of the meeting, attending to speak as a local member on an item or simply observing the meeting from the public seating area.**

5. **Representation of the Voluntary Sector on the Norfolk Archaeological Services Advisory Committee**
Report by the Head of Museums and Archaeology (PAGE)
6. **Industrial Archaeology in Norfolk**
Report by the Head of Museums and Archaeology (PAGE)
7. **Proposal that Norfolk Landscape Archaeology should become an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation**
Report by the Head of Museums and Archaeology (PAGE)
8. **Half-Yearly Report on the Work of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology**
Report by the Head of Museums and Archaeology (PAGE)
9. **Half-Yearly Report of the Archaeology Department, Norwich Castle Museum and Art Gallery, November 2008 – May 2009**
Report by the Head of Museums and Archaeology (PAGE)
10. **Presentation by Manager of NAU Archaeology**
11. **Date and Time of Next Meeting**
12. **To Answer Formal Questions (if any) of which Due Notice has been Given**
13. **Any Other Item of Business that the Chairman decides should be considered as a Matter of Urgency pursuant to Section 100B(4)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972**

Chris Walton
Head of Democratic Services

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5 May 2009

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If you need this (agenda / report / document) in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact (Jayne Bown, 01603 756160, jayne.bown@nps.co.uk) and we will do our best to help.

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

14 May 2009
Item No. 3 & 10

Half-Yearly Report of NAU Archaeology

Report by the Manager of NAU Archaeology

This report describes the work of the NAU Archaeology from
September 2008 to April 2009

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report summarises the work of NAU Archaeology during the last eight months. In this period we were appointed to fifty-nine new projects in Norfolk. We were also commissioned to undertake 20 specialist finds projects for other archaeological organisations. The total number of commissions was 92.

A summary of some of the fieldwork projects are described below

2. Norfolk Projects

2.1 Norwich Castle Mound

During February and March 2009 a watching brief was undertaken during emergency work by contractors repairing foul water drains on the north-east side of Norwich Castle Mound, a scheduled monument in the centre of the historic city. The most significant finding is undisturbed natural sand and gravel at the base of the mound, thought to be part of the topographic feature on which the castle motte was constructed. These sands and gravels were recorded at a height of 21.11m to 22.22m OD.

The construction of post-medieval brick drains and culverts had considerably disturbed the upper levels of the mound in the area affected by the repair work. The small numbers of artefacts recovered from the watching brief were Late Saxon and post-medieval.

2.2 Memorial Gardens, Norwich

Metric survey and historic building recording were undertaken at the Memorial Gardens, between City Hall and Market Place, Norwich. The recording took the form of a measured CAD survey achieved via rectified photography. Each separate element and component part of the monument and gardens was numbered and its condition recorded in drawings and spreadsheets to assist in effective dismantling and

ultimate reconstruction of the monument and gardens.

An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken during geotechnical investigations below the concrete floor of the undercroft/store below the gardens. This work indicates that all archaeological remains below the undercroft were destroyed during its construction.

2.3 St Andrew's Hall, Norwich

In autumn 2008 an archaeological evaluation at St Andrew's Hall, Norwich on behalf of Norwich Heritage, Economic and Regeneration Trust (HEART) was conducted in advance of proposed changes to enhance the St Andrew's Hall complex. Four evaluation trenches examined an area around St Andrew's Hall, the most intact remains of a Dominican friary in Britain. St Andrew's Hall itself is a Scheduled Monument, but the current evaluation lay outside the scheduled area.

Identifying the eastern limit of a medieval chapterhouse associated with the friary was a key objective and a Ground Penetrating Radar survey was commissioned to assist identifying any potential survival of this building. The survey appears to have identified the eastern wall of the chapterhouse at c.0.80m below the present ground level.

Trenches 1 and 2 were each 4mx4m and were located within the car-park north-east of St Andrew's Hall. These trenches revealed several pits, the earliest of which perhaps dated from the mid-11th century, although the majority of these pits dated from the late 12th to 14th centuries. Some of these features might originally have been chalk quarries. Sealing these pits were chalk and clays believed to be a construction raft for the friary. Further clay deposits overlay this raft, and jettons or trading tokens recovered from the clays suggested they had been laid down in the 16th century or possibly slightly earlier.

Trenches 3 and 4, to the south of St Andrew's Hall, recorded a small number of pits thought to be no earlier than the 16th century. The deposit sequences recorded in these trenches suggests the area currently occupied by gardens had been truncated to the depth of the underlying chalk. The absence of artefacts meant this truncation could not be dated with any certainty, but it is possible that it occurred during the medieval laying out of the friary grounds. Various dumps and tips had been deposited in this garden area, perhaps to level up uneven ground surfaces. A small number of post-medieval pits were also identified.

2.4 Jubilee Close, Thetford

An archaeological watching brief was carried out on a housing development at Jubilee Close in Thetford, within an area designated as a scheduled monument. A constant archaeological presence was maintained during all of the groundworks, which included piling and the excavation of wall foundation trenches, drains and soakaways. Although no archaeological features were revealed, a number of flint tools, including a core, thumbnail scraper and a blade were found as

well as a single sherd of Saxon pottery.

2.5 St Mary's Church, Holme-next-the-Sea

The first reference to a church in Holme is in 1188 with structural evidence surviving from at least the 13th Century. A watching brief to monitor service trenches through the graveyard enhanced the evidence of the medieval structure with three sections of the medieval church walls being exposed and recorded.

Mortar samples taken from the walls supported a 13th-14th-century date reinforced by pottery of the same date from beneath a possible floor surface adjacent to one of the walls and a fragment of window glass. Furthermore, one of the walls appears to predate the construction of the church tower, which was built c.1400.

To the west and south-west of the tower, five articulated burials were exposed, with additional disarticulated remains suggesting that earlier burials had been disturbed when the graves for at least two of them were dug. A shroud pin was found with one of the burials which are believed to be of late medieval or early post-medieval date, although it is possible that a couple of them were earlier i.e. of medieval origin.

2.6 Buxton Road, Horstead

Five evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of residential development, four of which contained well-preserved archaeological features and deposits. A number of ditches, pits and post-holes were excavated and recorded of early Neolithic, early Bronze Age and medieval date.

The early Neolithic features comprised two ditches which may have formed part of an enclosure and three pits containing pottery and worked flint. The Bronze Age was represented by a single pit with associated pottery. The medieval evidence consisted of two pits and a post-hole containing 12th–14th-century pottery. The medieval features probably formed part of a domestic structure associated with buildings around the hub of Horstead village.

2.7 Watton Sewage Treatment works, Little Cressingham

A six trench evaluation was conducted across an area of levelled ground to the north of the existing treatment works. The trenches were of varying depth, revealing a disturbed subsoil, alluvial deposits of silt, and natural sands and gravels. Four of the trenches revealed archaeological features, including small pits and ditches containing animal bones, medieval pottery fragments, Roman pottery and tile.

The trenches in the central area of the site revealed alternating bands of fine grey silt and peaty organic deposits, which suggested phases of flooding. In addition, a break of slope observed in three of the trenches may indicate an earlier, more southerly deviation of the river bank from its present course.

Roman features and finds indicate the close proximity of a substantial structure, which would have included a hypocaust or bathhouse. The

size and type of Roman tiles and ceramic building material recovered from the site suggest the presence of two different buildings or at least a single building with two phases of construction. Considering the proximity of the river, it seems likely that this building would have been a bathhouse. The pottery and coins indicate activity between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD.

A small quantity of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered, which may indicate a presence on the site during these periods, although they could have been introduced via other means, such as manuring.

3. Contracts

3.1 During the last eight months (September 2008 to April 2009), NAU Archaeology provided 185 Project Designs and/or fee quotes for new projects.

Of this total, 72 were fieldwork projects (Excavation 13, Evaluation 44, Watching Brief 52, Field Survey 4, Historic Building Recording 18); Other 13; Desk-based Assessment / Environmental Impact Assessment 23; Finds projects 15 (Prehistoric ceramics 8, Faunal remains 3, flint 4).

A total of 144 of the projects were Norfolk-based (of the 41 non-Norfolk projects, 20 are fieldwork projects, 6 are DBA/EIA projects and 15 are finds projects for external organisations).

3.2 During the last nine months the commercial archaeological community has experienced a significant reduction in the amount of work commissioned through the work of the construction industry. Projects are focused on infrastructure, social housing and regeneration schemes and very small-scale projects.

4. Post-excavation, Publication and Reports

4.1 NAU has produced 134 different client reports during the last six months (see Appendix 2) of which 102 are Norfolk-based projects and an additional 19 are finds reports

4.2 Norfolk Archaeology Volume XLV, Part III (2008) contains reports on *Excavations at Crow Hall Park, London Road, Downham Market, 1999-2000* by John Percival and Gary Trimble and *A Nummular Brooch from Bull Close Road, Norwich* by Adrian Marsden and Giles Emery along with a summary of excavations and surveys undertaken by NAU in 2007.

5. Outreach

5.1 Eight NAU staff have been involved in providing presentations on aspects of practical archaeology to the undergraduate archaeology course at UEA. We have also taught on the MA Cultural Heritage Management course and given a talk to a group of trainee doctors.

We opened our workplace on one of the Heritage Open Days in Norwich in September, attracting 40 visitors who all provided positive

feedback.

NAU staff have given talks at a number of day schools and to interest groups in the county including the Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group (NAHRG).

6. Staffing

6.1 The current number of employed staff is 38.

7. Other

In April we successfully achieved reaccreditation under the ISO9001:2008 Quality Management scheme.

8. Resource Implications

8.1	Finance	None
	Property	None
	Staff	None
	Information Technology	None
	Legal	None
	Human Rights	None
	Equal Opportunities	None
	Communications	None
	Section 17 – Crime and Disorder Act	None

9. Recommendation

9.1 That this report be noted

Background Papers

None

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Appendix 1

Norfolk projects undertaken between September 2008 and April 2009
(excludes Specialist Projects and projects outside Norfolk)

Project Name	Type	District
Ashwellthorpe, Wood Farm	GEO/EVAL	South Norfolk
Attleborough	DBA	Breckland
Aylsham, Norwich Rd, Health Centre	HBR	Broadland
Brettenham, Shadwell, Thorpe Cottages	WB	Breckland
Burgh St Peter, Beechtree Farm	HBR	South Norfolk
Caister-on-Sea, Caister First School	EVAL/WB	Great Yarmouth
Caister-on-Sea, Norwich Road	WB	Great Yarmouth
Caistor St Edmund, Queen Anne House	WB	South Norfolk
Castle Acre Castle	WB	K Lynn & W Norfolk
Colby, Sunnyside Farm	HBR	North Norfolk
East Beckham, Field Barn	HBR	North Norfolk
East Rudham, The Green, Lime House	HBR	K Lynn & W Norfolk
Felbrigg Great Hall	WB	North Norfolk
Filby, Mautby Lane, Church Farm	EVAL	Great Yarmouth
Fring, Bircham Road	WB	K Lynn & W Norfolk
Gorleston, Peterhouse Primary School	EVAL	Great Yarmouth
Great Cressingham, Priory Drove	EXC/WB	Breckland
Great Yarmouth, Market Gates	WB	Great Yarmouth
Haddiscoe, Manor Farm	FS/EVAL	South Norfolk
Harford Traveller's site	EVAL	South Norfolk
Holme-next-the Sea, Redwell Marsh	WB	K Lynn & W Norfolk
Holme-next-the Sea, St Mary's church	WB	K Lynn & W Norfolk
Horstead, Buxton Road	EVAL/EXC	Broadland
Kirby Bedon, Church Farm Barn	HBR	South Norfolk
Langley, Poplar Farm, The Old Dairy	HBR	South Norfolk
Little Cressingham, Watton Sewage	EVAL	Breckland
Kings Lynn, Saddlebow Road	DBA	K Lynn & W Norfolk
Little Fransham, Main Road, Lane Farm	EVAL/HBR	Breckland
Loddon, George Lane	DBA	South Norfolk
Loddon, The Old Police Station	EVAL	South Norfolk
Mattishall, Mill Rd, Walnut Tree Farm	HBR	Breckland
Marsham, Wood Farm	WB	Broadland
Methwold, Globe St, Lancaster Park	HBR	K Lynn & W Norfolk
Middleton, School Road	EVAL	K Lynn & W Norfolk
Neatishead, Hoveton Hall	HBR	North Norfolk
Norfolk, County Farms (addendum)	DBA	-
Norwich, 20 Bishopgate	EVAL	Norwich
Norwich, Castle Mound	WB	Norwich
Norwich, East Hills to Sweetbriar Road	WB	Norwich
Norwich, Memorial Gardens	HBR	Norwich
Norwich, St Andrews Hall	GEO/EVAL	Norwich
Norwich, St Anne's Wharf	DBA	Norwich
Norwich, 8 Westlegate	WB	Norwich

Norwich, Witard Road, Baptist Church	WB	Norwich
Sheringham Shoal, Windfarm cable	EVAL	Broadland/N Norfolk
Snettisham, Park Farm	EVAL	K Lynn & W Norfolk
Stalham First School	WB	North Norfolk
Tasburgh, Mill Farm	FS	South Norfolk
Thetford, Bury Road former gasworks	WB	Breckland
Thetford Historic Environment survey	DBA	Breckland
Thetford, Jubilee Close	WB	Breckland
Thetford, 3 Norwich Road	WB	Breckland
Thetford priory	WB	Breckland
Watlington, Thieves Bridge Road	EVAL	K Lynn & W Norfolk

Appendix 2

NAU Reports issued between September 2008 and April 2009 inclusive

No.	Title	Type
1266	Cathedral Hostry, Norwich	EXC
1328	93-101 Ber Street, Norwich	EVAL/EXC
1363	Norwich NDR: Trenching	EVAL
1367a	Land off Church Close, Shipdham	EXC
1369	Norwich NDR: Fieldwalking and Metal-detecting Survey	FW
1375	Norwich NDR: Borrow Pits	DBA
1376	The former Bussey's Garage, Palace Street, Norwich	EXC
1382	20 Princes Street, Norwich	WB
1383	Park Farm, Snettisham	EVAL
1390	Feltwell Road, Southery	EXC
1391	Keswick Road, Keswick, Bacton, Norfolk	WB
1393	93-101 Ber Street, Norwich	EVAL/EXC
1399	Blickling Estate	DBA
1409	St Andrew's Hall, St Andrew's Plain, Norwich	WB
1414	St Andrew's Hall, Norwich	EVAL
1417	Three Score, Bowthorpe, Norwich	EXC
1430	NCC County Farms	DBA
1430b	NCC County Farms	DBA
1436	Devil's Ditch Riddlesworth & Garboldisham	EXC
1444	The Archaeology of Holme Beach: 2003-08	FS
1447	Norwich City Football Club, Carrow Road, Norwich	EXC
1457	Chase Farm Barn, Setchey	HBR
1459	Norwich Provisions Market	EXC
1520	Memorial Gardens, Norwich	HBR
1616a	Read's Flour Mill, King Street, Norwich	EXC/WB
1624b	The Laurels, Town Road, Fleggburgh	EXC/WB
1631	Copes Hill Barn stable, Welney, Norfolk	WB
1672a	Jubilee Close, Thetford	EXC
1672b	Jubilee Close, Thetford	EXC
1681a	Samson and Hercules House, Tombland, Norwich	EXC

No.	Title	Type
1720	Priory Drove, Great Cressingham	EXC/WB
1721	Wensum Lodge, King Street, Norwich	WB
1732	Marks and Spencer, King's Lynn, Norfolk	EXC
1760	Ditchingham Maltings, Ditchingham	HBR
1769	Burnham Overy Habitat Creation Scheme, Norfolk	EVAL
1777	Old Hall Farm, Great Ellingham	WB
1808b	Sheringham Shoals Windfarm Cable	EVAL
1809a	St Anne's Wharf, Norwich	DBA
1822	A47 Longwater Lane	EIA
1824	Postwick Growth Point	EIA
1838	60 Acre Field, Thieves' Bridge Road, Watlington	EVAL
1849	Phase 2, Roundhouse Park, Cringleford	EIA
1860	27 The Close, Norwich	WB
1861	12a The Close, Norwich	WB
1862	Thorpe Cottages, Shadwell	WB
1863	Queen Anne House, Caistor St Edmund	WB
1870	Fairfields Flood Alleviation, Thetford	WB
1873	Wood Farm, Ashwellthorpe	HBR
1882	Zipfel's Court, Norwich	WB
1887	Wighton WTW Nitrate Compliance Scheme	WB
1888	Jubilee Close, Thetford	WB
1895	18 The Beck, Feltwell, Norfolk	EVAL
1899a	Former Service Station, Salhouse	HBR
1905	The Old Police Station, Loddon, Norfolk	EVAL
1909	53 Earl's Street, Thetford, Norfolk	EVAL
1911a	Thetford Historic Environment Survey	DBA
1912	Bircham Road, Fring	WB
1930	Redwell Marsh, Home next the Sea	WB
1935a	Manor Farm, Haddiscoe	FW
1935b	Manor Farm, Haddiscoe	FW
1936	Street Farm Fishing Lakes, Bodham, Norfolk	WB
1938	Land adjacent to School Road, Middleton	EVAL
1940	Leeds Farm Barn, Whitwell	HBR
1946	Ellingham Primary School, Ellingham	WB
1947	A Field Barn at East Beckham	HBR
1950	Watton Sewage Treatment Works, Little Cressingham	EVAL
1952	Felbrigg Great Hall, Norfolk	WB
1954	Lane Farm, Main Road, Little Fransham	EVAL/HBR
1955	Electricity substation at Dunston, near Norwich	WB
1971	Mill Farm, Tasburgh	FW
1975a	Land to the rear of 20 Bishopgate, Norwich	EVAL
1979	The Old Dairy, Poplar Farm, Langley Street	HBR
1984	Sunnyside Farm, Colby	HBR
1985	Wood Farm, Ashwellthorpe	EVAL
1988	3 Norwich Road, Thetford	EVAL
1990	Buxton Road, Horstead	EVAL
1991	Caister First School, Caister-on-Sea	EVAL/ WB

No.	Title	Type
1992	Stalham First School, Stalham	WB
1994	Lime House, The Green, East Rudham	HBR
2003	St Mary's Church, Holme next the Sea	WB
2007	Castle Acre Castle, Castle Acre	WB
2013	Land at Saddlebow Road, King's Lynn	DBA
2014	Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea	WB
2019	Hoveton Hall, Neatishead	HBR/EVAL
2026	Manor Farm, Haddiscoe	EVAL
2031	Church Farm Barn, Kirby Bedon	HBR
2034	Lancaster Park, Globe St, Methwold	HBR
2040	8 Westlegate, Norwich	WB
2045	The former Gasworks, Bury Road, Thetford	WB
2048	Harford Travellers' Site, Norwich	EVAL
2051	Market Gates, Great Yarmouth	WB
2057	Land At Wood Farm, Marsham	GEO
2071	Building adj. to the Health Centre, Norwich Rd, Aylsham	HBR
2072	Walnut Tree Farm, Mill Road, Mattishall	HBR
2089a	The Castle Mound, Norwich	WB
2108	Land Adjacent to George Lane, Loddon, Norfolk	DBA
2109	Church Farm, Mautby Lane, Filby	EVAL
2112	Thetford Priory, Thetford	WB
2126	Beechtree Farm, Burgh St Peter, Norfolk	HBR
CP741	Land at Manor Farm, Haddiscoe	GEO
CP822	Wood Farm, Ashwellthorpe	GEO
104-08	Land Adjoining St Andrew's Hall, Norwich	GEO

AUPD = Assessment and Updated Project Design; EVAL = Evaluation; EXC = Excavation; FS = Field Survey; FW = Fieldwalking; GEO = Geophysical Survey; HBR = Historic Building Recording; SMS = Strip, Map and Sample Excavation; SREP; Specialist Report; WB = Watching Brief; WS = Window Sampling

Representation of the voluntary sector on the Norfolk Archaeological Services Advisory Committee

A Report by the Head of Museums and Archaeology

Summary

The dissolution of The Scole Committee in February 2009 created a vacancy on the Norfolk Archaeological Services Advisory Committee for an organisation to represent the views of the voluntary sector. On 13 March the Norfolk Joint Museums & Archaeology Committee approved the appointment of a representative from the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

1. Background

- 1.1 *The Agreement for the Provision of a Joint Museums & Archaeology Service* (17 July 2006) makes provision for a Norfolk Archaeological Services Advisory Committee with the following voting membership:-
 - 5.2.1 *The Joint Committee* 2 voting members
 - 5.2.2 *Planning authorities*
 - The County Council* 1
 - Each District Council* 1
 - The Broads Authority* 1
 - 5.2.3 *Professional lead body*
 - English Heritage* 1
 - 5.2.4 *Academic sector*
 - The University of East Anglia* 1
 - 5.2.5 *Voluntary sector*
 - The Scole Committee* 1

2. The Scole Committee

- 2.1 The Scole Committee was founded at a time of vision and reorganization, in the early 1970s, in connection with the creation of the Norfolk and Suffolk County Archaeological Services. Until then, the limited amount of archaeological survey, recording and excavation was conducted from Museums. The Committee was initially the employer of the Units and had a co-ordinating role with the voluntary archaeological groups and Museum departments of the East Anglian region. The Essex services and societies were later brought in as equal participants.
- 2.2 Through the Committee the nationally esteemed publication *East Anglian Archaeology* was edited and published, achieving 100 volumes before separating from its parent source.

- 2.3 As a result of the activities of the Committee, the region has achieved a greater sense of cohesion for archaeology than most other regions have managed.
- 2.4 At its last meeting, on 10th February 2009, the Scole Committee decided that its work had been successfully completed.
- 2.5 The residual funds are to be used to help with the publication of the Norfolk Anglo-Saxon Corpus as a volume of *East Anglian Archaeology*. This will include a summary of the work and achievements of the Scole Committee.

3. The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society

- 3.1 The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society is one of the oldest archaeological societies in the country (founded in 1846). Throughout the whole of its history it has attracted all those interested in the archaeology and history of Norfolk. Membership has included amateur and professional archaeologists, but the vast majority of members are simply those fascinated by the people, buildings and ancient sites of Norfolk. There are around 415 individual and household members, and 65 corporate members.
- 3.2 For more information, see www.nnas.info

4. Equality Impact Assessment.

The Norfolk Museums & Archaeology Service places diversity, equality and community cohesion at the heart of service development and service delivery. It aims to ensure that activities included in its activities are accessible to diverse groups in Norfolk and that all policies, practices and procedures undergo equality impact assessment. These assessments help the Service focus on meeting the needs of customers in relation to age, disability, gender, race, religion and belief and sexual orientation.

Inclusion of a representative of the voluntary sector on the Advisory Committee supports social cohesion.

Membership of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society is open to all, regardless of their age, disability, gender, race, religion and belief and sexual orientation.

5. Conclusion

The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society is to represent the interests of the voluntary sector on the Advisory Committee.

6. Recommendations

That the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society representative be formally welcomed by the Advisory Committee.

The Advisory Committee may wish to consider placing on record their appreciation of the work of the Scole Committee in establishing the

archaeological service in Norfolk, in fostering regional cohesion and in founding East Anglian Archaeology.

The Advisory Committee may wish to consider recording its thanks to the retiring Scole Committee representative on the Archaeological Advisory Committee, Mrs Elizabeth Rutledge.

The Advisory Committee may also wish to consider recording its thanks to Philip Walker as the representative for English Heritage. Philip is retiring in a few months' time after a long and very distinguished career as the Regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and this will be his last meeting. Philip has been a great supporter of archaeological services in Norfolk, and his experience, knowledge and wisdom will be sorely missed.

The Advisory Committee may also wish to consider recording its thanks to Christopher Lloyd Owen, who will be standing down as a County Councillor in June, so this will be his final meeting. Christopher has been a member of the Advisory Committee since 2001, and has also been the County Council's 'Historic Environment Champion'. In addition, he is the Chairman of the Norfolk Records Committee, a member of the Breckland Area Museums Committee and Friends of Gressenhall Committee, and he is involved with the Norfolk Churches Trust, Norfolk Mills and Pumps Trust and the Norfolk Historic Buildings Trust.

Officer Contact

If you have any questions about matters contained in this paper please get in touch with:-

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If you need this report in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact David Gurney on 01362 869280 and we will do our best to help.

Industrial Archaeology in Norfolk

A Report by the Head of Museums and Archaeology

Summary

The Advisory Committee is asked to review 'A Policy for Industrial Archaeology in Norfolk', last considered by the Advisory Committee in October 2000 and approved by the Norfolk Joint Museums Committee in November 2000.

1. Background

- 1.1 Industrial archaeology monuments and buildings are an integral part of the region's historic environment, and have been regarded as such since the establishment of county-based archaeological services in the 1970s. This was first given formal recognition by professional archaeologists in 1973, with the inclusion of a section on industrial archaeology in *The problems and future of East Anglian archaeology* (Scole Committee 1973), and since then industrial archaeology has been recorded on the region's Sites and Monuments Records / Historic Environment Records, and efforts have been made to preserve, manage or record industrial remains through the planning process. Industrial remains subject to development pressure and managed within the planning process follow the usual stages of evaluation or assessment, then preservation or recording, assessment, analysis, report, publication and deposition of archive.

2. Plans and Policies for Industrial Archaeology in Norfolk

- 2.1 The 1999-2002 Archaeology & Environment (A&E) Service Plan stated that the overall aim of the A&E division of the Norfolk Museums & Archaeology Service was the *provision of a countywide integrated environmental recording and field archaeological service*.
- 2.2 The A&E Plan sought to achieve this aim through
- effective *guardianship* of the historic environment
 - promotion of *access* to the environment
 - development of *partnerships* to facilitate equality of access to the resource across the county
 - provision of high *quality* services which have clear *accountability* to the public, clients and each other
- 2.3 The A&E Plan views the historic environment as an entity, a dynamic product of change in the past which continues to change in the future.

Within the historic environment there are specialist areas of interest, one of which is the industrial heritage of Norfolk.

- 2.4 This industrial heritage comprises monuments, landscapes and buried evidence, increased knowledge and understanding of which will enable objective and sustainable decisions to be made for the future development of the county.
- 2.5 In October 2000, the Norfolk Archaeological Services Advisory Committee received and recommended the approval of a report on 'A Policy for Industrial Archaeology in Norfolk'. This was approved by the Joint Museums Committee in November 2000.
- 2.6 The following paragraphs present the **policy statements** from the 2000 report, with a short commentary (in *italics*) on how these have been implemented over the last nine years. 'Norfolk Archaeology & Environment' has been replaced with 'Norfolk Landscape Archaeology' throughout.

- **Norfolk Landscape Archaeology will work with the county and district councils and other relevant agencies to ensure that policies in both strategic and local plans, as well as within more detailed planning briefs, reflect the importance of enhancing understanding of the historic industrial environment by record, archival research, interpretation and publication.**
This has been achieved through the development of more generic historic environment policies with Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks.
- **Norfolk Landscape Archaeology will prepare archaeological briefs as considered appropriate in response to planning applications and other initiatives which materially affect industrial monuments, landscapes and buried evidence in order to ensure, with its partners, appropriate investigation, recording and, as necessary, preservation.**
Norfolk Landscape Archaeology monitors all planning application lists in Norfolk and requests details of those applications with implications for industrial archaeology for more detailed assessment. These might then be subject to conditions to secure the preservation of remains or structures, or recording, report, publication and archive.
- **Norfolk Landscape Archaeology will promote the mechanisms available within Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16 in order to ensure appropriate access and resourcing for recording, interpretation and publication of industrial monuments, landscapes and buried evidence.**
PPGs 15 and 16 remain the most effective mechanisms to secure programmes of recording for industrial remains. A new Planning Policy Statement in 2009 will replace these guidance notes, and it is hoped that this high-level policy statement will include at least a mention of industrial remains, with further information in the supporting guidance notes.
- **Norfolk Landscape Archaeology will ensure appropriate archiving of records, interpretative notes and synthetic works generated as a result of investigations into the historic industrial heritage.**

Provision for this is included within Briefs issued by NLA for the excavation and recording of industrial remains. Excavation archives are deposited with the NM&AS, and copies of reports (hard copy and digital) are added to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. The NHER also houses the NIAS research archive and microfiche records.

- **Norfolk Landscape Archaeology will work with local authorities, national and local agencies and local organisations in order to develop mutually agreed approaches to the historic industrial heritage.**

NLA works very closely with planning and conservation officers in Norfolk's local planning authorities, with English Heritage and with NIAS.

- **Norfolk Landscape Archaeology will foster links with other departments of the County Council, notably the Building Conservation Section of the Department of Planning & Transportation, in order to ensure an holistic approach to the historic industrial landscape.**

NLA works very closely with the Heritage and Landscape (formerly Building Conservation) section of the Department of Planning and Transportation over strategic planning, individual applications and historic environment records. NLA and H&L hold regular liaison meetings and officers are in contact on a very regular basis.

- **Norfolk Landscape Archaeology will work with local organisations such as the Norfolk Industrial Archaeology Society and the Norfolk Mills & Pumps Trust and other relevant bodies, in order to ensure close co-operation in recording of, access to, and deposition of the records of the historic industrial heritage wherever possible.**

NLA has effective links with NIAS, and will continue to liaise closely over matters of mutual interest.

- **Norfolk Landscape Archaeology will promote and interpret the historic industrial heritage where possible in order to improve both physical and intellectual access to the resource as well as to enhance public appreciation and enjoyment of the historic industrial landscape.**

NLA has contributed to the European Route of Industrial Heritage, The Industrious East Regional Route, which promotes the following industrial sites:-

- *Gressenhall Farm and Workhouse*
- *Denver windmill*
- *Fakenham gas museum*
- *Great Yarmouth Time and Tide Museum*
- *Sheringham The Poppy Line*
- *Thetford Charles Burrell Museum*
- *Norwich Bridewell Museum*
- *Grimes Graves*

3. Archaeology Forward Plan 2007-2012

3.1 In Norfolk, the *Archaeology & Environment Forward Plan, Action Plan & Service Plan 2007-2012* (2006) includes the following Vision Statement:-

*To investigate, study and record the historic environment, providing synthesised and disseminated information which promotes understanding, appreciation, protection and enhancement of the archaeological and historic assets of Norfolk. NHE seeks to explore, research and promote historic landscapes, archaeological sites, historic buildings, **industrial**, maritime, inter-tidal and defensive sites, conservation areas and cultural heritage.*

4. Regional Research Frameworks

4.1 Industrial archaeology is also firmly embedded in the Regional Research Frameworks process, initially within the Resource Assessment (Gould 1997), which features transport, farming, brewing and malting, paper-making and printing, milling, leather, textiles, extractive industries, iron manufacture, fishing, oyster farming and boat building, drainage, explosive manufacture and military testing and public utilities.

4.2 In 2000, the Research Agenda and Strategy (Gould 2000) identified the following as topics meriting further work :-

- the creation of typologies for each class of industry, considering change through time, regional diversity, architecture, methods of construction, spatial organisation and power arrangements
- navigable rivers, canals, railways and ports
- the identification of key sites of major academic importance
- excavation, to the highest possible standards, of specific classes of industrial monuments
- developments of field techniques, sampling, dating etc
- detailed investigation of settlements, building types and the location of industry with regard to social use of space, access, symbolism, segregation and control.

Specific research topics were:-

- The East Anglian farmstead 1750-1914
- Planned industrial settlements

4.3 The *Regional Research Frameworks* are currently in the process of review (Medlycott and Brown 2008), and these include 'Industrial' sections for the chapters on Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. In the last of these, the post-medieval flint mining, chalk extraction and lime production in Norfolk are referred to, as is the European Route of Industrial Heritage.

4.4 Future research topics include:-

- primary communication routes
- food production and processing
- post-medieval flint mining
- coastal industries
- pottery, brick, tiles, glass, pipeclay

5. Equality Impact Assessment.

The Norfolk Museums & Archaeology Service places diversity, equality and community cohesion at the heart of service development and service delivery. It aims to ensure that activities included in its activities are accessible to diverse groups in Norfolk and that all policies, practices and procedures undergo equality impact assessment. These assessments help the Service focus on meeting the needs of customers in relation to age, disability, gender, race, religion and belief and sexual orientation.

Engagement with Industrial Archaeology in Norfolk through this policy and the work of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology is open to all, regardless of their age, disability, gender, race, religion and belief and sexual orientation.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 Industrial archaeology monuments and buildings are an integral part of the county's historic environment.
- 6.2 Industrial Archaeology has a high profile within the local agenda for the historic environment, and is included in relevant plans, policies and research frameworks.
- 6.3 The 2000 *Policy* has proved to be effective, and remains in place to guide future management.
- 6.4 It would be an opportune time to review the *Policy* to ensure that it meets current needs.

7. Recommendations

That the Advisory Committee reviews the *Policy for Industrial Archaeology in Norfolk*, and proposes any changes or additions.

That the revised *Policy*, amended in the light of comments by the Advisory Committee, be considered by the Joint Museums & Archaeology Committee.

Officer Contact

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**Proposal that Norfolk Landscape Archaeology should become an
*Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation***

A Report by the Head of Museums and Archaeology

Summary

The Committee is asked to note the proposal that Norfolk Landscape Archaeology should become an *Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation*.

1. Background

1.1 The Institute for Archaeologists (IfA)

- 1.2 The IfA is the professional organisation for all archaeologists and others involved in protecting and understanding the historic environment. It acts in support of its members, works to improve pay and conditions, represents the interests of archaeology and archaeologists to government, policy makers and industry, keeps its members up to date on developments in archaeological practice, sets standards and issues guidelines, promotes and organises training, improves individual career prospects, provides a wide range of membership services, and through its Registered Organisations scheme improves employment practices and raises standards of work.
- 1.3 There are 2600 members of the IfA. Membership is open to practising archaeologists and members of allied disciplines in all fields, whether professional or amateur. Archaeologists are admitted to corporate membership after rigorous peer review of their experience and qualifications. They may identify themselves as corporate members by using the designation PIfA, AIfA and MIfA depending on membership grade. There are non-corporate membership grades of Student and Affiliate. All members agree to abide by the Code of Conduct, for all archaeologists have a duty to adhere to the highest professional and ethical standards.
- 1.4 The Institute is a democratic organisation run by an elected Council supported by committees responsible for standards, career development and training, working practices, membership validation and appeals, Registered Organisations, conferences and publications.
- 1.5 For further information, see the IfA's website at www.archaeologists.net

2. Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisations (IfA ROs)

2.1 Archaeological organisations of any kind can become a Registered Organisation with the IfA.

2.2 Registration of an organisation with the IfA: -

- Allows an archaeological organisation to be explicit about the quality of its work
- Provides users of archaeological services with a benchmark against which the quality of an organisation may be judged
- Contributes to the protection of the archaeological resource by identifying those organisations who make the necessary commitment to high standards of archaeological practice
- Involves biennial monitoring of an organisation's compliance with IfA regulations
- Builds on the success of individual IfA membership
- Is a natural development of the IfA's unique position as the body responsible for the development and promotion of standards in British Archaeology
- Is open to all organisations in the historic environment

2.3 Benefits of Registration as a RO include:-

- Registration is an unreserved statement of quality and professionalism - an endorsement of integrity that is visible to potential sponsors and customers.
- A RO will receive an annual registration certificate. It can refer to itself as an IfA-Registered Organisation.
- The IfA Register of ROs is published annually in the *IfA Yearbook*.
- ROs may use a special IfA logo that includes the phrase 'Registered Organisation' on their notepaper and promotional materials.
- ROs receive free publicity material about the benefits of using ROs for distribution to clients. They will also receive one library copy of all IfA mailings normally distributed to IfA members.

3. Archaeology and Planning

3.1 In its day-to-day work dealing with developers, consultants and archaeological contractors, NLA supports the work of IfA ROs who are, through the IfA RO scheme, committed to maintain the highest standards. It is therefore clearly appropriate for NLA itself to seek to become an IfA RO as the curator responsible for monitoring standards of archaeological work.

3.2 IfA ROs who work in Norfolk who have failed to maintain the highest standards on developer-funded projects can be and have been reported to the IfA by NLA, and standards of work in Norfolk by ROs has been raised as a result.

4. IfA membership with Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

- 4.1 Currently, five NLA staff are individual members of the IfA. If NLA becomes a RO, all staff will be encouraged to join the IfA, but this will not become a requirement.
- 4.2 It is a requirement for a RO that a Responsible Post-holder at the highest level of specifically archaeological responsibility must be a Member of the IfA.
- 4.3 The County Archaeologist has been a full Member (MiFA) of the Institute since its inception in 1983, and would qualify as the Responsible Post-holder.
- 4.4 The IfA's Code of Conduct, By-Laws and Standards and Guidance documents define standards of conduct and archaeological work that are widely recognised and adhered to by most archaeologists.
- 4.5 NLA's own procedures ensure that staff will have no difficulty adhering to the IfA's Code of Conduct and Bylaws.
- 4.6 NLA staff have been consulted on the proposal to become an IfA RO and are very supportive.

5. The Application Process

- 5.1 The first step in the IfA RO application process is for the governing body of the organisation applying for RO status to pass the resolution 'All archaeological work of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology shall be carried out in accordance with the *Code of conduct* and other by-laws of the Institute for Archaeologists'.
- 5.2 In consultation with the IfA, the Joint Museums & Archaeology Committee was identified as the 'governing body' of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, and the resolution was approved by the JM&AC on 13th March 2009.
- 5.3 The RO application form has been completed and submitted to the IfA.
- 5.4 The IfA will pay an inspection visit to NLA, prior to formal consideration of the application by the Registered Organisation Committee.
- 5.5 The RO Committee next meets in August.

6. Conclusions

Registration of NLA as an IfA RO would represent a formal commitment to high standards of archaeological practice and provide a peer-validated benchmark against which the quality of NLA and its services can be judged. The NM&AS museums are subject to a similarly stringent standards scheme, Museum Accreditation. Achievement of IfA RO by NLA would mean that both parts of NMAS could demonstrate that they meet externally validated high standards.

7. Resource Implications.

There is an initial application fee of £25 and an annual registration fee of £115. These costs can be met from existing budgets.

8. Equality Impact Assessment.

The Norfolk Museums & Archaeology Service places diversity, equality and community cohesion at the heart of service development and service delivery. It aims to ensure that activities included in its activities are accessible to diverse groups in Norfolk and that all policies, practices and procedures undergo equality impact assessment. These assessments help the Service focus on meeting the needs of customers in relation to age, disability, gender, race, religion and belief and sexual orientation.

Membership of the IfA is open to all, regardless of their age, disability, gender, race, religion and belief and sexual orientation.

9. Conclusion

Registration of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology as an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation would recognise NLA as a curatorial organisation with a commitment to high standards of archaeological practice.

10. Recommendation

That the report be noted.

Officer Contact

If you have any questions about matters contained in this paper please get in touch with:-

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Half-Yearly Report on the work of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

A Report by the Head of Museums & Archaeology

Summary

This report describes the work of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology from September 2008 to March 2009.

1. NLA 2008 ANNUAL REVIEW

- 1.1 NLA has recently published an **Annual Review** for 2008. Copies of the Review will be available at the meeting.

2. STAFFING

- 2.1 **Hazel White** has been appointed Archaeological Data Entry Assistant from November 2008, replacing Kate Robbins. Hazel will be working with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record and the Identification and Recording Service for Archaeological Finds / Portable Antiquities Scheme. Hazel graduated from the University of East Anglia with a BA in English History and Landscape Archaeology in June 2008. During her time at UEA, Hazel also worked part-time as a Visitor Services Assistant for NMAS, based mainly at Norwich Castle Museum and Art Gallery.
- 2.2 **David Gurney**, Principal Archaeologist since 1991 and Acting County Archaeologist since September 2008, has been appointed Assistant Head of the Norfolk Museums & Archaeology Service (County Archaeologist) with effect from 1 April 2009. David will be based mainly at Norfolk Landscape Archaeology at Gressenhall, but will also 'hotdesk' at The Shirehall in Norwich.

3. THE HERITAGE PROTECTION BILL

- 3.1 The Heritage Protection Bill did not feature in the Queen's Speech in December 2008 as the historic environment sector had anticipated, and it now seems very unlikely that this legislation will be progressed.
- 3.2 The Bill's aims were to streamline consent regimes by unifying the designation of historic sites, to make the maintenance of Historic Environment Records a statutory requirement and to delegate powers to local authorities to grant consent for works affecting archaeology.
- 3.3 Recognising that the Bill is unlikely to reappear in its current form in the foreseeable future, English Heritage has embarked upon a programme of reform which does not rely upon new legislation and which: -

- Widens public involvement
 - Creates an efficient system
 - Improves heritage protection
- 3.4 Thus, even without the Bill, some areas of reform can still be progressed. These include:-
- Developing a transparent system – English Heritage will make more information available on how decisions about designated sites are made.
 - Investing in training and capacity building within the historic environment sector in order to support local authorities and encourage best practise.
 - Completing a comprehensive assessment of local authority resources to help strengthen advocacy for a better-resourced sector.
 - Continuing to develop Historic Environment Records
 - Bringing together all separate registers for listing, scheduling and registration on the national online database the *Heritage Gateway* (members of the Advisory Committee may wish to note that the Norfolk Historic Environment Record is available through the *Heritage Gateway* as well as our own website the *Norfolk Heritage Explorer*).
- 3.5 Some of the proposed reforms that **cannot** now be implemented include:-
- A single statutory register of all designated sites (scheduled monuments, listed buildings, designated parks and gardens, battlefields and marine sites)
 - Replacing multiple consents by a single Heritage Asset Consent
 - Passing responsibility for designation from DCMS to English Heritage
 - A new right of appeal against designation
 - Local authorities having powers to grant consent for works affecting archaeology
 - Statutory status for historic environment records
 - Merging Conservation Area Consent with Planning Permission
 - Creating Heritage Partnership Agreements

4. A NEW PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT (PPS) FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- 4.1 Despite the absence of new legislation, many positive changes under Heritage Protection Reform can be delivered by a new policy framework. A new PPS for the historic environment will provide the overarching context of reform of the heritage protection system.
- 4.2 DCMS, CLG and English Heritage are working on a new PPS to replace PPGs 15 (Planning & the Historic Environment) and 16 (Archaeology & Planning), the current government planning policy guidance for the historic environment. DCMS, CLG and English Heritage are committed to producing a clear and up to date policy statement that brings together the various heritage protection regimes and underlines their essential place in the planning context.
- 4.3 The new PPS will be accompanied by a Good Practice Guide to fill out more detail.
- 4.4 The government has indicated that a 3-month consultation on the draft PPS will start around Easter 2009.
- 4.5 The sector anticipates that the PPS will be a very high level statement, and that much of the very necessary and important detail will be found in the subsequent guidance notes.

- 4.6 It is considered imperative that the requirement for evaluation of development sites prior to determination of a planning application by a local authority should not be in any way diluted.
- 4.7 The PPS is also an opportunity for the inclusion of helpful statements about the post-fieldwork elements of any Programme of Archaeological Work, including assessment, analysis, report, publication and deposition of archive.

5. HERITAGE AT RISK

- 5.1 English Heritage has embarked on a project to contact all owners of scheduled monuments and historic landscapes at risk to find out how they can best help them to repair the national treasures in their care. This is in advance of the publication of this year's Heritage at Risk register on 23 June.
- 5.2 The 2008 Heritage at Risk Survey showed that 1 in 5 monuments is at high risk from threats such as tree and scrub growth, burrowing animals and ploughing.
- 5.3 HAR reports recognise, quite rightly, that most owners of heritage sites in England (and in Norfolk) do a fantastic job of looking after them. In Norfolk, this is greatly helped by the NM&AS' **Norfolk Monuments Management Project**, which not only provides information and advice to farmers and landowners, but helps owners to secure English Heritage grants to help with proactive management of important sites.

6. ILLEGAL METAL DETECTING

- 6.1 Norfolk is one of the richest areas for archaeological finds, but it is also one of the worst areas in the country for illegal metal detecting according to a report published in February.
- 6.2 A 'Nighthawking Survey' by Oxford Archaeology for English Heritage has looked into the problem of illegal detecting or 'nighthawking' and, after Yorkshire, Norfolk is the county most affected, slightly ahead of Suffolk and Essex. Of 240 sites reported as being raided between 1995 and 2008, 23 are in Norfolk. These include a number of protected Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 6.3 The Norfolk Museums & Archaeology Service has been aware of this problem for many years, after Roman sites at Saham Toney, Brampton, Brancaster and Walsingham were targeted. In 1994, more than 400 illegal holes were dug inside the Roman town at Caistor St Edmund. Elsewhere, liaison with local metal-detectorists, landowners and the police has resulted in a number of successful prosecutions, with looters being convicted of theft, attempted theft, going equipped or detecting on a protected archaeological site.
- 6.4 Due to under-reporting by farmers, landowners and responsible metal detectorists the full extent of the illegal activity in Norfolk is unknown. As well as being a serious problem for farmers and landowners, every object that is looted without being recorded means that another piece of vital information is lost forever.
- 6.5 A letter has been written to Norfolk's Chief Constable, suggesting that NLA, Norfolk Police and other countryside organisations should work together to combat this crime.

7. NORFOLK HEALTH, HERITAGE AND BIODIVERSITY WALKS

- 7.1 The aim of the Norfolk Health, Heritage and Biodiversity Walks project (by the Department of Planning and Transportation) is to encourage people to enjoy

local walks on a regular basis. Using the guides, people will be able to discover a variety of local footpaths and explore their local environment, experiencing the wealth of heritage and wildlife Norfolk has to offer.

- 7.2 The project is in the process of developing 150 circular walks throughout the county in and around Norfolk's market towns and villages and surrounding countryside. These walks will provide people with opportunities for regular exercise on attractive and interesting routes of varying distance and challenge.
- 7.3 In liaison with P&T, NLA has been able to provide information about the 'heritage' aspects of these walks.
- 7.4 Walks booklets have recently been completed for Thetford and Aylsham.
- 7.5 Booklets are currently in preparation for Cromer/Sheringham and Dereham.

8. DIGITAL ARCHIVES, DIGITISATION AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

- 8.1 A meeting has been held with colleagues in NM&AS, Cultural Services IT and the NRO to make progress with the acquisition, management and storage of digital archives (principally digital excavation archives in the first instance).
- 8.2 NLA will also be investigating the possible digitisation of the Norfolk Air Photo Library, and the Norfolk Historic Environment Record secondary files.
- 8.3 NLA is also being included within an authority-wide Records Management Survey, which will look in the first instance at paper records pertaining to administration. This will include financial records, meeting minutes, project/case files, enquiries and correspondence.

9. THE NORFOLK HERITAGE EXPLORER

- 9.1 The online version of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record – the Norfolk Heritage Explorer – was Highly Commended at the 2008 British Archaeological Awards, held at the British Museum in November.
- 9.2 The biennial Awards are Britain's most prestigious archaeological awards, showcasing the very best in British archaeology and the Awards Ceremony is a central event in the archaeological calendar. Established in 1976, the BAAs have grown to encompass twelve Awards, covering every aspect of British archaeology.
- 9.3 The Norfolk Heritage Explorer was just one of three Finalists in the Best Archaeological Information Communication technology Project Award, supported by the Association for Industrial Archaeology.
- 9.4 Within the context of taking forward aspects of heritage protection reform (now probably without legislation), English Heritage has been looking for examples of unique or particularly successful areas of historic environment-based development achieved by local authorities. The aim is to enable Local Authorities to showcase areas of historic environment information development and function that could be used as exemplars to others across the sector. The Norfolk Heritage Explorer website has been selected by English Heritage as a Local Authority SMR-HER Development Access and Outreach Case Study. This will lead to a publication featuring the Norfolk Heritage Explorer website, in hard copy and also available electronically, aimed at audiences including elected members, Heritage Champions and planners, the general public, and of course historic environment specialists.

10. NORFOLK HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (NHER) AND NORFOLK AIR PHOTO LIBRARY (NAPL) (Alice Cattermole, Heather Hamilton and Hazel White)

- 10.1 Since September 2008 610 new monument records have been added to the HER and 4819 records have been modified.
- 10.2 Since September 2008 there have been 201 enquiries, 88 of which were commercial enquiries. Some of these have been requests for large amounts of HER data.
- 10.3 NLA has recently been commissioned by Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service (NBIS) to carry out some detailed scoring of archaeological sites within the area of the Greater Norwich Growth Point to feed into their Green Infrastructure documentation. As part of this process certainty, evidence, survival and significance scores have been added to almost 4500 sites and this information provided to NBIS.
- 10.4 We are currently working on a joint project with colleagues from Heritage and Landscape (Planning & Transportation) to characterise the historic environment within the Greater Norwich Growth Point area. The results of this project will form part of the evidence base for the Joint Core Strategy.
- 10.5 Alice Cattermole attended the Breckland Geodiversity Day which provided a useful opportunity to forge links with other organisations including members of the Norfolk Geodiversity Partnership and the School of Earth Sciences at UEA. Alice also gave a presentation on the HER and the Archaeology of Garboldisham to the Garboldisham Local History Society. This is a relatively new local history group, and we hope to work closely with them in future while they investigate the history and archaeology of their parish. Alice also attended the Wayland Heritage Launch, which raised awareness of the resources available from the HER for local research groups. Several groups from this project will be visiting us over the next few months to consult records and aerial photographs for their local area.
- 10.6 Heather Hamilton has enhanced our team of volunteers working within the HER, with five new members joining us in recent months. Heather has been working closely with the volunteers to complete a number of projects including the creation of digital catalogues, reorganisation and repackaging of archive materials.

11. ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING and COUNTRYSIDE ADVICE (Ken Hamilton, David Robertson, James Albone)

Archaeology and Planning

- 11.1 The Section's **Development Control** work continues. This includes NLA's weekly planning meetings, work on planning cases, preparing briefs for archaeological work and monitoring archaeological contractors. Recent planning casework includes :-
- Underground electricity cables at Harling Thorpe deserted settlement (in liaison with English Heritage).
 - Underground electricity cables at Holme next the Sea.
 - A new foul pumping station at Horsham St Faith (within the priory precinct).
 - Chalet complex and fishing lake at Blackborough End.
 - Managed coastal realignment at RSPB Titchwell.

- Replacement groynes between Horsey and Winterton.
- A replacement slipway at Cart Gap, Eccles.
- A new canal at Barton Bendish Hall.
- Proposed reedbed creation at Barton Bendish.
- Butterfly Conservation rotavation at Barnham Cross Common.
- Replacement vestry at Flordon Church.
- A new lake at Great Witchingham.
- Barn conversion at Elm Tree Farm, Pulham St Mary.
- Development at Sutton Green, Tittleshall.
- Dredging and new jetty at Wells next the Sea harbour.

Norfolk Monuments Management Project

- 11.2 The project currently has fifty-one active Section 17 agreements. During the financial year 2008-2009, the project spent around £19,000 on these (this funding is provided by English heritage).
- 11.3 Since the last meeting twenty-six site visits have been carried out to examine the condition of archaeological sites covered by Section 17 management agreements. A further twelve visits are due to be carried out shortly.
- 11.4 At Wymondham Abbey Meadows, the Trustees of the Reverend William Papillon's Charity have secured planning permission to install new stock fencing on two of the boundaries. As a condition of a Section 17 agreement, a management review has taken place, involving the Project, the Norfolk Wildlife Trust, the grazier and the Charity.
- 11.5 At Warham Camp, scrub and weed clearance work has allowed the Holkham Estate to undertake more intensive rabbit control, with burrows previously concealed by scrub and ragwort more accessible.
- 11.6 At Hangour Hill barrow, Beachamwell, under a renewed Section 17 agreement, all the scrub has been cleared and a generous buffer zone has been established.

Higher Level Stewardship (HLS)

- 11.7 To date Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) has received 300 HLS consultations, one of the highest numbers of any county in the country. Norfolk remains the busiest county in the Eastern Region.
- 11.8 Since October 2008 thirty-eight consultations have been received. This represents a considerable increase in requests, compared to seventeen received between April and September 2008.
- 11.9 Twenty-nine consultation reports have been issued since October. Important and interesting holdings consulted on include:
- Rowley Farm, Cockley Cley – a small holding with a round barrow
 - Wilby House Farm, Quidenham – a holding containing four round barrows, a shrunken medieval village and possible Iron Age earthworks.
 - Redgrave and Lopham Fen – a Suffolk Wildlife Trust reserve.
 - Swanton Morley Farms – including a deserted village and moat.
 - Cranwich Heath – proposed heathland restoration, containing six possible barrows and part of the Fossditch.

Selected Heritage Inventory for Natural England (SHINE).

- 11.10 When an HLS applicant approaches Natural England they are provided with Farm Environment Record (FER) maps. These include all Scheduled

Monuments and the Selected National Heritage Dataset (SNHD). The SNHD for Norfolk is based on the National Monuments Record and currently includes only around 200 sites.

- 11.11 The pilot element of the SHINE project began in the summer. The SHINE dataset is designed to replace the SNHD and will be based on local authorities' Historic Environment Record data. It is hoped that this much larger dataset will greatly improve the number of monuments under beneficial management within ELS and HLS.
- 11.12 NLA will be working with Natural England to provide data from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record as part of the SHINE initiative.

12. NORFOLK NATIONAL MAPPING PROGRAMME (Sophie Tremlett, Sarah Horlock, Ellen Bales)

- 12.1 The Norwich, Thetford and A11 corridor project is now well underway. The first Steering and Liaison Group meeting for this project was held at the Great Hospital in Norwich in January. This comprised presentations from each team member, covering the background to the project and results so far, followed by questions and an opportunity to 'meet and greet'. The event was well-attended by a variety of individuals, including curatorial, commercial and aerial archaeologists, local planners, and representatives from parish councils and local interest groups. Feedback has been extremely positive.
- 12.2 Mapping within TG20NW, while dominated by remains of World War Two date, has included the identification of a new double ring ditch, close to Arminghall 'henge' in its southeast corner. Although visible on aerial photographs taken from at least the 1970s onwards it had not been recognised, and sadly is now presumed to have been destroyed by the construction of the Norwich Southern Bypass.
- 12.3 Mapping in TG20NE is well underway, and has recorded several ring ditches as well as remnants of enclosures and a later field system in the region of Heath Farm, Postwick. One of the ring ditches had been recognised and was preserved *in situ* during the construction of a business park just north of the Norwich Southern Bypass, but two others close by were destroyed, as the relevant oblique photography had not been available. The new sites recorded in this region, however, will inform the mitigation strategy for the Northern Distributor Route, or NDR, which is currently still at the planning stage.
- 12.4 Mapping for TG20SW is complete and phasing and recording of the complex palimpsest cropmark landscape around the Roman town of Caistor St Edmund is now underway. The area has seen a number of significant excavations, both research led and developer funded. Consequently some of the cropmarks mapped can be dated with some degree of certainty and these sites are being used to provide a chronological framework for other nearby cropmark complexes. Multiple events of fieldwalking and metal-detecting covering much of the central area of the map sheet are also providing important dating evidence for the NMP mapping. The area around Caistor St Edmund has been a focus of archaeological investigation throughout the 20th century and the resulting high number of excavation reports, geophysical datasets, fieldwalking and metal detecting material to assess and analyse in relation to the NMP mapping has meant that the recording process has been characteristically slow.
- 12.5 Highlights of the TG20SW mapsheet include the identification of the full extent of a previously only partially recorded kite-shaped triple-ditched enclosure around the Roman town. This feature has been the subject of much

archaeological debate since it was first identified from aerial photographs in the 1920s, and has been most regularly interpreted as the remains of an early Roman fort associated with the aftermath of the Boudiccan uprisings. The NMP mapping has added significantly to knowledge of this feature and may potentially provide evidence that the ditches were more likely to have been an early defensive enclosure associated with the town rather than pre-dating it. Geophysics undertaken in March to the immediate north of the fort has now also confirmed the existence of the triple ditches. This has been described as a 'discovery' of great significance, which will contribute considerably to the Caistor Roman Town Project. The NMP mapping may also have identified a new villa site approximately 1km to the south of the town.

12.6 In February Sarah Horlock spoke at the UEA Centre of East Anglian Studies (CEAS) Associates' Study Day entitled '*Burials, Boundaries and Folklore: Barrows in the Landscape from Prehistory to the Present*'. The presentation looked at the prehistoric setting of barrows in relation to contemporary settlement and boundaries. During this quarter information on recent NMP mapping near Caistor was provided to a UEA student for inclusion in his undergraduate dissertation on the Iron Age and Roman archaeology of the Tas Valley.

12.7 In February Nellie Bales gave a presentation as part of Norwich Castle Museum's 'Archaeology weekend', entitled 'Norwich from the air; Aerial photography and archaeology'. This formed part of a day during which various sections of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and the Museums Service introduced their work to interested members of the public in a series of short talks. The event was extremely well attended, and as a result there have been several enquiries and offers of volunteer work to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record office.

12.8 Liaison with NLA's Planning Team and contractors undertaking work within the project area continues, as does liaison with the Caistor Roman Town Project. Nellie Bales attended the Breckland Geodiversity Awareness day in February, as part of ongoing efforts to link-up with other archaeological and non-archaeological groups working within the project area, where there is an overlap of interests with NMP.

13. IDENTIFICATION AND RECORDING SERVICE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME (Andrew Rogerson, Steven Ashley, Erica Darch, Hazel White, Adrian Marsden)

13.1 In the period covered by this report, 69 cases of Treasure were reported.

13.2 As well as 35 visits to five metal detector clubs and liaison with many individuals, I&RS staff have also been involved in artefact handling and training sessions (including NM&AS Interpreters), talks on recent finds to local societies and a stand at the Millennium Forum Norwich History Fair.

13.3 An important coin find was a further 32 groats of Henry VII (1) and Henry VIII (31) from Cranworth. These were found by metal detecting topsoil which had been removed from the same source as a pot containing around 300 groats found in 1996.

13.4 Important artefacts identified and recorded during the last six months include:-

- From Swaffham, Breckland, a medieval gilt book or furniture fitting in the form of an appliqué male figure with enamel and one surviving blue glass eye. Late 12th – early 13th century.
- From Swanton Morley, Breckland – a Roman type E Rhenish 'Eye' brooch. circa AD 40 – 50.

- From Sculthorpe, North Norfolk, a Roman / Early Saxon incomplete five sided counter-plate from an elaborate set of military belt mounts with elaborate geometric chip carved decoration. Cut down in antiquity. Late 4th – early 5th century.
- From Runcton Holme, West Norfolk, a Late Saxon strap-distributor with attached strap-end. Decorated with blind holes, probably for glass settings, now missing. 10th century.
- From Congham, West Norfolk, a Late Saxon strap-end converted to use as a brooch.
- From Beighton, Broadland, a Roman statuette of Mars.
- From Brundall, Broadland, a Bronze Age beaker.
- From Mulbarton, South Norfolk, a Late Saxon sword pommel.
- From Martham, Great Yarmouth, a Late Saxon / Medieval stirrup terminal in the form of a splayed three-toed foot. 11th – 12th century.

14. OTHER ACTIVITIES AND OUTREACH

Other activities and outreach not referred to in the sections above include:-

- Roman Norfolk (Thetford Museum)
- Visit to NLA by David White
- Visit by a distinguished Japanese archaeologist
- Assisted the IfA with an inspection of NAU Archaeology
- Roman Norfolk (U3A North Norfolk)
- Four-day tour of West Sussex (Norfolk & Norwich Archaeological Society)
- Roman Norfolk (Brooke Society)
- Gold crossbow brooch (EDP)
- Norfolk Heritage Explorer (EDP)
- NCC Customer care experience 'A Day with Norfolk's Archaeologists'
- North Norfolk Integrated Landscape Guidance (Coast AONB)
- Regionalised Historic Landscape Character Map (Natural England)

15. COMMITTEES

NLA staff continue to sit on the following external committees:

- Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society Council
- CBA East Anglia
- ALGAO England
- ALGAO East
- ALGAO Maritime Committee
- ALGAO Planning and Legislation Committee
- Caistor Roman Town Joint Advisory Board
- Society for Medieval Archaeology
- Norfolk Heraldry Society
- Diocesan Advisory Committees
- Stanford Training Area Conservation Group
- Centre of East Anglian Studies Committee
- IfA Geophysics Special Interest Group
- ALGAO East of England East Anglian Archaeology Sub-Committee
- International Society for Archaeological Prospection
- Norfolk Conservation Officers Group
- Norwich Young Archaeologists Club

16. CONCLUSION

- 16.1 During the period covered by this report, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology has continued to work with the County and District Councils and other agencies to protect and manage the historic environment, to maintain and enhance the Norfolk Historic Environment Record and Norfolk Air Photo Library, to identify and record finds, to deal with enquiries and to engage in outreach. The National Mapping Programme, Portable Antiquities Scheme and Thetford Historic Environment Survey projects all continue to make excellent progress.

17. RECOMMENDATION

That the Report be noted.

Background Papers

None

Officer Contact

If you have any questions about matters contained in this paper please get in touch with:-

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If you need this report in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact David Gurney on 01362 869280 and we will do our best to help.

**Report to Norfolk Archaeological Services Advisory
Committee
14 May 2009
Item No 9**

**Half-Year Report of the Archaeology Department,
Norwich Castle Museum and Art Gallery,
November 2008 – May 2009**

Report by Head of Museums and Archaeology

Summary

This report reviews and provides information about the range of duties and activities undertaken by Norwich Castle Archaeology Department, which is part of the Curatorial and Display Section of Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service.

1. The Archaeology Department, November 2008 to May 2009

- 1.1 Norwich Castle Archaeology Department has continued a balanced programme of curatorial work, which embraces acquisition, collections management, study and outreach.
- 1.2 The Department has seen a record number of Treasure cases and dealt with the resulting process of scrutiny and acquisition of new material, where appropriate. Other potential acquisitions have also been monitored and followed-up.
- 1.3 The Department continues to raise the profile of the collections, which is reflected in the numerous requests for loans and study.
- 1.4 Detailed work is currently being undertaken on selected areas of the holdings, in particular Egyptian, coins and seals, lithics and Iron Age.
- 1.5 Members of staff continue a range of outreach activities and to be involved in exhibition and display projects.

2. Volunteers

- 2.1 Long-term volunteer Dr Peter Robins continues his regular work on the lithics collection, while Faye Kalloniatis continues her catalogue project on the Ancient Egyptian collection (section 9 below).

2.2 Student intern William Taylor, an undergraduate from Bradford University, completed his year-long stay, assisting in the Department.

3. Offices and collections management

3.1 Work continues towards the improved layout of the Archaeology stores at Shirehall. This work is due to be completed during the Spring / early summer.

3.2 Work also continues towards the development of a store and study facility dedicated to coins and seals.

3.3 Back-accessioning has continued with the assistance of the documentation officer, to create new MODES records.

4. The Treasure Act and Acquisitions

4.1 The Department has continued to fundraise for the acquisition of new objects. Staff continue to attempt to acquire the best and most significant archaeological finds so that they can be preserved for the study and enjoyment of future generations.

4.2 Norwich Castle saw more Treasure cases than any other county in the UK during 2008. Staff saw and assessed a total of 109 Treasure cases, which is a record number and a considerable rise on the previous year's figure of 77 and represents about one fifth of all English cases. In 2009, there have been 27 cases so far (as at 9th April), which is a slight reduction from the same stage last year.



Anglo-Saxon bowl mount.

- 4.3 Recent purchases include:
- An Anglo-Saxon bowl mount with an unusual helmeted human head.
 - An Iron Age drinking horn terminal.
 - A Viking strap-end decorated in the 'Borre' knotwork style that had unusually been converted into a brooch.
- 4.4 There have also been a number of generous donations in the last six months, which include:
- Palaeolithic flints.
 - Bronze Age axes.
 - A fourth Arabic *dirham* coin from Barton Bendish.
- 4.5 The department has also been helped in its fundraising by kind donations and promises of financial assistance from several people who wish to remain anonymous.



Iron Age drinking horn terminal.

5. Collecting Cultures

- 5.1 The Collecting Cultures grant of £200,000 grant, awarded through a new Heritage Lottery Fund scheme, was described in the previous report to NASAC. This is now allowing the Department to further develop the archaeology holdings through a five year project. For the first time, it is allowing the strategic purchase of objects, alongside other acquisitions (section 4). The project also enables a programme of associated activities. This will include an education programme, and the renewing of archaeology displays. Money will also be available for developing the web site, conservation and storage costs.
- 5.2 A key element of the bid has been to help maintain and develop a relationship with existing audiences. In January a successful open evening was held for Norfolk's metal-detectorists. This provided an opportunity for members of all five detector clubs to come together, visit museum displays, hear a range of talks and participate in the first

Norfolk 'Find of the Year' competition. Nearly one hundred detectorists attended the event, which received an overwhelmingly positive response.

- 5.3 Collecting Cultures is serving to help us establish one of Britain's premier archaeological collections.

6. Loans

- 6.1 The Department continues to receive regular requests for loans from its collection. The following material has been loaned during the period:

- To Ipswich Museum, for the *Anglo-Saxon Art in the Round* exhibition.
Anglo-Saxon coins and objects
- To Sutton Hoo, for the summer exhibition, '*Feasting*'.
Iron Age drinking horn terminal

- 6.2 A request has been received from the Dorman Museum, Middlesbrough for a long-term loan of material from the Egyptian collection, for 2010-2011.

7. Exhibitions and Galleries

- 7.1 Work has begun towards a gradual re-development of Norwich Castle Keep. An outline brief for a phased series of displays and interpretation methods has been assembled. Work will begin later this year towards new prison story displays in the Keep basement. New display cases will also be installed on the Keep main floor for medieval displays. Additional funding to improve the interpretation is being sought through the EU Interreg IVa project.
- 7.2 In the Anglo-Saxon and Viking Gallery work continues to display newly acquired items. A new display of recently-acquired finds has also been put into the 'Recent Finds' case within the gallery.
- 7.3 Regular monitoring and visits have been undertaken to the *Founders of Farming* Gallery at Gressenhall by the project Curator.
- 7.4 The Department has participated as a partner in the touring exhibition *Anglo-Saxon Art in the Round*. This exhibition has toured the East Anglia region, at Fitzwilliam Museum Cambridge, Norwich Castle and is currently at Ipswich Museum.

8. Norwich Castle Study Centre

- 8.1 The Department continues to invest time to support researchers who request to study the outstanding collections.
- 8.2 Students have continued to visit the Study Centre. Those undertaking formal structured research over the last six months have come from the Universities of:
- East Anglia
 - Reading
 - Princeton, USA
- 8.3 Collections studied during the six months include:
- Manuscripts
 - Japanese armour
 - Seal matrices
 - Roman pewter vessels
 - Romano-British figurines
 - Charred plant specimens
- 8.4 Staff continue to provide professional knowledge and expertise to visiting students through discussion.

9. Research

- 9.1 Staff continue to support and on occasions initiate research into the collections.
- 9.2 Specialists from English Heritage visited the Study Centre in February to study material from the *Murphy Collection*, which is a collection of organic material assembled by the specialist Peter Murphy. This is an important regional archive held by the Department. The scientists were able to select charred plant material from the archive which can now be used for the radiocarbon dating of an important Roman site, using new technology which was not available at the time of the excavation. This work serves to reinforce the importance of collection curation being undertaken by the Department.
- 9.3 A large selection of Late Anglo-Saxon and Viking objects was made available for XRF analysis at the Archaeological Research Laboratory at Oxford University. Jane Kershaw, a PhD student, is investigating metalworking technologies used in the 10th and 11th centuries in England and Scandinavia. Norwich, in turn, has received detailed scientific analyses of a number of its objects.

- 9.4 Bone samples from one of the Late Anglo-Saxon skeletons, excavated at North Elmham, have been submitted for study at the UEA. Advances in technology now allow the ethnic origins of this individual - suggested at the time of excavation to be a Negro (based on morphological characteristics) - to be tested, using DNA analysis.

10. The Egyptian Collection

- 10.1 Since 2008 the Egyptian collection has had a volunteer Research Associate, Faye Kalloniatis, working on the collection for one day every week in order to produce a catalogue. The following work has been achieved to date.
- 10.2 The existing small library of Egyptian reference works has been expanded and continues to grow with the addition of several publications from the Egypt Exploration Society. It has also developed contacts with relevant institutions, including Liverpool Museum and The British Museum. It has also become a member of Access (Association of Curators for Collections from Egypt and Sudan), which is a national group supporting museums with non-specialist Egyptian curators.
- 10.3 To increase the profile of the collection, the museum now has an entry in the International Association of Egyptologists Newsletter, which lists all museums with Egyptian collections. It is also adding to the publication 'Who Was Who in Egyptology'. This standard reference work (of collectors and donors) is currently being revised and reprinted and will include an entry on J.J. Colman, whose collection was given to the Castle in the 1920s.
- 10.4 Another important task is the continued recording and photographing of the collection. As a result, one item – a rare 18th Dynasty mummy shroud, with inscriptions, mentioned in a recent publication by a German scholar – has come to prominent attention. Although rare and important, it is in a very poor state and is currently being examined to assess its condition and the feasibility of conservation.
- 10.5 The Department also responds to a small number of enquiries about this collection, mainly by researchers based abroad, but including identifications brought in locally.

11. Education, Outreach and Media

- 11.1 Staff have given the following presentations, interviews and sessions to students, members of the public, specialist academic audiences and the media:

- Tim Pestell 8th December 'Bawsey and productive sites in East Anglia', to Oxford University Department of Archaeology Medieval seminar.
 - Tim Pestell 12th February 'The lost village of Eccles', to Scratby and California Local Residents Club.
 - Tim Pestell 26th March 'Collecting archaeology at Norwich Castle', to The Norfolk Club Antiques Circle.
 - Tim Pestell 'Life in Anglo-Saxon England', Cambridge.
 - John Davies 7th November 'Roman Norfolk', at 'Time and Tide, Great Yarmouth.
 - John Davies 11th November 'Iron Age collections in the Boudica Gallery', Norwich Castle Gallery Talk.
 - John Davies 12th November 'The Roman town at Caistor St Edmund', to the Friends of Thetford Museum.
 - John Davies 21st January Interview on Radio Norfolk concerning archaeological and other museum acquisitions.
 - John Davies 28th February 'Land of the Iceni – recent work on Iron Age Norfolk', to Norwich Castle Archaeology weekend event.
 - John Davies 16th March 'The Land of Boudica', to The Creakes History Society.
 - John Davies 6th April Interview to KTSF Television (of California, USA) concerning the Boudica story and ancient Norfolk.
 - Alan West 16th March contribution to the Flint Day School held at Norwich Castle.
- 11.2 Staff supported the Norwich Castle weekend event, held on Saturday 28th and Sunday 29th February.
- 11.3 Staff organised and hosted the national Roman Finds Group conference at Norwich Castle on Monday 27th April.
- 12. Land of the Iceni Conference**
- 12.1 The major conference entitled '*Land of the Iceni: Current Work on the Iron Age in Northern East Anglia*', which was organised through the

Archaeology Department, was held in Norwich on 17th May, 2008. Ten national experts were brought together to review recent work and ideas about the Iron Age in the region.

- 12.2 John Davies and Tim Pestell, together with Adrian Marsden, are continuing to work towards the publication of the conference.

13. Publications and Committees

- 13.1 Tim Pestell has completed a chapter on Middle Anglo-Saxon markets and the economy for a forthcoming Oxford University Press publication.
- 13.2 Tim Pestell's award-winning book *Markets in Early Medieval Europe* is set to be reprinted as a second edition with a revised introductory chapter.
- 13.3 Tim Pestell continues to serve on the Bury St Edmunds Cathedral Fabric Advisory Committee, and the Council of the Norfolk & Norwich Archaeological Society.
- 13.4 Tim Pestell continues to sit on the Department of Culture, Media and Sport *Treasure Valuation Committee*.
- 13.5 Tim Pestell and Alan West both undertake the role of Curatorial Advisor for local independent museums in Norfolk:
- The 100th Bomb Group Museum at Thorpe Abbots (TP)
 - The Norwich Aviation Museum (AW)

14. Metal-detecting liaison

- 14.1 Staff from the Archaeology Department continue to have an active relationship with metal-detecting in the county. Tim Pestell has attended metal-detector club meetings and assisted members of the Finds Identification and Recording Service. Staff also contribute specialist reports on objects for finders and for the HER.

15. Portable Antiquities Scheme exhibition

- 15.1 The Department are liaising with The British Museum and other partners to create a major archaeology exhibition at Norwich Castle in early 2012. This will be the first large-scale archaeology exhibition at the Castle since 'Buried Treasure', which closed in 2005.

- 15.2 The theme of the exhibition will be the work of the national Portable Antiquities Scheme. The working title is '**Britain's History Retold**'.
- 15.3 The exhibition will start in Norwich and then tour to Lincoln, Cardiff, Tyne & Wear, Exeter and the British Museum.
- 15.4 The detailed content of the exhibition is currently being worked on.

16. Recommendation

- 16.1 Recommendation - that the report be noted.

Officer Contact

If you have any questions about matters contained in this paper please get in touch with:

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