

CENTRE OF EAST ANGLIAN STUDIES

NEWSLETTER SEPTEMBER 2009



Professor David Bates, Director of CEAS, writes:

It is a little more than a year since I arrived at UEA from my previous post as Director of the Institute of Historical Research in the University of London and took over as Director of the CEAS from Professor Carole Rawcliffe. A year is, however, more than enough time to take stock of an organisation and to learn about its activities and its potential, so my first message in this report is therefore to say how deeply impressed I am by CEAS, by everyone who is involved in its activities and by everything it does. And mention of my previous experience at the IHR in a post with a national and international responsibility for History will, I hope, add weight to this statement; neither at the IHR nor in my previous posts in other universities have I encountered anything comparable to CEAS that is as impressive as CEAS currently is. And this is not to say that we should be complacent; there is more that can be done.

This Newsletter contains information on the year's activities and on those planned for next year. There is therefore no need for me to dwell on them here. Mention of one abiding memory is, however, irresistible, namely one of battling through a snowstorm to attend the first of the Winter Lecture series and discovering that well in excess of one hundred people had turned out for the evening. The outstanding reputation of the speaker, Dr. Robert Liddiard, must of course account for some of this very good attendance, but, in years of experience, I have known many good lectures draw very small audiences when the weather has been good; the whole of this splendid episode is in truth a tribute to the dedication and enthusiasm of the members of CEAS and the validity of its mission within East Anglia and in the wider world.

The new CEAS Committee has worked very well. I warmly thank all members for their contributions. The projects mentioned last year by Professor John Charmley have all progressed well. In particular, there has been extremely good progress with the various on-line projects,

now known as 'Virtual Past', on which the Landscape Group has played a central role. More of these are forthcoming. The enhanced collaboration with Suffolk County Council and University Campus Suffolk has produced a range of positive developments. It is also good to report that two volumes in the History of Suffolk series are close to completion; it is one of my tasks for the coming year to commission more.

As I look optimistically into the coming year and the excellent array of forthcoming events, I would like in particular to draw attention to the East Anglia and Its North Sea World conference to be held from 13-16 April 2010. The full programme will be published shortly; the array of speakers is, I believe, truly splendid. It is my opinion that the Centre should continue to organise major events of this kind, with the purpose either of examining specific events and themes in East Anglia's past, or of analysing the broader significance of East Anglia's past in relation to the UK, Europe and the world. It is also splendid that we have attracted to Norwich a major international workshop organised by the very distinguished historian Professor Miri Rubin on St William of Norwich and the significance of his death in a wider historical perspective; in this we have collaborated with Norwich cathedral. And finally the collaboration with the Art of Faith conference organised by UEA's School of World Art Studies is another example of how CEAS is collaborating with others to enhance the study of the region.

A last piece of good news is that the distinguished historian Mark Bailey will be joining the School of History as Professor of Medieval History from October 2010; his presence will be an enormous boost for the Centre and its activities. And one final pleasure is to thank Rob Liddiard for his outstanding work as Deputy Director over the last year and to wish him well on his forthcoming study leave. I must also thank Melanie Watling for her magnificent administrative support and announce that Dr. Lucy Marten will be taking Rob's place as Deputy Director.

The beach at Dunwich, Suffolk, site of East Anglia's premier port in the Middle Ages (see page 11)



VIRTUAL PAST

Web-based guides to historic sites and buildings have featured in the last two editions of this newsletter with the Great Hospital in 2007, the Norwich Blackfriars in 2008 and this year the 1940 defences of Walberswick. We thought it would be of interest to hear from one of the participants just how such a project is approached.



Virtual Past and Norwich Blackfriars: Reconstructing a Medieval Dominican Friary

The Task: In the summer of 2008, the Virtual Past Team at UEA (a combination of leading historians from the UEA with cutting edge Virtual Reality animators and GIS modellers) were asked to create a historically accurate interactive website and 3-D computer models for Norwich Blackfriars. In particular, the computer modeler was required to produce a medieval reconstruction and timeline which demonstrates significant dates in the friary's history. A carefully chosen selection of maps, plans, drawings and edited documents (in modern English), along with images of the originals, were also to be uploaded.



The Aim: The primary aim of the project was to promote an awareness and understanding of Norwich Blackfriars, and its role in the medieval and early modern city. Indeed, it is one of the city's most historically important and architecturally striking landmarks, and by far the most complete and best preserved of England's few surviving medieval friaries. Along with the nave, and a substantial part of the medieval precinct, it is open to the public, although the lack of a guidebook or short, readily available history of the site poses a challenge to most visitors. Indeed, this potentially confusing complex of buildings is often overlooked by tourists, who are drawn to the far better-known cathedral and castle.

Problems of Reconstruction: As might be envisaged, the actual process of reconstructing a medieval building, especially one as complex as Blackfriars, is extremely challenging. It requires the expertise of historians, art historians, archaeologists and computer specialists, as well as a combination of well-informed judgments (read guesswork!) and artistic license. How, for instance, might one reconstruct the rood screen which may (or may not) have once stood between the nave and the chancel? After all, no rood screen for a Dominican friary has survived the upheavals of the Reformation. Moreover, what colour

would the walls have been; what would the lighting conditions have been like; would there have been side altars; and how tall were the ceilings? Indeed, while Virtual Past made every attempt to make the animations as historically accurate as possible, there are some parts of Norwich Blackfriars and its interior that no longer survive or have changed so considerably that it is impossible to recreate them exactly. In such cases we consulted experts, and drew on surviving evidence from other institutions, to provide an impression of how the building would have appeared.



The Process of Reconstruction: It should be stressed that to this historian, at least, the working process of computer modelers is a complete mystery. Quite how they manage to produce such high-quality work by tapping in a few bits of code into a computer never fails to amaze. I am reliably informed, however, that the process starts by taking lots and lots of photographs (enough to fill a 32GB memory card!), and a series of accurate measurements of the surviving building and any notable architectural features. The modeler starts by creating a 2-D plan of the building's footprint and layout, 'pushes' this upwards to create a 3-D wire frame, fills in the walls and ceilings, adds images of bricks, windows and doors, and then introduces lighting and background images. Once the model has been finalised, the computer then has to 'render' the video – a process which involves a lot of number crunching while the computer turns mathematical code into a fully interactive 3-D animation. Rather it than me!

The Finished Product: The fully completed website, including the 3-D animation, can be found online at: www.norwichblackfriars.co.uk. The website was paid for by Norwich Heritage Economic and Regeneration Trust (HEART), with funding from the Arts and Humanities Research Council and the Harry Watson Bursary. Generous support was also provided by the Norfolk County Record Office. Michael Loveday, Chief Executive of Norwich HEART, said:

The Norwich Blackfriars Online site is a hugely valuable new resource making a massive amount of historical information about the buildings widely available for the first time. By combining modern technology and history in an innovative way we are able to tell the fascinating story of The Halls to new audiences – showing once again that heritage isn't dull or stuffy.

Professor Carole Rawcliffe at UEA, who managed the project, also said:

It is important for academics to make their research more widely available to the public in a lively and accessible format that does justice to our fine city. Norwich boasts an unrivalled combination of historic buildings and archives, yet many of these outstanding resources remain unexplored. The work of our Virtual Past team aims to bring them alive and to promote our heritage.

Chris Bonfield

The latest development in the Virtual Past project has been a detailed study of a Suffolk village in the anxious days following the defeat of France in 1940.

The Defence of Walberswick

Next year will see the 70th anniversary of one of the largest construction projects in British History: the programme of coastal defences built during the summer and autumn of 1940 under the threat of German invasion. As anyone who has walked the beaches of East Anglia knows, the remnants of these coastal defences are often readily apparent. The remains of pillboxes, concrete blocks and gun emplacements often sit uncomfortably alongside beach huts, footpaths and bird watching



Earthwork remains of 1940 infantry trench with accompanying 'Suffolk Square' pillbox at Hoist Covert, Walberswick.

hides. They attest to a brief, but intensive, period of activity early in the Second World War when a German invasion seemed not just possible, but probable. Although they do not have the antiquity of the Roman Shore forts, medieval castles or Martello towers, Second World War defences are now recognized as a significant archaeological resource and an important part of the history of the defence of Great Britain. For the past six months a project within CEAS has been examining the 1940 coastal defences at Walberswick in Suffolk. The project has primarily been concerned with the production of a 3D computer 'flythrough' of the defence landscape, but such is the amount and quality of historical and archaeological information that has come to light that there will also be a full supporting website detailing the building of the defences.

In 1940 Walberswick area was defended by the 2/4th battalion South Lancashire Regiment, with Walberswick itself held by the men of 'C' company, about 120 men. Up to May 1940 relatively little effort was expended on coastal defence, but this changed immediately when the Germany attacked France and the Low Countries, when the battalion immediately began to dig in and place barbed wire around their positions. Over the next three months these positions were strengthened with concrete pillboxes, minefields, and concrete obstacles and the infantrymen were given artillery support. The principal defences consisted of trenches for 8-10 men, usually with a concrete pillbox placed at one end. Today, it is usually only a pillbox that can be seen in the landscape, but in parts of Walberswick the remains of the accompanying trenches can still be seen as earthworks. This allows some visual appreciation of the kind of defences put into place in the early part of the invasion scare.

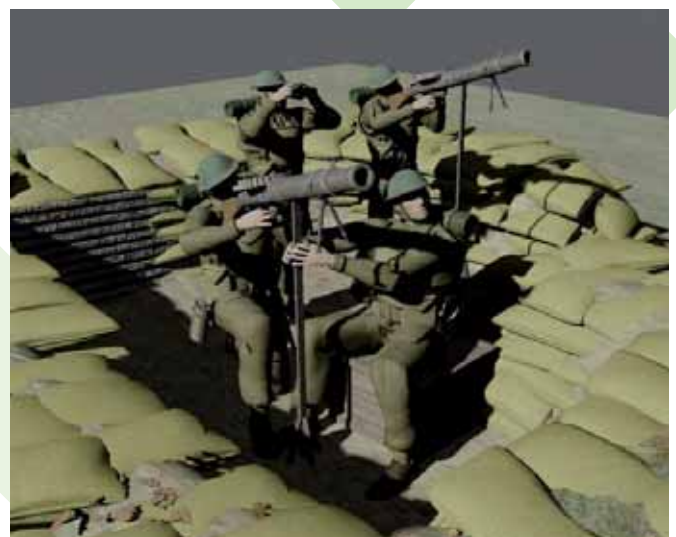
The defence of Walberswick was essentially a 'thin red line' of defensive trenches placed more or less in a line from the mouth of the

river Blyth to the area of Hoist Covert approximately one mile to the south. This was part of the Commander in Chief, General Ironside's, 'coastal crust' that stretched for hundred of miles along the British coastline, a line of beach defences intended to hold up and disrupt any German landing. They were not intended to throw any invasion back into the sea; rather, they were only one part of a wider defence scheme. Any German force that landed would be held up on the beach, disrupted by the Local Defence Volunteers (later the Home Guard) as they moved inland and then forced to negotiate one of the many 'Stop Lines' of fixed defences. All this was to buy time and allow for what was left of Britain's mobile army reserves to approach and counter the invading force. For the men of 'C' Company 2/4th South Lancashire's at Walberswick this brought a grim reality to their task. There were no immediate reserves for them to call upon in the event of a major attack and little hope than any other friendly force could come to their aid; in the words of their Corps orders 'There can be no question of withdrawal on the part of any troops detailed to hold specific defences. Such troops will hold on to the end'.

Despite the fact that the defences of Walberswick were built in a relatively recent period of history, this does not mean that all aspects of their nature are known about or documented. Indeed, much of the research for the computer model has been to answer basic and fundamental questions about what a particular feature looked like and how it was used. For the landscape archaeologist there are many familiar questions, more usually encountered in more remote historic periods. One such question is that of regional variation: the pillboxes at Walberswick are of the 'Suffolk Square' design and are only found in this part of the county. The answer seems to lie in the activities of 558 Field Company Royal Engineers, who were based at Theberton Hall, a few miles to the south of Walberswick in the summer of 1940. Together with an idiosyncratic pillbox, these men also seem to have been responsible for a distinctive concrete artillery observation post, of which the two at Walberswick appear to be the only known examples.

The results of the project will be available to view at the end of September at www.walberswickww2.co.uk. The project is very much a team effort and is based upon a School of History MA dissertation by David Sims, who has also undertaken the documentary research for the website. The computer modelling is by John Williams, whose work can also be appreciated in the Blackfriars piece in this newsletter.

Robert Liddiard



Computer reconstruction of anti-aircraft Lewis gun position at Walberswick. The details for the reconstruction come from a variety of historical and archaeological sources.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Two PhDs and a prize winning MA dissertation, all with CEAS associations, were successfully completed in the year past.

Janka Rodziewicz's recently completed PhD thesis, *Order and Society: Great Yarmouth 1366-1381*, analysed the problem of maintaining order in a medieval community. The borough of Great Yarmouth was chosen due to the excellent survival rate among its court rolls. The period examined began in 1366 because the borough's leet court rolls, essential to the study, have survived only from that year onwards. The research aimed to analyse methods of maintaining order in an ordinary, day-to-day, environment and therefore ended in 1381 in order to capture a period of relative normality before the impact of the Peasants' Revolt.

The first chapter focused on the records used to analyse methods of policing, including their survival rates and the types of information they contained. The second investigated the type of disorder that troubled the borough and the challenges faced by attempts to maintain order; this chapter primarily used evidence from the local misdemeanour and civil plea courts, alongside gaol delivery records and coroners' rolls. The third and fourth chapters analysed the different methods of policing, as recorded in the borough's court rolls. They investigated the differences between 'official policing', based around the formal institutions of the courts, and 'social policing', based in the community, and argued that each relied on the other to function, meaning that the official courts were at least partly dependant on the populace to operate. These chapters investigated such themes as tithings (groupings of men for jurisdictional purposes), the hue and cry (an official cry to help to pursue an offender), capital pledges (heads of tithings who formed the leet court juries), dispute settlement, the use of attorneys, pledges and the role of sub-bailiffs in the courts. The fifth chapter was an analysis of the ways in which unwilling members of the community might be forced to perform their expected roles in the maintenance of order arguing that medieval society had the capacity to be flexible in the sanctions it might impose, enhancing its ability to respond to different scenarios. This flexibility was also apparent in the methods of 'policing' that were examined, which also recognised the need for a variety of means of maintaining order. This allowed different situations to be dealt with in the most appropriate fashion.

The final chapter was an investigation of individuals' experience of policing, which was examined through a series of case studies. Through these case studies it was argued that involvement in, and experience of, policing was a habitual part of the lives of the Great Yarmouth populace during this period. It was also argued that members of the Great Yarmouth community combined their roles

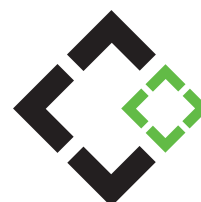
in maintaining order with occasional acts of misbehaviour; and that the distinction between those who policed and those who misbehaved was not totally distinct. Overall, the thesis also sought to apply traditional methods of studying mutual responsibility in rural environments to an analysis of methods of maintaining order in a medieval urban centre.



Jon Gregory's PhD thesis *Marginal Environments and the Idea of Improvement: Heathland and Moorland Landscapes c.1650-1850* showed how during the period many heathland and moorland landscapes were transformed through schemes of enclosure and reclamation carried out by ambitious landowners. The laying out of new fields, farms, roads and plantations brought about striking visual changes and often had a considerable impact at a local level on the way the land was used and experienced. These developments have typically been explained in terms of wider economic and demographic trends, such as rising agricultural prices and population growth, while less attention has been paid to the importance of other, less apparently rational factors. His thesis explores the nature and significance of other possible motives by setting changes in the rural landscape in the context of contemporary ideas about 'improvement'. Improvement was a flexible concept that could be applied in many circumstances, and the same landowners were often involved in overlapping projects of landscape improvement on their estates. This throws up the possibility that enclosure and reclamation projects could in some cases be influenced as much by the aesthetic, ideological and social concerns which have more usually been identified by historians in relation to parks and gardens, as by more practical economic considerations.

In examining the extent to which this was true of estate improvement in marginal areas, particular attention was paid to changing attitudes toward such landscapes as revealed in contemporary sources, and how these views relate to (and were shaped by) changes taking place in the landscape. Through a series of case studies focusing on heathland landscapes in East Anglia and moorland landscapes in Devon both the chronology and impact of landscape change, and its broader significance in the context of prevailing ideas are explored in more detail.

Alongside a recognition of the importance of the motives and actions of individual landowners, consideration is also given to the influence of environmental factors. Dry, sandy heathland soils and cold, wet, rocky moorland landscapes posed considerable problems to those trying to cultivate them, leading in some cases to impressive efforts at overcoming these natural obstacles, though more often contributing to the failure of overly ambitious projects. Approaching the improvement of marginal landscapes from these various perspectives allows new light to be shed on the nature and timing of changes in the post-medieval landscape, providing both a clearer picture of the impact of changes in marginal environments, and of the complex and varied motives of those responsible.



Helen Lunnnon was awarded the 2008 'Alan Carter Prize for Outstanding Performance in Local and Regional History' for her MA Dissertation completed in the School of History. Based on evidence collected by surveying a sample of Norfolk churches, her dissertation presented a reappraisal of the presumed ubiquity of chancel screens in late medieval parish churches. Building on this foundation, evidence was presented and discussed regarding the often implied homogenous structure of chancel screens, particularly in relation to other elements such as lofts and beams. By considering the broad period of c. 1330-1537, during which chancel screens were being constructed or renewed, her work set out the major changes in their structure, decoration and patronage. Whilst perhaps not ubiquitous, chancel screens did achieve and retain a widespread popularity during a protracted period. The final element of the dissertation offered explanations for their prevalence and argues that, in being representative of the gates of heaven, chancel screens were an important element in the setting of the medieval liturgy at parish level. Helen's research will be published in the 2010 volume of the Journal of the British Archaeological Association. Helen is now registered for a PhD in the School of World Art Studies at UEA, researching the form, ornamentation and use of church porches. This study focuses on the use of church entrances as architectural devices for the communication of individual, corporate and community achievements, ambitions and associations.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS' STUDY DAY

The Associates' study day for 2009 was held on 21 February under the general title of *Burials, Boundaries and Folklore: Barrows in the Landscape from Prehistory to the Present*. Contrasting with recent years, this was a day closely concentrating on a single subject; barrows in East Anglia, that is prehistoric funerary monuments, their distribution, survival and their influence on later folklore and society.



In the post-medieval period, barrows were often employed to delimit territorial jurisdictions. This map of Methwold Warren drawn in c.1580 shows a number of possible barrows marking the boundary of the warren

We heard first from **Sarah Horlick** from Norfolk Landscape Archaeology at Gressenhall who is Senior Air Photo Interpretation Officer for the National Mapping Programme in Norfolk, part of a countrywide scheme funded by English Heritage, which aims to map and interpret all archaeological sites throughout England visible on aerial photographs. This laborious process consists of transferring the data from nearly a century of air photography onto large scale maps in digital format. So far, while some parts of the country are fully mapped on this basis, only the coastal strip of Suffolk and rather less than half of Norfolk are complete. Nevertheless, from the examples Sarah displayed on screen, the volume of data already available covering over seven millennia, is overwhelming. While barrows still extant, that is barrows still visible above the surface, are comparatively rare in East Anglia, those now visible solely as cropmarks are numerous. Little could be made out by an amateur from the pictures displayed as to the sequence or precise nature of the confusing images although the digital technology allows colour distinction between raised, level and sunken remains. We had to rely on Sarah's expertise to recognise barrows amongst the mass of other detectable remains while she was able to point out also some suggestive

alignments and possible relationships between barrows and trackways.

Not all barrows are prehistoric or even necessarily non-Christian. **Professor Tom Williamson** talked to us about a recent project at Sutton Hoo to research the nature of the landscape there at the time of the seventh century "royal" burials, now the subject of his new book, *Sutton Hoo and its Landscape: The Context of Monument*. The burials there, cremations but with splendid grave goods, and especially the two grand ship burials, lie beneath mounds placed on the edge of heathland overlooking the upper tidal reaches of the river Deben. Were they so placed, as many have supposed, as symbols of the power of the Wuffing royal family whose centre, according to Bede, was a few miles further up the valley, beyond the tides, at Rendlesham? Digital survey of the valley levels confirms what every Deben sailor knew: even the largest mounds are scarcely visible at river level and so unlikely to impress any visitor arriving by river, by far the easiest route, into the Wuffing heartland. Rather, Tom postulated, the site was chosen for its view over the valley and countryside beyond.

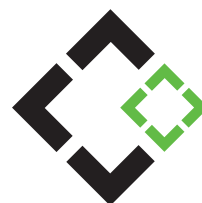
We then turned to consider how barrows might have been seen in the centuries after the last were created and in times, before archaeology, when their origins had been

long forgotten. Always connected with death, for grave robbers must have told stories of human remains, they seem to have become associated with the supernatural.

Dr Lucy Ryder, newly a lecturer at UEA, had found no surviving legends specifically associated with East Anglian barrows but explained from her experience elsewhere that such unusual landscape features almost invariably gave rise to stories of and associations with sinister or heroic beings. The three main categories encountered were ghosts, legendary figures and the devil. Barrows were thus likely to be places to which one did not go, or not lightly and certainly not in the dark. A once simple story or explanation might become over time embroidered or altered with new elements added either merging into or replacing the old. In East Anglia both Boudicca and Oliver Cromwell, however unlikely, were popular figures to be connected to antique landscape features. Elsewhere barrows had associations with dragons whose customary duty was to guard the treasure within. Warriors, redheaded or specifically Danes, were rumoured to be seen and one might think that East Anglia was highly appropriate for their presence but no examples were forthcoming.

Finally **Dr Nicola Whyte**, a graduate of UEA and now back here as a Leverhulme Research Fellow, returned to the subject of her doctoral thesis in explaining the practical uses that barrows were sometimes put to in the post-medieval period (and probably before). One was the appropriation of barrows by elites to legitimise contemporary power and lineage; ancient features serving as boundary markers around contemporary estates. Sometimes mounds were thrown up in imitation of barrows ("dools") to serve as further markers. Similarly barrows might serve as points along parish or hundred boundaries and were sometimes used as meeting points for such as hundred courts. Perhaps most closely related to their place in legend and fancy they have been chosen as the sites for gallows and gibbets. The point was made, with numerous impressive examples, that barrows frequently feature on early estate or other local maps. Especially notable was a sixteenth-century map of Methwold Warren featuring several barrows around the edges, the centre showing numerous gambolling rabbits.

John Barney



ASSOCIATE MEMBERS' OUTING

VISIT TO LAVENHAM

20 JUNE

The annual outing of Associate members of the Centre of East Anglian Studies took place on 20th June when thirty members visited Lavenham,

On arrival, Jane Gosling, Manager of the Guildhall, gave a short talk and explained the layout of the building. Built c.1530 by the Guild of Corpus Christi, it was originally three separate buildings and one of them, where the restaurant is now situated, had originally been a house and a shop. This was a typical medieval hall house with buttery and pantry at the service end, a cross passage and a large hall. Today the Guildhall fulfils three functions - as restaurant, National Trust shop and museum.

In the Middle Ages the Guildhall fulfilled a religious/social/charitable purpose and the wealthy guilds supported the church. In 1547 the Guildhall was given by King Edward VI to the town. It became a Bridewell and, in 1800, the local workhouse. However, the town found it difficult to maintain this important building and it was purchased by the son of the Member of Parliament for Sudbury, Sir William Cuthbert Quilter, who gave it to the National Trust in 1951 and, unlike most National Trust properties, it is held by them for the benefit of Lavenham citizens.

After coffee, members were shown around the Guildhall. In the small garden traditional dye plants are grown and it was here that members were fortunate enough to see the work of dyers, members of the



Lavenham Guild of Weavers Spinners and Dyers. In the Guildhall proper were the weavers demonstrating their craft. The history of Lavenham is well illustrated in the museum exhibitions on local history as well as the area's medieval cloth industry by virtue of which Lavenham had become one of the wealthiest towns in England in the Middle Ages.

A tour of the church of SS Peter and Paul followed. From 1485-1523 the nave and aisles of this magnificent church were almost entirely rebuilt of expensive limestone which had to be brought from Lincolnshire or Northamptonshire. In this it is unlike most other churches in the area which made use of the cheaper local flint. The grandeur of the church is a testament to the wealth of the clothiers of Lavenham, chiefly the Spring family, and of the Lord of the Manor, John de Vere, thirteenth Earl of Oxford.

After lunch, there was a walk around

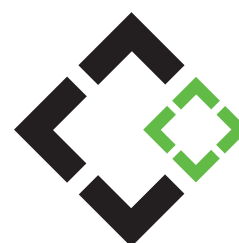
Lavenham. The party was divided in two led by Barbara Butler and Jonathan Pearsall of the East Anglian Tourist Board. This interesting small town owes much of its attraction to having been a prosperous wool town in the Middle Ages. We only had time to see a small fraction of the three hundred listed buildings in Lavenham. Of particular interest was



Thomas Spring's house, heavily disguised, De Vere House and the Old Grammar School. Also seen were the Old Wool Hall and the Swan Hotel. Saved from export to America, this had originally been the Guild of Our Lady. Incidentally, the town seems to have always wished to conserve its old buildings. In *Lavenham Industrial Town* by Alec Betterton and David Dymond is reproduced a poster dated c.1912 calling on the inhabitants of Lavenham to 'protest against the removal of our beautiful ancient buildings.'

Back in the coach, we were lucky to miss a very heavy shower. The weather was good during our visit, a shower just before the walk commenced was short-lived and we arrived safely back at UEA to be greeted by a further heavy shower.

Rosemary O'Donoghue





Lowestoft 1550-1750: Development and Change in a Suffolk Coastal Town, by David Butcher (Woodbridge, The Boydell Press, 2008); pp. xiii + 354 £50.00, ISBN 978-1-84383-390-1

David Butcher presents a well-documented account of how a Suffolk seaside settlement in 1550 emerged as a thriving port and small town by 1750. And if one is not quite convinced, then the reader is browbeaten into submission by a welter of closely argued statistical evidence, culminating in a final chapter, which discusses the ins and outs of 'urban' definitions. But do not be disheartened, for woven through this necessary statistical framework, David has given us a series of mainly descriptive and well sub-headed chapters which helps to achieve an 'histoire totale' of Lowestoft between 1550 and 1750.

For good measure, moreover, he begins with an excursus into the pre-1550 development of this proto-town. Undoubtedly some sort of sketch was necessary, but what he has given us is both exciting and constitutes an impressive piece of research. First the research. Together with Ivan Bunn he has prepared (by extrapolation from a detailed manor court roll) two maps, respectively showing the land-use and urban topography of Lowestoft c.1618 (pp.4 & 17). Next, the excitement. These maps form the basis of two excellent short chapters in which he describes how a small agricultural settlement, located about half-a-mile from the coast, migrated to the cliff edge above the Common Denes, the entire undertaking being completed within the period 1300-1350 – a tall order in itself. But, as today's topography still shows, to make the site useable involved terracing the sloping cliff face, levelling its 'scorse' which led down to the Denes, and buttressing their faces. All of which involved a huge programme of earthworks, quite apart from building the houses. It all suggests that this was an organised venture to implement a coherent plan; that in fact we are looking at a planned town, which may have been made possible in 1306 when, as Butcher tells us, the manor of Lowestoft was sold by the Crown to the Earl of Richmond who, in 1308 obtained a market charter for it.

The main study begins, at first glance rather forbiddingly and abruptly, with a chapter entitled 'Historical Demography'. Actually it makes good sense, since Butcher is firmly of the view (and who would dissent?) that before you can study a community you must first become acquainted with its people. This he has achieved (thanks to an excellent set of parish registers) by using the technique of family reconstitution. Since the job took him 1,500 hours, it is not surprising that he wished to present some conclusions. These are important for aspects of this study, but it is equally important for us to realise that the knowledge about particular people and families derived from this reconstitution informs every section, if not every page of this book.

The eight chapters which follow can be divided into two groups: those which describe and assess the development of a proto-town into a market town and east coast port, and those which are concerned primarily with 'process' – how things were done in this community. Four chapters deal essentially with change and development. They are 'occupation and the local economy' (chapter 4), 'housing, population and social geography' (chapter 5), 'agriculture and allied industries' (chapter 9), and 'literacy, education and religious belief' (chapter 11). Together they present a picture of steady, but certainly not spectacular, progress, which faltered during the first half of the seventeenth century, but picked up sufficiently post 1660 to ensure that Lowestoft emerged as a vibrant market town for Lotherland, an important centre for east coast fishing, and a port in its own right, trading to the Mediterranean in cured fish.

Four other chapters deal with 'process'. They are 'house design and interior arrangement' (chapter 6), 'wealth, credit and inheritance' (chapter 7), 'fishing and maritime trade' (chapter 8), and 'parochial and manorial administration' (chapter 10). Pride of place (as one must expect from Butcher) goes to chapter 8. Well written, under six main and six sub-headings, it covers every conceivable aspect of fishing and maritime trade. 'Parochial and manorial administration' is also an interesting and clear exposition of the complicated nature of parish government as between parish officials appointed by the vestry and manorial officials (at least ten) appointed at the manorial Leet Court, not to mention the

role of JP's appointed by the Crown, who seem not to have penetrated into Lotherland! 'Wealth credit and inheritance' serves to remind us much more forcefully than do other records that no parish is a self-contained community. 'House design and interior arrangement' could have benefitted from some plans; and furniture really calls for extensive illustrations.

Contextually this volume displays an excellent awareness of the literature on other English towns. It is also firmly grounded in source material almost to the point at which many historians would have been buried by its bulk. There are a few minor errors which look like computing errors. There may also be one error of fact. If there is not, then the main plank in one of my articles will be badly holed. David and I must sort this out! The Boydell Press has done an excellent job. All maps (6) and plates (24) have been well produced. If this has led to the use of a heavier paper, then the extra postage will be worth it.

This is an essential book for all urban historians and indeed for all early modernists. It is also a good tool for family historians. It has ten double columned pages indexing 'people and places'. I hope it will serve as a challenge and stimulus to all part-time research students insofar as it has been produced by a full-time teacher in a large school who also has found enough time to publish and lecture widely on the east coast fishing industry.

Hassell Smith



East Anglian Ex-Libris: Bookplates and labels made between 1700 and the Present Day by John Blatchly, (Yarkhill, Upper Bucklebury, Reading: Bookplate Society, 2008) 128 pp. £14.00 ISBN 978-0-9555428-1-7.

Every bookplate tells a story, and John Blatchly's selection of East Anglian examples is captivating and informative. Brought out by The Bookplate Society as one of its regular biennial publications for members, this volume is also available to the general public. It is, as might be expected from this author in such a series, an attractively produced discursive catalogue with full illustration and ample annotation. Going back before the date mentioned in its title, Dr Blatchly includes, for instance, Edmund Anguish's typographic label for the copy of Whitaker's *Opera Theologica* that he presented to St Peter Mancroft in 1617. Generally, though, tastes inclined to something rather more ambitious. Over the years the function of an ex-libris has, it seems, been not merely to declare ownership of a book or, better still, a collection. There is also the matter of enhancing the pleasures of possession by adding something distinctively personal by indicating one's name, in graceful calligraphy or an ingenious monogram, or else by portraying something of oneself in apt symbolism and even characteristic style. For earlier eras the solution lay in armorial display, a genealogical claim to consideration, and the pomp could often be bolstered with a motto proclaiming rather lofty religious or moral aspirations. Nowadays, with heraldry losing prestige and emblems falling from favour, the tendency is to allude not so much to venerable ancestry as the owner's current residence or his or her contemporary claims to fame with overt references or, in the traditional manner, with cryptic canting. Between the complacent achievement of Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart., with its (unwarranted) boast of Agincourt and James Dodd's modern linocut for Belinda Trim, with a vigorous woman, naked, dishevelled and tattooed, sailing across seas of books, there might seem a gulf, but the genre remains largely constant.

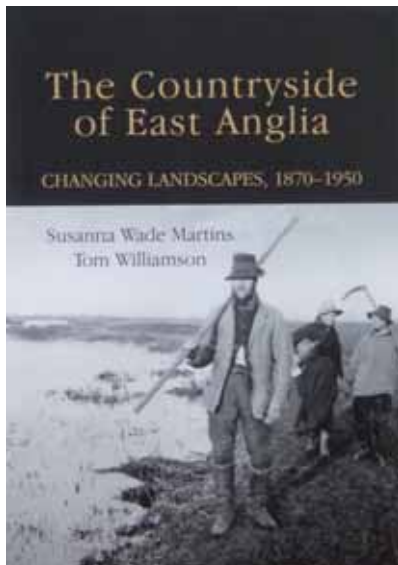
Tracing it over the years, Dr Blatchly draws on his fund of detailed knowledge about local families and personalities, some far less familiar now than in their day, and about printers, engravers and other graphic artists. *East Anglian Ex-Libris* will naturally appeal in the first place to book-plate collectors. But many readers primarily concerned with other aspects of East Anglian studies will light again and again on facts and allusions that mesh with their particular interests. In other words (and with a gallery of little pictures), here is yet one more way of getting to grips with our region past and present.

Christopher Smith

REVIEWS



The Countryside of East Anglia: Changing Landscapes, 1870-1950 by Susanna Wade Martins and Tom Williamson (Woodbridge, The Boydell Press, 2008); pp. viii + 252 + 6 plates + 41 illustrations, £20.00, ISBN 978-1-84383-417-5



Both authors have written much on East Anglia's landscape and agriculture. They have combined to produce the first detailed study of the changes in the landscape of Norfolk and Suffolk from the period of "high farming" through the depression of 1870-1900 up to 1950. They then devote special sections to Alternative Agriculture and to the estates before World War I. The impact of both wars on countryside and villages is examined from the viewpoint of landscape

changes. There is an interesting section on "Imagining the Landscape".

As one would expect from two leading landscape historians, generalisations are questioned and what is central to this study is that a huge range of estate and farm records, diaries and oral evidence is used together with the vast archive of the region's local papers and journals such as the less frequently quoted *Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists Society* and *The Journal of The Royal Agricultural Society of England*. All this produces a great deal of detail that has not previously been drawn together in this way.

In a very brief mention of this study only one or two examples can be used to give some idea of the amazing detail and range of topics analysed. They point out that the agricultural depression was not all gloom. In 1923 James Keith of Castle Acre changed from bullocks to dairying and expanded his farm to 14,000 acres, reclaiming large areas of heath for his cows and the newly important sugar beet. Dairying, pig rearing and poultry keeping increased and access to rail transport was critical. The bigger farms did better than the small. It is interesting to find that government grants for farm buildings were available even then and the "War Ag" schemes of World War I led to some poorly run farms being taken over. Pigs and sugar beet became very important.

In discussing "Alternative Agriculture" the authors note that horticulture, soft fruit growing, orchards, eggs and poultry all expanded and in the section on "Imagining the Countryside" a review of the impact of writers and "idealists" such as Henry Williamson, Adrian Bell and R K Goodrick's Brookville are assessed as well as the impact of county smallholdings. A very colourful set of maps illustrates changes in farming patterns and the increase of pasture from 1886 to 1936.

In conclusion, the authors suggest that three contrasting landscapes were evolving by 1950 – the "traditional countryside", rural modernity with council housing using new materials and more roads and progressive suburbanisation in the rings round the bigger towns which also threatened the North Norfolk coast.

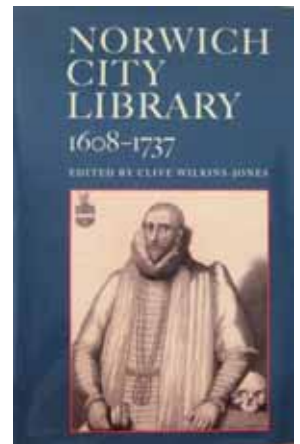
After acknowledging that the countryside is now viewed more than an "agricultural desert" they fear that these changes came too late "to save an ancient landscape, intricate, complex and abounding in biological and historic interest from being destroyed for ever".

Chris Barringer

First published in *The Newsletter* of the Norfolk Archaeological and Historical Research Group for March 2009 and reproduced here by kind permission of the author.



Norwich City Library 1608-1737: Clive Wilkins-Jones (editor), (Norfolk Record Society Volume LXXII, 2008); pp. xiii + 337 + 5 illustrations £21.50 ISBN 978-0-9556357-1-7



People's hunger for spiritual nourishment was turned by the Reformation from hearing masses to sermons. God's word was preached from pulpits in churches and outside cathedrals (the green yard at Norwich) by ministers specially appointed to the task. Sermons took more preparation and were, if good ones, harder to digest. Those based on *Certain Sermons, or Homilies*, first published when Edward VI came to the throne in 1547 and found in every church, had become threadbare by the end of the century, and able preachers requested libraries to feed their compositions. Avid listeners included the more conservatively-minded as well as the staunchly protestant.

At Norwich, Sir John Pettus, his magisterial figure on dust jacket and frontispiece, endowed sermons and gave the first few books in 1608 and other donations followed in a steady stream until 1737, when the collection was closed.

As at Ipswich between 1599 to 1767, the former Friars Preachers buildings were used, appropriately enough. At Norwich the church, renamed St Andrew's Hall, became city property in 1540, partly to provide 'a pulpitte... to preach the worde of God on Sondays and holydays, in such tymes, as when there is no sermon at the Crosse withyn the Cathedral Church'. At Ipswich the Blackfriars church was dismantled first, leaving the conventual buildings to house the Bridewell, the Grammar School, and in the first floor dormitory, the Town Library. The Norwich Library was to be housed in 'Mr Kemp's chamber', three rooms in a house attached in 1543 at the west end of the Hall to house the chantry priest John Kemp.

The conscientious Norwich ministers left three valuable records which, fully annotated, form the main contents of this interesting volume. The Minute Book of meetings of the library committee (1657-1733) does not make riveting reading, but the editor's footnotes usefully illuminate the origins and careers of all the Norfolk clergy involved. Here this reviewer first encountered, and will now try to employ, the word 'prosopographical'.

In 1657 John Collinges, chaplain to the Hobarts at Blickling and vicar of St Stephen's, was the first of forty appointed librarians. This was not even an honorary post, but cost the holder, by 1699, nine shillings for two years. The under librarian was paid by the members.

The Donation Book listing donors and their gifts is the next document transcribed, and includes, as expected, such eminent Norfolk topographers as John Kirkpatrick and Benjamin Mackerell. Finally the Library Catalogue compiled in about 1707 lists the books and records how they were arranged. Reading this one can discern clearly the richness and diversity of the manuscripts, incunables and finely illustrated works. The catalogue is not a suitable tool to locate books today, shelved as they are in storage space at the Forum.

Several thoughts spring to mind. How much use did these books receive, despite the clerical desire for their provision? Their pages are very clean and crisp; perhaps library rules were strictly enforced and respected. How fortunate that in the 1994 library fire the 'major salvage operation' was entirely successful. Will Dr Wilkins-Jones have successors with the scholarship and patience to live with, grow to know and love such collections, or will such books become increasingly physically and intellectually impenetrable? Perhaps it is a good thing that his masterly introduction could hardly be improved upon.

John Blatchly

REVIEWS



Coke of Norfolk (1754-1842) A Biography by Susanna Wade Martins, (Woodbridge, The Boydell Press, 2009), pp xiii + 218 + 25 plates + 6 maps . £50 ISBN 978- 1-84383-426-7.

Coke occupies an incontestable place in the pantheon of Norfolk worthies, but the details of his long life are nowadays less familiar than the beauties of his seat at Holkham. So Susanna Wade Martins' biography of him, the first for a century, is very welcome. Her task may be said to be the reconciliation of various images of the man. Batoni paints the English milord in satins on the Grand Tour; Gainsborough portrays the confident English country gentleman in leather breeches out with his gun; and W.H.Davis shows him posing in old age next to the massive bulk of a North Devon ox. Though Victoria's first prime minister had – generously – rewarded him with an earldom for his adherence to Whig causes in Parliament over the Georgian decades, his monument celebrates the other major aspect of his life, with agricultural motifs given, not to universal approval, pride of place in a mingling of classical and realistic features.

Based on a PhD thesis prepared under the supervision of Professor Richard Wilson, Dr Martins starts with quite a full account of Coke's funeral, then goes back to trace, with alternating focus, his work in Westminster and on his broad acres. Though she provides a great deal of information about both spheres, always putting it into context and noting numerous parallel examples, it is Coke's role in the reform of farming that will probably attract most attention. He certainly took pains to stamp his personality on it. The development (and enforcement on tenants) of rotation regimes, the creation of water meadows and advances in systematic cattle breeding led to significant increases in food production. There were other owners of great estates who took an interest in such improvements, for personal and altruistic reasons, but Coke was, as Dr Martins shows, unusual in sustaining for so long a wide interest in his innovative practices. There is, however, some evidence that his hospitality towards fellow agriculturists caused strains on his large household, and complaints were sometimes voiced that

his farming improvements were expensive, which rather throws the whole enterprise into question. Always his own man, Coke also defied opinion with a late second marriage to his god-daughter, a lady fifty years younger.

With full annotation, useful maps and good illustrations in colour and black-and-white (apart from a disappointing photograph of Nollekens' 3000 guinea monument to Jane Coke), this study is a valuable contribution to a major topic in our region's history.

Christopher Smith



Roger Virgoe Memorial Lecture

Thursday 12th November 7pm

Lecture Theatre 2

Professor Anthony Pollard

**'The People and Politics in
15th-century England'**

CEAS and Sustainable Living

In May CEAS joined forces with Community University Engagement (CUE) East to provide a series of lectures as part of the 'Sustainable Living' festival, held at the Forum in Norwich. The CEAS lectures addressed the theme 'Sustainability in Time: Historical Perspectives on Environmental Change', highlighting that historians are as well placed as anyone to comment on the durability of lifestyles and institutions through time. Three lectures were provided by UEA staff, Robert Liddiard, Paul Warde and Carole Rawcliffe. A final lecture by Rob Lambert of the University of Nottingham unfortunately had to be cancelled but we anticipate him coming to Norwich to speak on another occasion.

In the opening lecture, Robert Liddiard discussed the archaeology of Hockering wood in Norfolk. The wood is a particularly rich historic environment containing archaeology dating to the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. The range of archaeology can be related to various changes in the wider landscape that have taken place over time. Many of the banks and ditches that criss-cross the wood today are the result of schemes of land division in the Iron Age and medieval period. The wood itself is today dominated by small leaf lime, which is possibly a relic of medieval exploitation; the remains of a moat in the wood might date from a period when the bark from the trees was used for making rope. As a large area of woodland in the centre of the county Hockering was utilised as a bomb dump during the Second World War. These changes have all left their mark on the wood and the site is a valuable reminder that issues of resource allocation and allotment are far from a modern pre-occupation.

Paul Warde addressed the energy economy of Norfolk and Britain over the last five centuries of dramatic change, from a late medieval world dependent on firewood and peat for fuel, through the rise of coal and our continued dependence on fossil fuels in the form of coal, oil and natural gas. He showed how Norfolk could have sustained itself at 1800 levels of food production and with local fuel consumption for a long time, even with its population at 2009 levels. However, we would have been equally poor: we now consume around twenty times more energy per person than our forebears did in the pre-industrial age, as a condition of our wealth. The lecture finished with plotting several future scenarios in energy consumption on the basis of past trends, showing how a rapid switch to carbon-free energy sources would require historically unprecedented change.

In her lecture "'Less Mudslinging and More Facts': Water and Health in the Medieval City', Carole Rawcliffe shed new light on the capacity of the medieval city to manage its environment and enhance the health of its citizens. She demonstrated how several English cities had been able to provide fresh water and effective drainage and sanitation through public works from the 12th century onwards, countering the stereotype of medieval governors as incapable and indifferent to matters of hygiene.

'The Early Modern English Town: Urban Authority and Popular Politics'

Saturday, September 19, 2009
Wolfson Room, IHR, Senate House, London

Sponsored by: Centre of East Anglian Studies and the British Association for Local History

Cost: £5 per person

Speakers

Janka Rodziewicz (UEA)	Dave Postles
James Brown	Simon Healy
Simon Sandall	Matthew Reynolds
Deirdre Heavens	Katie Wright
Bernard Capp	Fiona Williamson (UEA)
Caterina Clement	

For a full programme, abstracts, and application form see www.sp12.hull.ac.uk/September.htm

For more information please contact Fiona Williamson f.williamson@uea.ac.uk or Helen Good mail@helengood.com

Icon? Art of Faith in Norfolk

Friday 9th - Saturday 10th October, 2009
Friday: Town Close Auditorium, Norwich Castle Museum & Art Gallery;
Saturday: Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts, UEA.

Sponsored by: University of East Anglia & Norwich Castle Museum & Art Gallery.

Full price registration, both days: £40; one day: £20.
Students/UEA and NMAS members: £30; one day: £15.
UEA Students: free.

Limited UEA accommodation available at £48 (single room plus full English breakfast, Friday night only. Early booking is essential).
Contact: Mrs Beverley Youngman: b.youngman@uea.ac.uk

'Women's Voices: The power of words in Medieval and Early Modern Europe'

Saturday, October 17th, 2009; 9.30-5.30
Room 3.26 and 3.27, UEA, Norwich

Sponsored by: Centre for East Anglian Studies, Norfolk Record Office, Royal Historical Society and the UEA Graduate Students Association

£15 per person (To include a buffet lunch)

This conference aims to bring together historians with a shared interest in gender, change and continuity in pre-modern England and Wales. Its aim is to recover women's voices from historic records in order to better understand their changing roles across the medieval and early modern period; to reconstruct women's real lived experiences away from the restrictions of prescriptive literature and dominant narratives and finally, to highlight the problems of recovering women's voices from the written record and creatively explore and suggest new approaches and methods by which this can be achieved.

Speakers:

John Arnold (Birkbeck)
Cordelia Beattie (Edinburgh)
Bernard Capp (Wawick)
Amanda Flather (Essex)
Jeremy Goldberg (York)
Rosemary Horrox (Cambridge)
Anne Laurence (Open University)
Janka Rodziewicz (East Anglia)
Wendy Perkins (Birmingham)
Alex Shepard (Glasgow)
Bronach Kane, (IHR, London and IASH, University of Edinburgh)
Nicola Whyte (East Anglia)

Booking forms and information can be found at <http://www.uea.ac.uk/his/eventsnews>. For further information, contact either Janka Rodziewicz jdr@cardolan.com or Fiona Williamson f.williamson@uea.ac.uk. Completed booking forms should be sent to: Women's Voices: The Power of Words in Medieval and Early Modern Europe, Faculty Office, Faculty of Arts & Humanities, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, UK. *Registration deadline: 18th September 2009. Refunds are not able to be given after this date.*

EAST ANGLIA AND ITS NORTH SEA WORLD

An International Conference to be held at the University of East Anglia – 13-16 April 2010

Throughout history East Anglia has had strong links with the lands and communities around the North Sea periphery. These links have had a profound influence on East Anglia's history and on the peoples and communities with which the region shares what is in some respects a common history. The prime purpose of the conference is to explore the depth and diversity of these links across a broad chronological range encompassing the medieval and early modern periods, and to establish the impact of these links on the histories of East Anglia and its North Sea world. The conference will be inter-disciplinary and the papers given will be a mixture of surveys of the current state of knowledge, new research, and indicators of directions for research in the future.

Relations between East Anglia and its North Sea world have for the most part been peaceful, involving migration and commercial, artistic, architectural and religious exchanges. It is only in the so-called Viking period (9th.-11th. centuries) that violence is a consistent and major factor. All these elements have played a significant role in processes of historical change which have been of major importance to the history of East Anglia and its North Sea world. The intention is that the papers given at the conference will explore specific features of the links, networks and exchanges which characterised the North Sea world, but

that every participant will also explore the broader significance of their subject. This should be done in relation to the wider questions of the history of East Anglia and its North Sea world such as: whether there was a North Sea cultural world and, if so, what its characteristics were; whether it is legitimate to talk in terms of a North Sea community; what has been the impact of these links, networks and exchanges on the historical evolution of East Anglia and the North Sea periphery.

The provisional list of plenary lectures and sessions is below. There will also be an excursion to visit churches in Norwich and a visit to an exhibition at the Norwich Record Office. Considerable effort has gone into inviting speakers with European research interests and there will be contributions from scholars working in Iceland, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, together with those based in the UK.

A full mailing with the final programme and booking details will be sent out to Associates in January. I would urge Associates to put the conference dates in their diaries at the earliest opportunity as this will be a major event in the CEAS year and your support will be vital to making the conference a success.

Robert Liddiard

East Anglia and its North Sea World: Plenary Lectures

Brian Ayers (Butrint Project)

Paul Binski (Cambridge)

Wendy Davies (University College London)

John Hines (Cardiff)

Else Roesdahl (Aarhus)

Margit Thøfner (UEA)

Tom Williamson (UEA)

East Anglia and its North Sea World: Sessions

The Archaeology of pre-Viking East Anglia

The culture of Latin and vernacular writing in the North Sea World

Iceland's English Century

The Built Environment of the North Sea World

Anglo-Flemish Political Relations in the Central Middle Ages

Religion and Culture in the North Sea World in the Later Middle Ages

Fish, Fur and Feather: Animal Exploitation and the North Sea World

Art, Architecture and Literature in the Later Middle Ages

Pottery Production and Usage in the North Sea World

Migration and Communication in the North Sea World

Commercial and Economic Links in the North Sea World in the Later Middle Ages

East Anglia and Its North Sea World in the Anglo-Saxon Period



EVENTS

CEAS WINTER LECTURE SERIES

The programme for this popular public lecture series will be published at a later date

CEAS RESEARCH SEMINARS

Thursdays at 6:15 pm. Held normally in Arts Building Room 4.35. Open to Associates

- September 3** Prof. Sara Lipton (*State University of New York*) Dr Clive Wilkins Jones (*Norwich Library*) Isaac and Antichrist in the Archives: A Re-reading of the Earliest Known Anti-Jewish Caricature – a joint session with the YVC/CEAS workshop
- October 22** Dr Richard Macguire Norfolk, the Africans, and Atlantic Slavery
- November 19** Prof. Andy Wood (*UEA*) Popular Memory and Customary Fuel Rights in Early Modern England
- January 21** Dr Clive Wilkins Jones (*Norwich Library*) Tasting the Flesh Pots of Egypt: John Carter, the St Peter Mancroft Feoffees and the Limits of Compromise in Early Modern Norwich
- Feb 4** Sybil Oldfield (*University of Sussex*) No Respecters of Persons – Thomas Paine and the Quakers: the influence of Seventeenth Century Quaker persecution history on Paine's Radicalism
- March 18** Dr Jon Finch (*York*) Three Men in a Boat: Biographies and Narrative in the Landscape of Harewood, West Yorkshire
-

Associate Members' Study Day Saturday 20 February

Theme and programme to be published to Associates at a later date

SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY WINTER LECTURE PROGRAMME 2009-10 AND CONFERENCE

All lectures take place at the Blackbourne Hall, Elmswell at 2.30pm and are followed by refreshments. Lectures are free to SIAH members and there is a charge of £2 for guests and other visitors.

14 November 2009

Dr. Anne F. Sutton, Archivist and Historian Emerita of the Mercers' Company of London,
'Medieval Mercers of London from Suffolk c1200-1550, Benefactors, Pirates and Merchant Adventurers.'

12 December 2009

Wayne Cocroft, Senior Archaeological Investigator, English Heritage based at Cambridge.
'Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, Orford Ness, Suffolk.'

9 January 2010

Professor Diarmaid MacCulloch, Professor of the History of the Church, University of Oxford.
'Redgrave Hall, a window on the world: gentry families in Tudor and Stuart Suffolk.'

13 February 2010

Paul Pattison, Senior Properties Historian with English Heritage, *'The investigation of Landguard Fort, Felixstowe.'*

13 March 2010

Phil Watson, Landscape Development Officer for the Countryside Service, Suffolk County Council.
'Landscape Character Assessment: capturing the landscape of Suffolk.'

...and

Conference: Archaeology in Suffolk – Saturday 27 to Sunday 28 March 2010 at UCS Waterfront Building, Ipswich
Celebrating the 60th anniversary of the compilation of the first annual list of the archaeological discoveries, excavations and surveys in Suffolk. This conference will present an overview of the current state of knowledge about Suffolk's heritage – with an emphasis on interpretation, meaning and new directions.

Speakers will include: Leigh Alston, Nick Ashton, Matt Brudenell, Robert Carr, William Fletcher, Robert Liddiard, Edward Martin, Colin Pendleton, Judith Plouviez, Jess Tipper, Keith Wade and Tom Williamson plus more still to be finalized.

To register an interest in attending this conference, please contact: Jane Carr, 116 Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds IP33 2LE (please send S.A.E.) or email: bobcarr@clara.co.uk

The annual meeting of Associates was held at the conclusion of the study day. Linda Davy and Lucinda Smyth, representatives of the Associates on the CEAS Committee reported on their plans for the members' outing in June which were approved. Linda was retiring after four years in office and we owe her thanks for efforts beyond any call of duty. Lucinda would serve for one further year and Rosemary O'Donoghue volunteered to replace Linda and to serve for two years, one in conjunction with Lucinda and one together with Lucinda's eventual replacement, so ensuring continuity.

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