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CULTURAL CONNECTIONS: CONSERVING THE DIVERSITY OF PLACE



IHBC ANNUAL SCHOOL

Thursday 18th to Saturday 20th June 2015
Norwich

IHBC DAY SCHOOL

Friday 19th June 2015
Open, 20 Bank Plain, Norwich

PROGRAMME



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Thursday 18th June

Study Tours

12.30pm to 5.00pm	Registration <i>Maids Head Hotel, Tombland, NR3 1LB</i> Check in at The Maids Head Hotel & Premier Inn Rooms at both the Maids Head and Premier Inn should be available for check in after 1pm on Thursday, so arriving soon after 1pm will ensure luggage can be put in your room before tours start. If the room is not available and you have a tour to go on you may wish to go to the hotel and leave luggage there until your rooms are ready. Please allow plenty of time between arrival and the start of your tour.
2.00pm onwards	Afternoon walking trails around Norwich Study Tours all depart from the Maids Head Hotel. Start times vary and each start time is given below.

Tour A: Norman Nobility – The architecture of Conquest and occupation.

Leaves from Maids Head Hotel at 2.00pm

Tour Lead: Stephen Heywood

Branch assist: Amanda Rix

2.00 pm Leave the Maids Head Hotel to walk to the Norwich Castle.

2.15 pm Arrive at Norwich Castle

The Normans stamped their rule on Norwich and on Britain in general not just with the sword but also by building on a massive scale. In Norwich a castle and a cathedral were built on a scale never before seen by the inhabitants. The castle, which has a fairly complex early history, became established as a Royal palace under Henry I.

The keep survives even though the exterior was re-faced in the 19th century. Parts of the chapel, chimney pieces, wall passages and perhaps most importantly the main doorway at first floor level were its fore building. The building underwent a change of plan during construction, which is the source of debate. The castle site was extensive with a bailey and earthworks surrounding the site where many houses were destroyed to establish it in the centre of the town.

3.00 pm Leave Norwich Castle to walk to the Cathedral Hostry via the Norman market and pause at the site of the Anglo Saxon market place.

3.45 pm Tour of Cathedral

The cathedral was the second great building to be imposed on the City taking the Anglo-Scandinavian market with it.

The building was begun in 1096 and finished along with the priory buildings and a bishop's place in 1140. The bishop suffered the chagrin of not being able to found his cathedral at Bury over the relics of St Edmund and made do with a virgin site near to the river in Norwich. However it was richly endowed, there was never enough money to make serious changes to the building and as a result we have one of the most complete major Norman churches with its ground plan surviving in its entirety. It has internal elevations of alternating pier forms and a perfect clerestory with wall passage. The curious double circle radiating chapels with turrets are extraordinary. The cloisters and the recently rebuilt refectory and hostry by Hopkins on the original sites but in a 'frankly modern' manner are a bold example of extensions to a great building of international significance.



4.45 pm Tour returns to the Maids Head Hotel

Tour Leader

Stephen Heywood is an architectural historian specialising in the early medieval period. He spent four years as a listing inspector during the accelerated re- survey and then became a conservation officer with Norfolk County Council in 1981. He has a Licence ès Lettres in Art History and medieval archaeology, an MA on medieval architectural history and elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He has published widely, mainly on aspects of East Anglian medieval architecture. He now works as Historic Buildings Officer in the Historic Environment Service of Norfolk County Council.

Tour B: Religious Reverence – The Medieval places of Worship Leaves from Maids Head Hotel at 2.00pm

Tour Leads: Nicholas Groves & Michael Wingate

Branch assist: Paul Rhymes

This tour will examine five buildings (four churches and one friary), but attention will be paid to others as we pass them. We shall look at the medieval fabrics, but also at post-medieval artefacts within them (mainly monuments) that demonstrate wider cultural connections. Many of the fabrics were funded either by merchants, many of whom had wider connections through their trade links, or by local gentry: there was little, if any, input from noble families – even the Cathedral struggled to attract their patronage. Three of the churches are now in the care of the Norwich Historic Churches Trust (NHCT), and we shall also discuss how they have been adapted for secular use. The tour is expected to last between two-and-a-half and three hours.

St Peter Parmentergate (NHCT). This church was totally rebuilt 1475-1525, quite certainly as a result of financial input from merchants who lived in the parish. Of particular note is the Berney-Hobart tomb of 1623, which is an interesting amalgam of Gothic form in Renaissance dress. It was conserved in 2008.

St Peter Hungate (NHCT). The Paston family bought the advowson, and they rebuilt the nave as nave and transepts in 1460. There is a hammerbeam roof of the same date, with angels, bosses of the Evangelists and the Latin Doctors, and Christ in glory at the crossing.

St Andrew (in use). This, the second-largest church in the city, was completely rebuilt in 1506. Of interest here are the Suckling tombs, particularly that of John and Martha (1613) with an extremely involved iconography with inscriptions in Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish which links to Continental exemplars.

Blackfriars (public hall) The only surviving friary church in England; it was acquired by the Corporation in 1540. The current building is 1327-70, building being interrupted by a fire. A good deal of the fabric was financed by local gentry, many of whom had sons or brothers in the convent.

St Miles Coslany (NHCT). A large building of various dates from C13 (chancel) to early C16 (nave), all sponsored by various merchants.

Tour leaders

Dr Nicholas Groves is a Trustee of the NHCT, and also its Education Officer. He has a long-standing interest in the churches of Norwich; his doctoral work was on the nineteenth-century church in the city, and he published *The Medieval Churches of the City of Norwich* (Norwich HEART) in 2010. He is a free-lance lecturer and writer on church history.

Michael Wingate is the Surveyor of the Fabric for the Norwich Historic Churches Trust. He previously worked as a Historic Buildings Architect at English Heritage and before that was a Commissioned Architect for the scheme of State Aid for Churches. His special interest is the use of lime in ancient and modern building construction.

Tour C: Medieval Merchants – The medieval buildings of trade.

Leaves from Maids Head Hotel at 2.00pm

Tour Lead: Barbara Miller

Branch assist: Chris Bennett

During the Medieval period, Norwich was the largest city in England after London and one of the richest. Its geographical position made it easier to travel to the Low Countries by water than to London by road which in turn meant that Norwich established wide-ranging trading links with other parts of Europe, its markets stretching from Scandinavia to Spain which led to the city housing a Hansiatic warehouse. The arrival of religious refugees from Europe and the settlement of a large number of weavers, dyers, goldsmiths and other skilled craftsmen added to the industrial prosperity of Norwich during 15th and 16th centuries. With a rich and fertile hinterland, the engine for trade was wool and the wealth generated by the wool trade financed the construction of many fine medieval churches and an impressive collection of merchant houses.

Leaving from the Maids Head Hotel the tour will reveal the history of many medieval merchant houses in the city centre, including;

King of Hearts During the restoration by the Norwich Preservation Trust, a group of rundown shops and tenements revealed the major part of a very large courtyard house with two halls, one above the other, built in the mid 16th century for Edmund Woode, grocer and mayor. Now listed Grade II* it is used as an Arts Centre, cafe and shop.

Elm Hill Said to be one of the best preserved Tudor streets in England, many wealthy merchants houses faced the street with factories and workshops at the rear connecting to quays beside the River Wensum, which runs parallel to the Elm Hill. This enabled raw materials to be imported and finished products exported down the river and through the port of Great Yarmouth to the continent. Elm Hill lost its importance during the 19th century due to the decline of the weaving industry and gradually degenerated into a slum. In 1927, a plan to clear the 'slums' and redevelop the area was overturned following a report from the Norwich Society about the importance of the street to the history of Norwich.

Briton's Arms This Grade II* timber framed building is the oldest and one of the most significant buildings restored by the Norwich Preservation Trust and the most important house in Elm Hill. Reputed to be the sole surviving

house in the area after a disastrous fire in 1507, it is a three storey medieval structure with a high masonry plinth, the original highly pitched, thatched roof, timber frame, stairs, fireplaces and floor plan all remain intact. It now houses a cafe restaurant.

The Bridewell Built as a house for a rich merchant in the early 14th century, the Bridewell is one of only eighteen late-medieval, secular houses to have survived in the city. Elements of the original house include a wonderful square-knapped flint wall, (probably the finest example of its type in the county) an internal stone arch and the large suite of undercrofts, or vaulted cellars, which is the largest of the around sixty known undercrofts in Norwich. It has had a chequered past, becoming a 'Bridewell' (a prison for women and beggars) in the 16th century before being used as a conventional prison in the 18th century. The 19th century saw its use as a factory and warehouse for tobacco, leather, boots and shoes. Grade I listed, it has been a museum since 1925 and following a recent major refurbishment now houses a wonderful collection revealing how Norwich people earned their living.

Strangers Hall Listed Grade I, Strangers Hall dates from the 14th century, although it has seen many changes since that time. The building is constructed around a typical Norwich courtyard and its showpiece is the hall raised above a basement (undercroft) and built in the mid 15th century. The residence of numerous Mayors since 1340, it has provided a home for many varied members of society including a solicitor, a Roman Catholic priest and a dance master. It is now a museum of domestic history.

Gybson's Conduit This was the first restoration of a Scheduled Ancient Monument undertaken by the Norwich Preservation Trust. Gybson's Conduit (also known as St Lawrence's Well or Gybson's Fountain) was a public water source erected around 1578, 'for the ease of the common people', by wealthy brewer and Sheriff of Norwich, Robert Gybson. Although the elaborate stone surround to the pump extolling Gybson's virtues and various royal symbols is all that remains, it is still a major piece of stonework in the Early Renaissance style.

Tour Leader

Barbara Miller was inspired to become a Blue Badge Guide by a visit to the Tower of London with her daughters. She has built up a detailed knowledge of the buildings and history of Norwich over the last 50 years.

Tour D: Eclecticism and Originality – ten remarkable Edwardian buildings by George Skipper

Leaves from Maids Head Hotel at 2.15pm and 2.30pm at Marble Hall

Tour Lead: David Bussey
Branch assist: Chris Young

"He is altogether remarkable and original. He is to Norwich rather what Gaudi was to Barcelona" John Betjeman. 1975.

George Skipper (1856-1948) practised as an architect for more than seventy years. He had major commissions in Somerset, Cromer and Westminster, but his finest work is to be seen in a remarkable group of 10 commercial buildings in the centre of Norwich dating from 1896-1906. The tour will visit all of these.

They include the Baroque headquarters of AVIVA (formerly Norwich Union) - described in Pevsner as 'smashing...without doubt one of the country's most convinced Edwardian office buildings' - and the fanciful Royal Arcade, said by the Norfolk Chronicle when it opened to be 'a fragment from the Arabian Nights dropped into the heart of the city'. We hope to reveal George Skipper as an exceptional master of Edwardian eclecticism who moulded different styles and materials into his own intelligent, picturesque and at times iconoclastic vision. He should be known more widely.



The Itinerary will be:

- Surrey Street: Surrey House
- Red Lion Street: Commercial Chambers (now Gallyon) and Norfolk and Norwich Savings Bank (now Barclays)
- Haymarket Chambers (now Pret a Manger)
- The Royal Arcade
- London Street: London and Provincial Bank (now GAP)
- London Street: Jarrold's (both the offices and the main store)
- St Giles Street: The Norfolk Daily Standard offices (now Fired Earth)
- St Giles Street: The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association (now St Giles Hotel)

Tour Leader

David Bussey was educated at the City of Norwich School and Jesus College, Cambridge. For most of his career he taught English and History of Art at St Paul's School in London. He supports several societies involved in architectural conservation and was a trustee of Chiswick House. He is a guide at Norwich Cathedral. His most recent publication was a booklet on the Norwich buildings of George Skipper, an architect he continues to study.

Tour E: Doing different – Non-conformist Norwich

Leaves from Maids Head Hotel at 3.00pm

Tour Lead: Nick Williams

Branch assist: Barbara Hornbrook

In the latter half of the 16th century, the population of Norwich was swelled by a huge influx of refugees fleeing religious persecution, poverty and corruption from the Low Countries, mainly from the Flemish and Walloon provinces. Whatever their language or place of origin, they were collectively known as 'The Dutch' or 'The Strangers' and their influence on the mercantile and social life of Norwich was far reaching. Many were skilled textile workers and traders and their novel techniques did much to revitalise the local textile industry. They brought with them their families, servants and apprentices and at their peak they accounted for over a third of the City's population. In the following centuries, Norwich continued to attract religious non-conformists, and as they became wealthy, respected and influential business people in the City, they commissioned the best architects and builders to erect their own places of worship.

This tour gives a fascinating insight into the rise to prominence of 'The Dissenters' from the 17th to the 19th century and their influence on the economic and social life of the City through the many fine buildings they constructed.

Tour leader

Nick Williams is a retired technician who works one day a week for Norwich HEART a heritage and economic regeneration charity based at the Guildhall in Norwich. During his time at HEART Nick has written several self-guided trails on areas of Norwich. He has also written two books for HEART; 'The Blue Plaques of Norwich' and more recently 'Norwich: A City of Industries' which was published in 2013. Nick is also involved with the Friends of the Rosary Cemetery, the first non-denominational cemetery to be opened in England.

Tour F: 'The binding agent – sensitive streetscape design and traffic management'

Leaves from Maids Head Hotel at 2.30pm

Tour Lead: Ben Webster

Branch assist: Heather Jermy

Tour of streets and public space design projects in Norwich city centre.

The historic centre of Norwich is defined as much by its fine public spaces as its buildings. The two are complementary. Many are called Plains, which shows the influence of the Netherlands in the development of Norwich. The city council's landscape, conservation and transport teams have been working systematically over the last twenty years to repair the damage caused by the growth in traffic and the damaging attempts to accommodate it in the post-war period. This tour will visit a selection of public space improvement projects that have taken place in the last twenty years, some of which were undertaken as part of European Union funded projects, that have dramatically improved the quality of the pedestrian experience. Norwich is one of eight cycling ambition cities supported by large amounts of government funding and the tour will include some current projects to incorporate high quality cycling infrastructure that are being implemented as part of the Push the Pedalways programme. The tour is expected to last between two-and-a-half and three hours.

Tombland Pre-conquest market place. Important public space outside Cathedral Close. Public space and cycling infrastructure project part of Push the Pedalways programme under construction.

Quayside Part of riverside walk. Streetscape scheme with public art completed about 10 years ago.

St George's Street and St Andrew's Plain Pedestrianisation and streetscape enhancement completed 6 years ago.

London Street First pedestrianised street in the country - 1960s.

Norwich Lanes Winner city centre prize in Great British High Street Awards 2014. Part of its success due to streetscape improvements to reinforce area identity.

St Benedict's Gate Closure to traffic, cycle priority route and paving design to celebrate former medieval gateway completed 2012.

Chapelfield Gardens Largest historic green space in the city centre. New entrances, lighting and path works completed 2014. Part of Push the Pedalways.

Little Bethel Street Closure to traffic and creation of cycle street with centrally planted trees completed 2014 as part of Push the Pedalways programme.

St Stephen's Church path and Chapelfield Plain Path through historic churchyard to connect with public space in front of shopping centre. Completed 2005. Paving improved 2011.

Hay Hill Public sculpture installed to celebrate Thomas Browne.

St Peter's Street and Memorial Gardens Restoration and alteration of memorial gardens in front of City Hall and widening and paving of street.

Castle Green Massive green roof over shopping centre built within the Castle bailey. Created in 1990s.

Path through St Peter Parmentergate churchyard Useful connection through historic churchyard to King Street.

King Street Shared space design in street as part of early 90s regeneration project.

Tour Leader

Ben Webster manages the Design, Conservation and Landscape team at the city council. He specialises in strategic planning, fundraising and detailed design of streetscape projects. He also leads the council's work to build better cycling infrastructure in the city.

G: The changing culture and place of local government

Visit To City Hall Norwich

Leaves from Maids Head Hotel at 3.00pm

Tour Lead: Alan Wright

Branch assist: Kate Knights

To review the recent interventions into the Grade II* listed Norwich City Hall, and set these against the evolution of Civic Space in Norwich.

A presentation on the development of the Civic presence in the City, together with the on going works to make City Hall appropriate to deliver its Civic functions into the twenty first century. This presentation will take place in the handsomely detailed Council Chamber, and will be given by Alan Wright of NPS and Kate Knights Conservation Officer at Norwich City Council.

The presentation will be followed by a tour of the building including Civic spaces, and the recently carried out first phase of refurbishment works and possibly the second phase of works, which may be on going.

Tombland

Prior to Norman rule, Tombland was the administrative and marketing centre of Norwich. However, by 1086 both functions appear to have moved to their present position on a large sloping site to the west of the newly built castle.

The Guildhall

Norwich was first granted a charter of self-government by Henry I in 1194, but it was the Great Charter of 1404 that allowed for the erection of a Guildhall specifically for the purpose of administering the city. The Guildhall was built on the northern side of the Norman market place between 1407-1413 and it served as the city's civic centre for over 500 years. It is thought that it may have been erected on the site of an earlier market tollhouse and it was located opposite the church of St. Peter Mancroft.

Civic Offices in the 19th Century

By the 15th century, buildings had begun to encroach upon the west side of the market and by the late 18th century, this encroaching development had grown into substantial three or four storey buildings which divided the Market Place into an upper market and a lower. Increases in local government duties during the 19th century meant that more and more staff were required by the Council and as it outgrew the Guildhall, council workers were moved into these buildings. These former hotels and public houses were inadequate for use as civic offices.

The lack of proper council accommodation was an issue as early as 1898 when a report suggested 'that the inadequate and unsuitable accommodation for the transaction of the public work of the city is a hindrance to the proper despatch of the business, detrimental to the health



of the officials and members of the Corporation, and disproportionate to and unworthy of the position and dignity of this important city.' There was even call for the medieval Guildhall to be demolished and in 1908 it was the mayor's casting vote that saved it from demolition

City Hall built in 1938

City Hall was built in 1938 and is a Grade II* listed building. The building has a very strong plan form and retains many of its original civic uses and is home to Norwich City Council. It is set over four floors, with the ground and first floors used by the public and also the Council Chambers. The upper and lower floors are predominantly office accommodation.

Refurbishment of City Hall 2012

To retain its civic presence in the city, encourage new agencies into the building thus generating much needed revenue, and to implement a new work style across the council incorporating 'hot desking' with an 8/10 ratio of work spaces enabling consolidation of other out lying council office functions into City Hall.

The building and site are of historic significance nationally as recognised by the grade II* listing of the building.

Norwich City Hall is of exception significance because of:

- Its status as one of the primary examples of a British inter-war municipal building
- The building as an expression of civic pride.
- The design of the building, the materials used and the way in which they reflect contemporary aesthetics, as well as the needs and ideals of the City Council at that time.
- The importance of the free-standing and relief panel sculptures, commissioned to embellish the building.

- The survival of so much of the original plan and fabric.
- The importance of the furniture, designed by the architects specifically for the building, some of which survives throughout the City Hall and in storage.
- The importance of furnishings, such as curtains, which were designed specifically for the City Hall and still remain in use throughout parts of the building
- The collection of paintings throughout the building.
- The relationship of the building to its setting. particularly to the market place, the castle, the Guildhall and the church of St Peter Mancroft, as well as other historic buildings in the centre.
- The way in which the tower acts as a landmark and can be seen throughout Norwich.
- The redevelopment of the surrounding area (e.g. the War Memorial Gardens, the Market Place, Guildhall Hill, Bethel Street, St Giles Street and St Peters Street) which took place as part of the original scheme for the City Hall and remains almost intact today.

Tour Leader

Alan Wright is a Conservation Building Surveyor with NPS. His Conservation Plans include the grade I Wensum Lodge with C12 undercroft and grade II* Smithdon High School a neo Brutalist 1950s School. Other work includes £4.3m HLF Parks Project in Norwich, Conservation of II* Carrow Conservatory and Consolidation of standing ruins to Burnham Norton Friary.

City Hall Tour Sponsor



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Thursday 18th June

Evening Reception

The Great Hospital, Bishopgate, Norwich, NR1 1EL

Drinks reception with hot supper

A group for the Great Hospital tour leaves from the Maids Head Hotel at 6.00pm. There are a limited number of tour places available on a first come first served basis to those leaving the Maids Head at 6.00pm.

Please only meet at the Maids Head at 6.00pm if you want to go on this tour. Otherwise either leave from the Maids Head at 6.45pm or arrive independently at the Great Hospital at 7pm.

6.15pm Tours of the Great Hospital

7.00pm Great Hospital for drinks. Welcomes from:

Heather Jermy, IHBC East Anglia Branch Chair

Councillor Bert Bremner, Portfolio Holder for the Environment and Sustainable Development, Norwich City Council

Trefor Thorpe, IHBC President

7.30pm Introduction to Norwich; Brian Ayers

7.50pm Drinks and food

The Great Hospital, founded in 1249, has a remarkable history of care for a period of over 760 years and is located in one of the most important and historic areas of the City. The Great Hospital is the only surviving medieval hospital with both its documentary and architectural archive intact. So important is the medieval archive, it has recently been included in the UNESCO UK Memory of the World Register. The Great Hospital site includes 15 listed buildings including six grade I, one Grade II* and eight Grade II structures.

The original beneficiaries of the new foundation in 1249 were aged priests, poor scholars, and sick and hungry paupers. Clerics remained unmarried in this period so had no family to support them in old age. The poor scholars, boys selected on merit from local song schools were to receive a daily meal during term times. This was to continue until the boy had achieved a good grasp of Latin. With this help, bright but poor boys were given the chance to train as choristers or even to enter the priesthood.

Thirty beds were earmarked in the west end of the church for the sick poor, and thirteen paupers were to be fed at the hospital gates each day. Four chaplains, a deacon and sub-deacon, as well as a master of St. Giles's, were appointed. The hospital was modelled upon the Augustinian rule under which

excessive liturgical ritual was discouraged to permit more time for charitable works. Nevertheless the master and chaplains were bound to sing three masses a day, including one for Bishop Suffield's soul, as well as a weekly mass in honour of St Giles.

The internal appearance of the church was radically altered in the 16th century when the east and west ends were partitioned off from the nave and divided horizontally to provide two wards at either end. The central area of the church was retained and used for worship as it still is today, being the parish church of St. Helen.

Prior to the division of St Helen's, the chancel ceiling was lavishly decorated with at least 252 panels, each depicting a black eagle. The ceiling was thought to have been painted in honour of Anne of Bohemia, who visited Norwich in 1383 with her husband, King Richard II and now forms the ceiling of Eagle Ward which has been preserved as it was when the last residents lived there.

The Great Hospital site contains much of historic and architectural interest. One of the smallest monastic cloisters in England; a fine medieval Refectory; St Helen's House - with excellent examples of Georgian decorated ceilings; an 18th century Swan Pit; and large Victorian hall are some examples of this.

The Norwich Heritage Economic & Regeneration Trust (Norwich HEART) have included the Great Hospital in the 'Norwich 12', the UK's finest collection of individually outstanding heritage buildings spanning the Norman, medieval, Georgian, Victorian and modern eras.





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Friday 19th June Day School

Open, 20 Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk, NR2 4SF

9.00 am - 10.00 am	Registration Refreshments on arrival and a chance to view Exhibition Stands <i>Day School Registration sponsor: The Morton Partnership</i> <i>Refreshment Sponsor: Purcell</i>
	Session A "The cultural aspects attached to significance" Chaired by Greg Luton
10.00 am	<i>IHBC Welcomes</i> Mike Brown, IHBC Chair
10.10 am	<i>Keynote Address</i> Jonathan Foyle
10.50 am	<i>'Through a glass, darkly' Discerning cultural significance in the parish church</i> Peter Aiers
11.10 am	<i>Recognising community connections in preserving the historic environment</i> Dave Chetwyn
11.35 am	<i>Jewish Heritage in the 21st Century</i> Sharman Kadish
12.00 am	<i>Questions and answers</i>

12.15 pm	<p>Lunch</p> <p>Refreshments, and a chance to network and view the stands</p> <p><i>Refreshment Sponsor: Purcell</i></p>
	<p>Session B “Approaches to preserving cultural significance”</p> <p>Chaired by Brian Ayers</p>
1.45 pm	<p><i>Shaping policy: How policymakers can assist the preservation of cultural assets within the built environment.</i></p> <p>Kate Clark</p>
2.05 pm	<p><i>Championing the historic environment, promoting constructive conservation and supporting owners, local authorities and developers.</i></p> <p>Sir Laurie Magnus</p>
2.35 pm	<p><i>Change in communities: How the historic built environment adapts.</i></p> <p>Shahed Saleem</p>
3.00 pm	<p>Refreshments</p> <p>Break for afternoon tea, networking and business stands</p> <p><i>Refreshment Sponsor: Purcell</i></p>
	<p>Session C: “Crossing borders: knowledge sharing in conservation”</p> <p>Chaired by Brian Ayers</p>
3.45 pm	<p><i>Sharing training in traditional construction skills</i></p> <p>Darren Barker</p>
4.15 pm	<p><i>Preservation in foreign fields: Tales of a British architect abroad</i></p> <p>Michael Morrison</p>
4.35 pm	<p><i>Questions and discussion</i></p>
5.00 pm	<p><i>Introduction to Worcester Annual School 2016</i></p>
5.05 pm	<p>Closing remarks & close: Session Chair</p>

IHBC Annual General Meeting

5.15 pm	IHBC Annual General Meeting Open, 20 Bank Plain, Norwich, Norfolk, NR2 4SF
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Friday 19th June

IHBC Annual Dinner

IHBC Annual Dinner

Pre dinner drinks Oak Room & Yard Bar, Maids Head Hotel

Dinner 7.45pm for 8.00pm, Minstrel Suite, Maids Head Hotel

After dinner programme

Gus Astley Student Awards 2014 Award Presentations:

Bob Kindred MBE, Trustee: Gus Astley Memorial Fund

Performance by Rig-a-Jig-Jig Country Dance Band & Norfolk
Music History Project

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Saturday 20th June

Study Tours

9.00 - 9.30am Study tours depart from outside the Maids Head Hotel. All delegates going on study tours should collect a packed lunch at the Maids Head.

Bags can be left at the Maids Head for later collection.

Tours to Kings Lynn & Thetford will call at Norwich station on return, and luggage may be taken on the coach.

9.30am - 1.30pm: Tour A

The River Wensum Past & Present - Boat & walking tour

Leaves at 9.30am from the Maids Head Hotel

Return approx 1.30pm to Wig & Pen Quay, Whitefriars Bridge (2 minutes walk from the Maids Head Hotel)

Lead: David Edleston & Prue Smith

Branch assist: Gary Linder

This tour will explore the influence of the River Wensum in the development of Norwich, particularly through the once thriving port. The river was its lifeblood as the conduit for trade and people, linking the city to its historic European trading partners. We will follow the riverside walk from St George's (Blackfriars) Bridge (1783-84 by Sir John Soane) to Carrow Bridge visiting various historic sites and more recent development on the way, some of which are noted below. We will then board a river bus to take us to Whitlingham Country Park to see the Outdoor Education Centre and the Visitor Centre before returning to Norwich by boat.



- Friars Quay: Built on the site of the former Jewsons Timber Yard this development of 40 houses and 9 ground floor flats designed by Feilden Mawson Architects, was built in the mid 1970s. The award winning scheme was featured in the Architectural Review where it was described as follows : 'Picturesque layout, the steep pitched roofs, variety of colour and semi-private space add to feelings of historical continuity'.
- Redevelopment of Quayside: An attractive group of buildings displaying diverse building styles and materials from different periods including recent infill development and conversion of existing buildings with interesting design of the public realm and streetscape linking with the historic past.
- St James Mill: A Grade I listed building on a site originally occupied by the White Friars. Built between 1836-39 in response to the crisis in Norwich's textile trade, it was fitted with power looms to try and make the trade more efficient and lucrative. It has had a variety of uses including Caleys chocolate manufacturers for their box and cracker department; a Government Instructional Factory after the First World War and for Jarrolds Printing and Publishing.
- Cow Tower: Dating from 1398-9 the tower was one of the earliest purpose-built artillery blockhouses in England, which controlled a strategic point in Norwich's city defences. The tower housed guns and a garrison of gunners to defend the approach to the city across the River Wensum. Its height of almost 50 feet was necessary to overlook the high ground on the opposite bank and it was built as an addition to the defences encircling mediaeval Norwich.
- Bishop Bridge: The only remaining mediaeval bridge now surviving in Norwich, built between 1337 and 1341. Constructed in stone, it formed part of the city's defences and was originally topped with a fortified gatehouse as the main point of entry into Norwich from the east.
- Pulls Ferry: The arched watergate was built in mediaeval times but the adjoining house of a later date was the home of the ferryman after whom it is named - John Pull. The original purpose of the watergate was as the entrance to the canal where the stone to build Norwich cathedral was brought in. When work started on the cathedral in 1096 this canal was built to link the site to the River Wensum so that stone could be transported by water from Caen in Normandy. The canal was eventually filled in.
- Port of Norwich/King Street: Norwich became a port by Act of Parliament in 1827. King Street with merchants houses and sites sloping down towards the river was the centre of the brewing industry in Norwich. Also on King Street is Dragon Hall, a Grade I listed mediaeval trading hall which is the only surviving building of its type in Western Europe. Reads flour mill used river transport for deliveries of grain and at Baltic Wharf timber was imported from Scandinavia. This covered the reach of the river from Carrow Bridge to Foundry Bridge, which formed the upper limit of navigation. Eventually industry deserted King Street and Riverside Road, the

area that supported river traffic and the size of coasting vessels increased so that fewer and fewer vessels were capable of navigating the narrow and winding rivers that led to Norwich. By the end of the 1980s transport by river had almost completely ceased.

- Riverside: A former industrial area south of the railway station was redeveloped in the 1990s providing retail and leisure facilities along with housing to the river frontage and the new Novi Sad bridge creating a further pedestrian link to the city centre.
- Reads Flour Mill & Paper Mill: These former mills have been converted to residential use incorporating some of the older commercial buildings.
- Carrow Bridge/Boom Towers: Carrow Bridge next to Norwich City football stadium was originally built in 1810 as a toll bridge. The current bridge dates from 1923. The Boom Towers at the southern end of the city defences controlled access along the river
- New Residential development: Further development is continuing along the river front beyond Carrow Bridge and large scale schemes have also been approved on several sites on the fringe of the city.
- Whitlingham: The Outdoor Education Centre is a purpose built activities centre in Whitlingham Country Park on the outskirts of the city. The Visitor Centre is within a converted flint barn and is part of the network of Broads Information Centres.

Tour Leaders

David Edleston is an architect who has worked in both the public and private sectors including Conservation Teams in Liverpool, Norwich, Chester and Sefton. He was an associate in a large architectural practice in the north west, where he worked on a range of ecclesiastical projects as an approved inspecting architect and for clients such as the National Trust.



In 1996 he moved to Norfolk following his appointment as Conservation, Design & Landscape Manager at South Norfolk Council with responsibility for the historic built environment, design, trees & landscape, ecology and biodiversity. In 2001 he established the annual South Norfolk Design Awards Scheme.

David set up his own practice in 2014 as a Conservation Architect & Historic Built Environment Consultant. He is also a keen photographer specialising in architectural and landscape photography.

Prue Smith qualified as an architect more years ago than she cares to remember! After some years working in private practice in Canterbury she moved to Norfolk to set up her own practice before joining the conservation team at Norwich City Council. Although initially only intending to be there for three years, she left after 21 years of working with successive grant

schemes, buildings at risk, building preservation trusts and advising on design for major development schemes in the City. For the last ten years she has once again run her own practice as a consultant on the Historic Built Environment, principally working for public bodies, including Local Authorities in East Anglia, the Broads Authority and the University of the West of England where she was involved in training and research based projects. Away from the conservation field, for twelve years Prue was Chair of a housing association based in Norwich, specialising in supported housing for single parents.

Secretary of the East Anglia Branch of IHBC for some years, she has fond memories of being part of the team that organised the last Annual School in Norwich in 2003, and is looking forward to this year's School with alacrity!

9.30am – 4.00pm: Tour B

Norfolk and the Brecks – Conflicts of Interest

Leaves at 9.30 am from the Maids Head Hotel car park, Tombland, Norwich

Return from 4.00pm Drop off at Maids Head Hotel, Premier Inn and Norwich railway station

Lead: David Eve

Branch assist: Boyd Nicholas

St Andrew and St Patrick Elvedon.

St Andrew and St Patrick lie at the centre of the Elveden Estate, a large country estate now the seat of the Earl of Iveagh and the Guinness family. Previously, it was the family home of Maharajah Duleep Singh, last ruler of the Sikh Empire who was sent to exile in Britain in 1854. The Maharajah is buried in the churchyard of St Andrew and St Patrick which in itself has its own story to tell.

Both St Andrew and St Patrick reflect the intriguing history of their construction in their fascinating architecture and appearance. The original church in the village, dedicated to St Andrew, was medieval, it has a 12th century nave to which a tower was added around 1421 and a south porch was also built in the 15th century.

The Maharajah carried out some considerable renovations to this church around 1869, to make it more in keeping 'with the splendour of his estate'. The new church, dedicated to St Patrick, was constructed between 1904 and 1906 and was described as 'Art Nouveau Gothic' by Nikolaus Pevsner.

Today, the nave of St Andrew's forms the south aisle of the conjoined churches of St Andrew and St Patrick and the old chancel has been screened off into a chapel. The two churches are collectively Grade II*

listed and some of the features of interest include a Sicilian-Norman font, 14th century piscina and sedilia, and a superb alabaster reredos depicting the supper of Emmaus.

Thetford Warren Lodge

Thetford Warren Lodge is an intriguing Grade II* building thought to have been built around 1400 by the Prior of Thetford. This defensible lodge protected warreners and hunting parties against armed poachers. Much later used by the local gamekeepers who harvested rabbits here.

The prior had the right of free warren – a licence from the king to hunt small game – and the area would have been an obvious target for armed poachers. The many defensive features incorporated into his lodge show that the prior took this threat seriously.

It is known that the warreners who managed and culled the stock occupied Thetford Warren Lodge from at least the 18th century onwards. They made alterations to the building and used the rooms on the ground floor for drying rabbit skins and storing their traps, nets and lanterns.

Thetford Warren Lodge retains many original features and is a rare example of its kind. It is a rectangular tower-house built of mortared flint rubble and reused stones, some of which are reddened and were probably removed from the nearby priory after a fire. The walls were substantial – up to 1 metre thick at floor level – and stand for the most part to almost their original height. The limestone dressings also include many reused 12th century architectural fragments.

The lodge had numerous defensive features, including a parapet from which the gamekeeper could look out over what was then open country. The lower windows are narrow loops and the single entrance has a meurtrière or murder-hole – a chute over the porch down which missiles and boiling liquids could be delivered onto unwelcome visitors.

St Mary's, West Tofts

St Marys is located in the grounds of the Stanford Battle Area which has been used by the British Army for the last sixty years as a battle training area.

In July 1942 around a thousand occupants of six villages and surrounding farmland were compulsorily evacuated from their homes, the villages of Buckenham Tofts, Langford, Stanford, Tottington, West Tofts and Sturston. The villagers gave up their homes at a time of great national significance, because the zone was needed for training for the Battle of Normandy.

The Stanford Battle Area has played a vital role in preparing soldiers for major British military deployments. The sites of the original villages and farms no longer exist, having been raised to the ground by troops using tanks, live rounds, mortars and artillery whilst training for a wars that could take place anywhere around the globe.

All that remains are concrete pillars with plaques marking the locations of formerly significant buildings: the pubs, the schools, the post offices, the village halls. Very little remains, with the singular exception of the churches.

All six villages had active churches when the zone was evacuated in 1944, however only St Marys at West Tofts has been returned to use in recent years but is still only permitted two services per year.

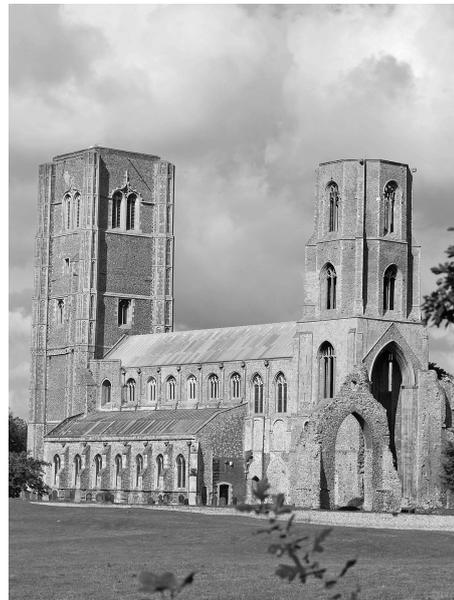
St Mary's was extensively restored and remodelled by the architect Pugin (1812-1852) who rebuilt the chancel and added a richly decorated south transept. The rural medieval church was turned into a Gothic fantasy thanks to the fabulous wealth of the Sutton family of Lynford Hall.

As this site involves the firing of live ammunition, nobody lives in the zone, some of the former buildings have been demolished, others adapted for training purposes. Especially for the training of troops deployed to Afghanistan a new village - including houses, a market and a mosque as well as a system that pumps out smells like rotten meat and sewage for authenticity - was constructed in 2009. This new village replicates an Afghan village and is manned by ex-Gurkha soldiers and amputees from the charity Amputees for Action to simulate locals and wounded soldiers.

Access to the churches is only possible for a severely limited time slot each year and under special circumstances, we are therefore extremely fortunate to get this opportunity to visit.

Wymondham Abbey and the Abbey Experience Project

The Abbey Church of St Mary and St Thomas of Canterbury, Wymondham was founded as a Priory for a community of Benedictine Monks in 1107 and is listed Grade I. It was built on an ambitious scale using stone shipped from Caen in Normandy. Internally it has a late fifteenth century hammerbeam roof with winged angels and a magnificent reredos designed by Sir Ninian Comper in 1935.



The Abbey Experience is a project to enhance Wymondham Abbey and strengthen its relationship with the town and includes both building works and new activities. It is costing in the region of £2.7 million which includes £1.7 million from the Heritage Lottery Fund. The scheme has been designed by Freeland Rees Roberts Architects of Cambridge and includes :-

- Internal re-ordering including the restoration of the south aisle; re-opening of the grand West Doors to enable the spectacular processional route to be used on special occasions; new links between different spaces so that the ruined monastic tower and St Margaret's Chapel can be accessed from the church.
- The creation of a new meeting space within the ruins of St Margaret's Chapel which will also provide space for items from the archive and a vestry for the choir.

- An extension to the south aisle to provide toilets, kitchen facilities, an activity area for school visits and space to display items from the archive and tell the Abbey's story.
- A mediaeval herb garden like that maintained by the monks of Wymondham Priory re-created in the churchyard.

At the time of our visit the works should be nearing completion and it will be an opportunity to explore this magnificent building and see the contemporary extension which has been sensitively designed as a twenty first century addition in this historic context.

9.00am – 4.30pm: Tour C

The Merchants of Lynn and the Hanseatic League

Tour Leads: Paul Richards (Kings Lynn)

Branch assists: Paul Rhymes & Pam Lynn

Leaves at 9.00 am from the Maids Head Hotel car park, Tombland, Norwich

Return from 4.30pm Drop off at Maids Head Hotel, Premier Inn and Norwich railway station

Pentney Priory

Pentney Priory was founded around 1130 by Robert De Vaux, and was one of the wealthier monastic communities in Norfolk. It was built on low-lying land in the Nar Valley and the site was linked to the river by a canal. The gatehouse was built in the 14th century as the main entrance to the priory complex. The external walls stand to their full height and retain important architectural detail.

Pentney was one of three Augustinian houses in the Nar Valley, with the smaller Wormegay Priory being absorbed by Pentney in 1468. The priory was dissolved in 1537 by Henry VIII as part of the Dissolution of the Monasteries and sold to the Earl of Rutland. Stone from the priory was used in the building of Abbey Farm and on a number of the nearby outbuildings.

Restoration work at Pentney Priory, was one of English Heritage's most ambitious restoration projects in the East of England, the four-year project, was funded by a £200,000 grant from English Heritage and £55,000 from the owners.

The three-storey gatehouse is the only surviving monastic building from the once powerful priory, which would once have included several monastic buildings including a grand church. The Grade I listed gatehouse and scheduled monument had been on the English Heritage "at risk" register since it was first published in 1998 and it was found to be in danger of imminent collapse, with falling masonry and significant water ingress.

It was identified as the number one priority site in the East of England and thankfully has been brought back from the brink and transformed into a multipurpose wedding, party and accommodation venue. The restoration has involved traditional craft building skills and materials, and mixes new and historic construction.

Kings Lynn

A tour to explore Lynn's historic built environment spanning the 15th to 18th centuries. Overseas and coastal trade generated the wealth for domestic and commercial and civic building/rebuilding. Such urban development placed Lynn in the mainstream of fashionable national design around 1700. Henry Bell's two classical masterpieces were the Merchants' Exchange/Custom House (1684) and the Market Cross (1710); the latter sadly demolished in 1830. Lynn's medieval buildings remain exceptional and arresting. Two large guildhalls, two huge churches, the tower of the Franciscan Church and merchant houses/complexes are heritage assets of national importance. Anglo-Hanseatic commerce (1300-1500) was the engine of Lynn's economic success and allowed significant investment in constructing the Medieval Town.

Town Hall The Medieval Guildhall and 18th century Assembly Rooms would provide excellent insights into the world of Lynn's merchant rulers.

The Minster The brasses and standard chest with their Hanseatic associations as well as 14th century wood carving/furniture of great interest.

Hanse House Courtyard and selected rooms can be visited in this sole surviving Kontor of the German Hanse in England.

Marriott's Warehouse The building known today as Marriott's Warehouse dates from the 1580s and is Listed Grade II*. It was an important warehouse for the trade in salt, beer, wine and building materials. Ships would dock inside to unload cargo, its stone lower storey protecting against the tides as it stood out in the Wash, long before the quayside was built up around it. Today, the ground floor is a successful café and restaurant while the first floor is a relaxed seating area with an exhibition of some of the town's historic buildings. The second floor is used as a venue for meetings, lectures and functions.

Clifton House Clifton House is the most important house in the historic town of King's Lynn. A merchant's house in the heart of the town, it retains an amazing series of historic interiors dating from the 13th to the 18th centuries and is Grade I listed. Features of interest include two tiled floors from the later 13th century (the largest in-situ tiled floors in any secular building in Britain); the 14th-century vaulted undercroft; the five-storey Elizabethan tower and a series of rooms created by the architect Henry Bell in 1700.

Custom House Lynn's most famous and iconic building, and "the first to use the grammar of classical architecture correctly". As well as Bell's 1684 masterpiece itself, plenty of maritime heritage upstairs, including original rooms of the 18th century customs officers and ship models.

Tour Leader

Paul Richards Born and bred in King's Lynn, Paul Richards studied for both BA and PhD degrees in History at Birmingham University. He taught in further and higher education at the College of West Anglia and part-time for several university extra-mural departments as well as The Open University. Paul was a borough councillor (King's Lynn) and Mayor (1998-2000) before becoming an Honorary Alderman. In 2013 he was commissioned as a Deputy Lieutenant of Norfolk. Paul is also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (London) and of the Royal Society of Arts. His *History of King's Lynn* was published in 1990 and *King's Lynn Through Time* in 2014. Amongst other interest, he is trust chairman at True's Yard Fisherfolk Museum, a King's Lynn Festival director and town guide 1983.

9.30am - 1.00pm: Tour D

Modernism at the University of East Anglia

Tour lead: Chris Bennett

Branch assist: Mike McConnell

Leaves at 9.30 am from the Maids Head Hotel car park, Tombland, Norwich

Return from UEA on regular buses number 26 & 25. Tour will arrive back in Norwich by 1pm but delegates may like to stay and visit the free permanent exhibition on the ground floor, or the special exhibition on Francis Bacon and the Masters in the basement area, and return to Norwich on their own later.

Since its establishment in the 1960s the University of East Anglia has continued its founding aim of providing a centre for teaching excellence whilst maintaining a strong respect for the East Anglian landscape within which it sits with high quality responsive architectural design.

The campus has a wealth of postwar listed architecture, including grade II* listed buildings by Denys Lasdun and Norman Foster. The tour will walk through the publically accessible campus along the 'walkways', looking inside the most significant buildings, and discussing the various issues that have arisen from managing large scale listed postwar architecture.

Crucial to this has been the use of a conservation development strategy adopted in 2006, an English Heritage pilot project for Heritage Partnerships Agreements. There will also be the opportunity to visit the recent refurbishment and 'modernisation' of the Law School within Earlham Hall, a grade II* listed C17/C18 small country house and the childhood home of Elizabeth Fry, as well as the new Enterprise Centre, a thatched clad building within its setting which aims to be the most sustainable campus

building in the UK. The tour will be of particular interest to those grappling with the difficult issues of retaining architectural and heritage significance in a predominantly post war development, whilst ensuring that the buildings remain fit for purpose and use in a highly innovative and rapidly changing environment.'



The tour will end at the Sainsbury Centre at around 12:15pm. Delegates may like to stay and visit the free permanent exhibition on the ground floor, or the special exhibition on Francis Bacon and the Masters in the basement area, and return to Norwich on their own later. Buses 25 & 26 run every 15 minutes from stops on Chancellors Drive (near the Sainsbury Centre) and University Drive.

Tour Leader

Chris Bennett has recently taken up the post of senior conservation and design officer at South Norfolk advising with the remit of advising in particular on design and heritage matters in relation to growth of greater Norwich, including the Norwich Research Park to the west of the campus. Prior to the move he was conservation and design officer at Norwich City Council from 2002, which included responsibility for advising on the heritage impact and the design of new development within the UEA campus.

9.30am - 1.00pm: Tour E

Rosary Cemetery

Leaves at 9.30 am from the Maids Head Hotel, Tombland, Norwich.
Return to Maids Head 1pm

Tour lead Nick Williams

Branch assist: Amanda Rix

The first non-denominational cemetery in the United Kingdom, Rosary Cemetery was established in 1819 by Thomas Drummond, a non-conformist minister. It contains many fine memorials in a striking sloping, wooded site to the south-east of the city centre where it is estimated that 18,500 people have been buried since 1821. Norwich played an important role in the history of non-conformism in England and in common with many

urban centres in the 19th century many of the wealthy commercial class in the city were dissenters, Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists. Weary of the restrictions imposed by the Church of England on their freedom of action and ability to participate in public life, they welcomed the opportunity to bury their loved ones in a manner of their choosing and to celebrate their lives with impressive memorials.

Away from the busy city centre this tranquil site is the last resting place for some of the men, women and children who have played their part in Norwich Life since the 19th, some rich and famous, others poor and humble. Industrialists, philanthropists, politicians and bankers, Norwich School painters, showmen and railway workers are all remembered here in a unique collection of memorials great and small in a variety of styles and materials.

Formerly in use as a market garden, the 13 acre site came into the care of Norwich City Council in 1954 and its national importance was recognised in 2010, when it was granted Grade II* listed status. The cemetery lodge (1860, in Tudor Gothic style) is grade II listed, as is the chapel, in Gothic Revival style, with its impressive porte-cochere, which was designed by the renowned local architect Edward Boardman in 1879.

The Friends of the Rosary Cemetery play an active part in looking after the Cemetery, including maintaining part of it as a managed natural landscape. The Friends have recently published a book about the history of the Rosary, including accounts of some 50 people that are buried there.

Tour leader

Nick Williams is a retired technician who works one day a week for Norwich HEART a heritage and economic regeneration charity based at the Guildhall in Norwich. During his time at HEART Nick has written several self-guided trails on areas of Norwich. He has also written two books for HEART; 'The Blue Plaques of Norwich' and more recently 'Norwich: A City of Industries' which was published in 2013. Nick is also involved with the Friends of the Rosary Cemetery, the first non-denominational cemetery to be opened in England.

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Speakers

Peter Aiers joined the Churches Conservation Trust in 2007 and set up the Regeneration Taskforce to find solutions to complex historic church problems and enable more community involvement in the care and maintenance of our wonderful portfolio. Became Director for the South East in 2012 with a specific responsibility for overall Operational Management. Peter has raised well over £12m since being with the CCT and has led on several innovative projects such as the award winning All Souls Bolton, Champling and St Peter and the Old Black Lion.

After a good career start in English Heritage, Peter worked as a local authority conservation officer and moved from local government to be the first conservation officer employed in the Church of England, working for the Diocese of London DAC. Whilst working as a conservation officer Peter noticed that there was a need to further support parishes in the maintenance and sustainability of the historic buildings in their care and his role evolved into a Project Development Manager. As well as finding sustainable solutions to historic church buildings, through grant aid and commercial development, he also set up a centralised Gutter Maintenance service for the Diocese of London to provide low cost, high quality maintenance for churches. Peter is passionate about ensuring that Parish Churches remain part of the fabric of England and that as wide an audience as possible is able to enjoy their art, history and architecture.

Brian Ayers is currently a Research Fellow and Honorary Senior Lecturer at the University of East Anglia. He was Assistant Head of Museums & County Archaeologist for Norfolk until 2008. Thereafter he became the Chief Executive of the Butrint Foundation until the end of 2011 (for which organisation he continues as a consultant) and which works to secure preservation of the World Heritage Site of Butrint in Albania.

He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London (where he is currently the Hon. Secretary) and of the Royal Society of Arts. He is also a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, a trustee of Hungate Medieval Art (a trust located in the church of St Peter Hungate, Norwich), a member of the ICOMOS-UK Cultural Tourism Committee and a member of the East of England Advisory Board of the National Trust. In addition he leads archaeological tours of Viking Age sites in Britain and Scandinavia.

He has published numerous papers, principally concerning urban archaeology, and is the author of an archaeological history of the city of Norwich. He is currently writing a book with the provisional title of *Medieval Europe around the North Sea*.

Darren Barker began his career in 1984 working on timber-framed buildings and from 1992 as a conservator. From 1997 he has worked as a Conservation Officer and has a track record in securing funding and creating viable end uses for redundant buildings and spaces. Since 2001, he has been the Conservation Officer at Great Yarmouth and from 2010 has also worked as the Project Director for Great Yarmouth Preservation Trust. Darren has established and manages a number of European conservation and training projects.

Mike Brown is a chartered building surveyor with some 25 years experience of the repair, refurbishment and successful change management of historic buildings and place, both as a practitioner and as a conservation officer.

Dave Chetwyn is Managing Director of Urban Vision Enterprise CIC, Chair of the Historic Towns Forum and Vice Chair of the National Planning Forum. He is also an Associate of The Consultation Institute and a Design Council CABE Built Environment Expert. Former roles include Head of Planning Aid England, Chair of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation and a team leader in Local Government.

Dave is the author of the *Locality Roadmap Guide to Neighbourhood Planning* and has acted as a neighbourhood plan independent examiner. He has advised various Government departments, groups, reviews and Parliamentary select committees on planning, regeneration, heritage, urban design and community engagement.

Jonathan Foyle is an architectural historian, broadcaster and advocate for heritage sites and a Visiting Professor at the University of Lincoln.

After a full architectural training and an MA in the History of Art at the Courtauld Institute, he worked as a surveyor on Canterbury Cathedral. For eight years he was Curator of Historic Buildings at Historic Royal Palaces, and the early history of Hampton Court was the subject of his PhD thesis. He is a frequent broadcaster on historic architecture including the award-winning BBC series *Climbing Great Buildings* and *Henry VIII: Patron or Plunderer*.

He writes regularly for the Financial Times and is author of *The Architecture of Canterbury Cathedral* (2012) and *Lincoln Cathedral The Biography of a Great Building* (2015)

Kate Clark is an industrial archaeologist who has worked with Ironbridge Gorge Museums, the Council for British Archaeology and with English Heritage and the Heritage Lottery Fund. Most recently she was Director of Sydney Living Museums where she led a programme of renewal and rebranding aimed at connecting heritage with new audiences. She has also been working on a heritage asset strategy for the management of heritage assets for the New South Wales Government.

She has published widely on industrial archaeology, values-based management and on heritage policy and research. Her special interest lies in capturing the wider public value and benefits of caring for heritage and in creative ways to engage people better with heritage.

Sharman Kadish is Director of Jewish Heritage UK. She was born in London and educated at University College London and St Antony's College Oxford and at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

She has taught at the Universities of London and Manchester and is author of a number of books on Anglo-Jewish history and heritage, including companion architectural guides *Jewish Heritage in England* (first edition 2006) and *Jewish Heritage in Gibraltar* (2007). Her recent book *The Synagogues of Britain and Ireland: An Architectural and Social History* (Yale University Press 2011) was shortlisted for the American Society of Historians of British Art Prize in 2013. A second edition of her UK guidebook is due to be published this year by English Heritage.

Greg Luton is Planning and Conservation Director in the East of England and since April 2015, with the creation of the new national heritage body 'Historic England', he has been championing its work in the region. He and his team of archaeologists, architectural historians, scientists, architects and surveyors provide specialist advice to the public and to the planning authorities on all matters relating to historic places.

Earlier, Greg was an assistant regional director for English Heritage in the South East with additional responsibilities for properties open to the public, including Osborne House, Porchester Castle and Northington Grange, the home of Grange Park Opera. He is Chairman of the Historic Environment Forum in the East and until recently was Trustee of 'Shape East' the regional architecture centre, promoting good, new design in historic buildings. Previously, he was Director of a building preservation trust and was a county secretary for CPRE.

Sir Laurie Magnus was appointed Chairman of English Heritage on 1 September 2013 and is now Chairman of its successor body Historic England. Prior to this appointment he had been Deputy Chairman of the National Trust since 2005 and an elected member of the Trust's Council since 2003.

Sir Laurie is Deputy Chairman (Europe) of Evercore Partners and holds a number of non-executive directorships within the finance sector. He has over 35 years of experience in the corporate finance advisory business, including in South East Asia.

In the not for profit sector, Laurie is Deputy Chairman of The Windsor Leadership Trust, a Trustee of the Landmark Trust and a Trustee of the Allchurches Trust. Laurie was a member of the UK Listing Authority Advisory Committee from 2001 until May 2011.

Michael Morrison is one of the Senior Principals in the Purcell partnership. He joined the practice as an assistant surveyor for Ely Cathedral and over the past thirty years he has been responsible for a wide range of major projects on behalf of the National Trust, the National Gallery, the British Museum and many public and private clients. For twelve years, from 1990 – 2002, he was the managing partner of Purcell

and followed this with eight years as the Chairman. During this period he oversaw the major expansion of the practice from five regional offices to the present arrangement of a major office in London and sixteen regional studios. His work has included Conservation Management Plans for a wide variety of buildings from the British Museum on the one hand to Scott's Hut in Antarctica on the other. He currently leads the team of twelve in-house Heritage Consultants.

Michael was a member of the National Trust's Architectural Panel for ten years and a member of Heritage Lottery Fund's expert panel on buildings and land for six years. He is currently one of the Trustees of the Greenwich Foundation; he is a Governor of the Building Craft College in the London Borough of Newham and is an Associate Professor in the Architecture Faculty of Hong Kong University. He was appointed as one of the Commissioners for English Heritage in 2014 and is also the UK representative on the ICOMOS International Polar Heritage Committee.

Shahed Saleem is an architect, researcher and lecturer living and working in East London. His architectural practice specialises in housing, and places of worship, and he has been working with Muslim communities for over a decade exploring the possibilities of a new Muslim architecture in Britain. Through this work his practice engages with processes of making community and religious spaces, negotiating discourses of planning, community and visual cultures.

Saleem has authored a major monograph entitled, 'The British Mosque, a social and architectural history', due to be published by English Heritage in 2015, which is the first comprehensive account of Muslim architecture in Britain. He has also published a number of articles on different aspects of mosque history and culture. Since 2010 Saleem has been a member on English Heritage's Places of Worship Forum, has served as a jury member for the ACE/RIBA Religious Building of the Year Award, has been nominated for the V&A Jameel Prize for Art and Architecture 2013 and acts as a consultant for the Muslim Council of Britain's Research and Documentation Committee.

Saleem graduated from Kingston University, gained his professional accreditation at the Architectural Association and has obtained a Masters in Social Anthropology from the School of Oriental and African Studies. He teaches at the University of Westminster on the Masters programme in Architecture, Cultural Identity and Globalisation, and regularly acts as a guest critic and lecturer in various institutions.

Exhibitors at the Day School

Bakers of Danbury	www.bakersofdanbury.co.uk
Beacon Planning	www.beaconplanning.co.uk
Conisbee	www.conisbee.co.uk
Karen Morissey Paint Research	www.paintresearcher.co.uk
Locker and Riley (FP) Ltd	www.lockerandriley.com
McParland Finn	www.m-f-l.co.uk
Morton Partnership	www.themortonpartnership.co.uk
Rooflight Company	www.therooflightcompany.co.uk
Scala Publishers	www.scalapublishers.com
University of Leicester	www.le.ac.uk
West Suffolk College	www.westsuffolkcollege.ac.uk

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