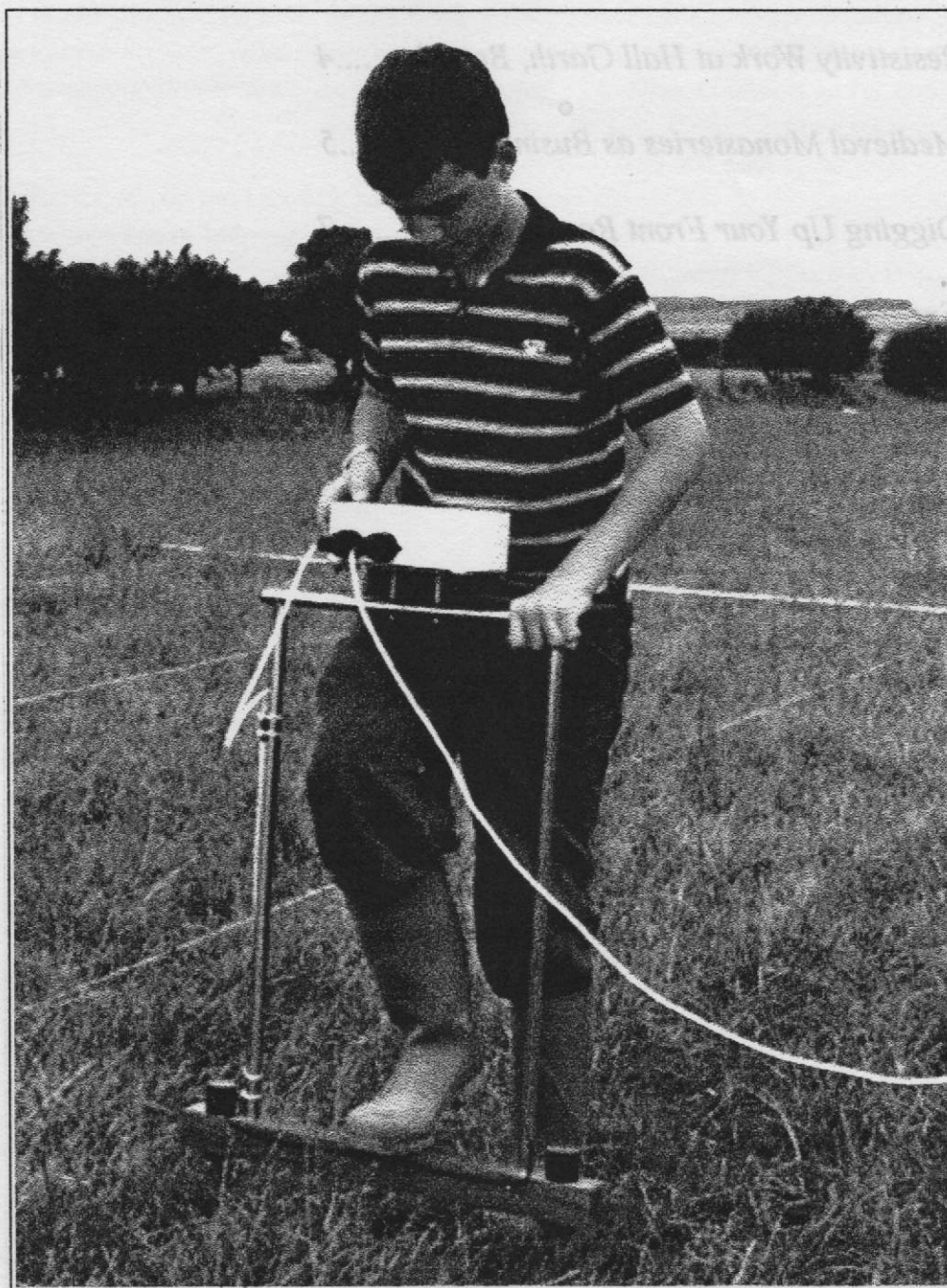


ERAS News

EAST RIDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

No. 53

MARCH 2003



The Medieval Monastery Business ♦ Digging up your Front Room!
Resistivity Survey ♦ Local News ♦ Excavation Opportunities ♦ Quiz ♦ Diary Dates

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Cover picture by Paul Brayford: Harry Brayford using the society's resistivity meter near Rudston, summer 2002, during the survey of several possible henge monuments in the area.

ERAS Local News

TWO SUCCESSFUL GRANT APPLICATIONS

ERAS has been awarded £1500 from the lottery's Awards for All scheme for the purchase of a laptop computer for use in conjunction with the resistivity meter. So far, we have had to down-load the data stored on the logger, at the end of each day. Thus not only had one person to do all the work on a home PC, but the results could not be seen at the time of surveying. Now the results will be seen, in the field, making decisions about the next stage of the work so much easier and enabling people to be more closely involved.

See page 4 for details of our next survey and book your dates if you interested in helping.

The second bid has resulted in a massive £84,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund Revenue Grants Programme, for a virtual reality interactive landscape of the Foulness Valley. ERAS was the lead applicant of a consortium bid with Hull and Cambridge Universities.

Come to this month's ERAS lecture by Peter Halkon, on March 19th to hear more about the development of this major project.

QUIZ

This year's quiz and supper at the Friary went well and attracted more members than usual. Many thanks to all those who helped, including Richard Campbell, Rod Mackey, Helen Fenwick, Val Fairhurst, Angela Gowland, Peter Bartle and Kate Dennett. Special thanks to Ray Ketch for donating a most appropriate set of archaeology books for the raffle, to Peter Jackson for the hot punch and to the band, who might have felt somewhat drowned out by the background chatter. Its not always easy to get everything right, but we would welcome (indeed appeal for) feedback on any aspect of the evening from anyone who attended.

ENVELOPING!

Can anyone take on the enveloping, labelling and posting of one issue of the newsletter? Please contact Kate Dennett on 01482 445232 . We have volunteers for March and May, but need someone for the following 2 issues this year.

RENEWALS

Your ERAS subscription was due to be renewed in January 2003 (unless you joined between September and December 2002, in which case you don't need to renew until 2004). When you renew, you don't get any acknowledgement, but will receive your new card when they are printed in August/September ready for the new lecture season. The treasurer usually sends out reminders to non-payers around now, so please save us the postage and use the form on page 11. Direct debit is easier and saves the society money too. Ring Lesley Jackson (see membership card) to find out how to do this.

AGM

The Annual General Meeting is coming up in April. It starts at **7.0pm** and is followed by the scheduled lecture. Members are most welcome to propose anyone for the committee, providing that person has agreed in advance. You can either send names in to the secretary or propose someone at the meeting itself. You will see from the enclosed notice that if you are proposing someone as an officer, then you must do that in writing not less than 10 days before the meeting, having already consulted that person.

We generally have a steady trickle of new people on the committee, which meets every 2-3 months. Members are elected for one year at a time (maximum time, 4 years for ordinary members, 3 years for the chairperson and an unlimited period for secretary, treasurer, programme secretary and editor).

The previous two newsletters gave some idea of the things dealt with by the committee, so if you are interested, look back and see what it involves, then ask someone to nominate you.

PUBLICATIONS

ERAS still holds a large stock of its own publications, plus Shires titles and many volumes of the Transactions of the Antiquarian Society (ERAS's forerunner). These latter are particularly interesting and we sell them considerably cheaper than the second hand bookshops. They will be available at the get-together after the AGM/lecture in April. If you don't mind paying postage, you can get them from Ed Dennison, tel. 01482 870723

Kate Dennett

Field Studies - Resistivity Survey work in Beverley

December meeting

Members discussed possible sites for resistivity survey work.

January field studies meeting

Rod Mackey and Kate Dennett talked about an excavation they were carrying out beneath the floor of a house in St. John St, Beverley.

Following on from the previous months discussion, Paul Brayford had produced a task list and a draft project outline for future resistivity survey work.

February field studies meeting

Resistivity Surveys

Paul Brayford agreed to lead a series of survey projects using the resistivity meter and would welcome help from any ERAS members. It will be a good opportunity for members to learn how to set out a grid and use the meter. The first site being looked at is Hall Garth field, Long Lane, Beverley, immediately south of the Minster. (TA0375 3912). It is a scheduled site and Rod Mackey has had discussions with English Heritage and with the owners and tenants of the land. It is expected that the required permissions will be confirmed shortly. Paul has prepared a project design specification and other members have visited the SMR to check for relevant records.

Hall Garth is a medieval moated enclosure, the site of the Archbishop of York's Manor. Previous excavations on parts of the field have confirmed that below ground remains survive well. In 1948, limited excavations were carried out to establish the location of buildings on the site. To the south of the 19th century inn, at the NE corner of the site were found good quality ashlar faced walls. Foundations of three other adjacent buildings were uncovered, including two halls aligned NS and a further structure to the south thought to be a tower built by Robert Neville during the reign of Henry VI. In 1980, a rescue excavation was carried out on the eastern end of a wooden bridge abutment by the western moat. The timbers from which it was constructed have been dated to the years 1315-1330.

The results of ERAS's non-invasive resistivity survey should add considerably to the known data and

will be lodged with English Heritage, Humber SMR, Beverley Minster and local museums. It is anticipated that an accurate ground plan of the sub-surface wall foundations of the Archbishop's Manor can be recovered and it is hoped that the work will be published in the society's journal.

It is estimated that 25-30 x 20m grids will need to be surveyed, which should take 6-8 weekends to complete. The timing will depend on the weather and the number of members who can help. We will need a steady stream of volunteers, as although the work is fairly tedious and requires concentration, it does not occupy more than 2 or 3 people at any one time. Obviously if we are training a series of people to set out the grids etc, some repetition will be involved and this will take more time. However this first survey is seen as a training exercise as well as an opportunity to add to the SMR data.

Other sites a little further afield are also being investigated, with a view to starting another project for the summer. Those under consideration are at Swaythorpe, Woodmansey, Walkington, Little Weighton, Rowley, Welton, Bishop Burton, Welton, Waudby Green, High Hunsley, Newbald, Wansford, Swaythorpe, Rise and Thwing. Most of these are not scheduled sites, and so there will not be the need to seek permission from English Heritage, however we are in the process of checking land ownership and when a decision has been made we hope members will visit the SMR and check on records already held.

Starting date for the Hall Garth site at Beverley is Saturday 15th March and we anticipate working several weekends following this. You will need stout shoes or boots, especially if the grass is wet. The meter cannot be used in wet weather, but waterproofs would be useful in the case of the odd shower. For details of how the resistivity meter system works, see 'Ask the Expert' on page 12 of the last issue of ERAS News.

If you would like to help with the Hall Garth project, please book in first by telephoning Paul Brayford on 07768 776134.

Lecture Summary: Medieval monasteries as business units

Colin Merroney, November 2002

The lecturer discussed the business activities of medieval monasteries with particular reference to Beauchief Abbey (on the southern outskirts of Sheffield). Beauchief belonged to the Premonstratensians, an order founded by St Norbert in Premontre, France, and originally dedicated to maintaining an unworldly lifestyle with a frugal vegetarian diet and rigorous piety. Members of the order actively preached the gospel and aspired to be priests rather than monks.

To facilitate the continuation of preaching, small houses were established and lay brothers were employed to carry out day to day tasks. The houses tended to be situated between those of the larger orders rather than close to any of them and were generally rented rather than owned, as the order did not at this time, have the resources for purchasing or building property. The Premonstratensians came to England later than the Augustinians and the Cistercians, who had, to their own advantage, already established links with most of the main noble families. Daughter houses were established largely in middle and northern England, although not, it would seem, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

It was usually younger sons, with limited hopes of inheritance, who became monks and they were able to begin their monastic life with gifts donated by the family, although the value of these varied considerably. The wealthy families from which these monks came would often continue to provide revenue to the monastery in return for prayers offered up by the monks for the welfare of the family in this life and the next. The Premonstratensians did not take in young children as did many of the other orders.

At Beauchief Abbey a large church was constructed despite the presence of only ten to twenty monks. Many lay brothers must have been employed at the site to facilitate the management of such an extensive complex. Some of the stone needed to build the monastery and associated buildings came from a local hall which had fallen into disuse.

The medieval church operated a number of monopolies to generate revenue through the monasteries and

the diocese with part of the income paid upstream to a 'mother' monastery and thence to the church in Rome. Initially, inspectors would come from the mother house in France, to audit the accounts of the daughter houses but this caused problems and eventually the English Premonstratensians became self administered, albeit in the case of Beauchief, supervised and monitored from Welbeck Monastery where disciplinary matters were recorded. At the height of the period of monastic prosperity, money was pouring out of Britain to the Pope in Rome, in this case, going via France to the head house at Premontre. This was not of course acceptable to the English crown and pressure was brought to bear to prevent the cash flow to France.

Sharp business practice is not simply a modern phenomenon. Monastic orders often generated income via agriculture and as they were always under pressure to provide revenue, responded with numerous examples of imaginative economic activity particularly during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The monks of Fountains Abbey for example established a futures market in wool by selling their product in advance, the time difference between sale and income sometimes being several years. This caused problems when, perhaps due to disease, wool yields were below those predicted. (Wool merchants had to be recompensed for the loss)

Much less is known about the industrial processes carried out on monastic land. Documentation frequently refers to gifts of land but there are few written records of industrial activity because monasteries either used the products themselves or exchanged them with other houses. Excavations some distance from the cloisters in a number of monasteries have revealed tanning pits, iron mills, corn mills and workshops, very few of which appear in the written records from time of the dissolution. This is particularly true of the later and smaller institutions. Monastic houses not only had the option of exchanging their industrial produce within the monastic system but frequently owned the rights to milling, mining and other industrial processes, thus considerable income could be generated from renting out these rights. At Beauchief the monastery managed mills

Lecture summary: Medieval monasteries as business units

(continued)

along the river as well as possessing the rights to mine clay, coal and ironstone and owning local mineral rights and controlling iron production along the Chief valley. The management of these industrial and extraction processes was not centralised but delegated to tenants paying rent to the abbey.

Recent excavations in close proximity to monastic buildings have revealed iron working sites dated by archaeomagnetism to the 1200's and suggesting that the monks or lay brothers may have been directly involved in at least some iron production. (recent discoveries at Riveaux Abbey are also indicative of iron working) At Beauchief there is evidence for the production of iron on sites lying beneath medieval ridge and furrow. This confirms data indicating that iron production was transferred to Dale Abbey, a nearby sister house to Beauchief while the latter reverted to agricultural production only.

It seems that there was considerable industrial specialisation between the abbeys with goods being exchanged rather than bought and sold. Products, such as pottery seem to have been made at a particular abbey and then transported to others within the same order, making the trade almost invisible within the historical records. In a very few cases trading was well documented and visits by the medieval equivalent of an auditor are recorded.

The Cistercian monasteries appear to have been involved in the worst excesses of corporate activity. This would appear to have resulted in their unpopularity, to the extent that buildings were deliberately damaged and even the monks themselves assaulted by resentful locals at the time of dissolution.

The Premonstratensian were not subject to as much pressure as the Cistercians, from whom punitive taxes were demanded in the 1530's in an effort to raise revenue for the crown. The combined income of the monasteries was considerable and has been estimated as up to ten times that of the crown.

During the period 1530-1540 the monasteries were dissolved and then effectively privatised as land and buildings were sold, the sums raised passing into the

coffers of the crown. There was evidence of a certain amount of embezzlement and other such corruption at this time and new social classes were created as large amounts of property passed into private hands. A typical example of the latter was William Cavendish, originally of relatively humble origins but eventually becoming the wealthy Duke of Devonshire and owner of Chatsworth House following his appointment as a commissioner managing the dissolution process.

A significant consequence of the dissolution in the Sheffield area was the rapid expansion of industrial activity during the seventeenth century with much of it based on local ownership. This resulted in a markedly different pattern of power from that seen in most other European countries of this period and was a contributing factor in the early beginning of the industrial revolution in this country. There was less regulation and an explosion of investment in industrial processes. These developments created greatly increased revenue streams and a markedly different landscape evolved as both industrial and agricultural activities became far more intense.

Following this interesting lecture, which made many references to current business practices, a lively question and answer session took place. In summary it would seem that the economic relationships between abbeys and monasteries were characterised by informal arrangements with exchanges of gifts, land, manufactured goods and produce with relatively small amounts of cash being recorded. There may have been considerable payment in kind even for services. Only the global figure of the amount to be donated to Rome was required to be recorded.

For this reason there are very few written records describing these exchanges. Nor is documentation which took place at the time of the dissolution very helpful when only activities which yielded direct income, such as sheep farming were recorded.

Digging up Your Front Room!

Keith Ward, the new owner of No. 6 St. John Street, Beverley, has recently had the front room of his house turned into an archaeological site.

His house faces the west door of Beverley Minster and is thought to stand on the site of the bedern (communal living quarters of the canons) and the Provost's house of the pre-reformation collegiate church.

During renovations, Keith removed a rotten wooden floor in one of the two front rooms and discovered a medieval stone wall underlying the brick frontage of his eighteenth century house. Keen to know more about his discovery, he informed the local Conservation Officer, who in turn contacted Dave Evans, the County Curator. Formal planning consent had not been required for the renovation work, so no archaeological conditions had been imposed. However, an opportunity to investigate this key site could not be missed, so Rod Mackey and Kate Dennett agreed to investigate the remains free of charge. Local metal detectorist, Jack Cooper was also invited to help by checking all the levels and spoil as the work proceeded.



Early stage of excavation in 6 St. John Street, Beverley. Part of the excavation had to be carried out beneath the various service pipes crossing the trench.

A two metre long trench was opened at right angles to the front wall to examine the floors associated with the successive phases of building.

Beneath the wooden floor, lay a hard trampled ashy surface, which contained a few pieces of eighteenth century pottery and glass. This floor probably belonged to an earlier industrial building, which was 'embedded' within the standing house.

Underneath was a thick layer of rubble and mortar associated with the demolition of the stone building, revealed under the frontage. It sealed a series of floor deposits and a hearth built with roof tiles, set on edge. The initial trench was extended to expose the rest of this hearth. Traces of a second hearth were also seen at the opposite end of the first trench.

Pottery recovered from these levels suggested a fourteenth century date for the occupation. By this time, the Provost had established his house in the bedern and the canons had moved out to their own prebendal houses around the Minster. The canons and numerous staff of the collegiate church were paid in food and drink produced in the bedern. Perhaps the hearths uncovered by the excavation belonged to the Provost's kitchen, bake-house or brewery, all of which are recorded in an inventory of his house and garden.

Beneath the fourteenth century floors was another thick layer of rubble and clay, laid as a raft to raise the ground level. Pieces of broken masonry, found amongst it, could be dated to the thirteenth century.

The rubble and clay raft sealed a set of earlier floors, associated with another stone wall beneath the one which Keith had found initially. Traces of a wattle and timber room division separated the floors on either side of the trench at this level. Pottery recovered suggested a twelfth/thirteenth century date for this phase of occupation.

The lower stone wall on the frontage had been built over yet another, even earlier wall. This was made of chalky mortar set in a trench and probably formed the bed for the sill beam of a timber-framed building.

Digging up Your Front Room (cont.)

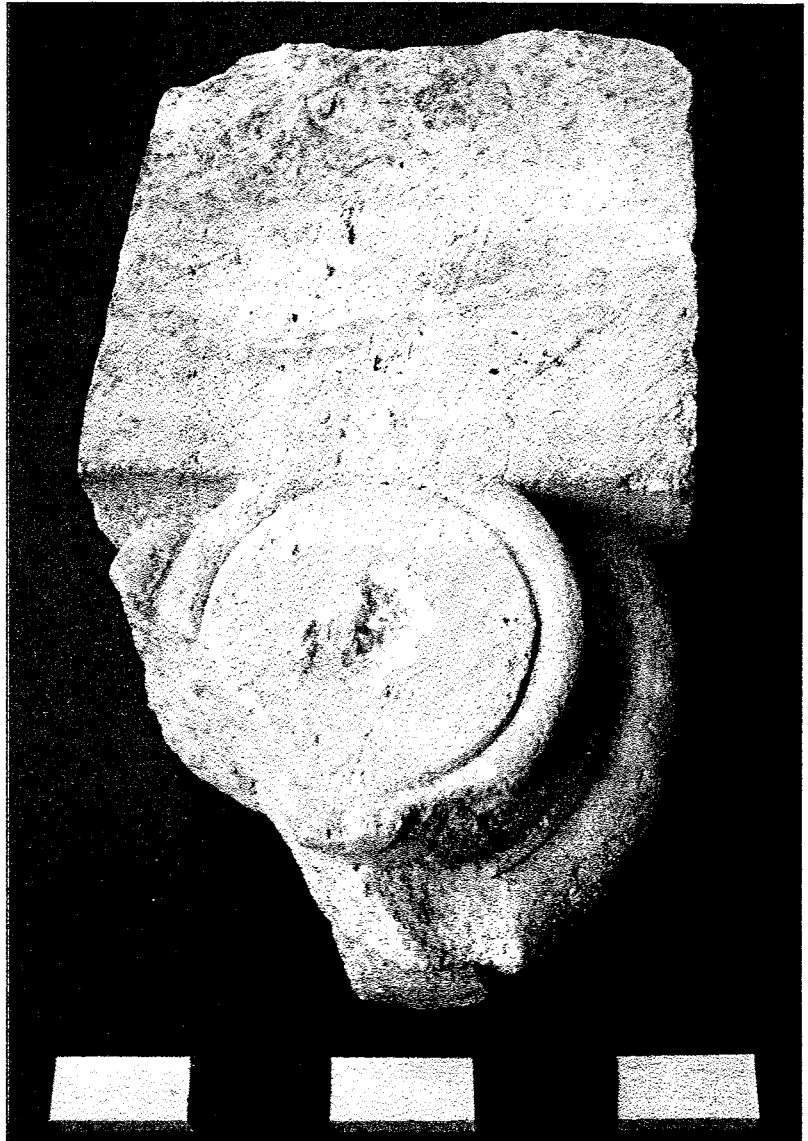
Its trench had been dug into a natural peaty soil which contained numerous wattle stakes and pottery dating from the eleventh and early twelfth centuries. These levels were about one and a half metres lower than the existing road in St. John Street.

This very small excavation has revealed four successive walls built directly over each other with their associated floor levels. Remarkably, the same building line has existed for a thousand years!

Since work finished in mid-January, Jane Bunting, from the University of Hull has taken core samples from sedimentary deposits below the eleventh/twelfth century peaty soil. Hopefully, examination of these may tell us something about the earlier environment and whether a lake existed before the earliest bedern was built. Further work will also be done on the pottery and animal bone from the site.

Keith Ward, the owner of the house was interested enough to want to preserve the tile-on-edge hearth in situ. After back-filling the main trench, he has been able to build a wall around the hearth, beneath the new floorboards, so that the hearth is stabilised and can possibly, at some time in the future be viewed, beneath a lifting hatch.

Rod Mackey



Above: Stone column base from the lower rubble layer in 6 St. John Street, Beverley, identical to those inside the east end of Beverley Minster, built 1225-1245.

British Geological Survey

An interesting snippet of news taken from Yorkshire Wolds Heritage Trust newsletter is that the BGS is carrying out a geological survey of the area between York, Selby, Pocklington and Holme-on-Spalding-Moor. The last time this area was surveyed by the BGS was way back in 1880. Dr Tony Cooper, the district geologist for Yorkshire and Humberside

says that '*...the rocks and surface deposits have not changed but our understanding of geological processes is much greater than it was then and what we use the maps for has changed greatly over the last century.*'

The Projects section of the British Geological Survey website is <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>

Volunteer Opportunities, Spring & Summer 2003

HFA EXCAVATION

Humber Field Archaeology, the commercial archaeology unit based at Northumberland Ave, Hull is carrying out the next phase of work at North Cave (see ERAS News 51, for details of last year's work on adjacent land) and would welcome volunteers on site. They will be working **Monday - Friday 8.30am- 4.30pm** throughout March and up to about 17th April. If you can volunteer for several days in succession, rather than just the occasional day, it is obviously more useful to the project and in terms of your own experience more useful to you too.

You do not need any experience and will get a 'beginner's guide' setting out the basics. Please wear strong footwear (safety boots if you have them) Take warm clothes, waterproofs and a packed lunch. Providing you are a paid up ERAS member, you are covered under the ERAS insurance scheme but please check with your GP that your anti- tetanus jab is up to date.

The site can be reached either via the A63 and then northwards over the North Cave/Newport flyover or through North Cave village on the Newport road, turning into West Common Lane. Parking is behind Rycroft farm, but please park near the site vehicles ie. in the area of the barns and not near the bungalow.

If you are interested in helping with the excavation please book in by ringing the site supervisor, on his mobile, during working hours, to tell him which days you can attend. He can plan the work and allocate tasks much more easily if he knows which volunteers are going to be present on each day. A further phase of work will be done in late June, July and possibly August. Volunteers will again be welcome.

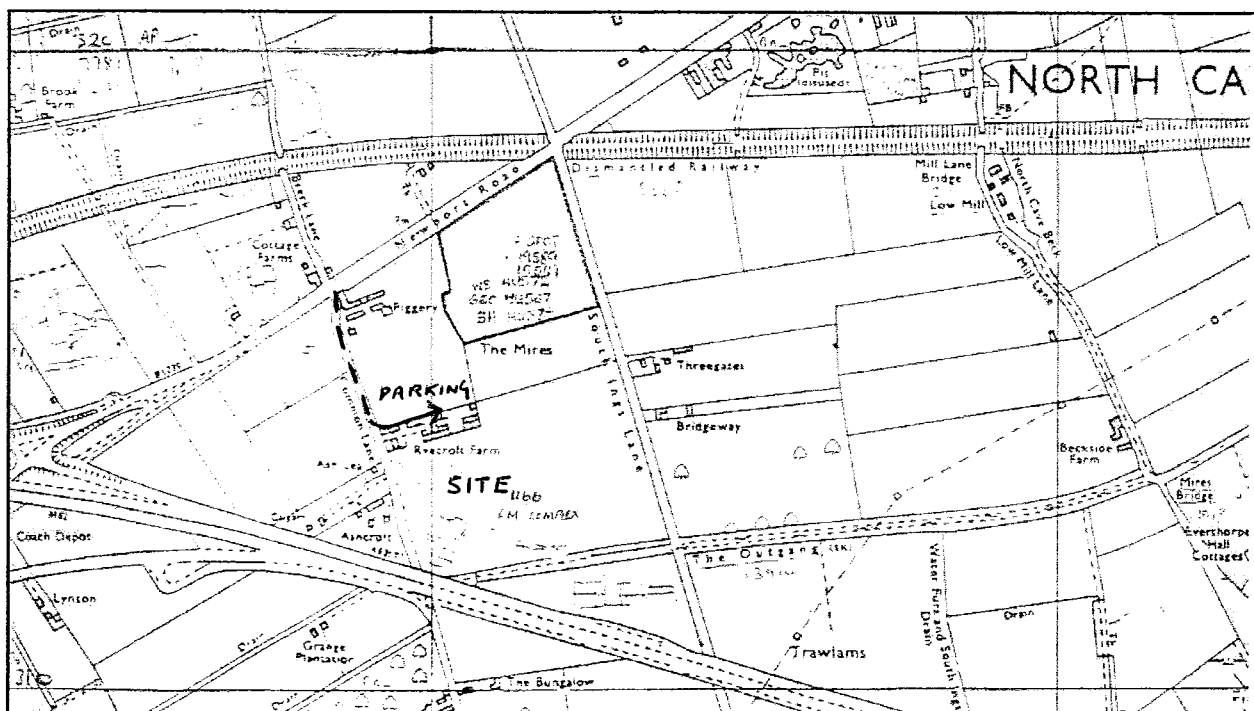
Site supervisor- Jim Fraser 07771 640906 (daytime)

YAT TRAINING

York Archaeological Trust will again be running their training excavation at St Leonards in York, from 8th July to 28th September. There are 1-2 day taster courses, 1, 2 or 3 week excavation modules, 1 week artefact courses and 1 week courses on archaeological surveying. The courses are open to anyone over 16 and no previous experience is needed. However, we must stress that this is a commercial operation and prices start at £210 (£295 with accommodation) for the 5 day courses. Further details from York Archaeological Trust, 13 Ogleforth, York YO1 7 FG.

ERAS RESISTIVITY SURVEY

See page 4 for details of how you can take part in the survey planned for March/April.



Copyright: Humber Field Archaeology

West Heslerton

The results of Dominic Powlesland's West Heslerton Anglian Cemetery Excavations (1978-1986) have been published and can be obtained either from Oxbow Books or direct from the Landscape Research Centre. (Volume i: The excavation and Discussion of the Evidence, 197 pages, and Volume ii: Catalogue of the Anglian Graves and Associated Assemblages, 376 pages).

Both hard back books, by Christine Houghton and Dominic Powlesland, are copiously illustrated in colour and black and white, reflecting innovative techniques in the use of digital data and direct scanning of objects and x-rays combined with drawings in pencil and watercolour. In addition to the detailed discussions, relating to the Anglian cemetery, Volume i documents the results of the excavation of the important Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Hengiform enclosure, Post-Circle and Early Bronze Age Barrows that provided the setting for the later Anglo-Saxon Cemetery.

This remains the most extensively excavated cemetery of its kind in the North of England, producing not only a large group of well furnished burials but

also a large assemblage of textile evidence relating to Early Anglo-Saxon costume. The books are excellent value. If you are in the area, the two volumes can be purchased for £35 for the pair, direct from: The Landscape Research Centre, Old Bridge Barn, Yedingham, Malton YO17 8SL

Enquiries to D.Powesland@btinternet.com

(If several ERAS members wish to buy, the secretary can probably arrange to get the books for you. Contact Kate on 01482 445232)

Ask the Expert

Please do keep the questions coming in. Your query might seem trivial, but if you are puzzling over something, then probably others are too. The editor forgot to include a question in the last issue, but the following one has come in and will be answered in the next issue, along with a summary of Mandy Jay's presentation on human diet.

Question: In Mandy Jay's lecture on Feb 19th she talked about nitrogen and carbon stable isotope ratios. I couldn't really get my head around it! Could we have further explanation, please.

QUIZ - KINGS and QUEENS *(Compiled by Peter Walker)*

1. Who was the first Tudor monarch?
2. Which year did Guy Fawkes and his associates attempt to blow up parliament? a)1603, b)1605, c)1607
3. Who was the successor to Queen Victoria?
4. Where did Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn stay in Hull when they visited?
5. Who defeated the French at Crecy?
6. Who took refuge in the Isles of Athelney before emerging to defeat the Danes?
7. Who was the chief minister to Elizabeth I?
8. Who did Robert the Bruce defeat at Bannockburn in 1314?
9. Who was the daughter of Henry VIII and Katherine of Aragon?
10. In what year did Prince Albert die? a)1861, b)1871, c)1881

ADVERTISEMENT

YORKSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY

Yorkshire Family History has a data-bank of more than half a million entries relating to Yorkshire men and women, mostly before 1550. A search for a surname and its variants costs £12.50 but there is no charge for an unsuccessful search. Enquiries with address and a cheque payable to Yorkshire Family History, should be sent to the Biographical Data-Base, Minster Library, Dean's Park, York YO1 2JD

QUIZ ANSWERS

1. Henry VII, 2. b)1605, 3. Edward VII
4. Suffolk Palace, 5) Edward III, 6) Alfred the Great
7. William Cecil (Lord Burleigh), 8. Edward II,
9. Mary I (Mary Tudor) 10. a)1861

Dates for your Diary

- Fri Mar 14 -** Weekend conference 'Scotland in Ancient Europe.' The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in Scotland in their European Context. Details- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Royal Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF or email f.ashmore@nms.ac.uk
- Sat 15 Mar** **ERAS survey work** at Hall Garth field, Beverley. The first of several weekends of work.
- Wed 19 Mar** **ERAS Lecture**, Peter Halkon (University of Hull)
Valley of the First Iron Masters - Towards a Virtual Landscape of the Foulness Valley, E. Yorkshire. (Introducing the new lottery funded interactive project)
- Sat 29 Mar** CBA North. AGM & Conference, Carlisle.
Details- Nicola Ashby, 19 Aglionby St, Carlisle, Cumbria. CA1 1LE
- Sat 29 Mar** Weekend conference, at Bede's World, Jarrow, Northumberland. 'Yeaving: context, continuity, kingship.' Speakers include Anthony Harding, Colin Haselgrove, Martin Carver. Details from Col O'Brien, email C.F.O'Brien@ncl.ac.uk web, www.bedesworld.co.uk
- Sun 13 April** YAS visit to Cawthorne camps, with Peter Wilson, followed by visit to Malton museum & the Roman fort. Lunch at the New Inn Cropton. Booking essential, no dogs, 30 max. Members £12, non-members £14. Own transport. Bookings/further details- Janet Senior, YAS, 23 Clarendon Rd, Leeds, LS2 9NZ Tel. 0113 2457910
- Mon 14 April** Re-opening of H & ER Museum with the new medieval and natural history galleries.
- Wed 16 April** **ERAS Annual General Meeting 7.0pm** Hull University
Followed by lecture at 7.30pm. Peter Wilson (English Heritage)
Catterick, 40 Years of Rescue Archaeology, 40 Years of Research.
Followed by drinks and nibbles, bookstall etc in the adjacent reading room.
- Sat 10 May** YAS dayschool. Female Religious in Medieval Yorkshire. 10am - 5.0pm, King's Manor, York. Booking essential, £11, or £16 including lunch. Tel. 0113 2457910
- Sat 17 May** The Late Palaeolithic & Mesolithic of the North Sea Basin. Day conference at the University of Newcastle, on both the nature of cultural similarity around the North Sea littoral during the Late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic and emerging regional differences in this territory. Details- K. Pedersen, email K.L.R.Pedersen@ncl.ac.uk Tel. 01912 227843
- Sat 14 June** Debating Late Antiquity in Britain AD300-700. A 2 day conference, hosted by the Archaeology Dept. at York University, aimed at bringing together researchers of the period AD300-700 in lively debate. Details from James Gerrard, email jfg101@york.ac.uk

I would like to renew my ERAS membership from Jan 1st.

Name(s).....Address.....

I enclose cheque payable to ERAS for £..... (£5 ***fulltime** student, £15 ordinary member, £20 family)

Send to the Treasurer, Lesley Jackson, 24 St Stephens Close, Willerby, E. Yorks. HU10 6DG

*Students, please give institution, course and year.....