ERAS news

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If humility is a virtue and apologising is a sign of weakness then your weak but virtuous hon. editor begins by saying sorry for the late arrival of our modest organ of communication. But wait ... feel the weight, flip through the pages! Surely it has been worth the waiting, worth the anguish of seeing the postman pass by day after day. The delay and the pain are gone, amply compensated for we hope by the contents of this bulging issue. Even as the compilation begins, material is still flowing in adding to a bumper crop of contributions. This is as it should be, so thanks are extended to all who are keeping the newsletter alive. I am sure even so that we can do better, particularly in the area of illustration, so please help to maintain the supply of features and comment.

1985 is a special year for the Society. E.R.A.S. is 25 years old! To mark the anniversary we hope to devote much of the next issue of ERAS News to a review of the Society and its achievments since its foundation in 1960. Many members have shaped and developed the Society during this time, some sadly no longer with us, but there must be many reminiscences of - shall we say - our more seasoned members who may care to share them with us all. We would be delighted to hear from you. A Silver Jubilee calls for celebration by special events. The wheels are in motion to make the year a memorable one for Society activ-

EAST RIDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ities, notices of which will accompany this issue or ERAS News 20 later in the year. But the best way to keep abreast of events is to make sure to attend lecture meetings where announcements of plans will be made. Let's have your ideas too!

Hon Secretaryship We are very happy to announce that the Society has its full complement of Officers once more. Mrs. Jean Dawes has offered her services to fill the role of Hon. Secretary. As many will know, Jean is a former Chairman of the Society and a member of long standing. Her support for the Society and its work over the years has been notable, and now once more we are grateful to her for stepping in to ensure that our affairs run smoothly.

Annual Dinner Later than usual this year and at a new venue, but a wonderful event is in prospect as you will see from the brochure. Don't keep it entirely to yourselves - we are delighted to welcome friends and relations to share in our Middle Age Spread. Our Hon. Chairman, Keith Simcock, has an idea or two up his sleeve to add to the fun of the event:

The Committee proposes holding a Grand Draw at the Annual Dinner on March 29th. The intention is to increase Society funds so that more money is available for backing members' interests. The Chairman has offered to start the prize list, and other gifts for the raffle would be very much appreciated. Perhaps an unwanted Christmas present? - so long as the donor won't be there too! Perhaps some members may have links with a trade sponsor who could be persuaded into providing us with a gift in kind or a voucher? Obviously, the larger and more glittering the prize list the more inclined we shall be to buy tickets.

Will anyone who is able to help with gifts let the Chairman have brief details (tel. 632244) so that he may have an idea of the general response.

Gifts can be brought with you on the 29th, but if you are not attending the Dinner (surely some mistake! -ed.) arrangements will be made for their collection beforehand.

South Bank Letter When summer comes some sort of perverted instinct turns even the mind of a museum archaeologist towards digging. This last summer I decided that I really ought to do something about the Kirton-in-Lindsey Anglo-Saxon cemetery, and with the kind permission of the Humberside County Council, who owns the site, set about the job.

The site was discovered in 1856 when some 50 urns were found. Most of these were smashed in a fruitless search for "treasure", but the four that survive show the cemetery to have been a very early one. When I looked at the site I found that there were scatters of sherds over large areas of the field. This gave grim notice of what the plough was doing beneath the soil. The first couple of weeks of the excavation were depressing as we found the plough damage to be dreadful. We found two basic forms of urn that we described as "frying pans" and "tea plates" depending on how little was left. After two weeks of this I was ready to pack it in and go home. We were faced with a problem: we knew that the cemetery was wrecked in the areas of the pot scatter, but what about the rest of the field? No sherds could mean that the cemetery was intact butalso that there was nothing there to begin with. In our first four "pot shots" the latter proved to be the case; then we finally did it. In the next 75 minutes we got more Anglian urns than the Museum had succeeded in collecting in the previous 75 years!

It was remarkable; we eventually got 228 urns most of which will be reconstructable on paper. We had groups of up to five urns, urns cutting through other urns, and even double-deckers with one urn standing on top of another. Some of

the cremations were in vessels with decorative schemes that defy description, while others were placed in reused cooking pots that still bore the traces of soot. The poor souls were no doubt going to the next world tourist class!

Getting 228 urns was great at the time but once the excavation was over we were faced with the problem of stripping them. Each urn is in effect a tiny excavation in itself and has to be recorded in great detail. I am very lucky to have the help of Freda Berisford with the urns. As the veteran of the Elsham cemetery she knows exactly what she is doing. There were grave goods in some of the urns but unfortunately these had been cremated. Some of the metalwork and beads are still recognisable, but only just. A common find in the urns was a small fragment of unburnt bone comb. This was usually the tip of one of the comb ends or sometimes just one tooth. It seems that during the burial one of the mourners broke off a piece of their comb and dropped it onto the bones. What lay behind this rite we cannot guess.

I carried out the excavation using voluntary labour. Few of the people had dug before and removing the topsoil by hand in the heat of last August was literally a baptism of fire. With blistered hands and backs they struggled on. Work on the site was summed up by two lady visitors, one of whom after watching some of my diggers wielding pick and shovel for some minutes was heard to remark, "It looks just like Tenko, doesn't it?" Banzai!!

Kevin A. Leahy

And now ... Amongst the strong silent types of E.R.A.S.'s Field Study Group there are those eager to put forward their opinions and advice but so far have not established their own column. ERAS News's open door policy gives them the opportunity. Will you therefore welcome ..

... Trench Mouth which begins with A Novice's Guide to Archaeological Excavation.

Following recent rumours that local amateur archaeologists have been a little reluctant to come forward and offer their services on excavations for fear of being unwelcome, the following guide has been compiled to ensure that in future there will be no doubt about the manner in which they will be received on site.

1. You cannot be too careful about how you get on and off the area currently being excavated: use the baulks (the narrow raised bits) which are cut to facilitate access.
2. Always leave a mound of soil on your particular area at the end of the day as a marker for the day's progress.
3. Smoking: this is much appreciated, nay encouraged, on site as it assists in the preservation of organic finds. (This explains why so many professional archaeologists are heavy smokers).
4. Straight edges to trenches and sections are evidence of a lack of artistry and imagination: to avoid being labelled in this unflattering manner aim for a pretty, scalloped effect. The more enterprising amongst you might like to devise your own design so that your efforts can be the more readily recognised.
5. A footprint, preferably central, provides a useful scale when a trowelled area is about to be planned or photographed.
6. When first asked to do some barrowing, decline: this is considered a prestigious job and as a newcomer it is only polite to forego the privilege.
7. Don't present flints etc., in the same dirty state in which you find them - you will make much more of an impression if you give them at least a preliminary clean and polish on your jeans or jumper.
8. Finally, don't be a social wallflower; do make an effort to contribute to the general comradeship which can be so important in what are

sometimes difficult conditions on site; for instance, the Finds Assistant might appreciate, as a relief from tedium, the intellectual challenge presented by the removal of one or two context numbers from your finds trays.

Useful definitions

BAULK: narrow raised path cut to prevent one's feet getting wet.
GRID POST: post erected to make climbing out of trenches easier.
LOOSE: not an adjectival moral judgement, but the soil in which the best finds are made.
SITE DIRECTOR: person employed to show visitors around.
SPOIL HEAP: mound erected to protect the area of greatest archaeological interest.
TROWELLING: careful and lengthy smoothing of an area to make it level and tidy prior to heavy spadework.
TRENCH: below-ground punishment area for recalcitrant workers.
POT WASHING: above-ground punishment for recalcitrant workers.

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Lecture summaries

19th September - Reports of Fieldwork

- Bishops Manor, Howden. Ben Whitwell outlined the work of the Unit from January to April at Howden. The Bishop's Manor House to the S.E. of St. Peter's Church has lain derelict for a number of years. Archaeological work and fabric recording by drawing and photography were undertaken in the context of the building's refurbishment currently in progress. The manor of Howden was granted to the Bishop of Durham in 1080AD, and an earlier building than the surviving one is to be expected. A large estate was attached to the manor and there arefishponds nearby. Stone for the early building work probably came

from Brantingham. The surviving structure is part of the Great Hall of the manor house built by Bishop Skirlaugh c.1400AD. In the late 16th century it was converted into a private dwelling. Additional propping buttresses were added to augment the original integral buttressing. In the 18th century it was totally rebuilt on the north side. In excavations on the outside of the building evidence of an earlier structure was found. This included a round stair tower. Details within the standing building included a massive east wall and a blocked door to a stair tower. The building fabric was recorded stone by stone partly from rectified photographs.

- Hull Museums Fieldwork. Dave Crowther, Keeper of Archaeology explained the policy of fieldwork adopted by Hull Museums. Without resources to support large-scale work the approach is to aim to meet specific targets, undertaking small excavations where feasible or desirable. The objective in all cases is to provide a context for finds coming into the museum or to seek answers to specific questions or to meet particular problems that arise without warning. Examples of the museum's work on these fronts in 1984 were: a) the recovery for conservation and ultimate display the reburied Viking period timbers from John Dent's excavation at Skerne.

b) Greylees Avenue Romano-British ditch excavation encountered by the owner while digging his garden on a new housing estate in North Hull.

c) Work at Winestead following land drainage which produced Iron Age pottery. A statigraphy was recorded of marine clay deposits with pockets of peat above it lying within a glacial valley.

d) Second millenium BC wooden features were currently under examination on the North Ferriby foreshore in which the context was a reverse of Winestead with marine clay overlying

the peat in which the wood is preserved.

- The Wetwang Chariot Burials. John Dent of the County Architects Archaeology Unit reported on the discovery of three chariot graves in July and August. 1984 proved to be a good year for cropmarks, and air photographs of Wetwang Slack revealed a trackway and more Iron Age square-ditch barrows. Gravel extraction by machine led to the discovery of the first of three La Tène chariot graves and two other associated barrows. The second chariot grave was excavted by hand having been identified to the south of the first. The third, like the first, suffered disturbance when it was encountered by the machine in an area thought to be archaeologically sterile.
Chariot 1: A structure was visible as a soil stain over the body. Cavities in the grave fill represented the spokes and felloe of one wheel where it was not overlain by the superstructure. Injection of cavity wall insulation foam recreated the decayed wood. The burial of a male in his early twenties had his right hand missing. A sword lay over the body which makes this the first example in England of an early La Tène burial with a weapon. Seven iron spearheads were scattered around the body. A line of terrets alongside the body indicates the placing of the yoke in this position, which was repeated in graves 2 and 3 and is paralleled also in the chariot burial excavated in Garton Slack by T.C.M. Brewster in 1971 and in one of the Arras burials. Antler linch pins and iron bridle bits were also included. The details of the burial help to explain some hitherto unclear aspects of the reports of 19th century chariot burial discoveries.
Chariot 2: A front pole was clearly recognisable in the northern projection of the grave, and a rectangular stain lay over the body of a young female. Bronze nave hoops were in contrast to the iron equivalents ofchariots 1 and 3. Bronze horse bits and linch pins of iron and bronze were also present, as well as personal ornaments

- a bronze and iron dress pin, iron mirror and a cylindrical decorated bronze case with attached chain. The quarters of a pig were included with the grave goods.
Chariot 3: Traces of superstructure were again recorded in the grave fill. Terrets were aligned to the west of the body. The horse bits and linch pin (only one, the other probably lost in the machine disturbance) were of iron. The burial was also accompanied by a sword in its bronze faced scabbard with decorated belt loops. The sword types in graves 1 and 3 were the same.
Associated barrows: In between the lady's grave and a large square-ditch barrow to the west, which had no central grave, was a small barrow with a simple female inhumation. There was an anomaly in the dentition of this skeleton which was repeated in the male of Chariot grave 1.
The assessment of the group of three chariot graves which lay in line north to south is that the female burial occupying the central position and which was a larger barrow than the two flanking barrows is the first of the group. The evidence of the tooth peculiarities also suggests a family relationship, and since the three chariot burials are of young people they may be closely contemporary as a group. The decoration which is a feature of the grave goods has implications for the dating of Celtic art since from the sword types, which are characteristic of La Tene I, it can be shown that the style of decoration is at least 100 years older than has hitherto been inferred for it.

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Fuller reports on work at Hasholme and Beverley, summarised at the Reports Meeting by Peter Halkon and Peter Armstrong, are the subjects of separate pieces which appear later in this issue.

17th October - Work in Roman York. Nick Pearson

Mr. Pearson outlined the results of two

associated excavations in the colonia of Roman York at Tanner Row and Rougier Street. Both sites lay close to the River Ouse, Tanner Row being on the edge of the flood plain. A number of 19th and 20th century observations provided a backdrop to the excavations. Column bases to the south-east have been interpreted as part of a basilica, and a road alignment is inferred crossing Tanner Row obliquely. The R.C.H.M. volume on Roman York summarises the observed pattern of features up to 1962, but since then more details have been gathered: terracing has been recorded and a second road alignment, or perhaps a deflection in the presumed course of the existing alignment. Most of our understanding of the colonia therefore has come from small-scale work. The site of the baths has been established but little else is known about the public buildings.

In 1981 Patrick Ottaway excavated at Rougier Street to discover 5 to 7 metres of waterlogged archaeological deposits, obviously presenting technical difficulties in excavation. A system of sheet piling held in place by an interlace of hydraulic rams overcame the problem but restricted the width of trench work to 3.5m. At the base of the stratified sequence a natural watercourse ran toward the River Ouse 60m. distant. The channel was later overbuilt by a millstone grit wall on a cobble foundation base underpinned by piles - possibly a river wall or a building fronting onto the river. A granary seems to be represented by the discovery at the trench edge of cylindrical blocks of masonry with burnt grain and timber in association. There followed seven surfaces of street paving overlain by dark earth deposits of unknown date, although 11th century pits were cut through it.

The Tanner Row site excavated in 1983 became better known as the General Accident site because of that insurance company's injection of £25,000 into the operation. A series of trial trenches 10m.x3m. were opened. A cobbled surface of late

1st century AD date was found to have fallen rapidly out of use probably because of flooding. 25cm. of herbivore dung accumulated over the surface which suggests that the cobbling was part of a yard rather than a street. Deliberate dumping of up to 1m. of organic deposits followed. Into this accumulation was cut a construction trench packed with cobbles and again underpinned by oak piles. The masonry which this supported was robbed out. Inside the structure which this represented were slots and joist stains indicating the presence of timber flooring. The robbing of building materials occurred in the 11th/12th centuries AD when many pits were also cut into the Roman levels. A sunken timber planked building may be late Roman or post-Roman in date. A second trench, made possible by the General Accident's generous grant when D.o.E. funding dried up, was designed to examine the interior of the principal building encountered in trench 1, and to this end the medieval levels were machined out to expedite the work. The same wall foundation type and later stone robbing was encountered. A third trench exposed a smaller structure suggesting that the main building fronted the Roman road with subsidiary buildings to the rear. More evidence of timber buildings was found below the stone structure in the form of sill beams and wall planks, some of the planks nailed to both the inner and outer faces of the uprights. Beyond lay a working surface and timber-lined well. Dumped organic material formed a sort of rampart into which the timber building was set, and a ditch was cut in front of it.

The sequence may be summarised thus: metalled surfaces without protection and therefore susceptible to inundation followed by flood protection created by dumping to form a bank behind which buildings in timber were erected probably in the mid 2nd century. Replanning in the 3rd century led to building in stone.

21st November - Fenland Archaeology. Francis Pryor

For archaeology in the Fenland it is the means of destruction that is the means of discovery. The Fens is an area which spans c.100 miles north to south and 40 miles east to west. The known sites cluster in the lower reaches of the Nene Valley and Welland Valley. Primeval forests were buried as the Fens came into being. The peat into which they were transformed is now shrinking. A conservative estimate is a compression of 15 feet since the mid 19th century as a consequence of drainage.

On the gravels cropmark sites are very extensive, but many more must be blanketed in alluvium. The cropmark landscape visible in the west is now being exposed through erosion on the east. Sites of all periods of prehistory are involved but Mr. Pryor confined his lecture to a kind of tour of the landscape of the neolithic

Etton Causewayed Camp and Etton Woodgate in the lower Welland Valley. Although the pottery from these two sites are different they may be closely contemporary in date: c.3000BC is suggested for Etton Woodgate, 2700BC for the causewayed camp. Etton Woodgate was a site first discovered as a ditch following the stripping of the clay overburden. The settlement comprises pits and post holes with plain pottery on a site with slight undulations. At Etton Causewayed Camp a 150m. length of ditch was excavated. A raised gravel causeway leads to a break in the circuit of the camp's enclosing ditch. Phosphate analysis of samples taken over large areas identified occupation and livestock concentrations. Deep post holes within the camp may be evidence of a guardhouse. The primary deposit of the ditches comprise c.60-80cm. of waterlogged material. Woodchips and bark occupied the butt end of one length of ditch. Wands of willow can be demonstrated to have come from coppiced stools. The ditches were cleaned out. In the

well-preserved conditions tool types are being found, basically variations of pointed sticks but including handles with sockets for hafting polished axes. At the ends of the ditches meat rib bones were deposited possibly as signals for refuse disposal. There may be more control over this aspect of organisation in settlement sites than is normally assumed. The earliest find of a piece of string came from the site! It is made of either hemp or nettle. Cereal pollen has been identified, and evidence of cow skeletal remains indicate old animals with bone deterioration associated with heavy traction. Causewayed camps, it is suggested, embrace arable fields and settlement together.

Dyke surveys are undertaken in the winter during cleaning when sites can be identified in the dyke sides. Barrow fields are being discovered too, the barrows exposed as the upper peat erodes. Iron Age hillforts have produced occupation deposits up to 2 feet thick. The dyke survey in 1982 led to the discovery at Flag Fen of a field system originating c.2000BC, going out of use a thousand years later when an Iron Age nucleated settlement became established. Criss-cross timbers were uncovered in a ditch over a 100m. length and gave a radiocarbon date of 900bc. Posts from houses were found, and augering indicates that the wood is distributed over a very large area - about a third again as large as the Glastonbury Lake Village. In 1984 c. 2% of the site was examined. The deposits were sprinkled to prevent the wood drying out and work was undertaken from a scaffolding frame. Evidence of collapsed timber floors was found; these were covered in a white sand. Subsidence of about 2m. is estimated. The site lies in shallow water at a gap leading into the Fen and represents a massive work of construction engineering. The site is clearly of great importance and provides a unique opportunity of getting to grips with Late Bronze Age settlement.

An estimated twenty years of excavation is required!

27th November - The Ferriby Boats. E.V.Wright

Mr. Wright, the discoverer of the North Ferriby Boats, proposed to present a review of the excavations at the Ferriby foreshore and demonstrate that the site represents the oldest boatyard in the world.

Locally, boat finds have been made at Brigg, Hull, North Ferriby, and most recently Hasholme. The North Ferriby discoveries came in the wake of a shift in the channel of the Humber which took place when Mr. Wright was a boy. The altered pattern of tidal scour caused the accumulated sediment on the north shore to be stripped away, rapidly exposing more readily to view a fen woodland peat which had been drowned in prehistory and still lay buried beneath estuarine clay. Mr. Wright and his brother lived locally and were encouraged in their search for fossils on the platform of post-Glacial deposits by the then Curator of Hull Museums, Thomas Sheppard. Worked stakes were noted in the grey estuarine clay during these forays, and in 1937 the ends of three planks were seen projecting from the clay at a depth of 2½ feet. In 1937/8 the first archaeological work began at Ferriby Redcliff and a major cutting was made to expose what appeared to be five planks sewn together edge to edge with withies of pliant yew. The seams were caulked with moss and covered with slats. The central timber was seen to be a keel plank. This was Ferriby Boat 1. The eastern portion was removed before the outbreak of war in 1939, and more was extracted in 1940/1. Lodged at Hull Museum most of these were destroyed in the Albion Street fire soon after.

In 1942 excavations on the foreshore revealed another boat of similar construction to the first but with transverse pieces in situ between

projecting cleats carved as part of the planking. This proved to be an incomplete keel plank broken at both ends - Ferriby Boat 2. A study of the material remains suggested that the boats had been deliberately dismantled. Further work was undertaken in 1946 at the war's end when Mr. Wright was assisted by Bill Southern and Peter Slack in exposing the rest of Boat 1. Boat 2 was also fully exposed and attempts were made to lift them - with little success. For extraction it was necessary to cut them into pieces. The National Maritime Museum at Greenwich undertook to handle the conservation which was a glycerine impregnation method. This was a failure, although Boat 2 fared better than Boat 1 and was put on display under glass. The boats had been tolerably well recorded in plan on site, but Mr. Wright now recognises that the true profile was not adequately drawn since he had failed at the time to note the upcurve of the wood at each end of the keel planks in both boats. This led to problems subsequently with reconstructions in model form and obscured for some time a true understanding of the form of the craft.

In 1962 the third boat fragment was excavated, a portion of the front end of a boat of the same design as the others.

The construction: Boat 1 had a length of 43 feet and had been subjected to repairs giving rise to the appearance of a five plank width, whereas in fact it was only three planks wide. The central keel plank was in two pieces, scarf jointed in the middle. It is assumed to be symmetrical fore and aft. Four double cleats, one at each end and two in the centre, held supporting cross members which helped to tie the planks together. Whilst the two ends turned upwards, the bottom viewed port to starboard appears to have been quite flat. The stitches were skilfully made so that they did not protrude on the outer surface and were thus not

subject to wear by scuffing. Nonetheless it is likely that the stitching would have needed annual replacement. The withies of yew are tough - stronger than hazel which has always been the farmer's twine - and the making of withies is a difficult art to master requiring very strong hands when yew is used. A twist of 2½ turns per stitch was necessary. Because of the evidence of repairs and the incompleteness of the boat Mr. Wright is of the opinion that Boat 1 was probably abandoned in the course of its last refit. Boat 2 comprised a keel plank very similar to Boat 1 but had many more cleats to house 18 cross battens in all, compared with only 8 in Boat 1. Boat 3 had none at all. Boat 2 is conceivably the oldest, but radiocarbon determinations are too imprecise to settle the issue. The radiocarbon date is c.1500BC, considerably older than the craft from Appleby and Brigg in South Humberside, which are c.750BC. Two possible reconstructions were shown - strakes or transom boards - to demonstrate the method of framing the complete boats. Lashing across the middle and fore and aft woul have been required.

Mr. Wright outlined boat developments from primitive concepts. The four basic types - shell forms, rafts, bundle boats, and floats - could have all been derived from observations of the natural buoyancy of the curled leaf, log, reeds, and carcass respectively. Each type can be subdivided into categories which have their own technological requirements. The Ferriby Boats can be seen to belong to the wood-built division of the shell type, sub category plank shell-with-frame.

Seeking comparative examples is not easy. The Brigg raft uses cleats and battens and has continuous sewing, but it uses more planks on the base and is a less solid construction. Remarkably the closest parallel is the royal barge of the Pyramid of Cheops dating to 2800BC. Only this, the Brigg Raft and the Ferriby Boats are known examples of sewn plank boats in the world.

The three Ferriby Boats were found within an overall compass of 100m. Boat 3 was a chopped-off front and was lying over debris and dunnage. A paddle made of ash was found near to Boat 1, and another object of wood, perhaps a patch, was found nearby in 1946. At the end of Boat 3 was a jumble of withies and caulking ropes (producing incidentally the one "rogue" radiocarbon date of 10000BC). Discarded offcuts of withies have also been recovered and a tool thought to be an implement which makes it possible to maintain the twist on the withies as the stitch is pulled through. This has been lost in unsuccessful conservation. Another timber can be seen to be a fragment of a brace of a capstan or windlass. The area of the discovery is therefore littered with boat-making or boat-mending materials and rubbish, a situation which can be paralleled in modern-day boatyards in the East today. Ferriby foreshore, it is suggested, is the site of a Bronze Age boatyard.

12th December - People of the Plain. Julian Richards

In the past four years the Trust for Wessex Archaeology have field-walked 1000 hectares of ploughland and conducted 13 excavations in an attempt to put Stonehenge and other associated monuments into the context of prehistoric settlement. The lecture concerned itself with only part of this programme - the development of the neolithic landscape within a 2500 year span of occupation.

In the 18th century the antiquary Wm. Stukely showed some appreciation of the landscape around Stonehenge. He excavated as well as making observations on the monuments. Even earlier there had been excavations of some of the barrows. In the early 19th century there was further work by Sir Richard Colt Hoare and Wm. Cunnington. In 1979 the Royal Commission on

Historical Monuments published a definitve survey of Stonehenge and its environs which include monuments such as Durrington Walls, Woodhenge, the Stonehenge cursus, and 450 barrows in barrow groups. For the same period very little domestic settlement is apparent.

The area is largely under arable cultivation, and a fieldwalking programme is an appropriate response executed by 100x100m. squares in transects. Finds of the period include flint-knapped waste, arrowheads, ground flint axes, pottery and querns. Plotting of finds is in some cases detailed with separation into 5m. squares. where concentration of material is high. Sample excavations are also generated by finds distributions in some areas in order to retrieve the less durable evidence of occupation sites often contained in pits which can be identified below the disturbance of the ploughsoil.

The area embraces thirteen long barrows. Stonehenge I and an early neolithic enclosure of two concentric ring ditches known as Robin Hood's Ball, each have long barrows in association. Examination of cursus monuments has demonstrated that these have been enlarged in prehistory from their original size and that even smaller ditched monuments were altered as though to reassert their place in the landscape. The environmental evidence from ditches has been sampled from which a "curve", akin to the dendrochronological curve, has been established. This background environmental pattern permits a degree of prediction now of event sequences. It can be seen that at the time that Stonehenge I was falling into disuse new henges were coming into being - Durrington Walls, Woodhenge and Coneybury Hill. This last was excavated in 1980 after a resistivity survey. Pits and stake holes were recorded and a large 2m. diameter pit was found to contain masses of material interpreted to be of ritual significance, not simply rubbish disposal. The ditch was also noted to have been

dug in sections. Fieldwalking has provided evidence for extensive settlement around henges and an industrial zone has been identified to the south of Stonehenge itself. The abandonment of these henges appears to have been accompanied by a huge investment of effort into Stonehenge in the Early Bronze Age which continued unabated through a number of phases. Barrow cemeteries also develop at this time - King Barrow Wood, Winterbourne Soke, Lake, Normanton Down, and the Cursus groups lay emphasis on two areas with Normanton as a common element to both. The configuration can be seen to "enclose" two areas which might be arable and grassland.

Mr. Richards concluded his review of the landscape voicing concern over present-day use of the area, in reference particularly to the Stonehenge Festival, and with some thoughts on the future of monument presentation.

16th January - Roman Carlisle. Mike McCarthy

The modern city of Carlisle stands over a remarkable complex of Roman buildings, both civil and military, extending over an area of some 70 acres. Within this, as is the way of urban archaeology, sites have been investigated scattered over the area as archaeologists and funds have become simulataneously available. Plough marks at places in the bedrock, believed to be Early Bronze Age or Late Neolithic in date, are the only pre-Roman signs of man and these are separated from the Roman layers by sterile earth.

The first fort, put up in 78 or 79AD by Agricola, was sited on the naturally defensive site which was reused later for the still existing castle. An area including the south gate and adjoining rampart was excavated. A double portal was found with twin towers and guard chambers. The waterlogged nature of the Carlisle sites has meant the preservation of unprecedented amounts of constructional timbers. Wheel depressions

were clearly seen in the timber road at one side of the gate. Gate posts had survived 2 metres into the ground as massive timbers, and plank-lined drains had been laid alongside corduroy roads and along the inside foot of the rampart to control the surface water in Roman times. Ramps 2 metres high had led up to the wall and the first floor of the gatehouse. Internal building inside the ramparts had been uncovered with the plank floors still in situ.

Wooden buildings had also been found outside the fort area and up to ¼ mile south of the gate. One of these was constructed with oak posts and oak, hazel and alder wattling. The associated artefacts, scrap armour and weapons, would suggest military connections and use even at this distance from the fort. In another excavation, a large building 150x30 feet with opus signinum floors, plastered walls, a hypocaust and lead roof may have been the praetorium. It pre-dated 100AD and was of massive legionary construction with vertical wattling plastered over as at Walkenburg on the Rhine. Nearby was found what has been identified as a temple with a classical cella with steps leading up to it and surrounded by a colonnade.

The extent and grandeur of the early Roman buildings so far uncovered in Carlisle suggest that it was a major coordinating centre for both military and civilian purposes. References have in fact been found in writing tablets from Vindolanda about the turn of the century to a military official at Carlisle who was an area organiser. The Praetorium could have been his headquarters. The amount of timber required for the construction of roads, buildings and the extensive lacing of the turf ramparts would present a major problem of supply. It was calculated that a four acre fortwould need 137,000 six-foot lengths together with 15 acres of turf for the rampart alone. While some timbers would probably be transported the immense quantities of smaller

wood would be needed locally. Such building programmes must have had a massive effect on the environment. It suggests the pre-existence of a managed landscape with pollarding or coppicing on a large scale. Transport problems must have also been a logistical headache for the big timbers.

By 122AD Hadrian was occupying Stanwix, a 9 acre fort only ½ mile from the earlier fort with the Ala Petriana. Both forts seem to have been in use together. By the 2nd or 3rd century Carlisle had become the civitas capital of the north-western Brigantes, and it was a major social centre. Then the place declined to the condition and status of a small shabby frontier town amid fragmented large farming estates.

The work of both excavation and post-excavation research continues at Carlisle. The importance of these waterlogged sites with their plethora of constructional information and their finds of wooden objects which do not survive in drier areas was and will continue to be of great interest and value to all who are fascinated by the Roman period.

J.D.D.

Hull Museum Notes Fieldwork has not been quite so dominant since December, though trowels have been muddied at 5 Scale Lane. More of that in these venerated pages from Humberside's John Wood, I think.

Mention must be made of yet another first for Hull, namely the discovery of a bog oak at Sproatley which appears to have been chopped down. John Dent it was who contacted the Museum and introduced me to the splendid Farmer Swift and the even more wonderful 16 hands alsatian/grizzly bear cross called Sheba. "I wouldn't reverse that way if I were you, or she'll 'ave yer tyres!" Good old Sheba strolled along behind Mr. Swift's speeding Land Rover, snapping playfully at the tow bar, and, in time, we arrived with all limbs intact at the site. There lay the bog oak cut

down around seven feet from the bole (put it down Sheba) and in good enough condition to make out marks, presumably from a stone axe blade. The chopping height above the bole makes sense if the tree was at a severe angle - consistent with the direction of the cut - which is of course likely in a rising bog.

A second visit with those doyens of Wet Archaeology, Maisie Taylor and Francis Pryor (still reeling with the cheers of the E.R.A.S. crowd ringing in his ears from his lecture the night before) confirmed that:-

a) the wood showed axe marks and, given its depth and context, may be of Neolithic date

b) that dog is big.

A final visit was made by the intrepid Crowther and a worried museum photographer. Dextrous use of the chain saw solved the problem. Then we turned to the bog oak. The end was removed for cleaning, detailed recording and hopefully conservation and display. A slice was taken to provide a complete set of tree-rings for dendrochronology. A final sample of sapwood was taken for radiocarbon dating. Samples of other bog o oaks were taken for dendro and radiocarbon dating; they will be stored until someone wants to calibrate radiocarbon years against "real" tree-ring years to try and build a "calibration curve" for Yorkshire prehistory.

If the tree has been chopped down in the Neolithic period, it is, as far as I know, unique. We must wait and see. Of course, there were beavers in the Neolithic. and you should have seen the teeth on that dog ....

Dave Crowther.

Lost Village : The Story of Wharram So runs the title of the forthcoming exhibition at the Town Docks Museum in Hull.

The story of Wharram is the story of the changing lives of people on this part of the Yorkshire Wolds over five thousand years. It traces the development of man and the landscape from the earliest neolithic farmers to the thriving medieval village of Wharram Percy, its dramatic decline and abandonment, followed by the centuries of pastoral farming which led to its preservation as one of England's finest medieval village sites.

Nowadays the annual archaeological excavations in this beautiful fragment of Wolds landscape are producing exciting new evidence not only about everyday medieval village life but also an underlying continuity of human settlement from the first farmers to their present-day counterparts.

The story is told by exhibition, by leaflet, by illustrated talks, and by site trips. The exhibition opens on 4th March and continues to 30th March 1985. Hours of admission are 10am to 5pm Monday to Saturday; 1.30 to 4.30pm on Sundays. Entrance free.

Out in the Outback Phil Hampel writes: During the last couple of years I have been keeping archaeology alive and well in the historic town of Hedon and its surrounding area. My last intrepid outing was in September of last year when I had the opportunity of fieldwalking the site of St. Mary Magdalen's leper hospital, Newton Garth, Paull. From this site I collected 1039 sherds of pottery. These consisted of 3 sherds of Roman pottery, 1022 sherds of medieval pottery, and 14 sherds of post-medieval pottery. Altogether there were 73 rim sherds, 813 body sherds, 1o4 base sherds and 49 handle sherds. Gareth Watkins of the Humberside Unit has looked at the material and offers the following summary:

The vast majority of the sherds are 13th-15th century in date. About one third of the total are in Humberware which was produced at West Cowick, near Snaith, throughout the 14th and 15th centuries. However, these are outnumbered by

sherds of a similar fabric, which can also be described as a Humberware, for which no source is known. This fabric is rather thinner than standard Humberware, is more gritty, and often contains white calcareous flecks. Jugs with twisted rod handles also occur. This type is not found in Hull and may be dated to the early/mid 13th century. Other minor fabrics present include coarse sandy ware, York white ware and one sherd of Siegburg stoneware. Also present were a few sherds of Purple-glazed Humberware, some decorated with wavy combing, and probably date to the late 15th or early 16th century. One splashed ware jug rim of probable 12th century date was also present. Sherds found included a beard from a face-mask jug and a bung-hole from a cistern.

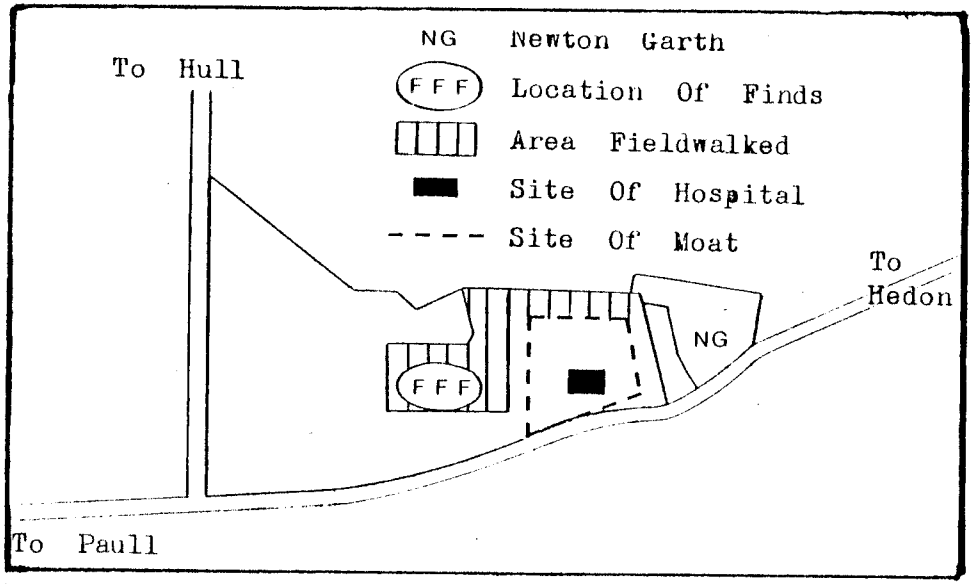


Fig. 1.

Also collected were two roof tile sherds of the medieval period, a clay pipe(c.1640-50), and a token (post-medieval). Environmental finds included 69 pieces of bone, oyster shells and a

cockleshell. All the material was collected from an area around the centre of the field (Fig. 1).

The site is well frequented by metal detector users. Finds said to have been found by them include a pilgrim badge and a seal.

The Hospital St. Mary Magdalen's leper hospital was founded in c.1162 by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, in the reign of Henry II. It was situated just to the west of Newton Garth (the site of Newton DMV), half-way between Paull and Hedon. Although the hospital was located so far from the borders of Hedon it was, strictly speaking, an adjunct of the town. Following Jean Le Patourel's classification, the hospital was an A2(c) or A4 moated site. Three sides of the moat are traceable with a slight rise on the fourth side. The hospital also had a chapel situated at Magdalen Hill, Hedon, where the once famed Magdalen Fair was held.

The hospital was originally founded for a master and leprous brothers. However, as leprosy became less common the poor, sick and infirm were apparently admitted c.1335. In 1485/6 there were brothers and sisters, besides a master and chaplain, at the hospital. The hospital was dissolved in c.1547 and stood until the 18th century. In 1768 an estimated 200,000 bricks were removed from the ruins for the purpose of building the house of Sir Samuel Standidge at Thorngumbald.

Phil Hampel

The Romano-British Landscape in Holme on Spalding Moor by Peter Halkon and Martin Millett

As fieldwork and excavation continues, it is becoming more and more apparent that the area was of some importance as an industrial centre in the Roman period. A total of 25 pottery production sites and 61 settlement sites have now been identified. Many of these sites co-incide with the enclosures and hut circles shown

in the air photographic cover. Further sites were discovered during further aerial photography thanks to Mr. D. Stephenson who was our pilot.

Fieldwalking has been undertaken by members of the Field Study Group of the Society, evening institute members at Bubwith and Wolfreton, and sixth form students at Bransholme High School. Mr. J. Pocock has also continued the programme of geophysical surveying at Bursea House.

Bursea House Excavation Work in 1984 satisfactorily completed the sampling of the site begun in 1983. A stratigraphic sequence has also been established which will be vital in working out the typology of Home on Spalding Moor pottery. Work is currently being carried out comparing excavated material with that collected in fieldwalking.

The excavation of the two kilns discovered last year was continued. The larger of these, constructed out of clay blocks, had the carbonised remains of its last load of fuel. This will prove very useful in revealing more about the environment of the site. A major aim of the programme of excavation is to determine the relationship between agriculture and industry on these settlements. Last year's semi-waterlogged ditch deposits contained seeds and other organic remains which are being examined at Durham.

Two areas opened on the top of the sandy hill upon which the present farm buildings stand. One of these showed that medieval ploughing and late disturbance had obliterated the stratigraphy. The other area contained a substantial ditch whose top layers contained kiln debris. The bottom layers, however, contained a large handmade vessel, complete although crushed and broken, which could be Iron Age in date. Evidence of other activity on the site included a clay spindle whorl, collected from the area prior to excavation by the farmer Mr. Alan Johnson. Further evidence of glass working was given by the discovery of several fragments of glass

slag. At present it is not known whether these represent glass-working as opposed to manufacture. Several glass bangles were found in last year's excavation which could possibly have been made in the vicinity.

Hasholme Hall excavations The first day of the Bursea House excavation proved to be very eventful. It started with disappointment as the planned aerial photography was unable to go ahead due to cross winds. As Dave Crowther, who has had experience of wetland archaeology in East Anglia, was visiting the site, it was decided that an investigation should be made of drainage and river embankment which was being done at Hasholme Grange. During the spring twelve ancient oaks, some nearly sixty feet long, had been discovered lying in the peat.

Only yards up the new dyke running parallel to the River Foulness it was noticed that the soil profile embraced several buried land surfaces. One of these contained a flint scraper, probably neolithic in date. In the next field, the site of the Society's excavation in 1971/2, it was noticed that three deep drainage channels had been cut across the top of the sandy hill where it was known from excavation and aerial photography that there was a settlement dating from the Iron Age to the later Roman period.

Permission was kindly granted by Mr. Morris for rescue work to be carried out. The drains were plotted and the features which had been cut through were recorded. A large number of ditches, possible hearths and other features were discovered and material collected from these in the hope of dating the features already revealed by aerial photography.

During the first afternoon of this activity Dr. Martin Millett, together with Julie Lockyer and Leslie Overton and Peter Halkon, decided to investigate the carr by the river which had also been drained. Lying on the edge of the field was a large pile of bog oaks. It was noticed

by Dr. Millett that one of the pieces of wood had been worked. Another large piece of wood was identified by Peter Halkon as a section of a dug-out boat. Dr. Millett agreed! Immediate action was then taken. Fortunately the JCB driver who had removed the bog oaks was able to give the exact location of the timbers, so solid that they had stopped the powerful chain of the drainage machine. Permission was granted by Messrs. Morris for the excavation to go ahead and for the boat to be exhibited in Hull Museum. After some negotiation a grant for the excavation was given by H.B.M.C. Swift action was necessary as the field was needed for cultivation and the drainage of the field would result in the drying out of the timbers of the boat and its environmental and stratigraphic context. A team from the National Maritime Museum led by Dr. Sean McGrail came to assist in conservation and excavation.

The excavation revealed the following sequence: a surface layer of amorphous peat above c. 1.5m. of estuarine clay, above 2.5m. of fresh water peat, over basal water-lain clay. A column of peat was taken for analysis, both for mollusc and beetle remains, and another to examine plant seeds and pollen.

It is apparent that the environment around Hasholme underwent a series of changes, and the sandy ridges of Aeolian sand above the boat site provided the suitable sites for settlement as the rest of the landscape changed from estuary to marsh and finally watermeadow. The discovery of the boat also showed that the river was navigable and that trade could be carried on it down to the Humber and beyond. It could be that pottery was carried in that manner during the Romano-British period.

The boat itself lying at about 1.5m. OD lay slightly on one side in the estuarine clay and appears to have sunk in shallow water. The boat was around 12.5m. long and 1.2m. across. It was

hollowed out of a massive oak. The stern of the vessel was fitted with a "shield"-shaped transom, hewn out of a single piece of wood, with a crescent-shaped design left in relief. The transom was held in place by a large dowel. The prow of the boat was complex being constructed out of at least three carefully jointed timbers, resembling a punt.

Around and beneath the boat was a substantial collection of animal bones which bore the marks of butchering and could represent the cargo of the vessel which had spilled out when it sunk. With these bones was a single sherd of pot rim in the Early Iron Age tradition. A thermoluminescent date suggests that the sherd could lie within this time span, or could be later.

The boat was wrapped in polythene and lifted in a specially designed steel cradle. The cradle was hauled out of the trench by a heavy vehicle recovery truck from Shiptonthorpe Garage onto ground solid enough to bear the weight of a low-loader and crane. The boat has been cleaned out and is in the process of being recorded and conserved at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich before returning to Hull in several years time.

Thanks must be given to the local farmers, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. J. Williamson, and Messrs. G. and R. Morris, to members of the East Riding Archaeological Society for their interest and help with the excavation, and to Mr. R.T. Schadla-Hall for his support and negotiating role.

Excavations at Eastgate, Beverley Eleven months of work at Eastgate came to an end in December. Although organised by the Humberside Unit and funded by H.B.M.C. and latterly also by M.S.C., the work benefited greatly by the voluntary assistance of members of the Society in the early part of the spring and summer.

The excavation revealed evidence of two med-

ieval burgage tenements, each with a detailed structural history from the 12th to the 14th centuries represented by buildings erected first as earth-fast post constructions, replaced by timber frames raised on padstones and underpinned by close-driven piles, and latterly on heavy chalk foundations.

Light industrial use in the 12th and 13th centuries was betrayed by wattle-lined drains and plank culverts together with bowl hearths (as at Dyer Lane, Beverley) and sunken wooden barrels and vats fed by boxed pipes. Analysis of plant remains from soil samples which are yet to be processed may support the current theory that this industry was wool dyeing.

Finds were prolific and mostly of a functional nature. The absence of coinage - only two from the whole site - is an indication of the relatively low status of the properties which stood in the shadow of an exceptionally wealthy church establishment at this period. The finds include pottery vessels, tools and ornaments of bone, bronze needles, dress fastenings of pewter, structural ironwork such as nails, hinges and hasps together with padlocks and a variety of keys. Finds of wood and leather were also preserved exceptionally well in the waterlogged conditions; in particular, a 13th century gaming board was recovered marked out to take pegs for a simplified version of Nine Men's Morris, known as merells.

The final weeks of excavation work demonstrated that in its natural state the site lay within a water-filled hollow or channel which was subsequently colonised with plant life to form a morass of peat and silt, a natural habitat for wetland species of animal life but clearly not attractive nor conducive to early settlement activity. However, two small north to south ditches of indeterminate date were later cut probably in an attempt to reclaim and drain the area. Wattle fences and drainage gullies set

out on an east to west alignment marked a change in land use later in the 10th or 11th centuries and set the pattern for the first time for the burgage tenement development which was to follow.

The final days of the work produced surprises in the form of cut wood chippings, discarded stake points and offcut scraps of leather found sealed within the naturally forming peat in the channel, which must indicate local settlement on the margins of this wet ground, perhaps in the Anglo-Saxon or early Viking period of Beverley's history. This would accord well with the 8th century AD development recorded at Lurk Lane south of the Minster in the 1979-82 excavations, but the possibility remains that it may represent an even earlier period of occupation which we do not yet fully understand.

Thanks are extended to the Beverley Borough Council for allowing archaeological work to take place in advance of the redevelopment of the Eastgate site.

In the summertime ... Something to think about and look forward to on a long summers day in late June/July. SUTTON HOO is suggested as the venue for our next excursion. Arrangements are very much at an early stage, and full details will be announced in the next newsletter if it can be confirmed. All that is known at the moment is that the return coach fare would be £5-£6 (depending on whether we fill a 35 or 53 seater coach). The distance is 180 miles; a start at, say, 7.30 from Hull should see us at Sutton Hoo in time for a picnic lunch. On the way back, perhaps at Cambridge, we would stop for High Tea, and return to Hull at about 10 o'clock.

Excavations on site recommenced this summer and guided tours are offered for 1985 whilst investigation is proceeding. Pat Simcock is a member of the Sutton Hoo Society and she is willing to give interested members of the party

a historical background, and comment on slides of the incomparable Burial Ship finds, at a specially arranged meeting beforehand.
Post script In view of the distance involved and the archaeological visitor potential of the area, the Committee is currently exploring the possibilities of a full weekend excursion to Sutton Hoo and Francis Pryor country (see pp. 12-14 above) — an extra-special bumper excursion in the Society's jubilee year. Watch this space, or better still what do you think?

Welcome to E.R.A.S. Although somewhat late in the pages of this unprecedentedly expansive issue of ERAS News, a message of welcome is extended to all new members of the Society. The Hon. Treasurer informs us that in recent months there has been a sharp increase in the number of newly enrolled members. For many therefore this may well be the first newsletter through the door. We are of course encouraged by your interest and delighted to welcome you to the Society. We hope too that you will come along to as many meetings as possible and participate to the full. And please remember, (it's been said before, and it will be said again - and again) the newsletter is not just for information - we hope it is at least that - but it is for you to use. So if you have something to say, whether serious or not-so serious, do write in. You see, I don't get many letters - you know how miserable that is, particularly with all this cold weather we're having as well. You have to feel that people out there are thinking about each other, don't you? It cheers me up no end when somebody writes ... like this chap ...

Sir.

The East Riding Archaeological Society is one of the most pleasant I have ever belonged to, and yet seems to me that it is neither fish nor

fowl. How can I say this about a Society which has a flourishing and active membership, a good lecture programme, a high level of participation from its members, an active field section, a group of enthusiastic officers, and a first rate and informative newsletter?

The answer is the Society is failing to do one of the things which is most important. What is that? It is failing to publish the results of the archaeology of the area which it is responsible for. The key to this failure is of course cash. Last year every member received a publication which cost more to produce than an annual subscription to the Society. It is highly likely that in another years time, when our Treasurer adeptly deals with the finances, the membership will receive yet another volume on local archaeology which has cost more than the subscription! I believe as an individual member that it is essential the Society maintains the traditions started by Tom Sheppard, and continued later by John Bartlett and others, of publishing the results of the archaeology of this area. Quite simply, and without wishing to tread on the Treasurer's toes, I cannot see how the Society can continue to publish unless it has more money.

How could the Society in the future achieve this end? I believe it can only be achieved if subscriptions are increased (horror of horrors!) to somewhere in the region of £7.50, and the actual membership is increased to approximately 400. In addition, more people must covenant if they possibly can, and on top of all that the Society should launch a publication fund which people should be persuaded to contribute towards. I should add that I have already made out my will and specified that if the Society still exists when I die in the year 2040, it will receive a huge sum provided that it is spent solely on the publication of archaeological information!

Am I being reasonable in making these points as a Society member? My answer would be, yes —

most archaeological societies have subscriptions in the region of £10 to £12 per annum now and do not provide the same quality of programme or the same quality of newsletter or indeed the number of meetings and the chances for participation; and in addition to that we have not put up our subscription for quite some time. If you think about it, if you attend a lecture it only costs you 50p in terms of the cost of present membership, and if you are a new member you can buy lots of back volumes of the Journal very cheaply, and in addition to that we do a newsletter.

If we are to do more, then I really feel that members of the Society should consider my modest proposals and act accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

Tim Schadla-Hall
68 Westbourne Ave
Hull

5 Scale Lane, Hull — Not just an address, more an excavation: John Wood writes..

Renovation of "Hull's oldest house", the former Foster's pie shop in Scale Lane, has provided the opportunity to investigate the building and its antecedents. Stripping of old plaster has made it possible to examine details of construction and alterations made over more than 300 years.

No. 5 Scale Lane consists of two separate elements, front and back, joined by a connecting piece. It is built entirely of brick, except for the front wall and parts of the side wall towards High Street which are timber-framed. The front wall has jetties at first and second floor levels, andthe framing is substantial with well-made pegged mortice and tenon joints. The second floor has however been cut down from its original height and now consists largely of the gable end. This alteration seems to have occurred in the 1940s when the roof was destroyed by fire and replaced by a temporary asbestos sheet structure.

This asbestos roof has now been removed and a new partlled one put on at a steeper pitch. However the new roof springs from the same level as the asbestos one. The earliest part of the standing structure isprobably represented by the ground floor ceiling joists, which are of six-inch roughly adzed timber. The rest of the framing incorporates sawn moulded joists, clearly intended to be left exposed. A provisional 16th century date has been suggested for the majority of the framing. It is hoped that replacement of decayedtimbers will allow some samples to be taken for tree-ring dating. The whole building has been much altered over the centuries, and an overall chronology is difficult to establish. The back element, and much of the side wall towards High Street, the chimney stacks and front windows appear to be early 19th century.

Current works include the installation of main drainage and the insertion of a load-bearing wall to support the upper parts of the main chimney stack. Excavation for these was carried out archaeologically over two weekends in December by members of E.R.A.S. and students from York University Department of Archaeology, in association with the County Archaeology Unit and Hull Museum. An extra trench was cut lengthways through the floors to the street frontage, and a small (1.5m. square) cut was made in January to discover more about a stone structure previously observed in a corner of the excavated area. Stone footings for the former back wall of the front building, together with brick yard surfaces, were discovered to be resting on well-preserved wooden piles driven into underlying waterlogged silts and clays. These wet deposits contained leather offcuts and 14th/15th century pottery. They were not bottomed at c.2m. depth below the modern ground level, but were interrupted by a yellow clay layer about 20cm. thick containing a horizontal structure made of softwood planking. Interpretation of this was made difficult by the very small area available for investigation, but

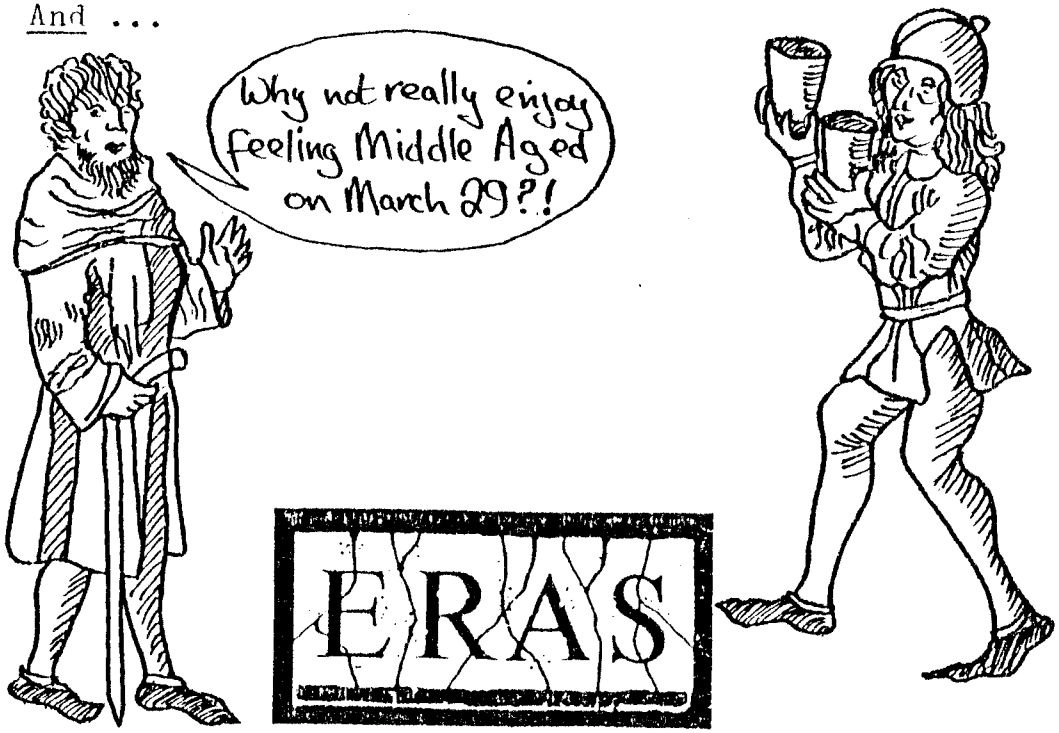
samples have been taken for tree-ring dating.

Once the building recording, photography, excavation and documentary evidence has been assembled and studied, a much fuller picture of the history and development of this property will emerge. It is hoped to produce the report in the form of a popular booklet which should be of considerable interest to Hull residents and visitors as well as archaeologists and architectural historians.

John Wood

Just a reminder Subscriptions fall due on January 1st. There is no list of shame to be published this year (!), but if you have not forwarded your sub. to the Hon Treasurer yet please do so soon won't you to save postage costs on reminder notices. Better still be a covenanter!

And ...



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