

ERAS News

EAST RIDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

No. 83 MARCH 2015



Members & interested visitors at an ERAS open day at Swinemoor Common, Beverley

Photo: Nicky Reily

*Local News ~ Northumberland Trip ~ AGM ~ Swinemoor Spa Open Day ~
Lecture Summaries: Forensics ~ From Farms to Arms ~ New Finds Group~ Diary*

Contents

<i>Local News</i>	3
<i>Lecture Summary: From Farms to Arms</i>	4
<i>Lecture Summary: Forensic Archaeology</i>	5
<i>Council for Independent Archaeology</i>	6
<i>Filing by Structured Deposition</i>	6
<i>Swinemoor Spa Survey</i>	7
<i>Late Prehistoric Finds Group Meeting</i>	8
<i>Northumberland Trip</i>	9
<i>Malton Museum</i>	9
<i>AGM Notice</i>	10
<i>2014 Treasurer's Report</i>	11
<i>ERAS Diary & Membership Form</i>	12

Comments or contributions are always welcome.
Please send to the Newsletter Editor,
Kate Dennett, 455 Chanterlands Ave. Hull. HU5 4AY
Tel. 01482 445232
katedennett@katedennett.karoo.co.uk

Ideas for publicity can be sent to Samantha Braham
samanthabraham@hotmail.com

Items for the website, can be sent to Dave Clarke
drclarke@drclarke.karoo.co.uk

ERAS is REGISTERED CHARITY No. 500878

ERAS LOCAL NEWS . . .

Haven't heard from us lately?

Please email membership secretary Colin Parr to confirm that your email is up-to-date. In a recent email to members about a planned trip, many of your email addresses bounced back as incorrect.

E-mail Colin on cparrateras@outlook.com

Hurry up Rosie!

Our secretary Rose Nicholson is well and about to have her baby any day now. (I was leaving this little space for an announcement . . .).

Dr. Michael Mayne

We were very sorry to hear of the death of Mike Mayne last year. A former Beverley GP, (who probably delivered some of you as babies) Mike was active on the Arram excavations and kept up his ERAS membership when he went to live in Scotland after the death of his wife. We were delighted to hear, just as we went to print, that he has left a legacy to ERAS and details will be in the next newsletter.

Swinemoor Spa Open Day

Beverley Georgian Society has refunded our expenses, for the open day last year at the site of the former spa, and has donated money to buy a gazebo for future outdoor events, and a new tape for our survey kit. Thanks to all who helped out, especially Nicky Reily, who presented her research on the spa and Angie Fawcett who loaned us her family tent. (See pics page 7). We'd love more of you, especially younger ones, to help out at future publicity events so please ring Sam on 01482 348692 or e-mail Samanthabraham@hotmail.com and she will contact you when there's anything going on. It's always good fun and you don't have to be an expert - we have all the info on crib sheets for you.

Renewals

A Standing Order/Direct Debit is the easiest way to pay your ERAS subs as it saves us time and money, sending out reminders. Please email Colin for a form to pay this way as most of our members already do.

Paull Holme Tower

English Heritage has given £121,000 to enable the remains to be repaired and protected as a historic ruin. The 15th century building has already undergone urgent repair work to prop up the ground floor vault and support the brick battlement.

Volume 14

Please collect your free copy of Vol. 14 of our main publication *East Riding Archaeologist* from any lecture or Field Study meeting, if you have not already done so. Val Reily and Angela Fawcett are organising the distribution to locals and then will liaise with Ed Dennison, later in the year, to post it out to those who live further afield. It is easier and cheaper for us if you can collect your copy. (Ed Dennison kindly deals with our commercial sales and standing orders from libraries and universities).

Colin's Machine?

Rumours abound concerning the mysterious machine possibly being developed by Colin to improve the speed of pottery drawing at Field Studies Meetings. I did glimpse a Lego version, but Colin is saying no more... Should we be applying for a patent?

Easington Neolithic Site, Flint Report

Full publication of the Easington Bronze Age Barrow and Neolithic Occupation site excavated in 1996/7 is now within our sights. The flint drawings have just been done (beautifully) by Adam Parsons and the flint report completed by Antony Dickson of Oxford Archaeology. We have a quern report by John Cruise and Terry Manby is working on the pottery report. There has been a lot of interest in this site lately and although an interim article was published in ERA 10, it deserves a full write-up.

Tell Us How to Run it Better

Our AGM is coming up in April and if you want to help run things or have ideas how we could do it better, please volunteer for the committee. (There's always good biscuits at committee meetings). See the notice on page 10 for how to join in.

Dr. Paul Bahn

Congratulations to ERAS member Paul Bahn who has won this year's Current Archaeology award in the best book, category, for his publication *The History of Archaeology*.

Field Studies Group

During 'Field Studies' meetings, members are still working on cataloguing pottery from the 2004/5 Arram excavation. The group is friendly and informal, with a wide age range, so join them at 7.30pm on the first Weds of the month at St Nicholas Community Centre, Holmechurch Lane, Beverley or ring Graham on 07815 088573 or contact Richard Coates on coates8@coates8.karoo.co.uk for details.

Editor

ERAS LECTURE SUMMARIES:

***From Farms to Arms –
The UK Ministry of Defence***

Phil Abramson 15 October 2014

An interactive talk with ‘prizes promised for the right answers’, this lecture was not quite what we had advertised in our programme, as Phil had changed the title and subject matter at the last minute. However, it seemed to go down well with the audience.

Ministry of Defence land has 815 listed sites and 734 scheduled monuments. Phil started by giving an overview of some of the more well known sites such as Otterburn marching camps, St Kilda, Napoleonic Martello towers, Cyprus, Cranwell, Salisbury Plain and Catterick Hill fort and then went on to deliver an insider’s guide to dealing with the more quirky aspects of his job as an archaeological advisor.

At Hythe in Kent, a concrete sound reflector is being allowed to decay gradually – ‘benign decay’. The concrete was only intended to last for 50 years and would cost millions to restore, resulting in something which would not be original. Other intriguing sites shown included an Alan Williams Turret - a rotating pillbox - in effect a one man machine gun turret, a 1961 rocket platform from RAF Spadeadam intended for Bluestreak missiles, which were tested in Australia but were never used here and the huge aircraft hangars at RAF Coltishall.

Looking at local sites, Leconfield was the 1942-44 home of Lancaster bombers and Phil played us a small part of an original audio tape, of bomber crews there, being briefed prior to a bombing raid. At Fylingdales on the Yorkshire Moors, the ‘giant golf balls’ from the cold war period were the scene of much protest in 1963, when they were built. The MOD was accused of trashing the landscape. They were not very durable, being made only of a type of compressed board, and were never listed, however there were howls of protest when they were pulled down in the 1990s!

In other areas, some more sturdy buildings are constantly kept in good repair so they can act as a site for training. For example, Dymchurch Redoubt, a Napoleonic fort, is used for training soldiers to fight in built-up areas. Discussing the importance of heritage sites in the wider context, Phil said that all UK troops have to undergo Cultural Heritage Training. A recent venture,

Operation Nightingale, uses archaeological training to help wounded soldiers recover and readjust to civilian life. Although no official studies have been carried out, he commented that it really does appear to help in recovery. Ongoing under Operation Nightingale is a dig on a Roman Villa on the Caerwent Training area. Other examples of cooperative work included a Hadrian’s Wall dig for the Forces Archaeology Club, run in conjunction with Tyne and Wear museums.

The main problems in the preservation of heritage sites on MOD land can be seen as follows,

1. Agricultural activity
2. Burrowing animals
3. Scrub encroachment
4. Military activity

The first three of these together represent 90% of the problem, whilst military activity is only 10%. On open sites, even sheep can create constant winter damage by ‘nestling’. Regarding responsibilities for conservation, Phil stressed that contrary to what many people think, the MOD is not exempt from any planning laws at all, but preservation of sites has to be considered carefully with what is sensible. In WWI, excess volunteers were always set on to dig practice trenches, and these, with their typical zig-zag cut shape are so numerous, that not all need be preserved.

Discussing the early 20th century origins of the Catterick training facility, it seems that Lord Baden Powell had been ordered to find a northern garrison site and he ‘commandeered’ Richmond Castle and nearby land (supposedly on loan). Henry Boot built Catterick for £250,000 in 1916 and it was named to prevent confusion with the southern Richmond. Catterick included excellent animal facilities and hospitals and has been vastly added to, ever since, now housing 25,000 troops plus dependents. Six ‘Sandhurst’ blocks were built in the 1930s, one of which has been listed and five will probably be demolished as being unsuitable for modern needs. There has been some discussion about whether loss of team spirit will result from the current demand from recruits for single rooms rather than dormitories. Some interesting older records were quoted, listing the floor space allocations for the different ranks in the military. Whilst 64 sq ft was deemed an adequate space for a soldier, officers were given a far more generous living area.

Phil ended by saying that for Yorkshire, it was fitting that 2014 was not only the centenary of the outbreak of the First World War, but also represented 100 years of training at Catterick.

K. Dennett

Forensic Archaeology

Dr. Rob Janaway

19 Nov 2014

Dr Janaway, an archaeologist specialising in the Anglo-Saxon period, lectures in forensic archaeology at the University of Sheffield and has worked on many police investigations. Forensic archaeology (*forensic - from forum, ie. for the court*) is a means of obtaining scientifically based evidence in the service of the criminal justice system. All work is carried out with a view to the case resulting in court proceedings and is complicated by the need to satisfy three slightly different legal systems, in the UK.

In Great Britain, forensic archaeology is treated as a separate discipline from forensic anthropology, whereas in the USA, it is a single, all-embracing subject. It is estimated that, although about 250,000 people go 'missing' in the UK annually, less than 5% of known homicides involve burial and so whilst the work is interesting, there are not many career opportunities. For example, there are only two forensic archaeologists to cover all of Holland. In the UK, the system now operates on a commercial competitive tendering basis, using subcontracting for the different specialist scientific testing required, thus it is difficult to estimate how many people are involved, solely in forensics.

In the early days there was an 'epiphany moment' when archaeologists realised that it was not a case of what archaeology could learn from forensics, but what archaeology could offer to forensics. Dr Janaway illustrated this by showing how police searches for graves or buried items used to be carried out by randomly digging a series of numbered grid squares, rather than cleaning back a whole area to identify individual features as would happen on an archaeological excavation. Using the random grid system, it was impossible to tell exactly which feature an item came from, as the feature might straddle several different grid squares beneath the surface. Good stratigraphic excavation can define cut features, maximise recovery of evidence including tool marks and footmarks and assess in what sequence and by how many people a hole was dug.

Clandestine digging, involving burial of a body and/or other items, tends to create a different type of infill from that encountered on most archaeological sites. The holes tend to be dug quickly and refilled immediately, thus there is more scatter and less compaction. Noticeable differences between the fill and the background tend to be those of compaction rather than colour. However, if a body has been left on the surface,

decomposition can initially retard the vegetation growth, resulting in what are known as 'decomposition islands'. Decomposition is mostly caused by the internal bacteria of the body, but the temperature and weather can influence the time scale. Later in the process, blow flies attracted by the decomposition will play their part but are in turn affected by temperature, so interpretation is a complex process.

Searching for evidence in an urban area or where a site already has an archaeological history, such as at La Haute Garonne in the Channel Islands, is more difficult than searching a relatively undisturbed corner of a field. Searches for missing persons, where there is not necessarily an expectation of a body, but where gender and age are known, can be helped by a knowledge of what clothing or possessions might be expected.

Where remains are found unexpectedly, often by members of the general public, the question must be asked - is it archaeology or is it of forensic interest? Context is all important, thus position of body, associated artefacts, condition of bone (dried out or greasy), are all considered. Such a case was that of three year old Stephen Jennings, whose body was found by dog walkers 26 years after he had gone missing. Systematic excavation was able to show the difference between naturally occurring stonewall tumble nearby and the point where stones from the wall had been specifically placed over the body. It was the first use of forensic archaeology in a UK Crown Court.

Re-examination of older cases, sometimes involving exhumation is much helped by DNA improvements and the advent of better scientific techniques, such as facial reconstruction and 3D modelling. Increased use of 3D laser scanning, to produce data which can be combined with digital photo imaging for recording and recognition, is transforming cold case work, especially in European countries, such as Holland where it is now the norm.

A number of interesting case studies, both well known and lesser known, were used by Dr Janaway to illustrate the above points. The lecturer was introduced and thanked by ERAS vice chair Rod Mackey.

Thanks to Valerie Fairhurst for helping to take notes at these lectures. The editor, Kate Dennett, who has written them up takes responsibility for any errors contained herein.

CIA – The Council for Independent Archaeology

CIA is a quirky organisation, devoted to the cause of independent archaeology, which is always heavily promoted by Andrew Selkirk, (Editor in Chief of Current Archaeology magazine). ERAS has supported CIA with a group membership and we bought our resistivity meter through CIA whose committee worked with Bob Randall of TR Systems, to develop and design a simple-to-use, reliable and relatively cheap meter. These meters have since been used successfully all over the world. Bob is developing a more advanced version, so we would like to continue our support and hope to purchase the meter when it is available.

When Andrew Selkirk refers to ‘Independent Archaeologists’, he seems to make a distinction between ‘amateurs’ (volunteers) and commercial or institutional archaeologists (ie those who make a living from it). In some parts of the country there is indeed a problem in communications between the two groups and it was in response to such frustrations that CIA was formed. In East Yorkshire ‘amateurs’ have always had good relations with the county archaeology staff and with the local museums. Indeed ERAS was founded by Hull Museums staff in conjunction with volunteers. We like to think this cooperation still exists here, although with cut backs and commercialisation, the number of people willing to help out and guide volunteer projects, after working a long day on a commercial site or at a hard-pressed museum, is dwindling. It is so important for archaeology that such cooperation continues.

www.independents.co.uk

Historic England

This spring, the part of English Heritage dealing with planning matters, and archaeological advice will split from the organisation and change its name to **Historic England**. The remaining part which will be renamed **The English Heritage Trust** will become a self funding charity looking after the **National Heritage Collection** of historic buildings and sites. There will be an initial period of government funding and after that, the new charity will have to rely on its own fundraising and membership fees to survive, much like the National Trust does already. As a charity it will have access to funding that is unavailable to government organisations and will be less reliant on short term political changes. Of course it also relieves the government of its responsibility for our archaeological and historic sites. Heigh-ho....

Structured Deposition - A Brilliant Filing System!

*(With acknowledgements to Tim Bradford and the
Guardian, Work section, 5 May, 2011)*

Illustrator Tim Bradford has an amazing filing system, which he shared with readers of the Guardian, some time ago, and I have never forgotten it. Consisting of ‘*Chronological, Random, Ascending Piles*’, on his desk and known as the CRAP System, it is a challenging alternative, possibly the lazy person’s alternative, to the traditional A-Z filing system. He calls it a ‘*more organic and idiosyncratic*’ desk-top system and says it is a combination of archiving and geology. For success with this system, you will need a **large** desk.

Providing Tim knows approximately how long ago the letter/form/envelope was deposited on the ascending pile, he will know exactly where to find it. He claims to be ‘*an archaeologist of his own stuff*’ but it is essential that no other person interferes with the piles or attempts to retrieve anything.

Successful retrieval from this structured deposition simply involves checking the very bottom of each pile, moving methodically on to left or right according to the estimated date of deposition of the wanted item. When the desk becomes completely full, it appears that some fibbing may be involved regarding the final destination of the piles. An attic or built-in storage cupboard can be considered a useful adjunct to the system.

‘*Staring at the piles*’ is not to be advised although they can be shocking! Procrastination is the operative word here, indeed, when spare time is available, it is thought preferable to sit down and watch a film, rather than risk disturbing the piles. Various systems other than CRAP are looked at in the Guardian article, including the dual system of ‘folder or bin’, and an interesting idea referred to as ‘desk-top kettling.’

Tim’s tips for generally being organised include buying ‘*a really nice filing cabinet*’ and reading ‘*lots of books about productivity*’ A professional freelance expert’s main tip to successful filing is – ‘*Just do it!*’ Of course those who do everything on-line don’t have such problems...or do they? Doing stuff on line doesn’t seem to reduce the amount of paper piling up in my house.

Kate Dennett

ERAS Open Day & Survey at the Site of the Georgian Spa on Swinemoor



Top left: Angela Fawcett and Kate Dennett explaining our information board to one of the ponies.

Bottom left: Nicky Reily with some of the displays.

Top right: Colin Parr and Richard Coates using the resistance meter.

Bottom right: Ponies grazing in the wet areas.



As part of Beverley's Georgian Festival, in September 2014, ERAS held an open day to publicise the society and show the results of a geophysical resistance survey carried out on the site of the former spa. We had done the survey earlier as it is not easy to work and show visitors round at the same time. Visitors could have a go with the meter, see our results printed out and handle our collection of bones and artefacts. Most people who came to the event had not been aware of how to access Swinemoor Common, until they saw our leaflets and posters. It is not ideal for resistivity work as there are very wet areas and a great many horses (who were most interested in our activities and our packed lunches).

Nicky Reily presented her research on the Swinemoor Spa and the background of spas in general. Looking at the rough state of the common

now, it is quite difficult to imagine a grand building there, with people bathing and drinking the spring waters.

Some of the visitors, especially the children, enjoyed helping to collect up the sherds of 18th - early 20th century pottery which were lying about on the surface and we have yet to decide what to do with this assemblage. Some of it is obviously domestic ware, relating to the occupation of the dwelling which remained on the site into the 1950s but some of the sherds may be earlier. Perhaps there's a nice little project waiting here, for someone to research. We have lots of local pottery knowledge and references available within the ERAS, so if anyone is interested please contact us.

Courtesy of the Georgian Society, we should have a large gazebo ready for any outdoor events in 2015.

Photos above by Nicky Reily.

New Finds Group Meets in Hull October 2014

This relatively new Later-Prehistoric Finds Group held its annual meeting at the Wilberforce Institute for the Study of Slavery and Emancipation (WISE) in High Street, Hull. A friendly research group with no membership fee, and an up-beat and ready-to-share outlook, ERAS was pleased to be able to help them with providing displays and contacts. Brendan O'Connor and Julia Farley, new Keeper of the Iron Age at the British Museum and many others were able to view Hull and East Riding Museum and courtesy of Peter Halkon, had a tour of local sites including Huggate Dykes, Scarborough, Arras, Hasholme etc. The meeting also allowed delegates the unique opportunity to handle the replica Iron Age sword from the South Cave weapons cache, kindly brought along from Beverley Treasure House by Dave Marchant, Museums Registrar with East Riding of Yorkshire Council. Finds handling sessions, organised by Kate Dennett, included the opportunity to handle and discuss Late Prehistoric finds, recorded under the Portable Antiquities Scheme and brought along by ERAS members and experienced metal detectorists Roy Doughty and Chris Hannard. Rod Mackey allowed pottery from the Welton Wold and Arram excavations, to be examined and spoke about local native wares, supported by curator Paula Gentil who oversaw the loan of the Welton pottery which is housed in Hull and East Riding Museum.

Iron Age Brooches. Dr Sophie Adams brought the meeting up to date with her research (you might remember she gave a lecture to ERAS last year). She looked at evidence for how brooches were used and worn, starting with the shift from the early Iron Age, when most brooches appear to be made from copper alloy, to the middle Iron Age period (300-150BC) when the ratio is approx. 50% copper alloy and 50% iron.

Discussing associated textiles, Sophie drew attention to our natural tendency when picking up an object fresh from a field, to wipe off the soil. She appealed to people not to do this, as that soil can hold fragile evidence for textiles in the corrosion around the brooch. East Yorkshire has been very useful in her studies, as it has such intense burial activity. She showed details of the minute piece of woven wool preserved by the Burton Fleming brooch, where the textile had an edging of a different colour with both Z and S weaves present, giving different light effects. Interestingly, she noted that wool is better

preserved on iron brooches and linen is usually better preserved on bronze brooches. Discussing the Kirkburn burial with the mail coat, there were two distinct layers of wool garments, the outer one of higher quality worsted cloth, while the inner one was a coarser garment.

Although East Yorkshire really dominates the evidence for brooches in burials, there is a certain correspondence between them all. They would all have been visible in the burial and they are always on adult rather than child burials. The most frequent position for those found *in situ*, is at the head and shoulders. It has been suggested they might have been holding a shroud. All are closed ie. likely to have been fastened onto something at the time of deposition. Brooches are far less frequently found in pits and ditches. Many different shapes have been found, but all appear to be omni-directional in design. It appears there is no particular shape which is **only** found in burials, but there are shapes which are **never** found in burials. On the continent, although rare, a special type dominates for child burials. In Ireland it appears there were no brooches, but only pins, which go back much earlier.

In terms of design, some brooches are two-part, ie the 'spring' is a false one. Dr Adams considered that it was more a question of how the final design was meant to look, rather than being a chronological developmental sequence. Coral decoration is occasionally found on brooches and other metalwork and it had been pointed out at an earlier lecture, that a single branch or piece of coral could easily have supplied the decoration on all the known brooches bearing coral. So, whilst it is an interesting topic to pursue, the coral trade was probably not a huge business. It is thought that North Sea coral does exist and there are some references by a Roman poet, leading to speculation that the Scottish coast may also have been a source of supply.

Other papers presented at the meeting were concerned with the early development of penannular brooches, personal ornaments in the British Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age and Iron Age glass beads from Britain. Dr Terry Manby gave a paper on 19th century fabricators of spurious antiquities and Brendan O'Connor and Jennifer Wexler discussed the little known archive of C.F.C Hawkes relating to Bronze Age Implements. The archive's relationship (or lack of) to the British Museum catalogue was discussed.

E-mail laterprehistoricfindsgroup@gmail.com
<https://sites.google.com/site/laterprehistoricfindsgroup/>

Northumberland Trip Planned for ERAS



ERAS at Portsmouth Naval Dockyard on the 2014 trip.

As we go to print, we are planning another ERAS weekend trip, this time going north rather than south. We have set the date for **Friday June 5th – Sunday June 7th** and have booked a 48 seater coach again, with Acklams, who were so helpful and efficient on our previous trip. Reservations have been made for two nights at the Derwent Manor Hotel at Allensford, just south of Hexham. We need 30 bookings to make it viable and have so far got 20 deposits. Single rooms are always in demand and if you are interested in going, we need to have your bookings in as soon as possible.

Ring Kate Dennett on 01482 445232 for a form, or to suggest alternative places to visit.

The itinerary at the moment is fluid, but when we have enough people to make the trip viable we will have a vote on your favourite destinations. Current plans are.

Day 1 Visit Binchester Roman fort and a small Anglo Saxon Church nearby made from stone robbed from the fort, then Hexham Abbey, if we have time.

Day 2 Possibly Belsay Castle, renowned for its fabulous gardens, and then the Warkworth area where there may be pre-historic rock art for those who are minded to do a bit of walking, and/or Warkworth Castle. An evening visit to the Kielder Observatory has been proposed but depends on exact timings and would be an extra cost.

Day 3 Visit at least one of the main sites on Hadrian's Wall. (We have already visited Vindolanda, although it has recently been updated). Housesteads is wonderful, but it's a 750m steep walk to access the remains (registered disabled access is possible). Some people think there is too

much Roman stuff, in the above plan, but we will go with whatever the majority want. So far, only the date, coach and hotel have been booked.

Acklams have given a price of **£155 per person** including travel, bed breakfast and evening meal. Extras would be the site entry fees, still to be established. **The single supplement is £50**

Organising a trip such as this, we find that the Email address you might have given us years ago is no longer correct. (See *Local News*, on page 3)

New museum for Malton? or just pie in the sky?

At a recent Romans in Ryedale Conference Peter Addyman confessed he might be talking 'Pie in the Sky', but hinted at exciting plans for a new museum on the outskirts of Malton. Many of you will remember the small, quirky, but excellent museum in the centre of Malton, which closed recently. It was crammed with artefacts and had been revamped in recent years with up-to-date showcases, but the building has now been re-developed for commercial use. In a much needed exercise, the collection, currently in storage in Malton is being re-catalogued by volunteers, under a *Museum in the Community Programme*, which includes a series of temporary displays in the Parish Rooms in Malton. Any new development would be subject to major funding being available, but the archaeology of the area is such that this would be worth the effort required to launch a project. We wish Dr Addyman well in current negotiations and are strongly supportive of the venture.

Access to Ph.D Theses

A new British Library service aims to improve visibility and access for researchers to doctoral theses. Named EThOS, this national service requires registration (mainly to monitor its use). There may be charges for access and down-loading some theses, depending whether or not a digital copy is already available. Work is ongoing to increase the number of institutions taking part and to scan more older documents. It is a step in the right direction and the more use it gets, the better.

Artists' Project

Rose Horsepool of East Riding Artists (ERA) is running an archaeology inspired project for artists. ERAS is doing an artefact handling session for them on 2nd May at Dalton Village Hall. Watch out for the resultant exhibition in September at Sledmere.

**East Riding Archaeological Society
NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

**7.00pm WEDNESDAY 15th APRIL 2015
ROOM S1, WILBERFORCE BUILDING, HULL UNIVERSITY**

- 1. Apologies**
- 2. Minutes of the 2014 AGM**
- 3. Matters Arising**
- 4. Secretary's Report**
- 5. Treasurer's Report**

6. Election of Officers

Committee nominations are:	Chairman	Fiona Wilson
	Vice Chairman	Rod Mackey
	Programme Secretary	Richard Coates
	Secretary	Colin Parr
	Editor	Dave Evans
	Treasurer	Kate Dennett
	Website Officer	Dave Clarke
	Field Studies Officer	Graham Myers
	Marketing Officer	Samantha Braham

Any other nominations for the above posts should be sent to the Secretary in writing no later than April 8th. Members wishing to nominate someone should seek that person's agreement before doing so.

7. Election of Five Ordinary Committee Members

Ordinary committee members who are willing and eligible to stand for election are Angela Fawcett, Rose Nicholson, Nicola Reily and Val Reily.

Lisa Johnson has also been nominated, so we have five nominations for five places. Further nominations are most welcome and may be made in advance or from the floor of the meeting. Members wishing to nominate someone should seek that person's agreement before doing so.

If there are more nominations than places, an election will be held for all five places.

8. Any Other Business

The meeting at **7.00pm** will be followed by the scheduled lecture 'Aldborough: Rediscovering the Roman Town of Isurium Brigantium' by Professor Martin Millett.

ERAS Diary Dates

- Wed 1 April Field Studies meeting, Beverley
- Wed 15 April **7pm ERAS AGM**, followed by lecture at 7.30
Aldborough: rediscovering the Roman town of Isurium Brigantium.
Prof. Martin Millett, University of Cambridge.
- Wed 6 May Field Studies meeting, Beverley
- Wed 3 June Field Studies meeting, Beverley
- Fri 5 June Weekend trip to Northumberland
- Wed 1 July Field Studies Meeting, Beverley
- Wed 5 Aug Field Studies meeting, Beverley
- Wed 2 Sept Field Studies meeting, Beverley
- Wed 16 Sept ERAS Reports meeting, a round-up of recent work in the region
- Wed 7 Oct ERAS Field Studies meeting, Beverley
- Wed 21 Oct ERAS Lecture. Title to be confirmed

All lectures are at 7.30 pm in the University of Hull, Wilberforce Building, Cottingham Rd. Hull.

Details of the 2015/16 lecture programme have not yet been confirmed, but you will receive a programme card with your next newsletter in the post in early September.

I would like to join ERAS / renew my membership (Delete as necessary)

Name

Address

..... Tel

E-mail (Please write clearly)

.....

I enclose a cheque made out to ERAS for £

£5 Full-time student rate (please state course and year) £15 Ordinary Member £20 Family member

Please return form and cheque to **Colin Parr, 32 Woodgate Road, Hull. HU5 5AH**

