



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 85: January 2020

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

You can find a downloadable version at www.pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk

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2019 Round Up

Through 2019 worked on ten sites, in Holme-on-Spalding Moor, Everingham, Storewood, Pocklington, Driffield, Sledmere, Beverley, Brough and Cottingham and produced reports recording the results of The archaeology encountered on each one.

Talks took me to Holme-on-Spalding Moor, Poppleton, Easingwold, Hollym, Nafferton, Pontefract and even Nottingham.

I also gave a walking tour around York on the places connected to the Rowntree family and their chocolate factory/shop sites.

Finally I became involved with the Bishop's Palace Community Excavation in Howden, searching for the East Wing buildings of this medieval complex for the Bishops of Durham. An interim report was also written, and it is hoped that further work can be carried out in 2020.

Historical Account of Navigable River, Canals and Railways of Great Britain

FOSS NAVIGATION

33 George III, Cap. 99, Royal Assent 30th April, 1796.

41 George III, Cap. 115, Royal Assent 23rd June, 1801.



River Foss, Leatham Mill

The river which gives its name to this navigation has its source near Newburgh Hall, about four miles north of Easingwold, whence it crosses Oulstone Moor, where a reservoir is constructed, for the purpose of supplying the navigation in dry seasons. Its course hence is through a detached part of the Bishopric of Durham by Stillington Mill, and to Sheriff Hutton Bridge, where the navigation commences. From the New Inn, near the Bridge last mentioned, a canal, two miles in length, is made, which cuts of a considerable bend, and enters the river near Duncombe House; thence the old course of the river is the line of the navigation by Strensall, Towthorpe, Earswick, and Huntington, to the city of York, through the east quarter of which it flows, and falls into the Ouse on the south side of the

castle. The length of the navigation is twelve miles and a half, with a total rise of 47 feet and 8 inches from the surface of the Ouse in its ordinary summer state.

Mr. William Jessop designed this navigation in 1791, and estimated the cost at £16,574; but the first act was not obtained until 30th April, 1793. It is entitled, ‘*An Act making and maintaining a navigable Communication from the Junction of the River Foss with the River Ouse, at or near the city of York, to Stillington Mill, in the parish of Stillington, in the North Riding of the county of York; and for the draining and improving certain Low Lands lying on each side of the said River Foss.*’ The subscribers, at the time the act was obtained, were one hundred and six in number; amongst whom were Viscountess Irwin, Sir William M. Milner, and the Lord Mayor and Commonalty of the city of York, who were incorporated by the name “The Foss Navigation Company,” with power to raise among themselves the sum of £25, 400, in two hundred and fifty-four shares of £100 each; and if necessary, they may borrow the further sum of £10,000 on the credit of the undertaking.

TONNAGE RATES ALLOWED BY THIS ACT

Lime, Coal, Slack, Cinders, Culm, PER Chaldron of Thirty-two Winchester Bushels.....	d.	2		per Mile
Dung, Soot, Rape-Dust, or other Manure, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Beans, Malt, Hay Seeds, Rapeseed, Mustard-seed, Linseed and other Grain and Seeds of all Sorts, Oatmeal, Flour, Oat Shelling Stock and Common Bricks, Square Paving Bricks or Tiles, Oak, Ash, Elm, Beech, Fir or other Timber or Logs of Mahogany, Oak Bark, Deals of all Kinds, Wainscot Boards, Pipe Staves, or other Articles of Wood, Stone, Flags, Slate, Bar Iron, or Manufactured Iron, Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Salt, Hay, Straw, and Wool.....		2	per Ton	per Mile
For every other Sort of Goods, Wares or Merchandize.....		3	ditto	ditto
For the Purpose of this Act, Forty Feet of Oak, Ash, Elm or Beech Timber; and Fifty Feet of Fir, or Deal, Balk, Poplar, or other Wood, shall be deemed a Ton.				
For All Articles conveyed between the River Ouse and Monkbridge only, double Rates may be demanded.				
If Goods remain on the Wharfs belonging to the Company a longer Time than Twenty-four Hours, an Allowance to be made for the same.				

Vessels under Twenty-five Tons not to pass Locks without Leave, or without paying for that Amount.
Land owners may make Wharfs and charge Two-pence per Ton for all Goods remaining on them for any
Period under Six Days.

The Act of the 41st George III. is entitled, '*An Act to explain and amend an Act passed in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, entitled, An Act making and maintaining a navigable Communication from the Junction of the River Foss with the River Ouse, at or near the city of York, to Stillington Mill, in the parish of Stillington, in the North Riding of the county of York; and for the draining and improving certain Low Lands lying on each side of the said River Foss, so far as the said Act relates to the said Navigation; and for enabling the Company of Proprietors of the said Navigation to complete the same.*' It was obtained chiefly for the purpose of raising money to complete the navigation, the company having failed in their endeavour to borrow the sum of £10,000, which the former act authorized them to do. This act therefore directs that the above-mentioned sum shall be raised by the admission of new subscribers, or by calls on the proprietors in proportion to their respective shares; and if £10,000 is not sufficient, they may borrow, on mortgage of the rates, the further sum of £10,000; and if the funds are insufficient to complete the navigation to Stillingfleet Mill, the company are authorized to terminate this navigation at Sheriff Hutton Bridge.

This act further empowers the company to demand an additional tonnage rate, equal to half the former rate, whenever the nett profits of the navigation are below four per cent. Upon the outlay.

The object of this navigation is the conveyance of coal and general merchandize into the interior of the county north of York; and to export the surplus agricultural produce. It serves. Also, to drain the low grounds in the immediate vicinity of York, for which a drainage tax is annually levied upon the adjoining land.

“Between 1796 and 1797 six locks and two bridges were constructed as part of this work. Strensall New Bridge ('Old Humpy') and John Carr's Strensall Bridge taking the Sheriff Hutton Road over the Foss were constructed as part this work.

The river Foss was canalised and a new canal was dug north from Strensall to Sheriff Hutton Bridge. Due to financial limitations the work stopped in 1805 half a mile west of Sheriff Hutton Bridge. During its working life the canal carried important cargoes of coal, lime, farm produce and building materials. In 1845 the York to Scarborough railway opened, taking most of the cargo and revenue from the canal and causing its closure, although the Foss was used for some deliveries in the City into the 1970's.”

River Foss Society

Following flooding in the 1980's it was decided that a barrier should be built across the Foss at the confluence with the River Ouse, in order to prevent backing up of floodwater from the Foss when it meets the surge of the Ouse and therefore cannot drain away, the pumps moving the water from the Foss to the Ouse.

Work started in October 1986 and the barrier was opened in November 1988.

References used:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Foss

<https://www.riverfossociety.co.uk>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Foss_Barrier

Artefact Corner



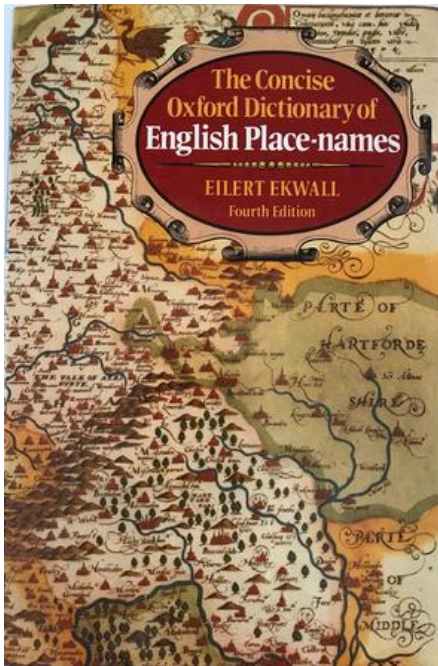
Humber Ware Pottery: This sherd of pottery was collected from a site in Barmby-on-the Marsh and is of 14th-16th century date.

Some specialists call the applied strips with criss-cross impressions 'tennis racket decoration'.

Having looked up the history of tennis, the game is believed to have originated in 12th century France, although the ball was hit with the hand at that time, the game was known as jeu de paume (game of the palm). The racket was introduced in the 16th century and the game then became known as tennis.

It is uncertain that this decoration was really influenced by the game, or is it just the modern eye that sees the correlation? If, however, the potters were influenced, then this would suggest that this particular sherd of pottery would be of the 16th century date.

Book Review



The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names – Eilert Ekwall:

From the cover sleeve: "first published in 1936.....the fourth edition gives the historical and modern forms of over 10,000 place-names, together with explanations of their meaning. The dictionary embraces names of the country, of the counties and other important divisions, towns, parishes, villages, some names of estates and hamlets, even farms whose names are old and etymologically interesting, river, lakes – also names of capes, hills, and boys for which early material is available.'

The variations of the names through history have been collected from old documents such as The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, Assize Rolls, Domesday Book, pipe Rolls and many, many more.

Of course since the fourth edition, which I think may be the final one (1960 – although reprints until 1987), other towns etc have been built, and there are other publications more up to date and looking at British names, not just English.

However, I have found this book very useful, certainly when writing reports and need some historical background.

Food Rationing Introduced in WWII



When WWII broke out in September 1939 petrol was immediately controlled, it being needed for the forces. Only three months later on 8 January 1940, food began to be rationed. Bacon, butter and sugar were the first, with meat, tea, jam, biscuits, breakfast cereals, cheese, eggs, lard, milk, canned and dried fruit also gradually included in the rationing.

In 1942 the Combined Food Board was established which coordinated the world supply of food to the Allies. By August of that year almost all foods were rationed apart from bread (although bread was rationed after the war!!).



Fresh fruits and vegetables were also not rationed, however, supplies were limited, relying more on locally grown produce, rather than imported, and people were encouraged to 'Dig for Victory', growing their own.

Short supply of various goods created a black market.



Restaurants were initially not affected by rationing, however this changed in May 1942 when the Ministry of Food introduced restrictions: Meals to be no more than 3 courses, only one course could contain, fish, game or poultry. Maximum price of the meal was 5s.

In 1940 British Restaurants (communal kitchens) were opened to help those whose houses had been bombed, by 1943 there were 2,160 British Restaurants and they were closed in 1947.

Food Rations per person

Item	Maximum	Minimum	April 1945
Bacon & Ham	8oz (227g) per week	4oz (113g) per week	4oz (113g) per week
Sugar	16oz (454g) per week	8oz (227g) per week	8oz (227g) per week
Loose Tea	4oz (113g) per week	2oz (57g) per week	2oz (57g) per week
Meat	1s. 2d. worth per week	1s. worth per week	1s. 2d. worth per week
Cheese	8oz (227g) per week	1oz (28g) per week	2oz (57g) per week Vegetarians were allowed an extra 3oz (85g) per week.
Preserves	1lb (0.45kg) per month 2lb (0.91kg) marmalade	8oz (227g) per month	2lb (0.91kg) marmalade or 1lb (0.45kg) preserve or 1lb (0.45kg) preserve
Butter	8oz (227g) per week	2oz (57g) per week	2oz (57g) per week
Margarine	12oz (340g) per week	4oz (113g) per week	4oz (113g) per week
Lard	3oz (85g) per week	2oz (57g) per week	2oz (57g) per week
Sweets	16oz (454g) per month	8oz (227g) per month	12oz (340g) per month

Army & Merchant Navy Rations Per person

Item	Army Rations Home Service Scale		Seamen on Weekly Articles
	Men	Women	
Meat	5lb 4oz (2.40kg)	2lb 10oz (1.2kg)	2lb 3oz (.99kg)
Bacon & Ham (uncooked, free of bone)	8oz (227g) per week	9oz (260g) per week	8oz (227g) per week
Cheese	4oz (110g) per week	4oz (110g) per week	4oz (110g) per week
Cooking Fats	2oz (57g) per week (may be margarine)	-	-
Sugar	1lb 14oz (850g) per week	14oz (400g) per week	14oz (400g) per week
Tea	4oz (113g) per week	2oz (57g) per week	2oz (57g) per week
Preserves	8oz (227g) jam 2oz (57g) syrup (10½oz (300g) for boys and young soldiers battalions) (jam, marmalade of or syrup)	7oz (20g) per week? (jam, marmalade of or syrup)	10½oz (300g) per week? (jam, marmalade of or syrup)

People with various medical conditions such as diabetes could get extra food.

Clothing became rationed in June 1941, people were given 66 points coupons per year, in 1942 it was reduced to 48 points, in 1943 to 36 points and in 1945 reduced again to only 24 points.

Soap was rationed, in 1945 people were given 4 coupons per month, for a coupon you could get one of either of the following : 4oz (113g) bar of hard soap; 3oz (85g) bar of toilet soap; ½oz (14g) liquid soap; 6oz (170g) soft soap; 3oz (85g) soap flakes; or 6oz (170g) powdered soap.

Domestic fuel was also rationed from January 1942; central heating was prohibited in summer month. Some coals were not rationed.

Paper was rationed from September 1939 and by 1945 newspapers were limited to 25% of their pre-war consumption. Wrapping paper for most goods was also prohibited.

When did Rationing Stop?

Bread rationing ended in 1948 (though it had only been on ration since 1946)

Clothes rationing ended on 15 March 1949

Petrol rationing ended on 26 May 1950

Confectionery rationing ended in February 1953

Sugar rationing ended in September 1953

Food and all other food rationing ended on 4 July 1954

References used:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rationing_in_the_United_Kingdom

<https://www.historic-uk.com/CultureUK/Rationing-in-World-War-Two/>

This Month in History (January)

Below, is at least one event for each day of this month from around the world.

Links for more information about each of these events can be found by visiting the relevant page on the *PastSearch* website.

You can also find out about other events which have happened in history for each day of the year.

Start your search by using this link: <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/on-this-day/>

Date	Year	Country	Event
1	1881	YORK	Skeldergate Bridge opened to pedestrians.
2	1791	USA	Big Bottom Massacre.
3	1521	Rome	Pope Leo X issued papal bull Decet Romanum Pontificem, excommunicated Martin Luther.
4	1884	UK	Fabian Society founded in London.
5	1554	Netherlands	Great fire in Eindhoven.
6	1781	Jersey	Battle of Jersey (American Revolutionary War).
7	1927	UK/USA	First transatlantic telephone service established between London and New York.
8	2010	Angola	Togo National Football Team attack, 3 killed.
9	1960	Egypt	Construction of Aswan Dam started.
10	1946	UK	First General Assembly of the United Nations opened in London.
11	630	Saudi Arabia	Conquest of Mecca.
12	1967	USA	Dr. James Bedford became first person to be cryonically preserved.
13	2012	Austria	Winter Youth Olympic Games began.
14	1953	Yugoslavia	Josip Broz Tito became president.
15	1962	Greece	Derveni Papyrus found.
16	2006	Liberia	Ellen Johnson Sirleaf became president.
17	38 BC	Roman Republic	Octavian married Livia.
18	1866	Australia	Wesley College, Melbourne established.
19	1764	GB	John Wilks expelled from House of Commons.
20	1356	Scotland	Edward Balliol surrendered claim to of Scottish throne to Edward III of England.
21	1525	Switzerland	Swiss Anabaptist Movement founded.
22	1879	South Africa	Battle of Rorke's Drift began (Anglo-Zulu War).
23	1846	Tunisia	Slavery abolished.
24	1908	UK	First? Boy Scout Troop formed by Robert Baden-Powell.
25	750	Turkey	Battle of the Zab (Abbasid Revolt).
26	1808	Australia	Rum Rebellion.
27	1593	Italy	Trial of Giordano Bruno began.
28	814	Holy Roman Empire	Charlemagne died.
29	1676	Russia	Feodor III became Tsar.
30	1607	England/Ireland	A possible tsunami in the Bristol Channel, probably caused by an earthquake off the Irish Coast.
31	1950	USA	President Truman announced a programme to develop the hydrogen bomb.

British Monarchs – Edward V



Name: King Edward V
Born: November 4, 1470 at Westminster
Parents: Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville
House of: York
Ascended to the throne: April 9, 1483 aged 12 years
Crowned: Not crowned
Married: Never Married
Children: None
Died: September, 1483 at Tower of London (murdered), aged 12 years, 9 months, and 27 days
Buried at: Tower of London
Reigned for: 4 months, and 23 days
Succeeded by: his uncle Richard III

Edward V only had a short reign from his father's death on 9 April till he was deposed on 26 June 1483, and he was never crowned.

It is Edward and his brother, Richard of Shewsbury, Duke of York, who are historically known as the 'Princes in the Tower'.

Edward IV's will had nominated his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester as Lord Protector, as Edward V was only 12. However the Lord Protector was not as trustworthy as Edward IV thought and on 19 May he took the new king, Edward V to the Tower of London, on 16 June he was joined by his brother.

Edward and his brother were declared illegitimate and therefore on 25 June the Lord Protector, was declared the legitimate king and the following day took the throne as Richard III.

So what happened to the two princes, Edward and Richard? That is a debate that continues. They were apparently seen in public a little time after Richard III took the throne but it became less and less. The widely accepted theory is that they died in September 1483, probably murdered by orders of their uncle.

The bones of two children were discovered in 1674 by workmen and Charles II ordered them to be placed in an urn and reburied in West Minster Abbey bearing the names Edward and Richard, he believing them to be the bones of the princes. However, in 1933 they were re-examined and it was found that some of the bones in the urn were animal. Permission to re-examine them in more recent years has not been granted.

In 1789, workmen carrying out repairs in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, accidentally broke into the vault of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville. Adjoining, was another vault, contain the coffins of two children. This tomb was inscribed with the names of two of Edward IV's children: George, 1st Duke of Bedford, who had died at the age of 2; and Mary of York, who had died at the age of 14. They had both had died before the King. However, the actual remains of these two children were later found elsewhere in the chapel, so there is another mystery – who were the children in the coffins in the vault?

Another theory relates to a young man, Perkin Warbeck, who in 1490 claimed to be Richard of Shewsbury, having managed to escape from the Tower and travelled to Flanders. He was interrogated and imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1497. When he confessed to being an imposter, he was given accommodation in Henry VII's court. However, after 18 months he escaped and when recaptured was hanged at Tyburn, London on 23 November 1499.

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=edward5>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_V_of_England

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perkin_Warbeck#Claim_to_the_English_throne

HOSM Local History Society



Meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month at the Social Club, next door to the Village Hall, High Street.

Start time 7.00pm

Price £2.00

Last Meeting – December 2019

There was no meeting in December

2020

- 20 Jan** – Sharon Garner – *Sweet Like Chocolate*
(*Ladies who worked at Rowntrees*)
- 17 Feb** – Peter Rogers – *The Adventurous Stewarts*
(*Burnby Hall Gardens*)
- 16 Mar** – David Lewis – *Life of a River Bargeman*
- 20 Apr** – Sheila Dixon – *Titanic – Life on Board*
- 18 May** – Janet & Graham Marshall – *Windermere* (a
film with commentary)
- 15 Jun** – Visit to Everingham Church (C of E)
- 20 Jul** – Paul Schofield – *Beverley Pubs*
- 17 Aug** – Sheila Smith – *History of Holme Shops*
(part 2) & AGM
- 21 Sept** – Chris Cade – *Brunel's Billiard Table*
- 19 Oct** – Phil Judkins – *Convoy*
- 16 Nov** – Michelle & Alan Beadle – *A Glimpse of*
Edwardian Life
- December** – No Meeting

Website

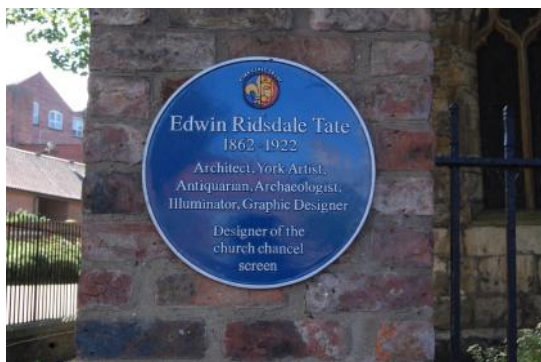


The website is now live and you can visit it at <https://www.hosmhistory.org>

Pages are being added with more information on the history of the village, including archaeology, geology, shops, churches and people.

There is also a calendar, which includes the society's monthly meetings details.

Picture This

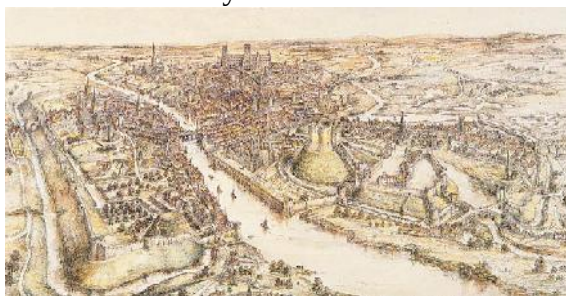


All Saints' Church, North Street, York

Here you will find the Civic Trust Plaque dedicated to Edwin Ridsdale Tate, born in York in 1862, an antiquarian, artist and architect.

He designed the Chancel Screen for this church.

In 1915 he was commissioned by the York Herald to draw a panoramic bird's eye view of York as it would have looked in the 15th century.



Where is this?



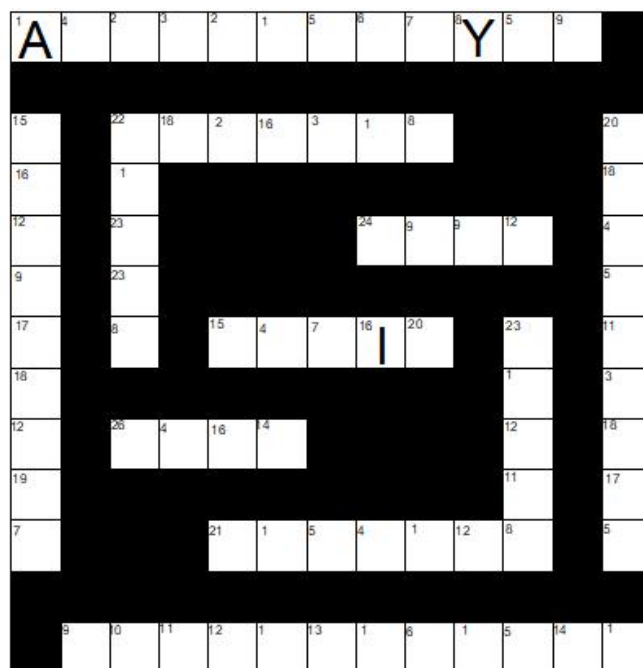
Answer in Issue 86

Just For Fun



Colin the digging hamster has decided to dress as Santa this month, he is hiding on one of the pages in this newsletter, can you find him?

New Year Alphabet Cracker



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

ABCDEF GH I J KL M NOPQRST UVWXYZ

Answer on page 12

Dates for Your Diary

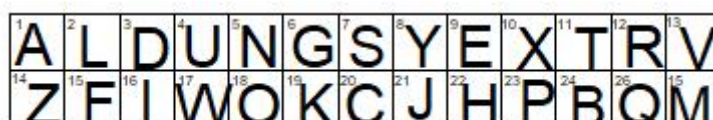
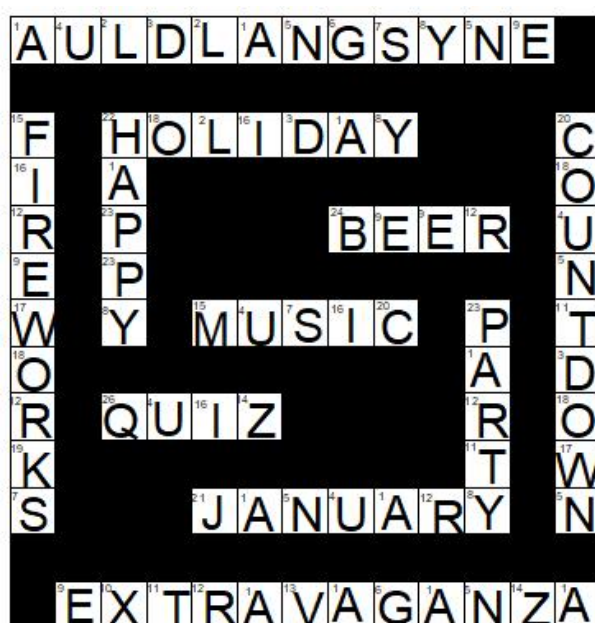
1-31 Jan	Your Dig: Help for Heroes Exhibition, St. Saviour's Church, St. Saviourgate	1-31 Feb	Your Dig: Help for Heroes Exhibition, St. Saviour's Church, St. Saviourgate
15 Jan	ERAS Lecture – Excavations at Sutton Hoo – <i>Prof. Martin Carver</i>	1-2 Feb	York Ice Trail
20 Jan	HOSM History Society – Sweet Like Chocolate (Ladies who worked at Rowntrees) – <i>Sharon Garner</i>	1 Feb	CBA Yorkshire – Archaeology Day Lectures, St. John's College. 11am (see p. 16)
		4 Feb	Howdenshire Archaeological Society – Talk (TBC) – Goole Museum, 2pm
		17 Feb	HOSM History Society – The Adventurous Stewarts (Burnby Hall Gardens) – <i>Peter Rogers</i>
		19 Feb	ERAS Lecture – Day in the Life of an Archaeological Conservator – <i>Charlotte Wilkinson</i>

If you have an event you would like to include in Dates for Your Diary, please send details to Karen at pastsearch@hotmail.com

Just for Fun Answers



Find Colin on page 16



What's Been in the News

These articles were shared on Facebook during the last month. To see similar articles as they come into the news follow PastSearch on Facebook.

Plans for new bridge over River Foss - as well as 106 flats and park



“A NEW bridge across the River Foss and an apartment block with more than 100 new flats are set to be built as part of a City of [York](#) Council scheme.

The block of flats would be built on Piccadilly and a footbridge would link the development to a new riverside garden space behind the Castle Museum.”

Read more:

<https://www.yorkpress.co.uk/news/18074548.plans-new-bridge-river-foss---well-106-flats-park/?fbclid=IwAR3OLUwdNAFprSf3tVc9kNy-K5imVULq2wnUDZvQqe-0LTBwetY7oa2LREk>

Ancient puppy found in permafrost still has its fur and whiskers



“This 18,000-year-old puppy, preserved in the Siberian permafrost, still has its nose, fur, teeth and whiskers – but DNA tests to determine whether it is a dog or a wolf have come up blank, suggesting it may represent a common ancestor of both.”

Read more:

https://www.newscientist.com/article/2225348-ancient-puppy-found-in-permafrost-still-has-its-fur-and-whiskers/?utm_medium=SOC&utm_source=Facebook&fbclid=IwAR2d77y0Ktp0NSgs0DqlN_fc7xBfeLAEUIbC01KwYQsxiutPr4SfQeaFAJ4#Echobox=1575289004

Iron Age shield found in Pocklington is "one of most important ancient finds this millennium"



“After centuries underground, the dirt-encrusted object gave little hint of what it would reveal. But painstaking conservation work has revealed what experts are now hailing as ‘the most important British Celtic art object of the millennium’”.

Read more:

<https://www.yorkshirepost.co.uk/heritage/iron-age-shield-found-in-pocklington-is-one-of-most-important-ancient-finds-this-millennium-1-10137418?fbclid=IwAR2A3qzCqfVwdcxrRXSi1Iql2OWJRy5zjCD3MBzLF91SW0ByidXyo7Vv4AQ>

Visit the PastSearch Website

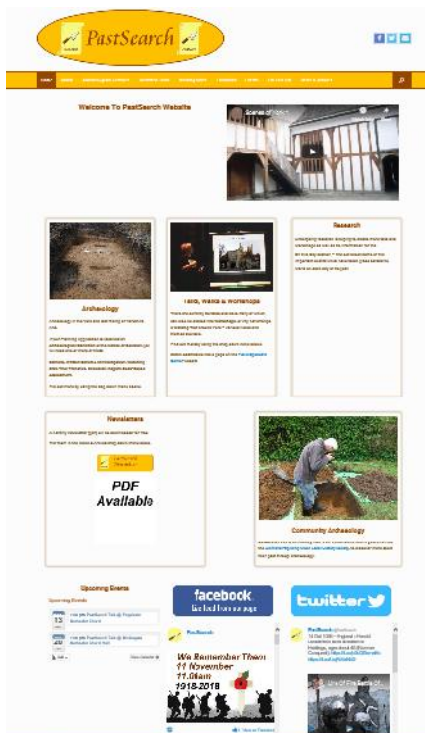
Have you visited the *PastSearch Website*?

Here you will find information on the archaeological services, talks and workshops available from *PastSearch*.

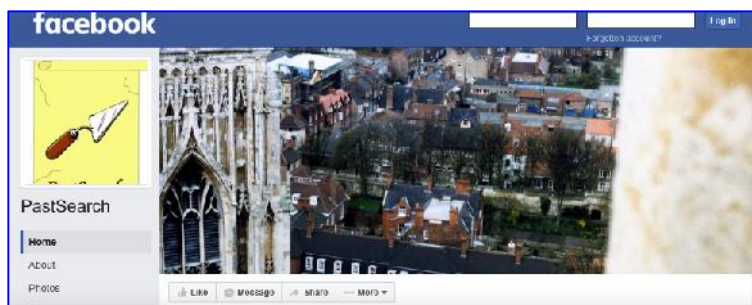
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

Go to <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/>

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



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<https://twitter.com/PastSearch>

Presentations, Workshops and Walking Tours

There are currently 40 Illustrated Talks available which can be booked by groups and societies, and the list keeps growing!!



York Minster Fires



The Rowntree Family & York



Lendal Bridge, York

1948 Plan for York
 19th century Blake Street York
 A1079 – York to Pocklington
 A1079 – Pocklington to Market Weighton
 Archaeology Along the A63
 Asselby Area
 Beverley Area
 Bottles
 Castles of East Yorkshire
 Clifford's Tower
 Clues above the Eye-line
 Clues at Foot Level
 Coins
 Eboracum to York
 Fires of York Minster (in 3 parts)
 Forest of Galtres
 Iron Age Settlements in East Yorkshire
 Lendal Bridge
 Life of an Archaeologist
 Maps of East Yorkshire
 Market Weighton Area
 Moated Sites of East Yorkshire
 Petuaria to Brough
 Pocklington Area
 Restoration of York Walls
 Roman York
 Rowntree Family & York
 Stratigraphy & Archaeological Dating
 Methods
 The Iron Age
 The Medieval Period
 The Romans
 The Vikings
 Toys Found in Archaeology
 Trials & Executions at York
 Viking York
 Walk around York Walls
 Welham Bridge
 York Through Eyes of Historians
 York Railway



The Forest of Galtres



The 1948 Plan for York



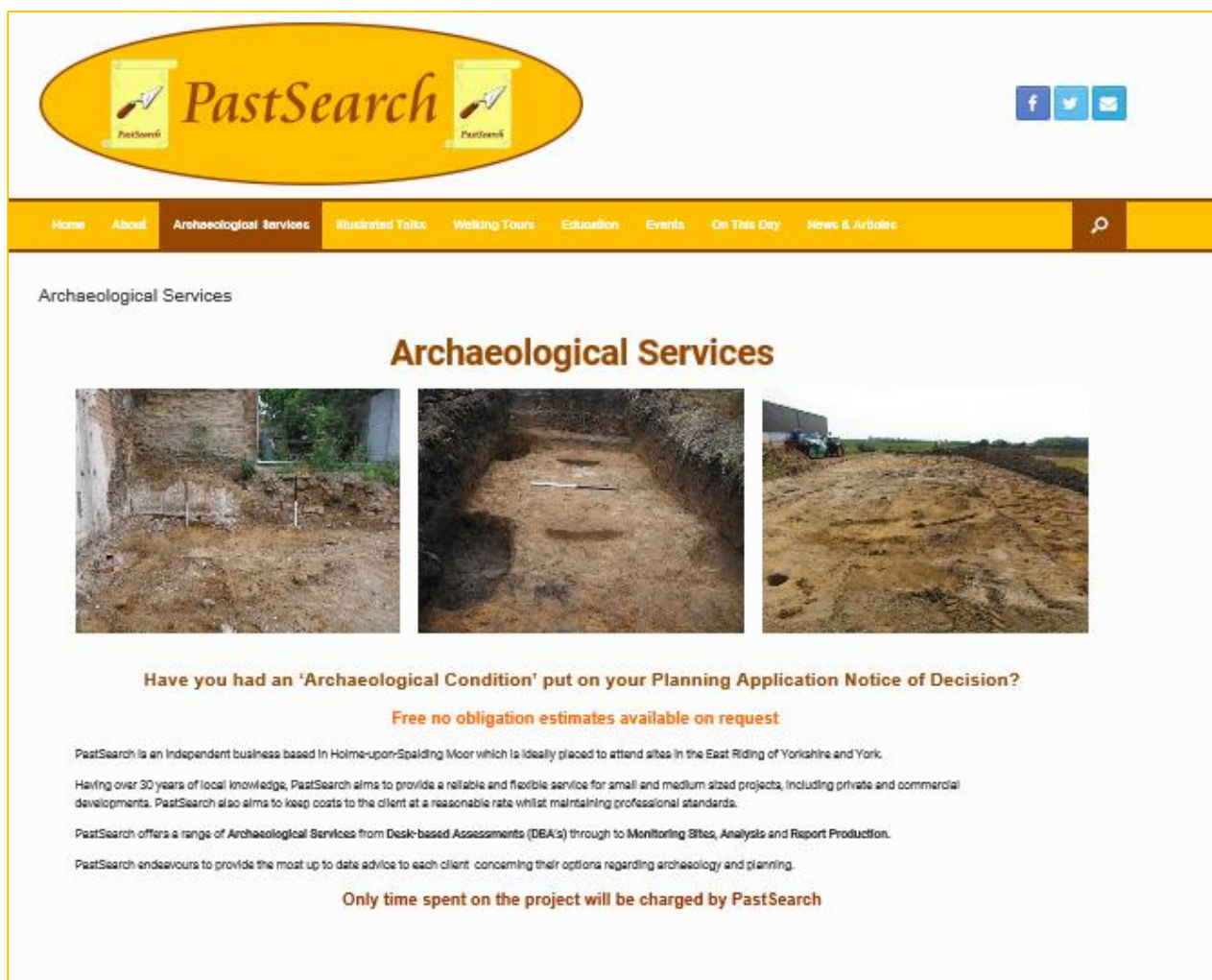
Restoration of York City Walls

More details at: <http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/illustrated-talks/>

Each Talk is £50 (travelling expenses may be charged in some cases)

You can book your talk at: pastsearch@hotmail.com
 or ring **Karen** on 07811 877 469.

Archaeological Services



Archaeological Services

Archaeological Services



Have you had an 'Archaeological Condition' put on your Planning Application Notice of Decision?

Free no obligation estimates available on request

PastSearch is an independent business based in Holme-upon-Spalding Moor which is ideally placed to attend sites in the East Riding of Yorkshire and York.

Having over 30 years of local knowledge, PastSearch aims to provide a reliable and flexible service for small and medium sized projects, including private and commercial developments. PastSearch also aims to keep costs to the client at a reasonable rate whilst maintaining professional standards.

PastSearch offers a range of Archaeological Services from Desk-based Assessments (DBA's) through to Monitoring Sites, Analysis and Report Production.

PastSearch endeavours to provide the most up to date advice to each client concerning their options regarding archaeology and planning.

Only time spent on the project will be charged by PastSearch

<http://pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk/archaeological-services/>

PastSearch offers archaeological services including Heritage Statements, Written Scheme of Investigations, Watching Briefs and Evaluations, working in the North Yorkshire and East Riding.

With 30 years of local knowledge, **PastSearch** aims to provide a reliable and flexible service regarding small and medium sized projects, including private and commercial developments. We also aim to keep costs to the client at a reasonable rate whilst maintaining professional standards.

CAD Illustration service also available.

For more information please email: archaeology-pastsearch@hotmail.co.uk
or ring **Karen** on 07811 877 469.



ARCHAEOLOGY DAY 2020

AGM & ARCHAEOLOGY DAY

SATURDAY 1 FEBRUARY
10AM-4PM

AGM STARTS AT 10AM
TALKS AT 11AM
FOUNTAINS LECTURE
THEATRE, YORK ST JOHNS,
LORD MAYORS WALK, YORK

JOIN US FOR OUR ANNUAL
ARCHAEOLOGY DAY
CONFIRMED SPEAKERS
INCLUDES

- DR ADAM BOOTH, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
- SAM GRIFFITHS & CHRIS KOLONKO, CITIZAN
- JON KENNY, FREELANCE COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGIST

To book a ticket go
to <https://cba-yorkshire-archaeology-day-2020.eventbrite.co.uk>



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