



PastSearch Newsletter



Issue 86: February 2020

Welcome to PastSearch Newsletter

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

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January Round Up

As January has been reasonably ok weather wise, clients have been wanting to start their projects, so I went to monitor three sites in Hayton, North Ferriby areas and Naburn.

The first two sites have not revealed any archaeology yet, however, at Naburn a number of 19th century brick foundations/walls were encountered, including those for a basement having a brick floor. Three oil lamp burners were also collected, which may have been used to light the former building.

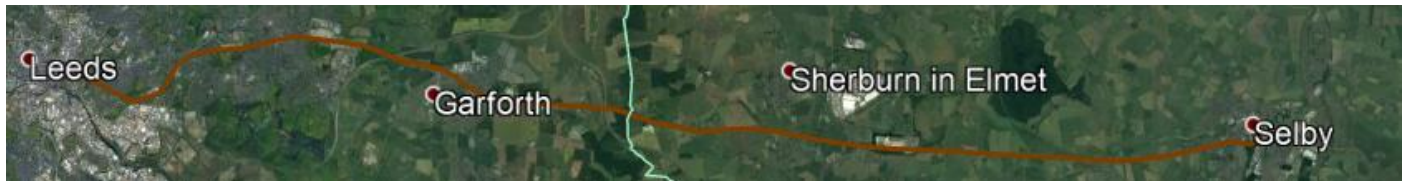


PastSearch Archaeology

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

LEEDS AND SELBY RAILWAY

11 George IV, Cap. 50, Royal Assent 29th May, 1830.



This railway commences from the east side of Marsh Lane, in Leeds, and immediately enters a tunnel, eight hundred yards in length, to be made through a hill the apex of which is 72 feet above the base of the railway. Its course is eastwardly, approaching the Waterloo Colliery, and passing the Osmanthorp Colliery to Halton Dial; thence by Cross Gates, the villages of Moor Garforth and Church Garforth, Newthorp and South Milford; and thence in nearly a straight line to the town of Selby, where it terminates at the banks of the Ouse, about two hundred and forty yards south of the bridge, and about three hundred and thirty north of the place where the Selby Canal locks down into that river.

Its total length is nineteen miles and seven furlongs. Its commencement is at a point 38 feet 8 inches above the level of the surface water of the River Aire at Far Bank Ferry, from whence there is a gradual rise of 63 feet 4 inches in the first length of two miles, two furlongs and six chains; and in the next two miles, one furlong and nine chains there is a further rise of 76 feet; thence its greatest elevation at the seven mile pint, it is nearly level, there being in this length a rise of only 7 feet 6 inches.

From thence the railway descends, in one regular plane, 232 feet in a distance of six miles, four furlongs and six chains; and in the remainder of the railway there is a further descent of 10 feet only, although it is six miles, two furlongs and four chains to its termination.

When this railway was first projected, Mr. Stephenson was employed to lay out the line; but previous to an application to parliament, James Walker, Esq. F.R.S.L. & E. was consulted, who designed the present course, and estimated its cost at £200,000, and of this sum £177, 000 was subscribed at the time the bill was brought into parliament, though it is required that the whole sum shall be subscribed before any of the provisions of the act are put in execution.

The act received the royal sanction of the 29th May, 1830, and is entitled, ‘*An Act for making a Railway from the town of Leeds to the River Ouse, within the parish of Selby, in the West Riding of the county of York.*’ The act was obtained by the company consisting of one hundred and five persons, amongst whom we find the Earl of Mexborough, Lord Reay and the Honorable E.R. Petre, who were incorporated by the name of “The Leeds and Selby Railway Company,” with power to raise amongst themselves the sum of £210,000, in two thousand one hundred shares of £100 each; and should not this prove sufficient, they may borrow, on mortgage of the undertaking, the further sum of £90,000.

TONNAGE RATES

	<i>d.</i>	per Ton	per Mile
For Lime, to be used as Manure, Dung, Compost or other Manure, and for Materials for the repair of Roads.....	1		
For Coal, Lime, Lime-stone to be used other than as Manure, Coke, Culm, Charcoal, Cinders, Stone, Sand, Clay, Fuller’s-earth, Building, Pitching and Paving-stones, Flags, Bricks, Tiles and Slates, Pig-lead, and Pig and Old Iron.....	1 ½	ditto	ditto
For Sugar, Corn, Grain, Flour, Dye, Woods, Timber, Staves, Deals, Lead, Bar-iron, and other Metals.....	2 ½	ditto	ditto
For Cotton and other Wool, Hides, Drugs, Manufactured Goods and for all other Wares, Merchandise, Articles, Matters and Things.....	3	ditto	ditto

Where the Rates do not amount to Sixpence per Ton, by reason of passing a short Distance only, the Proprietors have authority to demand it.

TOLLS

	s.	d.
For every Person passing in or upon any Carriage for any Distance not exceeding Five Miles.....	0	6
For ditto not exceeding Ten Miles.....	1	0
For ditto exceeding 10 Miles.....	1	6
For every Horse, Mule, Ass or other Beast of Draught or Burthen, and for every Ox, Cow, Bull or Neat Cattle, carried in or upon for any Distance not exceeding Five Miles.....	0	0
For ditto not exceeding Ten Miles.....	1	6
For ditto exceeding 10 Miles.....	2	6
For every Calf, Sheep, Lamb or Pig carried on the same any Distance	0	6
Fractions to be taken as for a Quarter of a Mile and Quarter of a Ton		

COMPANY'S CHARGE FOR CARRYING UPON THE RAILWAY, INCLUDING TOMMAGE AND TOLLS

	s.	d.	
For Lime, Lime-stone, Dung, Compost and other Manure, and for Materials for the repair of Roads, Stone, Sand, Clay, Building, Pitching and Paving-stones, Tiles, Slates, Timber, Staves and Deals.....	6	0	per Ton
For Sugar, Corn, Grain, Flour, Dye, Woods, Lead, Iron, and other Metals.....	7	0	ditto
For Cotton and other Wool, Hides, Drugs, Groceries and Manufactured Goods.....	8	6	ditto
For Hops, Tea, Wines, Spirits, Vitriol, Glass and other hazardous Goods.....	10	6	ditto

And for any Distance short of the whole Length of the Railway, a rateable Proportion of such several Sums, according to the Distance

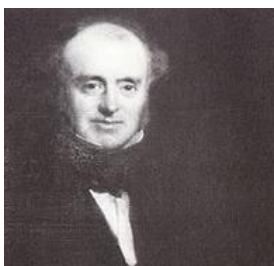
For Coal, Coke, Culm, Charcoal and Cinders.....	2½	per Ton	per Mile
For Persons, Cattle and other Animals, such reasonable Charge as shall from Time to Time be determined by the Company			

Company not compelled to receive less than short Distances than.....	9	per Ton	per Mile
For the Carriage of small Parcels not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds Weight, the Company have power to fix the Charge at any general Meeting			

For ascertaining the Weight of Tonnage, One Hundred and Twelve Pounds is deemed a Hundred Weight, and Twenty Hundred Weight a Ton; Fourteen Cubic Feet of Stone, Forty Cubic Feet of Oak, Mahogany, Beech and Ash, and Fifty Cubic Feet of all other Timber, shall be deemed a Ton Weight

The act allows five years for the completion of the railway, and if not then made, the powers of the act are to cease, except as to such part as may be executed.

The proposed object of this railway is to facilitate the transit of merchandize in general, by opening a more expeditious line of conveyance between Leeds and the port of Hull, and *vice versa*.



Wikipedia

James Walker, Esq. F.R.S.L. & E: Born at Falkirk, Scotland, 14 September 1781. Went to Glasgow University from age of 13, studied Latin, Greek, logic, natural philosophy and mathematics. Taken on as an apprentice by his uncle, Ralph Walker as an engineer at the age of 18, working of designs and construction of London's West India and East India Docks.

Walker built 22 lighthouses, his first being West Usk Lighthouse, Newport, South Wales. He became senior partner of Messrs. Walker & Burges in London. Also became President of the Institute of Civil Engineers between 1834 50 1845.

James Walker died in London on 8 October 1862, aged 81.

References used:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Walker_\(engineer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Walker_(engineer))

Artefact Corner

Oil Lamp?: This intriguing object was found on a site in Asselby, the finding is an assessment by Peter Didsbury MPhil FSA:



PastSearch Archaeology

The sherd (469 grams) is a pedestal base (diameter 110 mm) supporting a shallow “bowl”, with internal iron-flecked olive-green glaze. The circumference of the flat base is faceted, curving into six projections. From the centre of the bowl rises a short (c.5mm) “socket”, c. 20mm in diameter. The socket is shallow and has a central perforation c. 5mm in diameter.



PastSearch Archaeology

have burnt below a perforated “floor”, to warm food balanced on rim projections. The socket would therefore have simply been an alternative to more orthodox arrangements for heating chafing dishes.

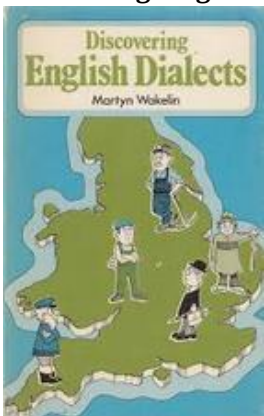


PastSearch Archaeology

Facetted bases of this kind are known on sixteenth-century Cistercian goblets and cup-salts, but no Humberware examples of similar form are known to the present author. A late fifteenth- or sixteenth-century date would be very reasonable for this vessel.

Book Review

Discovering English Dialects – Martyn Wakelin: Although most of us today speak a standard English, and only a hint of our true regional dialect may sneak out from time to time, every so often I will meet someone with a ‘broad’ dialect accent, for example, Yorkshire, Cornish, Midland, and I think how lovely they are not being lost totally.



PastSearch Archaeology

I have just bought this book to learn how these dialects may have originated – areas where the Vikings occupied etc. It is not only the dialect but sometime even different words are used, and so almost a completely different language.

This book originally written in the 1970’s, says there are three types of dialect: Regional, as I have mentioned above, Social and Occupational.

I’m looking forward to reading this book!

CQD Became Distress Signal



Wikipedia

Thanks to Guglielmo Marconi the practical use of wireless telegraph for maritime purposes was made possible from 1899. Ships were now able to communicate with each other and also to shore, they were no longer isolated, and could hopefully get help quickly when needed.

The first rescue carried out having received a wireless call was in March 1899 by the East Goodwin Lightship, anchored off the southern coast of England to warn other ships of rocks etc, it was rammed by SSRF Matthews during fog.

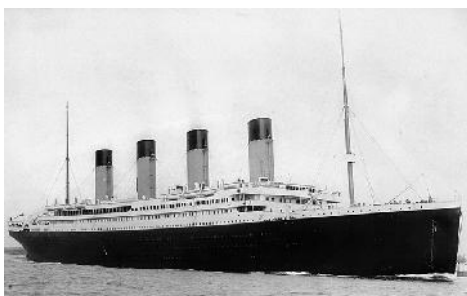
At the first International Radiotelegraphic Convention in 1903, the Italians suggested the use of 'SSSDDD' signalling all other stations to stop sending and leave the channel open for emergency traffic. Though discussed, it was not adopted and the subject was put on the agenda to discuss at the next meeting three years later. The 'S' may have been for "Ship", 'D' for "Danger, Distress."

Landline telegraphs had traditionally used the Morse code letters 'CQ' ("Sécu" – from the French word Sécurité) when identifying and alert or precautionary messages to all stations along the line. This was also adopted as a general call by maritime users, although in landline users did not generally use it as an emergency/distress signal. Therefore on 7 January 1904 the Marconi International Marine Communication Company sent out a circular stating that from 1 February 1904 a 'D' should be added forming 'CQD' as a distress signal. 'D' was already being used internationally to indicate an urgent message.

Contrary to popular belief 'CQD' does not stand for "Come Quick, Drowning;" or "Come Quick, Danger;" or "Come Quick, Distress;" or even "C Q Danger (Seek You, Danger)." It actually stands for "All Stations: Distress."

It was transmitted as three distinct letters with a short gap between each (-. / --. / -..), however, only the Marconi operators who were using this code worldwide, it was never adopted as an international standard, as it was considered could still be mistaken for the general 'CQ' signal.

At the second International Radiotelegraphic Convention held at Berlin in 1906, as per agenda, the International Distress Signal was discussed again. Now it was decided to adopt Germany's Notzeichen distress signal (---...---), which had been used since 1 April 1905. Short gaps were added for the Morse code 'SOS' (--- / ... / ---).



Wikipedia

Although 'SOS' was adopted in 1906, it did not come into effect until 1 July 1908. However, it seems that British ships were still using 'CDQ' long after. Probably one of the most famous cases was the RMS Titanic. On 15 April 1912, radio operator Jack Philips began calling for assistance using 'CDQ', the junior radio operator, Harold Bride, the suggesting 'SOS', both were then transmitted alternately.

References used:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CQD>

<http://www.telegraph-office.com/pages/arc2-2.html>

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/connecting-britain/first-ever-radio-distress-call/>

This Month in History (February)

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	1790	USA	Supreme Court of the United States held for first time in New York.
2	880	Saxony	Battle of Lüneberg Heath.
3	1998	Italy	Cavalese Cable Car disaster, 20 killed.
4	1945	Crimea	Yalta Conference opened at Livadia Palace (WWII).
5	1918	Ireland	SS Tuscania torpedoed and sunk off coast, carrying American troops.
6	2011	YORK	Commemorative service for formation of Air Training Corp held at York Minster, with parade through York.
7	1907	UK	Mud March in London.
8	1238	Russia	Mongols burnt city of Vladimir.
9	1900	USA	Davis Cup established.
10	1355	England	St. Scholastica's Day Riot, Oxford, 93 killed.
11	1858	France	First Lourdes Apparition by Bernadette Soubirous.
12	1689	England	The Conventional Parliament declared James II's flight to France in 1688 an abdication.
13	1755	Java	Treaty of Giyanti signed.
14	1835	USA	Quorum of the Twelve Apostles established in Kirtland, Ohio.
15	1923	Greece	Adopted Gregorian calendar
16	1852	USA	Studebaker Brothers Wagon Company established.
17	1753	Sweden	Adopted Gregorian Calendar.
18	2017	Albania	Albanian Opposition Protests began.
19	1819	South Shetland Islands	Discovered by William Smith.
20	1877	Russian Empire	Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky's ballet 'Swan Lake' premiered at the Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow.
21	1965	USA	Malcolm X assassinated at Audubon Ballroom, New York.
22	1651	Netherlands/Germany	St. Peter's Flood.
23	1848	Europe	Spring of Nations began.
24	1114	YORK	Thomas II, Archbishop of York died.
25	1836	USA	Samuel Colt received patent for Colt Paterson revolver.
26	2013	Egypt	Hot Air Balloon crashed near Luxor, 19 killed.
27	380	Roman Empire	Edict of Thessalonica, Emperor's desire that all Roman citizens convert to trinitarian Christianity.
28	1935	USA	Nylon invented by Wallace Carothers.
29	1988	South Africa	Archbishop Desmond Tutu and 100 clergymen arrested during anti-apartheid demonstration in Cape Town.

British Monarchs – Richard III



Wikipedia

Name: King Richard III

Born: October 2, 1452 at Fotheringhay Castle, Northamptonshire

Parents: Richard, Duke of York, and Cecily Neville

House of: York

Ascended to the throne: June 26, 1483 aged 30 years

Crowned: July 6, 1483 at Westminster Abbey

Married: Anne Neville, widow of Edward, Prince of Wales and daughter of Earl of Warwick

Children: One son, plus several illegitimate children before his marriage

Died: August 22, 1485 at Battle of Bosworth, Leicestershire, aged 32 years, 10 months, and 19 days

Buried at: Leicester

Reigned for: 2 years, 1 month, and 27 days

Succeeded by: his distant cousin Henry VII

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

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

In October 1483 there was a rebellion against Richard III, lead by Henry Stafford, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, with support from Henry Tudor and his mother Margaret Beaufort.

Richard died two years later on 22 August 1485, at the Battle of Bosworth Field, during the Wars of the Roses, being the last king to die in battle. Henry Tudor took the throne as Henry VII.

Richard's body was taken to Leicester and buried at the Greyfriars Church in a Franciscan Friary.



Current Archaeology

In August/September 2012, archaeological excavations were carried out in a Leicester Council Car Park, where the Franciscan Friary had once been. A skeleton of a male aged about 30 years with evidence of scoliosis (sideways curvature of the spine) was found and DNA analysis has proven it to be that of Richard III. This was done through the matrilineal line of descent of Anne St. Leger, the daughter of Richard's eldest sister Anne of York.

The bones of Richard III were reburied at Leicester Cathedral in March 2015.

References used:

<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=richard3>

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

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exhumation_and_reburial_of_Richard_III_of_England#DNA_evidence

<https://www.archaeology.co.uk/articles/specials/richard-iii>

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 – 20 January

Sharon Garner made a return visit to give her 'Sweet Like Chocolate (Ladies who Worked at Rowntrees)' talk.

A few members of my family have worked at Rowntrees and in particular, an aunt worked in the Aero and Kit Kat departments.

K. Adams

She was also there during WWII, when some of the ladies made munitions instead of chocolate.

It was good to get a little insight into Rowntrees world during that period. I don't remember her mentioning hot houses and bananas being grown !

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



PastSearch Archaeology

Bishopthorpe Palace Gatehouse

In 1226 Archbishop Walter de Grey bought the village of Thorpe St. Andrew (Bishopthorpe), he demolished the manor house and built a new palace (the Archbishop's Palace had formerly been near to the Minster). Further work was carried out by Archbishop Rotherham between 1480–1500. And then by Archbishop Drummond between 1761–1769. This is when the gatehouse was built, designed by John Carr. Various other building work continued until c.1900, when the Palace became as we see it today.

Where is this?



PastSearch Archaeology

Answer in Issue 87

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?

Spot the Difference



There are four differences to find on these pictures of Pontefract Castle.

Answer on page 10

Dates for Your Diary

1-29 Feb	Your Dig: Help for Heroes Exhibition, St. Saviour's Church, St. Saviourgate	1-31 Mar	Your Dig: Help for Heroes Exhibition, St. Saviour's Church, St. Saviourgate
1-2 Feb	York Ice Trail	16 Mar	HOSM History Society – Life of a River Bargeman - <i>David Lewis</i>
1 Feb	CBA Yorkshire – Archaeology Day Lectures, St. John's College. 11am	18 Mar	ERAS Lecture – Burton Constable before Brown – <i>Shaun Richardson</i>
4 Feb	Howdenshire Archaeological Society – Day in Life of Archaeologist - <i>Karen Adams</i> – Goole Museum, 2pm		
15-23 Feb	Jorvik Viking Festival		
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 11



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.

Ancient Roman Walls Damaged During Luxury Hotel Construction



“Private developers building luxury hotel apartments in England are being taken to task for their part in the collapse of an ancient Roman City wall in Chester, an iconic feature of the city.”

Read more at:

<https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/roman-walls-chester-0013167>

'Appalling damage' to Newport ancient burial mound



GPR Rural Crime

“Police are investigating "appalling damage" at a Bronze Age burial mound which dates back 3,000-4,000 years.

Gwent Police Rural Crime Team said the destruction was caused by off-road vehicles and said immediate prevention measures were being put in place.”

Read more at:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-wales-51013596?fbclid=IwAR1SM4UWR_aHwlaRdk3O8RkzXvaeRxWTsGKoSUD-zoppWKUMlP32NsZmH0

'Don't tear down historic pub' – Rare roadside inn must be saved, says York Civic Trust



Google Street View

“York conservationists have called on the council to save a pub threatened with demolition.

Punch Partnerships Ltd had applied to tear down the Four Alls Inn on the A64 near Stockton on the Forest, and build two houses in its place.”

Read more at:

<https://www.yorkmix.com/dont-tear-down-historic-pub-rare-roadside-inn-must-be-saved-says-york-civic-trust/?fbclid=IwAR3X9mRrSsAz5ZNOMWkv4T4-cdal39VhEVfxguROzhBY8HCbeUY1dc9RMkg>

House of Lords could move to York - according to reports



“THE House of Lords could move to York, a senior Conservative has confirmed.

According to the Sunday Times the Prime Minister told officers to start planning the move last week.”

Read more at:

<https://www.yorkpress.co.uk/news/18170860.house-lords-move-york---according-reports/>

Visit the PastSearch Website

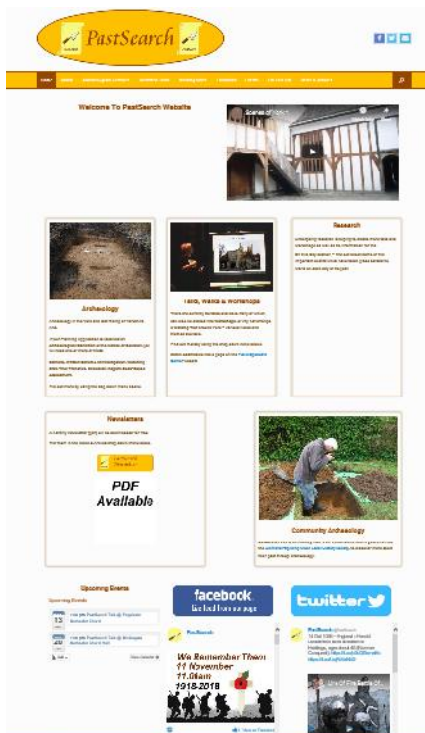
Have you visited the *PastSearch Website*?

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

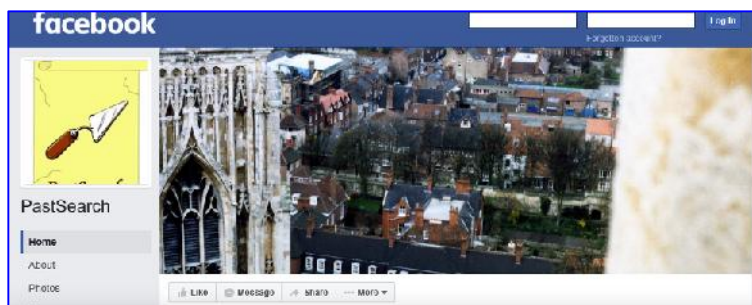
There are also reports, newsletters and other pdf files to download for free.

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

Or access on mobile phone by scanning



Follow PastSearch on Facebook and Twitter



<https://www.facebook.com/PastSearch-109488651355/>



<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



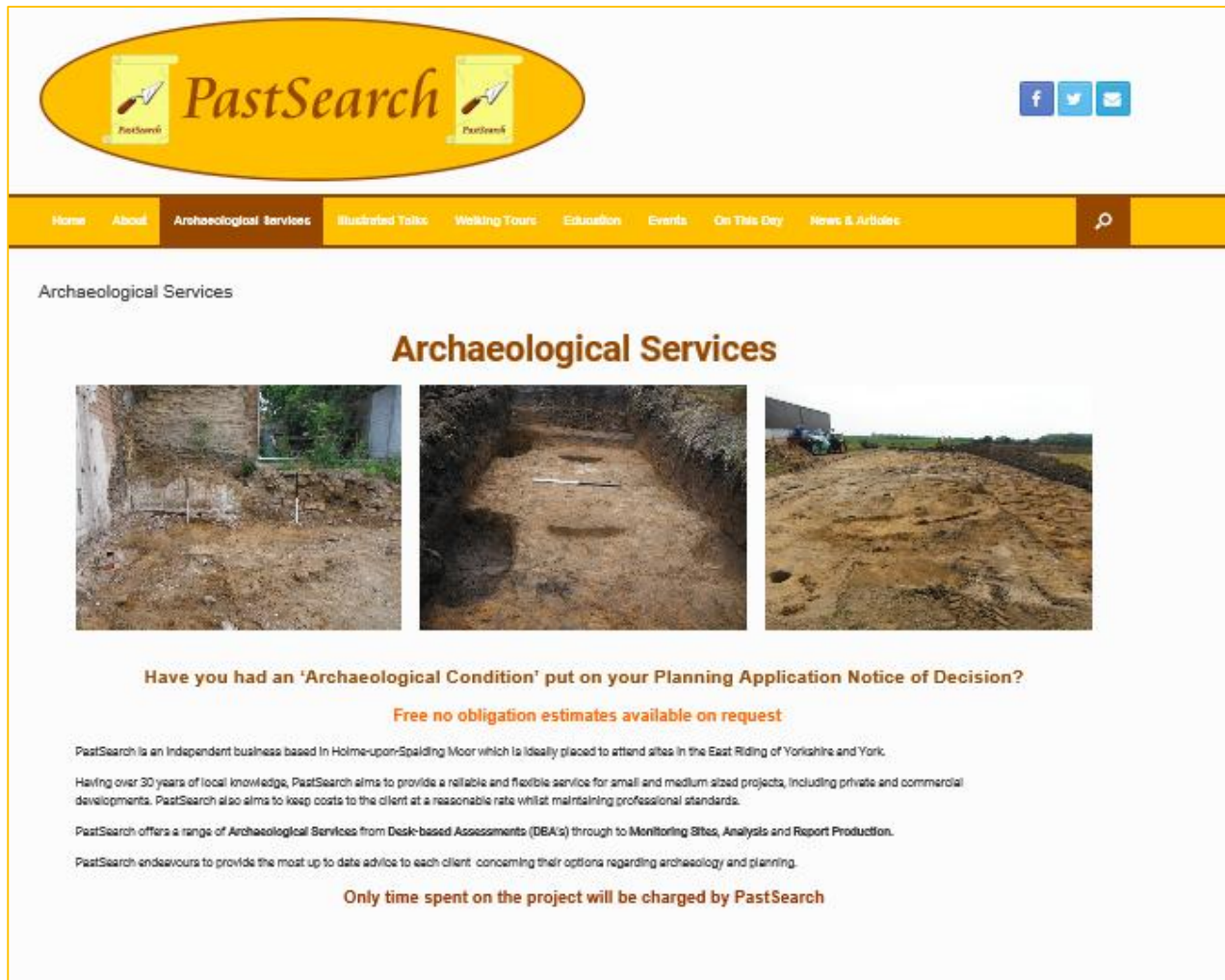
Restoration of York City Walls

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.