

ERAS News

EAST RIDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, No. 96 SEPT. 2021



Excavating cow skulls from the palisade trench of the Iron Age shrine at Kipling House Farm. Photo: Peter Halkon

Local News ~ New Committee Members ~ Kipling House Farm Iron Age Shrine ~ Book Page ~ Trinity Burial Ground Excavation ~ AGM voting ~ Records Officer ~ CBA Notes~

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ERAS LOCAL NEWS . . .

Virtual lectures – a bit of a hiccup

Apologies to those who tried to access the first lecture of the season online. Apparently, the start was delayed and then the link stopped working after about twenty minutes. Please don't let this little technical hiccup put you off trying again for the rest of the lecture season.

A Red Hawthorne Tree

Those who remember the late Enid Waudby will be pleased to know that a few friends got together at Will and Fiona Wilson's 'Beck End Farm' at Arram and planted a red-flowering Hawthorne tree in Enid's memory. It is on a small triangle of common land, immediately adjacent to the farm entrance which used to be the landing place for boats bringing goods off the River Hull and up Arram Beck. It is accessible from the road and is also a popular spot for footpath walkers to take a rest. Along the same fence-line, Will and Fiona have also planted two oak trees which they grew from acorns collected on Beverley Westwood.

Diamond Anniversary

This year is the Diamond Anniversary of the founding of the ERAS. For the Silver Anniversary (1986?) we had a party and display at the Ferens Art Gallery. Somehow, our Golden Anniversary in 2011 slipped by unnoticed. Perhaps we were too busy doing excavations – Burshill Carrs, Middleton-on-the-Wolds etc. Is it too late to do anything this year, perhaps at Christmas? or has Covid doomed our celebrations this time?

Rod Mackey Prize

The latest winner of ERAS's Rod Mackey Prize for archaeological fieldwork is Joseph Marrett, for his report on excavations at Faxfleet. Thanking ERAS, Joseph said that the award had given him confidence in going on to the final year of his degree course at Hull University, and confirmed his wish to have a career in archaeology. The last cohort of archaeology students at Hull are finishing their dissertations now and the committee is still looking at whether and if so, in what form to continue to offer the prize.

Dr. Ben Whitwell

Our Editor, Dave Evans informed me of the recent death of his old boss and founder of the Humberside Archaeology Unit, Dr. Ben Whitwell. Although it is hoped that a full obituary will appear in the next newsletter, Dave told me that Ben was a kind man whose heart was in the right place and

who helped many aspiring archaeologists to get their feet on the professional career ladder. Ben made a significant contribution to archaeology in this area, particularly in his work in Lincolnshire, which in many ways became his adopted county and spiritual home. He has left behind him a sizeable body of work.

Hull Museums – 'Best in the UK'

One of the interesting visitors we talked to at the ERAS stall on the Pearson Park Victorian day was Greek economist Irene Sotiropoulou, based at University of Hull and currently researching the existing bio-economy in East Yorkshire. She is particularly interested in historical non-cash economies. Irene commented that she has travelled widely and has been extremely impressed by the standard of Hull's museums, judging them the best in the UK. I agree that they are brilliant and that we don't advertise our museums widely enough.

Surveying on the High Wolds with FFWAP

Alison Spencer of Fridaythorpe, Fimber, Wetwang Archaeology Project says the group would love to have more help with magnetometer surveys this season. Here is what she says –

We suggest that new volunteers join us for a short training session before undertaking live surveys. Opportunities are available for all to use the magnetometer, although we know some people may prefer just to help with the ropes. In order to use the magnetometer for surveys there are a few prerequisites. Firstly, anyone with metal pins etc inserted within their body cannot use the magnetometer for recording purposes, but can still be a valuable team member helping with the ropes. Secondly - no zips, mobile phones, watches, jewellery, steel toe-cap boots or footwear with metal eyes or cleats. (Ladies – sports bra or T shirt, as hooks and eyes affect the magnetometer.) I know it sounds onerous, but once you have got your 'clobber' sorted out, it's easy. If being metal-free is a problem, we still need your help in setting out the grid and moving the ropes which mark the lines to be walked, so we can survey as much as possible in the next few months.

At this time of the year, many fields are available to us until the Spring planting. From the results so far we are thrilled at the archaeology. We are seeing features for the first time since they went out of use and became forgotten and lost in the landscape. To find out more, contact Alison on 07747 075277 or ffwap.alison@gmail.com

Editor

AGM RESULTS

Our Secretary reports that voting has been completed for the AGM for year ending Dec.2020. 30 votes were received, (15 online and 15 by post).

The 2019 AGM minutes were accepted as accurate (28 in favour with 2 abstentions).

The Treasurer's Report was accepted (30 in favour).

Amendments to the ERAS Constitution were accepted (29 in favour with 1 abstention).

Election of Officers as proposed (30 in favour).

Election of 5 Ordinary Committee Members as proposed (28 in favour, 2 - no option selected).

A vote of thanks was also received for the time and effort put in by committee members and for sharing their skills and enthusiasm. I would echo the thanks given above, as it has not been easy for the Secretary and Treasurer in these Covid times, making sure that all our legal and charitable commitments are carried out and that we have the properly obtained permission of the group to carry forward the various changes planned before the Covid outbreak. *(Editor)*

History Association, Hull Branch

If you are interested in these (mostly) free talks, please contact Sylvia Usher for details usher@usher.karoo.co.uk 01482 448065

Oct 25th .7.30pm St. Marys Church, Beverley Henry V, Agincourt to Beverley and Back

Prof. Anne Curry, University of Southampton.
Henry visited Beverley on April 8th 1421 as part of his plan for further campaigning in France. Why did this include Beverley? NB joint meeting with Beverley Civic Soc. **Visitors £10.** (So its better value to pay £10 to join the History Assoc.)

Nov 11th 7.30pm Nordic House, Danish Church, Osborne St. Hull . HU1 2PN

‘Upon departure, the fires could still be seen 80-100 km away’ Hull Blitz in Nazi Propaganda.
Victoria Taylor, University of Hull. This talk will contribute to local efforts to show that an injustice was done by suppressing Hull's name in reporting the raids and deaths.

Jan 27th. 7.30pm Nordic House Danish Church. The USA Reaction to the Cold War Crisis 1957-63:JFK, Conflicts & Building the Family Fallout Shelter. Dr. Thomas Bishop, University of Hull.

**Feb 17th. 7.30pm. Nordic House, Danish Church.
Was Charles Dickens Right about the Court of Chancery?** Dr. Amanda Capern, University of Hull. This research into one of the Equity Courts shows that Common Law Courts were not the only channel of justice in England

CBA Yorkshire 2021

Covid concerns again resulted in CBA's annual meeting being a digital event. Two of the talks, which all focused on projects supported by CBA Yorkshire grants, are briefly summarized below.

South Leeds Archaeology reported on community archaeology at South Birstall, the site of a disused colliery. After an initial geophysical survey a trench was opened and a building was located with a room containing a fireplace. Finds included such domestic items as a table fork and some shoes. A piece of glass bearing a scale, was thought to be part of a boiler thermometer, relating to the colliery. The shoes were found in the flue of the fireplace, but bore no evidence of burning; the suggestion was made that they had been deliberately concealed higher up in the chimney and had fallen down during demolition. It was, apparently, known practice to hide such objects in buildings, often in chimneys, particularly when buildings were being rebuilt or renovated, to bring good luck. SLA applied for a grant from CBA Yorkshire to enable the shoes to be conserved.

Tony Metcalfe (Altogether Archaeology) reported on a multi-period site in Gueswick Hills Teesdale, which occupies a high point on the valley floor, commanding views from a series of terraces up and down the (dry) river valley. between Barnard Castle and Middleton in Teesdale. The project began with walking the area in 2019 followed by a magnetometry survey of four selected areas. From the results of magnetometry and Lidar an area was selected for three trial trenches, one of which yielded nothing and a second contained a spindle whorl and Romano-British pottery. The third trench revealed a trackway and a V-shaped ditch which was covered over in anticipation of excavation. After Covid related delays, the trench was re-opened in 2021 and yielded an annular brooch, another spindle whorl, part of a good glass bead and lots of crude pottery, typical of the Iron Age or earlier. It was suggested boulders had been pushed aside to clear a living area (a practice still carried out today, for camp sites in Iceland) At the bottom of the ditch part of a quern stone, some pottery, bone and carbon was found. There are plans to return next August for three weeks. *Valerie Fairhurst*

New Committee Members

It's good to have younger people on a committee, but also to have some continuity. Valerie Fairhurst, a retired biomedical technician and former ERAS Newsletter Editor is back on the committee and will be able to provide that useful link with earlier years. Graham Myers, who ran the Field Studies group for several years is also back as an ordinary committee member. I asked all the newer committee members to tell me a bit about themselves. I had replies from four people and with a little prompting, from me (because I know nobody likes talking about themselves) this is what they said.

Nathan Berry (*Field Studies Officer*)

I have always had a passion for history, fuelled by reading *Horrible Histories* as a child, and listening to my grandfather's war stories. Indoctrination into archaeology came thanks to Sunday viewings of a certain Channel 4 programme. After studying at the University of Chester, I headed out into the world of commercial archaeology, where you'll find me currently employed by Solstice Heritage LLP, working across, and eventually helping to lead excavations on a variety of site types, project sizes and geographic locations. If pushed I'd say my passions in archaeology are the Early Medieval period and the study of upstanding buildings, but truth be told I honestly just like getting dirty and seeing what lurks beneath the surface. When not dressed in various shades of Hi-Vis, I enjoy playing Rugby, brewing, but more frequently just tasting beer and war-gaming.

Matthew Reeves (*Photo, top right*)

35 year old Matthew says - I was brought up in this area, although my family is from Wiltshire. Reading about Norse mythology as a child first fired my interest in archaeology and I subsequently did an archaeology degree part time at Hull University. Working as a project supervisor for York Archaeological Trust (YAT), I am also interested in community archaeology, have been involved with volunteer groups for about eight years and would like to do more in this direction. I am open minded about my future in archaeology be it commercial or academic, but if I had to choose a favourite period, I would say it was the early medieval. I am currently doing an MA in Medieval Archaeology at York University.



Stuart Leadley (*bottom left*)

I live in Cottingham and studied History at Durham University, being particularly interested in the Medieval period – the church, monasticism, and the Crusades. I earn my money as an analyst for the NHS and find myself spending it mainly on books, cycling, classical music and Rugby League. I am also on the committee of Cottingham Local History Society and the Council of Chapels Society.

(Stuart also acts as volunteer delivery man for ERAS newsletter addresses that are on or near his regular cycling routes. *Editor*)

John Deverell (*bottom right*)

I took up archaeology after retiring from a thirty year career teaching electrical engineering and electronics at the University of Humberside. I did a part time archaeology course at Hull University and have been involved in all the University digs since 2012, mostly helping Peter Halkon as a Finds Officer. My research interest is linear earthworks and my objective is to classify and catalogue all of these features in East Yorkshire, starting at the Humber and going northwards. All the southern wolds have been covered and I am now into the central wolds, up as far as Wetwang and well into FFWAP territory.

(Appropriately enough, the photo above was taken on an ERAS trip to the British Museum study room in 2017 when we were able to handle pre-historic artefacts from our area. *Editor*)

Excavations at Trinity Burial Ground, Hull

By Lauren McIntyre and Stephen Rowland, Oxford Archaeology

Back in 2015, Oxford Archaeology (OA) undertook a trial-trench evaluation within Trinity Burial Ground, Hull. The site is one of several heritage assets that partially lie within the footprint of the A63 Castle Street Improvement, National Highway's (formerly Highways England) major scheme to expand the capacity and utility of Hull's arterial route between the docks, the city centre, and the M62 motorway. OA has been working with Balfour Beatty (the principal contractor for the scheme) on archaeological aspects of the project for six years now, so it was enormously exciting to finally start the excavation in October 2020.

Holy Trinity is the larger of Hull's two urban parishes, covering 900 acres that include the southern part of the densely populated Old Town, as well as the areas to the west that saw extensive and rapid urban expansion during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. At the heart of the Old Town since the days of Edward I, Holy Trinity is England's largest parish church and has now been given Minster status. By 1783 the medieval graveyard was unable to accommodate Hull's dead, their numbers swelled by the rapidly growing populace of the industrialising and expanding port town. Trinity Burial Ground was thus opened on what was then the western edge of town, consecrated in July 1785, and was in use until 1861. During those 76 years, over 43,000 burials were recorded on the parish register and, although it is known that some of those people were interred in the original medieval cemetery (located immediately around the church), the majority are thought to lie within Trinity Burial Ground on Castle Street.

Some 40% (approximately 3000m²) of the burial ground has been excavated within two large tents provided by Balfour Beatty. This was a legal requirement for the excavation, issued by the Diocese of York, as it ensured that all human remains are screened from public view. The excavation itself was very much a collaborative effort, with staff from OA's Lancaster, Cambridge, and Oxford offices, with additional staff from York Archaeological Trust and Humber Field Archaeology, our partners on the scheme. Plant, technical support, and spoil management was provided by Balfour Beatty. At our peak, around 90 staff were working on the project in a variety of roles, and the remains of approximately 300

individuals were being excavated each week. Burials were recorded on site digitally using Oxford Archaeology's *Digital Recording System* and the bespoke *Burials Database*. The project is expected to recover the remains of approximately 9500 individuals and, at the stipulation of the Church, all the remains must be reinterred during the course of the excavation. The reburial is taking place into an incrementally excavated 2m-wide, 80m-long trench which lies within part of the burial ground that lies outside the footprint of the road.

The vast majority of the burials followed the traditional Christian east/west alignment, albeit one that is slightly skewed to the south-west, matching the course of Castle Street, which forms the site's northern boundary. Most burials had their heads to the west, but in a few instances the reverse was true. One such adult male may have been a clergyman, several of whom are known to have been buried at the site. Some juveniles also had anomalous alignments, with several close to the eastern boundary wall lying north/south, suggesting that they had been specifically buried at the base of the wall.

Originally it would appear that the site had been divided into ordered plots in a series of rows, each plot generally containing a stack of simple wooden coffins, a common contemporary practice. However, there are marked variations in density of burial and, in places, order seems to have deteriorated over time as space began to run out, an issue exacerbated by the relatively shallow depth of the burials due to the high water table so close to the Humber. Particularly within the western parts of the site, burials have been inserted between plots and, at times, transgressing rows. The most orderly burials lay in several rows close to a path emanating from the main entrance in the central eastern part. These are thought to be wealthier individuals, some of whom had well-furnished coffins replete with a panoply of decorative fittings and occupied brick-built tombs of varying designs.

In several instances we identified devices, known as mort safes, which had been installed to prevent bodysnatching, a common contemporary practice and attested at Trinity Burial Ground by various historical sources. Most of these comprise simple iron strapping placed around the wooden coffin, but one burial demonstrated the use of more extensive measures (Fig. 1). William Watkinson was buried by his fellow engineers after a boiler he was inspecting fell on his head. A piece of boiler plate was incorporated into the gravestone, and three iron boiler plates were placed in the grave, above the coffin, which was wrapped in an iron cage.

Although such structures have been found elsewhere in the country, these have rarely been found archaeologically in the north of England.



Fig 1: Excavation of William Watkinson and his mort safe

Numerous artefacts were recovered, many in direct association with burials. Most common were simple copper-alloy pins used to secure shrouds, coffin linings, clothing, and hair to ensure that the corpse was presentable during viewings. There were numerous dress fittings and items of personal ornamentation, including buttons of many designs and various materials, hair combs, and pieces of jewellery. Some coins were found where they may have been buried in pockets, others still lay in eye-sockets, so placed to ensure the eyes were fully closed during pre-burial viewings. There was also a plethora of more unusual items. We were surprised to find a conch - maybe it was a souvenir from travels overseas? An unassuming blue glass bead was identified as a trade bead. These are frequently found in European colonies and Africa, where they were part of a suite of goods traded for slaves. These are not often recognised in UK contexts and some may have been confused with earlier beads of the Saxon and Roman periods, when found as isolated objects. Another discovery was a rather cheeky late 18th century novelty pipe tamper! (Fig.2)

Several plate burials have been found, which is exactly how it sounds – the individual was buried with a ceramic plate (Fig. 3). It is possible that these plates once held salt, believed to have



Fig 2: 18th century novelty pipe tamper

protective properties and be a symbol of eternal life (MoLA Headland 2020). Several examples of these have been found in post-medieval burial grounds in London and Birmingham.



Fig. 3: SK 11224, with plate located over the left forearm and abdomen

A team of osteologists undertook *in-situ* skeletal assessments, also recorded on the Burials Database. This ensured that a good, representative sample of individuals from across the site was selected to form the analysis sample of 1500 individuals permitted by the Church, with the aim of capturing a representative cross section of Hull's community. Once washed and dry, skeletons for full analysis, together with associated artefacts and coffin fittings, were then sent to the bespoke on-site osteology laboratory provided by Balfour Beatty (Fig. 4, below). Up to ten osteologists were able to conduct recording for analysis at any one time. Each skeleton was laid out for examination, and the osteologist would make both a skeletal and dental inventory. Recording included determining the state of preservation and completeness, estimation of age, sex and stature, and making a detailed record of any dental and skeletal pathology.



Fig. 4: The osteology laboratory

The laboratory work is now finished, and analysis of the osteological data will soon commence. This will investigate themes such as mortality patterns across the population, and patterns of health and disease. However, preliminary observations made during recording do suggest a high prevalence of deficiency diseases (e.g. rickets and scurvy), a high incidence of nasal fractures in adults, poor dental health, and presence of diseases such as tuberculosis and syphilis. Healed amputations and a rare example of a healed trepanation (Fig. 5) provide evidence of surgical procedures. There is also evidence of autopsy, chiefly in the form of craniotomies, where the skull was cut open post-mortem to observe the brain. One coffin contained the remains of three anatomised individuals where extensive post-mortem cuts to the bones indicate these were probably cadavers used for teaching.

The osteological data will be married with historical evidence, and supplementary data from



Fig. 5: A healed trepanation of the skull

additional scientific applications such as DNA and isotope analysis. Soon, we will be able to start piecing together the story of the people of Hull, and discover what life really was like in a thriving post-medieval urban port.

References

MoLA Headland. 2020. *An Emblem of the Immortal Spirit? 'Salt Plates' From St James's And Park Street Burial Grounds.* <https://molaheadland.com/salt-plates-from-st-james-and-park-street-burial-grounds/>

Many thanks to Oxford Archaeology staff for taking time from their busy schedule to provide this article for the newsletter. Editor

2021 Excavations at Kipling House Farm, E. Yorks

Peter Halkon

The final season of excavation in late August/early September 2021 at Kipling House Farm revealed what appears to be an Iron Age shrine. Around 24m square it consisted of an outer ditch around 2m wide with a narrower internal concentric slot which had held a fence or palisade. Close to the centre were the remains of a child, but the bones were in very poor condition and had also been plough damaged. At some stage the palisade was demolished. After some time, the heads of cattle had been carefully placed in the palisade slot (see front cover photo). At the southeast corner the forelegs of cattle overlay three skulls which in turn overlay a red deer antler.

During the 2020 excavations, cow heads were found along the western side and the antlers and mandibles of red deer had been carefully placed in the north-western edge of the palisade trench. The shrine which resembles Caesar's camp, Heathrow in some respects and sanctuary sites in Austria and Picardy in France, was at some stage connected to the outer ditch and rampart of a bi-vallate ringfort around 200m across.

Although the outer ditches and the square enclosure had been plotted during the RCHM(E) National Mapping Programme of the Yorkshire Wolds, it was not until a magnetometer survey in 2017 that the full complexity of the site was revealed, as close to the centre was a circular structure comprising large postholes with a "porch", surrounded by the foundation slot of a timber round house 22m in diameter with an inner concentric ring of posts. The round house closely resembled the later Bronze Age example from Paddock Hill, Thwing. Not visible in either aerial or geophysical survey, was a smaller round house which cut through the large round house. The entrances of all three structures faced east and were aligned with the inner and outer entrances to the ring fort. Both entrances were elaborate which judging from the slots and post holes almost certainly had timber gatehouses of some kind, also resembling Paddock Hill, Thwing.

The excavation was led by Dr Peter Halkon (Senior Lecturer in Archaeology, University of Hull) and James Lyall (Geophiz.biz). Very many thanks to the landowner and the digger driver Will, who made a brilliant job of topsoil stripping, to the

YAHS for funding this excavation and finally to our wonderful team of volunteers many of them ERAS members, who made this possible, with skill, energy, and good humour



The Iron Age shrine. Photo: (drone ap) Tom Sparrow

ERAS PUBLICITY EVENTS

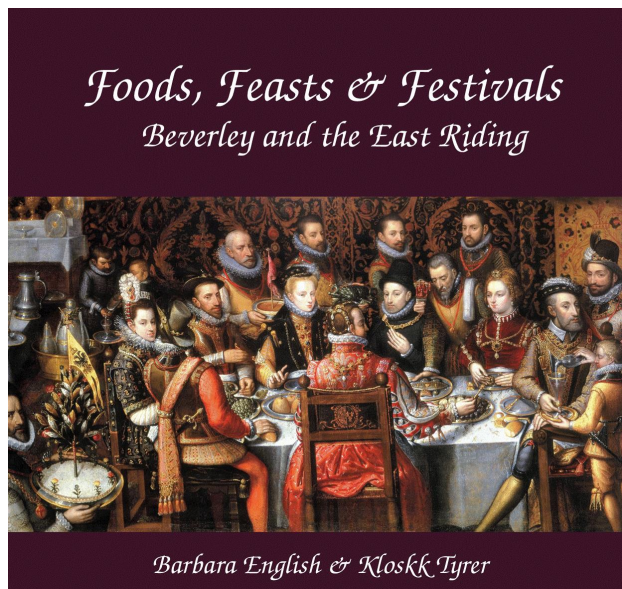
ERAS took part in a Victorian themed day run by Hull City Council to celebrate the refurbishment of **Pearson Park** and although attendance wasn't quite as high as hoped, the people attending seemed to enjoy our stall. Val Reily was particularly good at engaging the children in our animal bone quiz and handling collection. So many young children look at the horse tooth (which has roots resembling a beak, if you hold it sideways) and ask if it comes from a chicken!

It was good to see old acquaintances such as the Didsbury family and the Schadla-Halls as well as people who had no previous experience of archaeology. Being right next to a traditional Punch and Judy show was audibly challenging at times, but wonderful to see how enchanted the young audience were by the characters and when it comes to dressing up in weird Victorian gear, the people of Hull certainly showed the way.

To celebrate CBA Archaeology week, we also took part in an event in Hull city centre, demonstrating the resistivity meter and letting people use it on the grass near the Old Town Gate. Thanks to all volunteers who helped at these events. Its great fun doing these publicity days, so please ask if you can help with future events.

Book Pages

I must stress that this is not a book review and I have not read either of the books below, but am including the material, sent by the publishers, only on the track record of their promoters, Barbara English and Martin Millett respectively.
Editor



Food, Feasts and Festivals, Beverley and the East Riding. By Barbara English and Kloskk Tyrer

‘This handsome book with many illustrations was recently published by Beverley and District Civic Society. Divided into three sections, it concentrates on food arrangements for the vast Percy households at Leconfield and Wressle in the 1520s – who ate what and how the food and drink was obtained for about 200 people, almost all men, every day. The second section is devoted to the great festivals in the castles, especially at Christmas, which in the famous Percy Household Books has an entire section with details of the ceremonies and entertainments for all the Twelve Days.

The rich, dramatic and ritual life of the Beverley merchants, their 38 mystery plays and the annual festival and religious procession of St. John’s relics around the Riding makes up the third section. The East Riding is very rich in archives, but much less so in pictures, so the illustrations are drawn from many other European sources. The book includes the only surviving illustration of Leconfield Manor and a reconstruction of the kitchen tower at Wressle, surveyed by Ed Dennison and drawn by Peter Brears’.

Price £10, from the Beverley Tourist Information Centre, (In the Treasure House, Beverley) or from Beverley Guildhall. You can also order it via the Civic Society website.

The Material Fall of Roman Britain 300-525 CE

By Robin Fleming.

ISBN 9780812252446

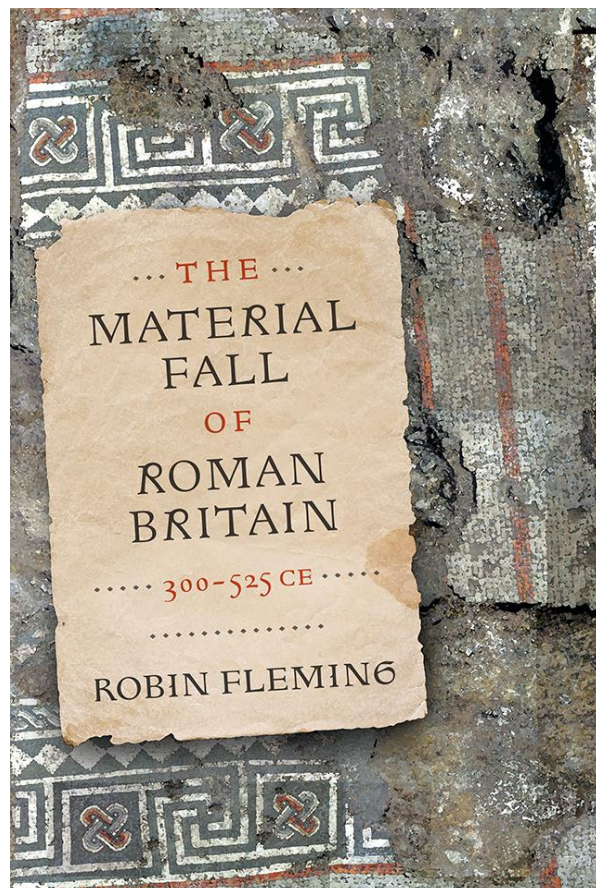
Hardback, 296pp, 22 illustrations in b/w, RRP £36

25% discount with code CSS21MFRB (Until Dec)

Order online from combinedacademic.co.uk

Prof. Martin Millett gives the following recommendation.

‘Robin Fleming uses evidence from archaeology to reassess the transition from the Roman to the early medieval period in England. Critiquing previous approaches that have relied too heavily on written texts of later date, Fleming places emphasis instead on the changes in material conditions that impacted on ordinary people. This is an original and refreshing approach that has not previously been attempted on this scale. This is an extremely important and well written book and one which deserves a very broad readership’.



Duties involved in the new post of Records Officer

Perhaps somewhat naively, and thinking I would make an appeal for older ex-committee members to send in any records they might be harbouring in their filing cabinets, I asked our new Records Officer John Deverell, to write me a few words about what he would be doing in his role. Ever amiable and methodical, John consulted with our Secretary, Richard Coates and replied promptly, giving a frighteningly analytical and incisive breakdown of tasks. Because we are a Registered Charity we must formalise those things which we have always done in a more casual and probably inefficient way, but if you are not into serious admin, then read no further! ... (Editor)

This summary from ERAS Committee Roles and Responsibilities Document R-2. Issue 1a:06/04/2020 defines what he has to do.

Overall

The Records Officer is responsible for accurately, securely and effectively managing information produced and received by ERAS.

Specifically

Establishing, designing, developing, maintaining, verifying and evaluating Records Management classification and retention schemes as appropriate.

Ensuring that legal, financial or administrative Records Management requirements are complied with.

Undertaking records, surveys and data capture.

Evaluating, classifying, indexing and cataloguing records for preservation and retention.

Maintaining registers in an updated and accurate state.

Ensuring that records are accessible and assisting with enquiries for information.

Ensuring that data/records are protected.

Ensuring that archived records and items are correctly and clearly indexed to enable future retrieval.

Liaising with storage facilities with respect to archived deposits.

Complex though all this sounds, the main objective is to show that we have formal procedures and to demonstrate that these procedures are being followed. An enormous amount of work by John Parks has already gone into the preparation of this. John has developed numerous documents, including -

R-3 Controlled Document Register
R-12 Controlled Document Policy
R-52 Records Management & Archiving Procedure
R-66 ERAS Archives Register
R-67 ERAS Library Register

Many of the procedures outlined in these documents have been in place for several years and the verification that this is the case has already been started by some of the committee members concerned. The Records Officer will be using John Park's guidelines and completing the Registers R-3, R-66 and R-67, in that order, hopefully before the next AGM.

John Deverell

Old Committee Minutes

As a former Secretary, and Treasurer I remember from looking through old files, that Minutes of committee meetings from the 1960s-70s were few and far between, so if you have old paper copies of committee proceedings or financial records from this time, ERAS would be pleased to have them. You could just pop them in the post to our secretary.

Editor

More Heritage Assets?

To revitalise Hull's Local Heritage List, first established in 2006 by the City Council, new nominations are being sought to add to the list. These do not necessarily have to be buildings but can be gardens, parks, below ground archaeology or other items, but cannot be anything which is already listed or scheduled. Closing date for nominations is 8th January 2022. Full details of the selection criteria and the nomination process can be found on the council's dedicated webpage.

<https://www.hull.gov.uk/planning/building-standards-and-regulations/local-buildings-list>

Towards A Geo Park Status

Richard Myerscough tells me that the project he is involved with to gain wider recognition for the unique geology of East Yorkshire is continuing steadily, with talks to local groups. A GeoPark themed walk took place in Thixendale, as part of the ERYC Walking Festival this summer.

ERAS Programme 2021-2022

The committee is looking at the possibility of restarting live lectures at the University in January, so please keep an eye on the website for details of titles and venue in 2022. Online titles for October to December are given below.

NB. Live, in person, Field Studies Meetings are back in November!

Wed 20 Oct. ERAS Lecture on line.

Non-Ferrous metal working in Roman Britain, with examples from Yorkshire and the North.
Dr. Justine Bayley, National Finds Advisor, Portable Antiquities Scheme.

Wed 3 Nov. Field Studies Meeting, 7.30pm. St Nicholas Community Church Hall, Holmechurch Lane Beverley. No experience needed, just come along and join in various projects.

Wed 17 Nov. ERAS Lecture online.

The Battle of Towton, What we know and what we think we know.
Chris Berendt, Towton Battlefield Society

Wed 1 Dec. Field Studies Meeting, 7.30pm. St Nicholas Community Church Hall, Holmechurch Lane Beverley. No experience needed, just come along and join in various projects.

Wed 15 Dec. ERAS Lecture online.

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly: Roman Roads in East Yorkshire.
Mike Hakon, The Roman Roads Association

Emswell Old Hall Open Day. Monday 1 November

The grounds of Emswell, near Drifffield, will be open from 10.30 am to 3.30 pm for visitors. You can park near the building, after driving through the farmyard, but no dogs allowed. The ground is fairly rough with long, damp grass, so please take care.

Cut here -----

Renewal / Membership Form,

☐ I would like to join ERAS **OR** ☐ Please renew my ERAS membership for 2022 (due Jan 2022)

Name I enclose cheque for **£15 single / £20family/ £5 fulltime student**

Address

.....

EmailTelephone.....

Please make cheque payable to ERAS & return to membership secretary Colin Parr, 32 Woodgate Rd, Hull HU5 5AH