SHORT COURSE: GEORGIAN YORK

This October, Robert Wright will be presenting another of his ever-popular short courses - this time on the theme of Georgian York. The course will be a series of content-led sessions, illustrated by slides and readings, culminating with an edited version of a contemporary play which features many of the themes covered in the earlier sessions. Robert will be assisted in some of the sessions by colleagues from Ars Ludendi.

The venue is Bedern Hall in York and sessions will run from 7.00 to 9.00pm. Three of the sessions are on Wednesdays and one on a Friday:

- **Weds 2nd October**: Introduction to Georgian York & Art and Architecture
- **Friday 11th October**: Town and Country: the Social and Political Landscape
- **Weds 16th October**: The Cultural Capital: Life and Leisure in 18th Century York
- **Weds 23rd October**: The Georgian Theatre, with dramatised readings from 18th century plays.

Cost: £20.00 per head (individual sessions £5.00 each). Free coffee/tea and biscuits in the interval.

AUTUMN CONFERENCE

Saturday 5th October, 10.00am – c.4.00pm

**Future Challenges in the Urban Environment**

This is a joint conference with the Royal Geographical Society. It will be held in the Swarthmore Education Centre, Woodhouse Square, Leeds. This is c.15 minutes’ walk from Leeds Railway Station. There is free all day car parking behind the Centre, accessed via Hanover Way and Hanover Lane. (Further details will be issued to those who book nearer the time).

Morning speakers:

- Prof. Tony Champion, Newcastle University, on the rise (and fall) of studentification
- Prof. Ian Cook, Liverpool John Moores University, on the unprecedentedly rapid and giganto scale of urbanisation in contemporary China and its implications for us in Britain
- Michael Hopkinson, PLACE, on the urban ideas generated by the architect Patrick Nuttgens
- Prof. David McEvoy, Royal Geographical Society on W(h)ither the British High Street?

What sort of future is there for our city, town and local retail centres in the face of online and other pressures?

In the afternoon there will be a relatively short walk to see some of the characteristics of urban change in the centre of Leeds.

Cost: £10.00 per head, including coffee/tea but not lunch. Bring a packed lunch or patronise one of the many eateries in the local area.
A Christmas Miscellany of music and readings offered for your delight and delectation by Ralph Bateman (formerly of York St John University) and colleagues.

You are invited to Bedern Hall, York, at 3.30pm on Monday 16th December to hear a miscellany of music and readings for Christmas. Time out from your busy preparations for the forthcoming festivities will probably be welcome by this stage of December - how better to relax than in beautiful surroundings, with friends, good music and entertaining readings?

In recognition of the likely weather at that time of year, a cup of tea will warm you on arrival at the Hall. To fortify your departure at no later than 6.00pm into the probably cold evening, there will be light refreshments including mince pies, Christmas cake with cheese (Yorkshire style) and a glass of mulled wine/juice. All this for a mere £10 per person - what more could you want to help you on your journey through the pre-Christmas busyness? We look forward to seeing you!

PLACE Christmas event: December 16th

On 3rd September 2019, some 65 representatives of Cultural, Environmental and Planning organisations met in the historic Town Hall at Durham to inaugurate a new group, bringing together members of the professions with a common interest in how community involvement in the improvement of the cultural life of settlements in the north of England might be enhanced. As the co-ordinator, Jill Cole, the Director of Northern Heartland, expressed it, “We all know that we need places to live, but how we live is as important as where”. In conjunction with the Arts Council, Town & Country Planning Association and part funded by the National Lottery, Northern Heartlands is establishing 16 “Great Place Schemes” to encourage the grass-roots development of cultural facilities in both old established and new towns and villages, especially in areas which have been neglected by government in the past. An important aspect of this is sharing examples of schemes for encouraging all types of creativity as integral to the design of new housing estates, and finding ways to engage local people in creating more social interactions in these areas.

Following introductions from the Durham MP, Roberta Blackman-Woods, Councillor Joy Allan and TCPA Director Hugh Ellis, there were presentations on two initiatives: the Stove Network (Arts Centre) in Dumfries and the Deane Valley/Eldon Lane project near Bishop Auckland. Both demonstrated how very modest sums of money together with enthusiastic community workers can effect transformation and help grow healthier, more vibrant communities: the one in the centre of a run-down urban setting, the other in the derelict land of two parishes blighted by designation of “D listing” in the past and subsequent large scale demolition.

Group discussions focussed on how to overcome the practical difficulties of bridging the gaps between those experience development and planning decisions and the constraints on the providing agencies in a climate of reduced government subsidies, and the role of artists and crafts-persons in engaging interest amongst residents who have few spare resources of time and energy to commit. A general point made was the need to work with schools, local libraries and whatever existing institutions (churches, youth groups, retirement homes) can be found, and the value of subsidiarity, especially in funding and listening to local desires. A good precursor to our “Urban Challenges” Conference in October. I certainly left full of things to think about, and probably too much coffee and cake! Watch this PLACE.

Michael Hopkinson.

Last chance to book for the field trip to Deepdale, led by Brian Walker, on Wednesday 25th September!

Meet at 11.00am at the Bickley Gate car park, grid ref: SE911910. Access is free via Hackness and Langdale End; access from the Dalby Forest Drive incurs a charge per car. The walk of c. three miles involves some moderate gradients and rough ground, so walking boots are recommended. Bring packed lunch, a drink and waterproof clothing. This is a FREE event but please book in advance, using the enclosed booking form.

Deepdale is a little-known valley near Langdale on the North York Moors and has interesting fauna and flora. It has been studied by local naturalists over many years, including the late Peter Robinson (author of ‘Walking in the Footsteps of William Smith’), whose study has been repeated this year.
CHAPTER HOUSE STAINED GLASS AT YORK MINSTER: A WELCOME REPEAT

On Monday, June 3rd, Dr. Hilary Moxon made a repeat presentation of her 10 years’ study of these seven stained glass windows. Six of these originally told a story around one person – Christ’s Passion and Resurrection, the Virgin Mary, Peter, Paul, Katherine of Alexander, William of York – in the seventh, Margaret of Antioch founder herself sharing a window with four others.

We learnt that some pieces of each window's jig-saw had been taken out for repair over the centuries, with some panels lost, and others put back into a different place in the window because those doing the repairs didn’t know the details of the window’s story – not least because saints, apart from biblical ones, lost their place in worship and devotion at the time of the Reformation, and so their stories faded from memory.

We learnt too how to “read” the story in a window – from the bottom left section to the top right. Hilary’s presentation, reflecting all her detective work on the windows, was full of interest and very accessible, encouraging us to make our own return to the Chapter House to enjoy them, knowing something of how they have been treated over the centuries.

David Hawtin

Before the AGM, David Neave gave us a full and fascinating talk on Hull and its Architectural Heritage. The earliest settlement in the area was called Wyke upon Hull, founded by Meaux Abbey in the mid-twelfth century. Edward I was based near here during his campaigns against the Scots and swapped land with Meaux Abbey in 1293 to give him a port on the Humber. He changed the name to Kingston-upon-Hull. The town’s main trading links were with the Low Countries (wool), the Baltic (timber) and Rouen (wine). The town walls date from the fourteenth century and are built of brick, as stone was scarce in the area. By 1540 the medieval town was established within the walls, with four gates but no bridge over the River Hull. Beverley Gate was the main gate from York. The town included many religious sites, such as Holy Trinity (now Hull Minster), St Mary’s church, Black Friars, White Friars and Charterhouse. Edward decided each of his new towns should have just one church (Holy Trinity), so St Mary’s was built on a piece of land he did not own.

The town walls had gone by the nineteenth century but the medieval street pattern survives within the old town, although modern roads cut through some of it. The de la Pole family were important landowners, with their manor house in the centre of the town by 1542. Their emblem, leopards’ heads, can be seen on carvings on the capitals in Holy Trinity, which they probably founded. Sadly, few medieval buildings survive, as the town’s prosperity led to much rebuilding. Other buildings were destroyed in the blitz during World War II. Henry VIII built new defences along the River Hull in the sixteenth century, including three castles to defend the town from the east. In 1642, Charles I was famously turned away from Hull at the start of the Civil War. The town stayed on the Parliamentarian side throughout the conflict, despite two approaches from the king. Notable buildings from the Tudor/Stuart period include Hull Grammar School and several buildings in a Dutch style, e.g. Wilberforce House, Crowle House and Charterhouse. Dutch pantiles were used, as well as Dutch clinkers, tiles and gravestones. A room in the Olde White Harte pub is known as the Plotting Chamber, as it was the venue for the plot to help William of Orange in the seventeenth century. The Town Taking Day commemorates the arrival of ‘King Billy’.

Hull had a huge hinterland by the eighteenth century and the Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century increased this trade greatly. The urban area was still largely within the medieval walls, so conditions were very crowded. However, there are some fine buildings surviving, e.g. Charterhouse Hospital, Trinity House, the Court Room, the Council Chambers and Blaydes House. Hull was an important social centre and many merchants’ houses had grand staircases. There were also many warehouses and a great many ships, especially when the whaling industry developed. New Dock (1778) was the largest inland dock at the time it was built. Its construction destroyed part of the town walls but this opened up more land to the north and a new northern suburb developed in the area around Albion Street,
George Street and Charlotte Street. Another dock, Humber Dock, is now the marina. Queen’s Dock and Princes Dock show the outline of part of the medieval town. Fishing only really became important from 1845 on, with the development of the herring industry. More docks were built for fish (e.g. Albert Dock, St Andrew’s Dock) and others for timber imports (e.g. Victoria Dock). The Maritime Museum was built in 1871 and swing bridges allowed ships to sail into the centre of the town.

A darker side of Hull’s history is the passage of 2.2 million migrants/slaves, who were passed on to Liverpool and America. The nineteenth century saw cotton mills developing as well as Rank’s Flour Mill, the factory producing Reckitt’s Blue and others for paint manufacture. The population increased from 65,000 in 1841 to 244,000 in 2001. New housing was needed and much was in a distinctive ‘Court House’ style. Sir James Reckitt established a garden village in the early twentieth century, with Arts and Crafts housing. Joseph Hirst was appointed the first City Architect in 1900 and designed high quality buildings. The town centre was transformed after Hull became a city in the late nineteenth century and many grand buildings were erected. New streets and Queen Victoria Square were laid out. New buildings included the City Hall, new Law Courts and the Guild Hall. The twentieth century saw more new buildings, e.g. the Ferens Art Gallery and buildings of the University of Hull. Unfortunately, much of the city was destroyed in the blitz in May 1941. An estimated 86,000 houses were bombed and the damage suffered was second only to that in London. After the war, Lutyens and Abercrombie planned new developments but most of them never happened. However, notable recent developments include the Humber Bridge and The Deep. Many thanks to David for giving us such a comprehensive introduction to the city.

After the AGM, Paul Schofield (one of the city guides) took us on a wonderfully eccentric tour of some of the lesser known parts of the city, starting from Queen Victoria Square, which was refurbished for Hull’s ‘City of Culture’ status in 2017. As well as passing some of the notable buildings mentioned in David Neave’s talk, we followed parts of the Fish Trail and the Ale Trail. Hull boasts a large number of public houses, into several of which we dipped briefly. We noted the Fishermen’s Memorial and also passed through two arcades, admired the mirror pools in the square in front of Hull Minster, saw the golden statue of King Billy, walked through the museums quarter and looked at the tidal barrage and The Deep from a distance. Despite the rain setting in, everyone enjoyed the tour enormously.

Margaret Atherden
Visit to Parcevall Hall Gardens, June 26th

Twenty PLACE members met at the entrance to Parcevall Hall Gardens. Nick, one of two full-time gardeners, took us round and gave us a memorable tour of the ten hectares which comprise separate themed gardens within the one all-encompassing garden. I think what came out most impressively from his account was the amount of work and the enthusiasm that have gone into the restoration of this garden, which became an overgrown wilderness after Sir William Milner, who owned and restored Parcevall Hall, died in 1960. The two gardeners tackled the wilderness in the 1980s; they have a great deal of freedom in what they do but they have immense respect for the spirit in which Sir William designed the garden: he was a collector of plants from all over the world and, rather than sticking formally to the arts and crafts movement, he laid out his garden as a tribute to spirituality and, although an Anglo-Catholic himself, to many religions of the world.

First, we walked up beside the stream (which is the source of water supply for the neighbourhood) to the pool at the top, to which there is constant entry of water; the pool discharges its water over a charming waterfall into the stream below. This is the wild part of the garden, which overall happily mixes formality and exotic plants with our own native species. We went on up to see the northern border, where a 3-year old hedge is growing to provide shelter against the winds from the north, replacing a line of beech trees which had been drowned out by the recent wetter climate. The soil is varied, based on both millstone grit and limestone, so that a great variety of plants are at home here. For instance, a rock garden is cultivated in an area where the limestone of the South Craven fault is exposed, which makes ideal habitat for alpine plants (though it takes a lot of maintenance in such a damp environment, as Nick ruefully added).

We went on from here to walk round the more formal part of the garden, the upper part of which contains terraces of stonework and plants put together in Gertrude-Jekyll style. From Simon’s Seat, standing high across to the south, it is possible to view the cross formed by four stone paths, which converge on a central pond in one of the terraces to make a dark reflective centre, a point of stillness (the statue in the pond, which some regard as inappropriate, was provided by the Walsingham Trust, in whose ownership the garden remains). The great herbaceous borders on either side of the sloping lawn are stocked predominantly with red plants, a reference to the blood of Christ. The Stations of the Cross can be followed within the gardens, and also many plantings signifying other religions, such as trees sacred to the Shintu religion and to buddhism. Appropriately placed are a Christian chapel and a Russian shelter, buildings used for meditation.

Other highlights were the rose garden, the apple orchards (Parcevall Hall cultivates about 80 varieties of apple, mostly old Yorkshire strains, which are late-flowering and suitable for the climate) and the exposure of the limestone outside the entrance to the Hall, making an outstanding feature as one approaches. Above all, we admired the creativity and dedication of the gardeners: Nick indicated that their work was particularly enjoyable because they had a more-or-less free hand to do what they considered best in keeping with the spirit of the garden and Sir William’s ideals. It is a very different garden from most, with some interesting and spectacular plantings, and very well worth visiting.

Veronica Wallace
In the afternoon there was a ‘geological’ walk to nearby Troller’s Gill, led by David Wharton-Street. This is a gorge formed by the erosive activity of an underground river over thousands of years which shows evidence of a cavern that is now collapsed.

Discussion centred on the geological environment around 330 million years ago during the laying-down of the local Cove limestone series. The information given by David covered the distribution of continents in the Carboniferous geological era, the earth’s rotation, climate [including glaciation] and the effect of major faults in the northern Pennines. Evidence was noted of the local depositional characteristics of the limestone and the subsequent effects of folding and faulting of the strata.

Towards the end of the walk, the group visited the entrance to Gill Head lead mine. Discussion centred on the causes of mineralisation within the Pennines, leading to the deposition of lead and zinc ores and the subsequent challenges of their extraction.

The changes in types of local geology and its soil cover have influenced the distribution of flora in the Troller’s Gill area. During the walk we passed beautiful limestone grassland, which was looking at its best in late June. Conspicuous among the flowers were wild thyme, limestone bedstraw, salad burnet and rockrose.

Many thanks to David for such an Informative and enjoyable walk.

Most of us have a general idea of the history of our counties: a few from Saxon times, more established by the Normans and more still by the Tudors with major revisions in the 1970s. Similarly many cities and market towns can date their origins to charters back to the Conquest or the reign of King John. But what about the regions of Britain, familiar to us from the weather forecast or as constituencies for MEPs? Today they still exist as the highest level of subnational statistical units of area and until 2011 retained planning functions. They were created in response to the belief that distinct differences in topography, geology, economy, dialect and political identity exist; certainly in the cases of Scotland, Ulster, Wales, the West Country and probably Yorkshire and East Anglia this remains true.

Whilst the English regions had a brief life during the Cromwellian period, their more recent incarnation came as the result of one man’s work, the Leeds University’s first geographer, C.R.Fawcett, in 1919. Fawcett was born in Staindrop in 1883, read sciences at Nottingham University College, took a BLitt at Oxford and subsequently wrote his MSc on the development of the Tees Valley before being appointed as the first Geography staff member at Leeds in 1919, the year in which he published his “Provinces of England”.

It argued for the creation of political administrative units which were geographically rather than historically based and likely to be more efficient than counties. His argument was supported by L.Dudley Stamp in his books on the “Landscape of Britain” (1937 and 1946). Both men shared a background in land use mapping (Fawcett had worked at the Ordnance Survey during the First War) and a deep interest in regional and political geography. Fawcett’s regions formed the basis for the post war “government regions”, which were later to become the national standard statistical units (NUTS) and Professor Fawcett devoted much of his teaching at University College London to issues of poverty and the problems of the emerging conurbations. He was a pioneer of social geography and the movement for devolution owes much to him. It is worth noting the centenary of the creation of Britain’s regions this year.

Michael Hopkinson
The weather for our return visit to Kildale in July was an improvement on the snow and ice of the first visit: this time we faced heavy rain and thick mist! However, undaunted, eleven PLACE members, three local archaeologists and two small dogs accompanied Roger Inman on a tour to see some of the archaeology of this fascinating part of the North York Moors. The area is rich in remains from prehistoric times to the present, including long barrows, round houses, field systems, old trods, enclosures and iron mines. Many of the sites were excavated in the 1960s and 1970s by amateur archaeologists Roland Close (a resident of Kildale), Raymond Hayes and Don Spratt. Recent excavations by the Hidden Villages Community Archaeology Project (HVCP) have revealed outlines of other buildings, burials and pottery sherds.

Our tour began in the church, which was reconstructed in 1868 but stands on a site that probably dates from Saxon times. The pre-1868 building was squat and dark, as depicted in one of the modern stained glass windows. So a wall was removed in 1868 and a north aisle was added. Four large stone slabs in the porch were removed from the nave of the earlier church and are believed to be connected with the well-known Percy family. Seven graves were discovered during the restoration with Viking burials, also a Saxon cross head and a Norman font – all currently displayed in the bell tower, along with the capital of a pillar and three beehive querns rescued by Roland Close from Percy Rigg Farm. Other finds can be seen outside the church, including column drums and some fragments of window tracery, but the latter are thought to be from the old manor house rather than the church itself.

The second site visited was that of the old manor house, which was excavated by Close, Hayes and Spratt and yielded some seven thousand sherds of pottery spanning the period 1100 to 1810. These sherds were re-examined by the HVCP and identified thanks to a grant for training from PLACE. Geophysical research suggests that the medieval manor house occupied a flat area currently under grass. It was replaced by a second one, which probably lies under the modern houses on the site, and then this in turn was pulled down in 1810 when the new hall was built about a quarter of a mile away. Other buildings on the site include the gatehouse, near the old road through the village; a small building thought to be a toilet, and a probable workshop. The area is flanked on the east and north sides by a large channel that may have been a moat. Also of interest is a quadrangular range of barns, shown on a plan from 1608, when the estate changed hands. It is hoped that future excavations will shed further light on the details of this complex site.

Our third and final site was the group of hut circles on Percy Rigg – dimly viewed through mist and low cloud. Excavated in the 1960s by Close, Hayes and Spratt and re-examined more recently by the HVCP, the site consists of five Iron Age round houses and traces of an enclosure. Four phases of development have been identified and are shown on the plan. The earliest phase is shown in yellow and consists of the initial round house and surrounding enclosure. Two round houses (shown in green and orange) were constructed in the second phase, over parts of the infilled enclosure, followed by a fourth house in phase three (shown in pink) and a fifth in phase four (in blue). The last is the best preserved and included hard paving in the centre (not visible now). Some of the pottery found was fine greyware, which suggests that the site continued into the Romano-British period. Permission has been given for further excavation on the site. Many thanks to Roger Inman for a memorable tour highlighting not only what has been discovered so far but also the many questions that remain to be answered in Kildale.

Margaret Atherden
A Walk in the Yorkshire Wolds

On 8th August 2019, a fine warm day, twelve PLACE members joined Trustee Philip Mander in the village of Fridaythorpe for what proved a fascinating 6½ mile circular walk through the heart of the High Yorkshire Wolds.

After a brief visit to Fridaythorpe’s much restored but still fascinating Norman church, the walk began at the village pond; itself a vivid reminder of how water – or more accurately – the lack of it has defined settlement patterns and land use in the dry chalk Wolds. The celebrated Battle of Fimber in 1826 when villagers of Fimber and Fridaythorpe came to blows over the last few gallons of water during a period of drought was a reminder of how for centuries before mains water, water carts were filled from such ponds throughout the Wolds to sustain farms and households.

Philip then led us across Huggate Wold, an intensively farmed landscape of cereals and rape seed, through the farmyard at Wolds House Farm, which now looks more like a small factory than a traditional farm, where a huge articulated grain lorry was being loaded. Few farm workers were to be seen on the walk, only a massive combined harvester slowly moving across an otherwise unpeopled landscape.

But we were more than compensated by great views from the Wolds ridgeway, across rolling hills striped with gold, yellow and browns with scattered hedges and copses, views stretching across the Humber towards the towers of Immingham in Lincolnshire along the far horizon. The other compensation was an abundance of wild flowers in hedgerows or set-aside land - sow thistle, hawkweed, poppies, knapweed, cranesbill, harebells, as well as many butterflies and much more besides.

Our route descended across the head of Horse Dale, past Glebe Farm into Huggate, one of the most isolated and yet characteristic villages of the Wolds, with its extensive village green, twin ponds, and what is claimed to be at 339 feet the second deepest well in England. But the highlight was the fine village church, with its elegant 14th century elegant spire, reflected in Mar Pond above the red pantiles of cottages. Dating from the 12th century, the church has a 13th century chancel arch and nave, and 15th century clerestories. One of the churchwardens explained future plans to use the nave as village hall space, and she took us to see the mysterious outline of a human hand carved in the church rear wall.

From Huggate we followed the Yorkshire Wolds Way, descending through harebells and into scenically stunning Horse Dale, one of the distinctive, ice-and-water carved dry grassy valleys that make the Yorkshire Wolds so very special, stopping at one of the Wolds Way Poetry benches to enjoy the amazing view, and watching a young roe deer following the hedgerow across the valley. We descended into the junction with Holm Dale which like many other similar dry valleys in the Wolds have since the 2000 CROW Act become public access land, We ascended Holm Dale with the Wolds Way back to Fridaythorpe.

One of many topics discussed by our group was the issue of lack of formal protection for the Yorkshire Wolds. Unlike the Lincolnshire Wolds which is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the even finer and more spectacular Yorkshire Wolds have no formal landscape protection designation, though Geopark status has been suggested, reflecting the importance of this, the most northerly area of chalk upland in the British Isles. Maybe a topic for a future PLACE agenda – together with maybe also the implications of Fridaythorpe’s closed inn and virtually non-existent bus service.

Colin Speakman
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<td>Land Use, Ecology and Conservation in the Lower Derwent Valley</td>
<td>Ed. Tim Milsom</td>
<td>£5.00 + £2.50</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire Names and Dialects</td>
<td>Ed. Margaret Atherden</td>
<td>£2.50 + £2.00</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLACE holds members’ names and addresses and, where you have supplied them, e-mail addresses and telephone numbers. These are only used to communicate with you about PLACE affairs or events. We do not hold any personal data supplied to us from other sources and we never share personal data with other individuals or organisations. Please remember to let us know if any of your contact details change!

If you wish to change the way we communicate with you at any time, please contact the PLACE Office. The trustee with responsibility for data protection at the moment is David Hawtin. Should you have a complaint about the way we handle your personal data, please contact him via the PLACE Office.

All our events are open to the general public. Children are welcome, provided they are accompanied by a parent or guardian. Dogs on leads are allowed on some outings, subject to the agreement of the leader (please ask in advance).

We sometimes take photographs at events for publicity purposes. If you do not wish to be photographed, please tell the event organiser at the time.

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**To contact PLACE:**

**By post:**
PLACE Office,
York St John University,
Lord Mayor’s Walk,
York,
YO31 7EX.

**N.B. This is a ‘virtual’ office and is not staffed.**

**By phone or text message:** 07989 095924 (NB this is the Chief Executive’s mobile number – for emergency use only, please)

**By e-mail:** place@yorksj.ac.uk

**Website:** www.place.uk.com

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**PLACE Board and Officers 2019**

**Chief Executive:**
Dr Margaret Atherden

**Trustees:**
Ms Linda Blenkinship
Ms Aileen Bloomer (Chair)
Mr David Hawtin
Dr Michael Hopkinson (Treasurer)
Mr Philip Mander
Dr Hilary Moxon (Company Secretary)
Dr George Sheeran
Mr Colin Speakman
Mr Brian Walker

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Colin and Fleur Speakman have kindly given us some copies of their book, *The Yorkshire Wolds: a journey of discovery*, to sell. They cost £10.00, half of which will go to PLACE. To purchase a copy, please use the order form.

PLACE had a stand at the Stillingfleet Lodge Wildlife Day again this year, when we sold books and gave out information. Next year’s event will be on Sunday June 28th, so put it in your diary now!

PLACE members took part in survey work at May Moss again this year. We counted rare plants and did surveys of vegetation along transects (below right). We also noted other wildlife of interest, including the northern eggar moth (above right). The survey will continue next year.

New volunteers always welcome!

Plate: Brian Walker

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The next newsletter is due in January 2020