

Magazine of the Battlefields Trust

BATTLEFIELD

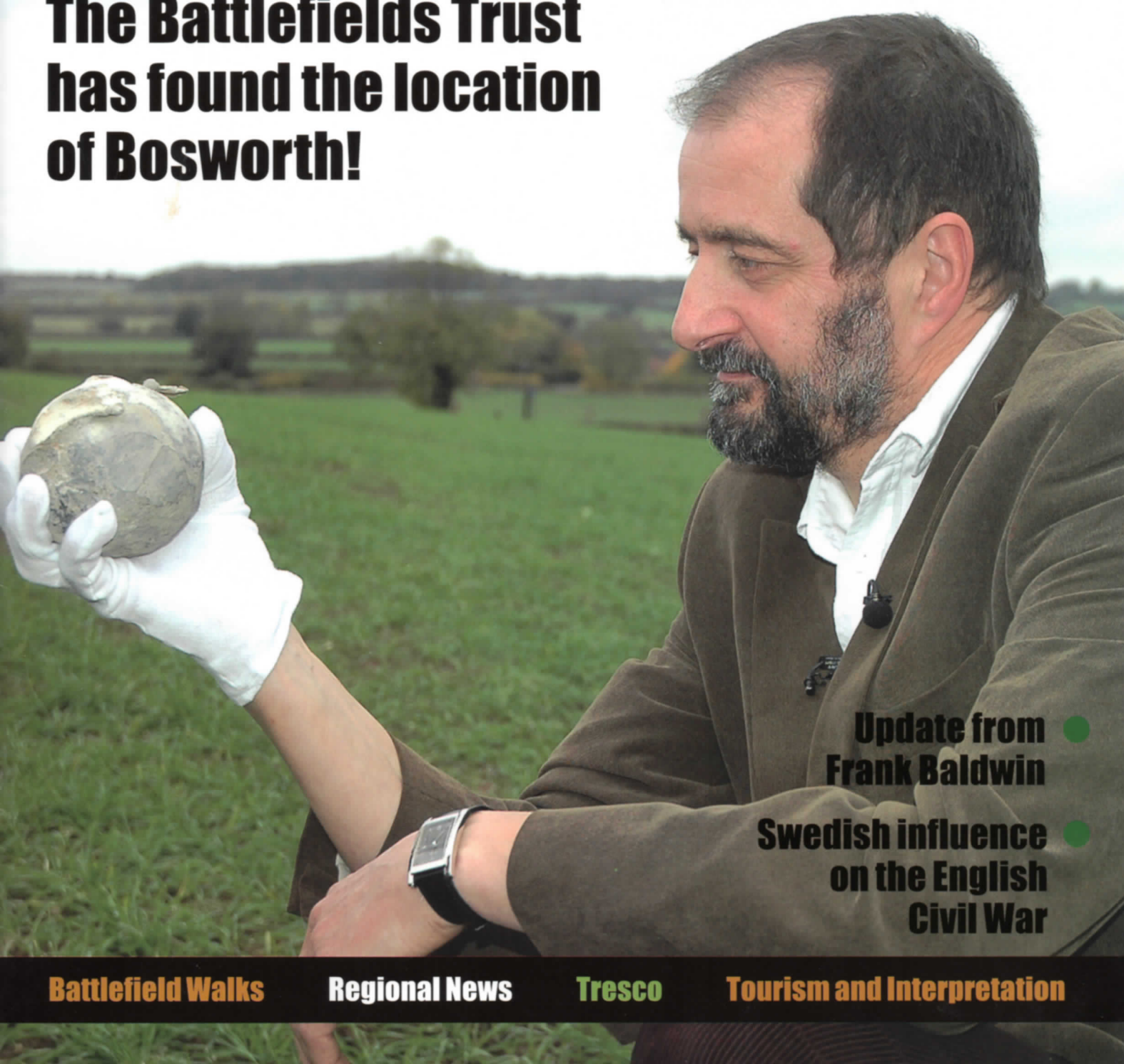
The Haunted Acres



Volume 14 Issue 4 Winter 2009/10 £2.40



The Battlefields Trust has found the location of Bosworth!



**Update from
Frank Baldwin**

**Swedish influence
on the English
Civil War**

Battlefield Walks

Regional News

Tresco

Tourism and Interpretation

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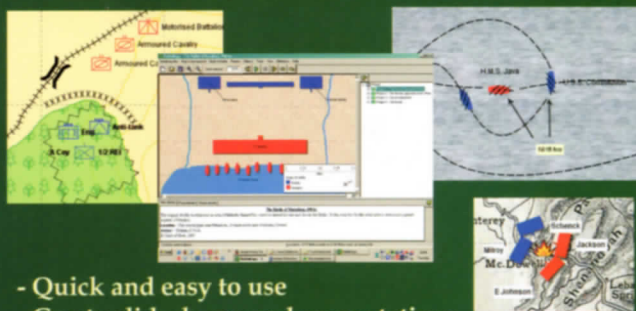
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Members' Weekend on Northey Island, Maldon



The Battlefields Trust has managed to secure the use of Northey House on Northey Island, Maldon, Essex for three nights from Friday 14 to Sunday 16 May 2010. The island, which is accessible by a causeway at low tide, was the site of the Viking encampment prior to the battle of Maldon and is not normally open to the public. This is a rare opportunity to stay on a site that is both historic and beautiful and enjoy a wide variety of activities including a guided tour of the battlefield, a trip to Colchester and, while we're temporarily marooned on the island, a wargame of the battle. Based on sharing a room, cost per person will be in the region of £120 for three nights. Places are strictly limited so book early to avoid disappointment.

For further information please contact the
Development Officer on 07930 432444 or
email.development.officer@battlefieldstrust.com





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Editor's Letter



This is a great edition of Battlefield with some very exciting news items and interesting articles. We welcome your article ideas, if you have one you would like us to consider, please do contact me. The Trust always needs your help, please pass on the enclosed leaflets to your friends and family and help spread the word. There is also the great idea of giving a Battlefields Trust membership as a gift this Christmas! On that note, the Trust would like to wish all its members and supporters a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Rachel C Evans, Editor
Battlefields Trust

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Article Submissions:

If you would like to contribute to the Battlefields Trust Journal, then please note the following copy deadlines:

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NEWS:

Welsh Battlefields Register Planned

A register of Welsh Battlefields is among a number of proposals outlined by Alun Ffred Jones, Heritage Minister in the Welsh Assembly. The announcement follows the failure of an attempt to raise the money to purchase for the Welsh nation the battlefield of Bryn Glas, Pilleth, the site of a victory by Owain Glyndwr over the English in 1402.

Award for Culloden

Culloden Battlefield Visitor Centre has received a prestigious Heritage Education Trust Sandford Award for its education programme. The judge's report concluded that Culloden's 'evocative location, superb visitor centre and exciting displays are complemented by some excellent education programmes delivered by extremely talented staff. A selection of quite outstanding teaching resources is available for visiting school groups to use.

New Regions

After the successful establishment of the Yorkshire Region this year we're planning to extend the Trust's regional network to cover other areas of the country. Anyone who lives in an area not covered by a regional branch but would like to help set one up is welcome to contact Julian Humphrys, the Trust's Development Officer on 07930 432444. He'll be pleased to offer help and advice.

Mike Westaway

Just as this issue was going to press we learned that Trust member Michael Westaway had died recently after a long illness. Together with Peter Burton, Mike laid the foundation of the archaeological knowledge of the Battle of Naseby as a result of more than twenty years' patient metal detecting work. Each find location was carefully recorded long before battlefield investigators began to make rules; Mike understood full well that the pattern of finds would tell its own story. The work provided Glenn Foard with the from-the-ground evidence to put forward the locally-developed interpretation of the action of 14 June 1645 in the book Pryor Publications brought out in 1995, making Naseby the first British battlefield to be evaluated on the basis of archaeological findings. Michael was a member of the Battlefields Trust and a founder trustee of the Naseby Battlefield Project. But to many of us he was far more than that. He was a wise, generous and humorous friend we will miss very much indeed.

Martin Marix Evans



“The news that the Battlefields Trust's team had found the location of Bosworth is a milestone for the Battlefields Trust.”

Chairman's Address Frank Baldwin

The news that the Battlefields Trust's team had found the location of Bosworth is a milestone for the Battlefields Trust. It has given us an opportunity to show the world that new evidence can be found for "lost" battlefields and demonstrated that we can make important additions to our knowledge about our history. We started in the 1990s as a campaigning organisation seeking to preserve our battlefield heritage from development threats. We now have the capability to extend our knowledge of battlefields through archaeological and historic research by professionals such as Glenn Foard supported by a group of volunteers. Now that we can find the battles of the wars of the fifteenth century, it should be possible to find the sites of other battlefields where firearms were used, including for example, Northampton and Barnet.

Bosworth also illustrates some major problems we face.

Firstly we need better legal protection for our Battlefields if we are not to lose the opportunity to find out more about our past. Under our existing legislation there is little protection for the newly discovered battlefields from development, treasure hunting and intensive farming. Even if the registered battlefield is extended to cover the site, it offers very little protection. By comparison, in Sweden, the state owns historic artefacts, so the past is not a form of lucky dip for treasure hunters. In Belgium and France, it is illegal to remove items from battlefields. The Welsh assembly has

recently announced a battlefield protection scheme. The current government did offer vastly improved protection under the Heritage Protection Bill, which was dropped from this year's legislative programme. What are they and the opposition offering to do to improve protection for our battlefields?

Secondly, we need a change in attitude towards our battlefield heritage. In Britain Battlefield Heritage is treated along with sports and culture as some form of luxury. Instead it should be seen as the potential sources of revenue from tourism. There are ten times as many interpretation centres in the French Region of Normandy as in England. Many of our battlefields are in areas which need jobs. Investment in interpreting and presenting battlefield heritage should be seen as important as investment in any other industry.

We need funding. Both major political parties plan to squeeze public finances and at the same time, there is greater competition for Lottery funding from the Olympics and also to ameliorate the effects of the recession. We need money to continue archaeological work as well as supporting other battlefield heritage projects such as the Naseby interpretation centre for which we need a further 2 million, as well as the other British Battlefields in the UK and overseas. This is where we need help from our members and supporters to raise funds that we can use to find and protect our battlefield heritage and help people to learn about it.



We need your help!

You should find some membership leaflets inside this issue of the magazine. One of the keys to the effectiveness of the Trust is an active and growing membership, so please help us to build on this summer's successful recruiting drive by doing what you can to get friends, family members and colleagues to join us. How about membership as a Christmas present?



Yorkshire Region Update

It has been a busy year for the newly re-formed Yorkshire Regional Branch...

After some lengthy discussions on the web forum early in the year it was decided that there was enough interest for a branch, so Dave Cooke was prevailed upon to organise an initial meeting at the Crooked Billet near Towton (where else!) to discuss the idea.

There was a pretty decent turnout, including David Austin from the trustees, so an AGM was called and the branch came into being. Dave Cooke was duly nominated (unanimously pointed at) for Chairman and since I was the only one with a notepad, scribbling furiously, I was nominated Secretary. We then set to the serious business of discussing a program of walks for the year, four to begin with.

The first was an evening walk led by Dave around the city walls of York. This was followed by Dave's signature Marston Moor walk in July and an August hike along Blackstone Edge in the Pennines led by Mike Kirby. This suffered from being in the middle of holiday season, and being on a foul weather day. The hardy few who turned up sat shivering in the pub at the start point and were wondering whether to cancel when the rain cleared, the sun came out and a most glorious day appeared. I was one of those on holiday and was sorry to miss it as it covers an important military 'through route' used by armies from Rome to the 18th century but Mike hopes to run it again next year. Some of the hiking can be strenuous on the Yorkshire side but the Roman road on the Lancastrian side is much more accessible for those of a less hardy disposition and we'll make arrangements for both as necessary.

The final event of the year was a joint day with Chas Jones of the Battle of Fulford

to cover Yorkshire in 1066. Chas had organised an event in the morning of the 20th September to commemorate Fulford, with children from local schools with painted shields facing each other in two shield walls across a marked out beck. Little did they realise that Harald of Norway's elite troops (ably represented by Dave and myself with a banner) were out-flanking them! Also on display were sections of a Yorkshire version of the Bayeux Tapestry, being lovingly created as part of a local heritage project to commemorate the events of that year in the North. Chas then led a walk across his best estimation of the battlefield concentrating on the geology of the area which he feels strongly supports the current interpretation. We then made a quick dash to Stamford Bridge where Dave Cooke led a walk around the battlefield from the skirmishing at the bridge crossing to the culmination on the ridge above the town, now known as

Other highlights of the year include a successful membership drive (we now have approaching 50 members in the extended area) and the strong ties being made with the Towton Battlefield Society.

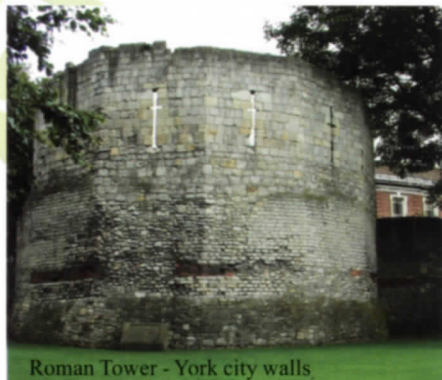
Battle Flat. We briefly paused at the entrance to the recent housing development right on the battle ridge itself, to remind ourselves exactly why the Trust was set up in the first place – to prevent wholly inappropriate development like that.

Other highlights of the year include a successful membership drive (we now have approaching 50 members in the extended area) and the strong ties being made with the Towton Battlefield Society.

Once some old misunderstandings had been sorted out, again led by the good auspices of Dave Cooke and backed up by members of the Trustees, they welcomed us with open arms and we took up their invitation to man a stand at their well-attended open evening.

Now looking forward - our plans for next year. Battlefield walks will feature highly and we intend to cover a couple of different battles next year but we will attempt to avoid the holiday season this time. In addition, the plan is to organise a series of talks on military and historic themes for the non-walking season. We've discovered a nice little venue fairly centrally located in the region in a village just off the A1, and have had a number of offers of speakers so there are several alternatives to discuss. We are even considering study-days similar to our more southerly Branch cousins – any suggestions and advice gratefully received!

We will also be developing our embryonic regional website from something more than just a calendar, to include more information on Yorkshire Battles. Several members have expressed a desire to collate documentation and research on local and perhaps lesser-known fields of conflict so I'll be assisting with the 'techie' bits. It should help Julian Humphrys in his work with local support groups and may well produce information for incorporation into the Battlefields Resource Centre. The website can be found at <http://yorksbt.clash-of-steel.co.uk/> and any additions, suggestions or help are again gratefully received. Please contact me on grahamc@clash-of-steel.co.uk or Dave Cooke on david.cooke@fleetsoftware.co.uk.



Roman Tower - York city walls



East Anglia Region Update

As many of you may be aware the Region's Patron is Bernard Cornwell. I am now extremely pleased to announce that our Region has a new Vice-Patron, local author Simon Scarrow, who is probably best known to the membership via his novels about Romans Cato and Macro. Simon has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the Trust and our Region, recently delivering an excellent talk on the history of Malta – which may well be the precursor to a book on that topic. Should the book appear – buy it – especially for the account of the 1565 siege.

We have been following the news

about Bosworth with interest, especially as the Battle of Barnet may have a new site to the North. I recently visited the site in the company of our Chairman, and with some discrepancies, I think that the site currently being reviewed may fit in better than the current acknowledged site.

We have a busy schedule of events for the coming twelve months – all subject to confirmation. Our meetings are held at The Assembly House in Norwich and commence at 14:30 hrs. For further details please contact the Region Secretary; Annmarie Hayek annmarie@talktalk.net or 01603 664021.

I am now extremely pleased to announce that our Region has a new Vice-Patron, local author Simon Scarrow, who is probably best known to the membership via his novels about Romans Cato and Macro.

Mercia Region Update



In recent months Mercia region events have covered the Wars of the Roses, English Civil War and Second World War and the Trust membership drive has led to a dozen or so new members and groups joining in the Mercia region. Membership in our area now stands at over 100 and we're keen for new and existing members to participate more in regional events. Therefore if there's a battlefield you'd like to know more about or that you know well yourself and would be prepared to share your knowledge please let us know.

Events

On 1 August Anna Lord represented the Trust at the Simon de Montfort Society's annual wreath laying ceremony at Evesham (see below). Turnout for the 13 September walk along part of the Edgcote-Edgehill Battlefield Trail was disappointing and it would be useful to know whether this was due to the timing or simply a lack of interest. The Trust was represented at two events held in

Worcester in September to commemorate the battle: one in the Guildhall, the other in an event in the Cathedral, which additionally covered Tewkesbury and Evesham. On 4 October, Mike Ingram of the Northampton support group led a walk to discuss his views on the battle of Northampton. The group included members of the Wars of the Roses Federation who provided an enlightening demonstration of medieval combat on the golf course at Delapre. Whether this had any impact on handicaps that day is unclear!

Bosworth (1485)

I'm sure you will all have seen coverage of the findings of the survey team led by Glenn Foard. A conference is due to be held at Bosworth Battlefield Centre on 10 February 2010 to discuss the findings in more detail.

Naseby (1645)

Visual concept drawings have been produced in support of the Naseby Battlefield Project's aim to create a

Living History Centre near the battlefield. Details can be found at <http://www.naseby.com/theproject/progress/>. The project continues to need support and details about how you can help can be found at <http://www.naseby.com/theproject/howyoucanhelp.html>

Battlefield Landowners

The Trust is currently trying to identify the owners of land upon which battlefields are located in order to improve its engagement with them. It is clear they are often very knowledgeable about the ground over which battles were fought and often have valuable information about whether and where any battlefield artefacts have been found, helping to better locate the action. If Mercia region members are aware of who owns battlefields and they are happy for their details to be forwarded to the Trust, then please contact Simon Marsh on sifial@hotmail.com.

Walk of Northampton Battlefield



In Memory Alwyn Johnson

We recently received the sad news that Alwyn Johnson, a founder member of both the Battlefields Trust and the Simon de Montfort Society, had died on 11 September, aged 88.

Alwyn taught at schools throughout the Midlands and finally at Worcester Grammar School for Girls. She had a wide range of interests but specialised in music, speech and drama. Having trained at the Guildhall School of Dramatic Art, she produced numerous school plays. Although immensely talented, Alwyn was modest and unassuming and always declined calls for her as producer to appear on stage at the end of a play. When she was 70, an accident resulted in her becoming a registered tetraplegic. With great determination and perseverance she managed to regain the use of her hands and also achieved a limited degree of mobility. This meant, however, that from then on, her talent and creativity would be utilised mostly in the background.

I first met Alwyn in 1995. I had had difficulty in finding the Evesham battlefield and had asked whether the Trust had a member in the area. I was put in touch with Alwyn. In her own words 'finding the battlefield is not easy' but she explained to me how to get to Battlewell, traditionally the centre of the fighting and place of Simon de Montfort's death. Knowing that the Simon de Montfort Society held a wreath laying ceremony on the nearest Saturday to the anniversary of the battle, Alwyn and I decided that the Battlefields Trust should offer to contribute to this event with a battlefield walk. The offer was willingly accepted by the Society and this walk has been repeated every year since then.

Since 1995, the Evesham battlefield has been transformed. The Simon de Montfort Society has obtained a tenancy of the Battlewell land and last year an interpretation board was installed there. A battlefield trail has been negotiated with other landowners. All this has involved much hard, patient and persistent work. If Alwyn had been asked about her role in this I am sure that she would have said that it was not her but others who had done it. Personally, I think that this has been collectively a great achievement by the Simon de Montfort Society with the active assistance of the Battlefields Trust. I think Alwyn would have agreed with that – without bothering to mention that she was a founder member of the Simon de Montfort Society and also a founder member of the Battlefields Trust.

Tony Spicer



London and South-East Region Report

On Sunday 19th July, 17 of us visited Bletchley Park, the top-secret Headquarters for British code-breaking activities during the Second-World War, and also the birthplace for the world's first modern computer. It was here that the British managed to read the German High Command's most secret messages, sent on their supposedly 'unbreakable' Enigma coding machines. On the visit we were privileged to be shown around by a former WREN who had served there during the War and who brought the site to life by describing her own experiences. Everyone who went on the visit found it a truly fascinating experience. However, I couldn't help but notice that most of the people there were friends and acquaintances and very few regular members of the Trust attended. Is this because Bletchley isn't a conventional battlefield? Should we organise similar visits to other sites connected with the two World Wars? What do members think? I would welcome your feedback.

On the weekend of the 10th/11th October, English Heritage held a major re-enactment of the Battle of Hastings at Battle Abbey. A small group of us manned a Battlefields Trust stand at the event. The stand attracted a lot of interest and we managed to recruit several new members.

We are currently planning a very full and active programme for 2010, and we would welcome ideas, suggestions, and other input from all our members. Walks have been planned for Ashdown (871 AD) on Sunday 10th January; 2nd St Albans (1461) on Sunday 21st February and Barnet (1471) on Sunday 11th April. For more information please see the walks page in this magazine. Walks are also being planned for Maidstone 1648, (Kent), Lewes 1264, (Sussex), Newbury 1643, (Berkshire), Hastings 1066, (Sussex), and Brentford & Turnham Green 1642, (London). Further details will be published nearer the time.

Finally, the London & South-East Region has been contacted by the Countryside 2010 project to see if we would like to participate in their "Countryside 2010 Showcase Fortnight", which runs from the 29th May to 13th June 2010. It would be good publicity for us to be involved in this project and as a result we will be organising two walks:

Sunday 6th June at Chalgrove in Oxfordshire, led by Derek Lester and Saturday 12th June at Cheriton in Hampshire, led by John Dixon.

Further information on the project can be found on www.countryside2010.org.uk

For more information on any of the above events please contact Harvey Watson on 01494 726673 or harvey.watson@tis-cali.co.uk





Finding Bosworth...



Four years of intensive historical, topographical and archaeological research have finally borne fruit as a team led by Glenn Foard of the Battlefields Trust has solved one of the great mysteries of English military history and succeeded in locating the site of the Battle of Bosworth. Glenn describes the findings so far.

Bosworth was one of England's four great decisive battles of the last 1000 years, alongside Hastings, Naseby and the Battle of Britain. Fought on 22nd August 1485, it was: the last time an English King was killed leading an army in battle; the key event in ending more than 30 years of dynastic conflict that we now know as the Wars of the Roses; the place where Henry VII was crowned as the first of a new Tudor dynasty, heralding a period of greater stability and one to which we still look back as a formative period in English history.

For over 200 years the battle was thought to have been fought on Ambion Hill but since 1985 there has been a sometimes vociferous debate between historians as to the true location of the battlefield, with at least four contending sites. In 2004 I was asked to undertake a reassessment of the evidence. This led in 2005 to the

Battlefields Trust being commissioned by Leicestershire County Council, with £154,000 funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, to undertake a major investigation to resolve the issue.

We brought together a team of specialists from various disciplines to apply the techniques of battlefield archaeology to search for the battlefield.

This involved:

- reviewing the original documentary evidence for the battle and the armies (Professor Anne Curry, Dr Janet Dickinson)
- reconstructing the historic landscape of the area from documentary sources and archaeological evidence (Dr Mark Page, Tracey Partida, David Hall)
- analysing the field, furlong and other early names (Professor Barrie Cox)
- mapping the soils to identify those which

developed in wet conditions (Rodney Burton)

- analysing peat deposits to establish when each area of marsh disappeared (Universities of Birmingham and Bradford)

- conducting a systematic archaeological survey using metal detectors (Dr Glenn Foard and Richard Mackinder with a volunteer team)

- analysing the metal finds (Dr Glenn Foard, Richard Knox and Rob Janaway)

In the latter stages of the project we obtained further assistance from the University of Leeds, Cranfield University and the Royal Armouries.

There are several topographical clues in the names of the battle and the original accounts of the action, but the key phrase is that by Polydore Vergil who, writing in the early 16th century, noted that...



While all this evidence took us to the general area where the action was fought, archaeological survey with metal detectors that was the method by which we finally located the battlefield.

'Between the armies was a marsh which Henry purposely kept on his right, so it would serve as a fortress to protect his men. At the same time, also by doing this he left the sun behind.'

A range of evidence allowed us at an early stage to dismiss the Atherstone site suggested by Jones. The reconstruction of the medieval landscape then showed that a marsh had never existed on Ambion Hill. It could only lie in the areas identified as meadow. Soils mapping identified those soils which developed in waterlogged conditions, and these closely matched the areas identified as medieval meadow.

The reconstruction of the medieval landscape together with mapping of fen, moor and heath names led us to the general area where the four townships met - where Foss had suggested the battle took place. While pollen analysis followed by Carbon14 dating of peat deposits showed the marsh suggested by Foss had gone many centuries before the battle, we found another that proved to have continued into the medieval period.

Then we discovered that Stoke Golding's claim to be the birthplace of the Tudor dynasty is likely to be valid, with Crown Hill almost certainly the location where Henry Tudor was became Henry VII. Our first record of Crown Hill and

Crown Hill Field is in 1605 but a document from just before 1485 shows clearly that they were then called Garbrodys and Garbrodfelde respectively.

While all this evidence took us to the general area where the action was fought, it was systematic archaeological survey with metal detectors that was the method by which we finally located the battlefield. (To find out more about the techniques involved in this kind of work please visit the 'Researching Battlefields' Section of the Resource Centre at <http://www.battlefieldstrust.com/resource-centre/battlefield-suk/periodpageview.asp?pageid=409>).

In all, 7 sq km have been surveyed. Of this, 3.7 sq kms have been systematically on 10m transects and 1.1 sq km in the core area on 2.5 m transects. More than 5000 finds have been recorded, though only a tiny proportion of these relate to the battle.

For more than a year we had hints we were close to the action but it was only in the last week of planned fieldwork, in the last possible area, that the critical evidence was found. The project was then extended and intensive work undertaken during 2009 to explore the core of the battlefield. This work now continues in areas lacking evidence because we need to prove where the edges lie.

The troops who decided the battle were the typical infantry and cavalry of the late medieval period, with bow, bill and lance. But in fact it was the new gunpowder weapons which provided the key archaeological evidence for the location of the battlefield.

'The king had the artillery of his army fire on the earl of Richmond, and so the French, knowing by the king's shot the lie of the land and the order of his battle, resolved, in order to avoid the fire, to mass their troops against the flank rather than the front of the king's battle.'

Jean Molinet (1490)

The archaeological survey of Bosworth battlefield has so far produced 22 lead roundshot fired from artillery and bullets fired from early hand guns - more than all the lead roundshot from all the other battlefields of the 15th and 16th century in Europe put together. They range in size up to 93mm - so the train of artillery at Bosworth already contained some guns as large as saker, the largest mobile field pieces normally deployed on battlefields in succeeding centuries.

The scatter of roundshot from artillery and of bullets from hand guns extends over a distance of more than a kilometre. Because no comparable evidence has been seen before from a medieval battlefield, the



**It was systematic
initially located the battlefield.**

interpretation of the pattern we have recovered demands various new research. This will involve the application of modern ballistics and other methods of scientific analysis.

The combined evidence proves that the battle was fought in the area between the villages of Dadlington, Shenton, Upton and Stoke Golding – in a location not previously suggested. Currently we are not releasing the exact location because we fear illicit treasure hunting, which has caused so much damage on Towton battlefield. Though here they would be sadly disappointed, for it has taken us thousands of man hours to recover the small number of finds from the battle, but even if they removed just a handful of finds from the site would destroy important evidence.

The application of gunpowder weapons to the battlefield transformed the nature of warfare and proved a major influence in defining the character of the modern world. Bosworth has shown the potential of archaeology to contribute to our understanding of the origins of firepower. Our battle was fought during the period of greatest experimentation and innovation in this new technology, in the late 15th and early 16th centuries and at Bosworth we see an English army a few steps down that path which would ultimately lead to an empire which spanned the globe.



“The archaeological survey of Bosworth battlefield has so far produced 22 lead roundshot fired from artillery and bullets fired from early hand guns – more than all the lead roundshot from all the other battlefields of the 15th and 16th century in Europe put together.”



Tourism and Interpretation

In an article in *The Sunday Times* in 2008 the author AA Gill described his experiences on visiting the field of Towton (1461):

‘It would be impossible to walk here and not feel the dread underfoot – the echo of desperate events vibrating just behind the hearing. This is a sad, sad, dumbly eloquent deathscape.’

Battlefields have been attracting visitors ever since they were fought and in some cases, as at Waterloo, as they were fought! Indeed there can be few areas of space which generate as much emotion as these fields of conflict. Their landscapes and narratives continue to captivate visitors although speak to them on many different levels. They can be important in promoting community identity and pride (Flodden 500 is a powerful example of this) and are sometimes used as focal points for political and nationalistic fervour (as at Towton and Bannockburn). Battlefields highlight intense human stories and have resonance far beyond their immediate localities. For some they encapsulate what is known as the ‘numinous’ – the deep, visceral feeling one can get from a sense of place or artefact (which is in fact the very basis of the appeal of museums). This is the ‘shiver down the spine’ that visitors often experience as does A A Gill in the above quote. On an evening tour of Tewksbury (1471) recently my guide stated that the timing was deliberate so that participants could experience the ‘eeriness’ of walking across the battlefield at dusk.

Not all visitors have this same engagement with these sites, however, and for some the experience of history is enjoyed through education, physical recreation or entertainment. We have to grasp the fact that to some visitors these sites will remain ‘just a field!’ and the cafe or shop will be the most important aspect of the visit. Nevertheless the range of interpretational and presentational activities at battlefield sites is of crucial importance. The latter can serve to showcase battlefield sites and stimulate increased interest in battlefield and even wider history. This is often most effective amongst

so-called lay visitors with perhaps little prior knowledge or appreciation of the site. The educational role of Visitor Centres is crucial and the excellent examples at the sites of Culloden and Bosworth are at the vanguard of effective and professionally produced interpretation. School visits are a key aspect of this and Bosworth has hosted 200,000 school children since its opening in 1974 with 10,500 visiting in 2008 alone. In addition to this events are staged at such sites as a complement to the main interpretational role. For example this year Bosworth ran a Film Festival and open-air Shakespeare event in addition to their annual re-enactment which was seen by 5300 visitors.

The revelations publicised in October 2009 revising the location of Bosworth (outlined elsewhere in this issue) raise an interesting question regarding the importance of place and authenticity. Can visitors still experience the numinous when the site has effectively been relocated or is it enough to be in the general vicinity of events? The Bosworth Visitor Centre has, nevertheless, always provided an honest account of the disputes over location and the different theories en vogue. It is likely that in not claiming to be at the exact site (however that can be defined) the Centre is still positioned to be the focus for the visitor ‘experience’ and a fresh interpretation of historic events.

In terms of added value the main UK ‘managed’ sites at Culloden (1746), Bannockburn (1314), Bosworth (1485) and Hastings (1066) make a significant contribution to the local and regional tourist economy. Bosworth has had 500,000 visitors since its opening with 28,000 of these having visited since February 2008. All these will spend in the local community to a



tion at Battlefield Sites: a force for good

By Trust member Stephen Miles

greater or lesser extent so battlefields are an economic force no local Councillor can ignore! Such sites have benefited from the recent phenomenon of 'staycations' in the current economic climate and it is hoped that these domestic visiting habits will remain after the recession has passed.

The commercialisation of battlefield interpretation, however, does not always command respect from those who view these sites with reverence such as the 'numen-seekers' mentioned above. Many of the activities associated with the visitor 'experience' are seen by some to detract from the deep meaning these sites engender and are viewed as crass, insensitive and 'Disneyfying'. This is particularly the case with re-enactment which some see as distasteful and insensitive. This is a controversial challenge but one which tourism needs to be aware of. Interpretation has to be appropriate, targeted at the right 'constituency' and conducted with proper forethought (the principles of good interpretation panels have been outlined in the last edition of Battlefield). If executed in a stimulating and truthful manner interpretation can be a vitally important way of fostering respect for a site and its story. Re-enactment can be a useful way of depicting the events of a battle using an alternative medium for those who are more 'visual'. If it succeeds in its educational objective than who can really say it is not respectful of the

event itself?

As the so-called 'father' of interpretation, Freeman Tilden, stated, 'the main aim of interpretation is not instruction but provocation'.

Tourists can be challenged to question the interpretation of events and be encouraged to think for themselves. This could even be contemplating the very ethics of war and peace as the information panel at Flodden (1513) clearly shows:

'This ground...was once a field of battle, enmity and carnage. But today, there is a spirit of reconciliation, co-operation, and most of all friendship...We hope that our efforts will inform and educate, and bring visitors to this part of the Borderlands, and help consolidate the bonds of friendship across the Border that are today, the hallmark of life hereabouts'

The great strength of tourism to battlefield sites is in providing fertile soil for understanding amongst the bloodied soil of conflict.

i) A A Gill, 'Towton, the bloodbath that changed the course of our history' The Sunday Times (August 24, 2008).

ii) Tilden, F. (1977) *Interpreting Our Heritage*. University of North Carolina Press/ Chapel Hill.

Trust member Stephen Miles is a PhD student at Glasgow University undertaking work on Battlefield Tourism.

Please take a moment to fill out a survey...

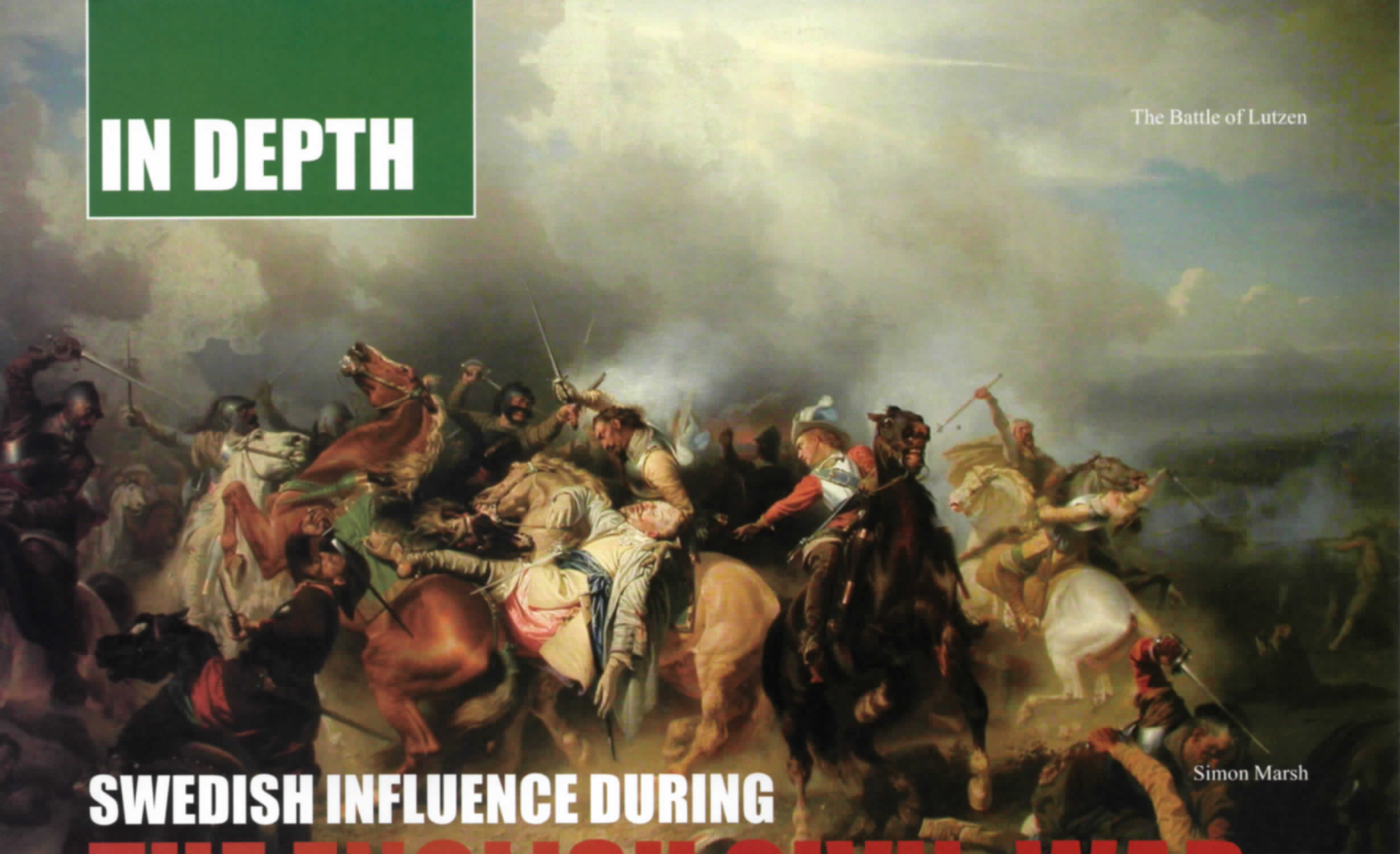
Stephen would be grateful if as many Battlefields Trust members as possible could spare ten minutes to complete an online survey on visiting battlefields he is conducting as part of his work for his doctorate. The results will be also extremely useful to the Trust itself. The survey can be found below and there is also a link to it from the news page of the Battlefields Trust Website.

www.gla.ac.uk/services/orgdev/batttour



Photos from the Bosworth Visitors Centre





Simon Marsh

SWEDISH INFLUENCE DURING THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR



Gustavus Adolphus

When the English Civil War broke out in 1642, Sweden had been involved in the Thirty Years War for some time. This conflict had begun in 1618 following Bohemia's rejection of the new Holy Roman Emperor and the acceptance of the Bohemian crown by Frederick, the Elector of the Palatinate and brother-in-law of King Charles I.

For most Englishmen, Sweden's entry into the war began with the arrival of King Gustavus Adolphus and his army at Peenumunde in July 1630 to engage the catholic forces of the Empire. But Sweden had been fighting separately with Russia and Poland over the preceding thirty years[1] and the Swedish army had gained considerable combat experience before its arrival in Germany.

Due to its small population, Sweden needed to supplement its army with foreign mercenaries and many soldiers from Britain were recruited. Scots, in particular, joined in great numbers, in part due to the combination of Scotland's poverty and surplus manpower[2] and reflecting a tradition for military service in

Scandinavian countries which dated from the beginning of the sixteenth century. Between 1627 and 1637 commissions were issued for around 13,500 Scotsmen to serve in the Swedish army[3].

With their counterparts who had been in the Dutch and Palatinate armies, this ensured that there was a core of men with military experience on which both sides could draw when hostilities commenced in England in 1642. In particular, previous service in the Swedish army benefited many senior Civil War officers such as Patrick Ruthven, Earl of Forth, who was the royalist Lord General between 1642 and 1644 and Alexander Leslie, Earl of Leven, who led the Scottish army into England in support of parliament in January 1644[4].

A small number of Swedes also saw service in English armies during the Civil War. Laurentz Gam was a royalist Colonel in the West of England and was killed near Gloucester in February 1645 and Hans Ewald Tessen was Chief Engineer to the New Model Army in 1645 and remained in parliament's service in 1649 undertaking work on the defences at Newcastle[5]. Continued Swedish involvement in the Continental conflict and its declaration of war against Denmark in 1643[6] probably precluded a greater contribution by Swedes.

A more important Swedish legacy for the Civil War was the military reforms introduced by Gustavus Adolphus and adopted by the warring parties in Britain. It was Charles I's agreement with Prince

The Swedish style of army deployment was influenced by Gustavus's experience of war in Poland. To counter Polish superiority in cavalry he developed a distinctive and flexible infantry brigade formation, deployed commanded musketeers to support the cavalry, introduced infantry volley fire – with three ranks of musketeers firing together in one volley instead of by rank – and used light artillery in a close infantry support role.



Statue of Gustavus Adolphus

Rupert that the royalist infantry should fight in the Swedish style at Edgehill that caused the Earl of Lindsey to resign his commission as the royalist Lord General and be mortally wounded fighting as the head of his regiment[7]. Rupert appears to have had high regard for Gustavus, studying Swedish military thinking and employing, Dr Watts, who had authored *The Swedish Military Discipline* in 1632, as one of his chaplains[8].

The Swedish style of army deployment was influenced by Gustavus's experience of war in Poland. To counter Polish superiority in cavalry he developed a distinctive and flexible infantry brigade formation, deployed commanded musketeers to support the cavalry, introduced infantry volley fire – with three ranks of musketeers firing together in one volley instead of by rank – and used light artillery in a close infantry support role. Swedish cavalry also developed aggressive tactics, reducing their depth to three ranks with the first two ranks firing pistols once before charging to melee rather than using the traditional caracole, a process of cavalry firing rank by rank and then retiring[9], to break an opponent. Royalist cavalry deployed in Swedish fashion at Edgehill, Roundway Down and Naseby, and probably in all the actions in which Rupert commanded. Parliamentary armies appear to have

adopted this tactic by 1644 and both sides deployed commanded musketeers with cavalry at Marston Moor in 1644[10].

At Edgehill, Rupert deployed the royalist infantry in a 'Swedish brigade' of four battalions in a diamond shape. This had first been used by the Swedish army in Germany in 1630, but, ever challenged with manpower constraints, it had been reduced to a three battalion arrow-head formation by the battle of Brietenfeld in 1631. The Swedes probably last used this approach at the battle of Nordlingen in 1634. In 1642 Rupert was therefore using a style that was at least eight years out of date[11] and which needed a high proportion of experienced officers, NCOs and a well trained cadre of soldiers to make it work – none of which were present at Edgehill.

With the failure of the royalist infantry at Edgehill, the royalists appear never again to have used the Swedish brigade formation, but the other Swedish innovations – commanded musketeers, cavalry charging to melee and use of light artillery support for infantry all appeared on many Civil War battlefields between 1642 and 1646.

1 Geoffrey Parker, *The Thirty Years War*, 1987, p.121.

2 Edward Furgol, *A Regimental History of the Covenanting Armies 1639-1651*, 1990 p.2.

3 *Scottish Mercenaries in Europe 1570-1640: A Study in Attitudes and Policies*, I Ross Bartlett, *International Review of Scottish Studies* Vol 13, 1985 p.21.

4 David Stevenson, 'Leslie, Alexander, first earl of Leven (c.1580-1661)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Oct 2007 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/16482>]; Stuart Reid, 'Ruthven, Patrick, earl of Forth and earl of Brentford (d. 1651)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, May 2008 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/24373>]

5 *Royalist Officers in England and Wales 1642-1660*, P R Newman, 1981 p.148; *Sieges and Fortifications of the Civil Wars in Britain*, Mike Osborne, 2004 p.28; Public Record Office SP46/95 f.71.

6 Parker p.174.

7 James Stanier Clarke Ed., *The Life of James The Second*, 1816 p.10.

8 Keith Roberts, *Battle Plans: the Practical Use of Battlefield Plans in the English Civil War*, *Cromwelliana* 1997 p.7.

9 Keith Roberts, *Cromwell's War Machine*, 2005 pp.149-150.

10 Keith Roberts, *Cromwell's War Machine* pp.91, 152; Peter Young, *Military Memoirs of Richard Atkyns*, 1967, London p.23; Peter Young, *Marston Moor 1644*, Kineton, 1970 pp.94, 98, 103, 105.

11 Keith Roberts, *Cromwell's War Machine* p.91.

BATTLES YOU MAY NEVER HAVE HEARD OF

Tresco, Isles of Scilly 17-19 April 1651

Background: The Isles of Scilly had fallen to the Parliamentarians in 1646 but declared for the King during the Second Civil War. Governed by Sir John Grenville, son of Sir Bevil Grenville who was slain at Lansdown in 1643, the Scillies remained a Royalist stronghold following Charles I's execution.

In 1651 the Dutch, enraged by the piratical activities of the Royalist garrison, informed the Rump Parliament that if the English government were unable to deal with the islands then they would capture them themselves. The last thing the English Parliament wanted was to see these strategically vital islands in foreign hands and so a large flotilla of ships together with around 1100 soldiers was hurriedly assembled under the command of Robert Blake and Sir George Ayscue and set sail from Plymouth for the Scillies on 12 April.

The Parliamentary Plan:

Advised by Ayscue, who was familiar with the Scillies, Blake decided to avoid a direct attack on the main Royalist base around Star Castle on the largest island, St Mary's. Instead the Parliamentarians decided to seize the less-heavily defended island of Tresco. They rightly concluded that control of Tresco would give them

shelter for their ships from Atlantic gales and allow them to deny the Royalists use of the protected waters between Tresco and St Mary's.

The Battle: On 13 April the Parliamentary fleet arrived off Scilly. Seeing that the Royalists had covered the main, western, approach to Tresco with two large frigates the Parliamentarians decided to attack from the east. On 17 April they launched 40 large rowing boats, crammed with soldiers, planning to storm the two beaches on northeast Tresco. However things went badly wrong from the start. Choppy seas and a strong tide meant that the boats became scattered. Many of the increasingly seasick soldiers landed on the small island of Northwethel by mistake while the rest were driven off by heavy fire from the Royalists. Three companies of men were left on Northwethel while the rest spent an uncomfortable night on the adjacent island of Tean. Around midnight on the 18th the Parliamentarians tried again, this time stiffening their assault troops with parties of sailors. After some hard hand-to-hand fighting with clubbed muskets on the beach the Parliamentarians succeeded in forcing their way ashore. About half of the 300 Royalist defenders were killed or captured. The rest succeeded in getting back to St Mary's. With Tresco in their hands the Parliamentarians were able to blockade St Mary's harbour. The Royalists on St Mary's rapidly began to run out of supplies and eventually accepted the generous terms of surrender offered to them, leaving the islands in early June.

Significance: The danger of this

The northern bay. Northwethel island, where some of the Parliamentarians landed by mistake is on the left

The southern landing beach, overlooked by the 16th century Old Blockhouse

Julian Humphrys



17th century Scapa Flow falling into Dutch hands had been averted. The battle is an interesting example of an early joint operation and opposed beach landing and Ayscue went on to repeat his indirect approach to operations in his campaign to capture Barbados at the end of the year. The events of Tresco led to considerable inter-service enmity, a paper war between supporters of the army and the navy and an argument about it may well have been the cause of a serious punch-up in Plymouth between soldiers and sailors in June 1651.

The Battlefield: The entire battlefield lies within a conservation area, AONB and heritage coast. The 16th century Old Blockhouse and King Charles's Castle, both of which featured in the campaign, are in the care of English Heritage. The remains of earth defences dating from the Royalist occupation can also be seen. A third fortification, Cromwell's Castle, was built by the Parliamentarians shortly after the battle and extended in the 18th century. A modern hotel now stands on the headland between the two beaches that featured in the battle and a concrete jetty now juts out from the beach where the Parliamentarians landed. There is currently no interpretation of the battle on the site. The island of Northwethel, site of the mistaken landing during the first assault, is a bird sanctuary and public access is limited.

Further Reading:

J Humphrys *Clash of Arms: Twelve English Battles*. Swindon: English Heritage, 2006.

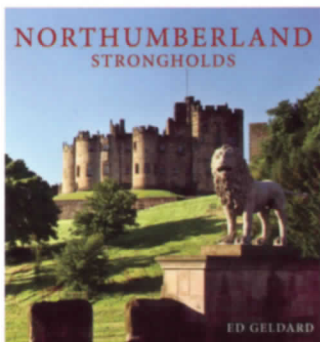
F and P Adams *Star Castle and its Garrison St Mary's, Belvedere Press*, 1984.



Map taken from *Clash of Arms* by Julian Humphrys, English Heritage 2006



BOOK REVIEWS

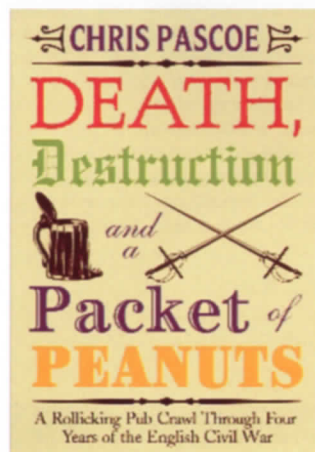


Northumberland Strongholds
Words and photographs by Ed Geldard
London: Francis Lincoln Ltd
128 pages, hardback, £16.99

From the time of Edward I until the union of England and Scotland, the northern border of England was in an almost constant state of warfare. Scottish raids and invasions were commonplace and feuding reiver families fought and stole from each other with scant regard for law and nationality. As a result, there are more castles, bastles and pele towers in Northumberland than in any other English county.

With its large format and beautifully produced photographs, Northumberland

Strongholds may seem to some to be no more than a coffee table book but there's a lot more to it than that. Well-known tourist attractions like Alnwick and Bamburgh are of course covered but it also includes many remote bastles and towers that rarely feature in the guidebooks. Seventy-five strongholds are illustrated and each one is given a brief account of its history and architecture making this attractive book a valuable resource for anyone planning a visit to this often overlooked county.



Death, Destruction and a Packet of Peanuts: A Rollicking Pub Crawl Through Four Years of the English Civil War
By Chris Pascoe
London: Portico Books
234 pages, hardback, £9.99

It's often said that a good walk begins and ends at a pub and Chris Pascoe clearly thinks the same is true for battlefield visits. I have to say that I'm inclined to agree - a trip to Cheriton just isn't complete without a pint in the Flowerpots and, let's face it, the best view of Edgehill has to be from the garden of the Castle Inn. In this entertaining book Pascoe tells the story of

his visits to the major battlefields of the Civil War and, of course, the pubs near to them and in doing so provides a highly readable introduction to the campaigns of 1642-45. Don't expect in-depth military history, but if you're looking for something to buy your mate for Christmas or just want to know more about the great York toilet-seat offensive then this is the book for you!



"The church still bears the scars of the fighting and it's great to be able to walk round the building and indeed the streets in the town and to try and imagine what it must have been like that December day 366 years ago."

Time to Talk TALK

With Sky Sports Cricket Presenter and Battlefields Trust member Charles Colville

When did you first become interested in battlefields?

I always seem to have had a fascination with British history and the battles which have shaped Our Island Story (that book by HE Marshall was a huge influence) and it became a logical progression that, knowing the stories, I'd want to see where it all took place. As a teenager I discovered the English Civil War and battle re-enactments and that just fuelled it even further.

What is it about battlefields that interests you?

I particularly enjoy looking at the lie of the land and working out where the best advantage of the ground is to be had and seeing how well it was used on the day of the battle.

Which battle do you find particularly evocative?

I've always had a soft spot for the Battle of Alton in Hampshire. The church still bears the scars of the fighting and it's great to be able to walk round the building and indeed the streets in the town and to try and imagine what it must have been like that December day 366 years ago.

Is there a battlefield you haven't visited but would particularly like to?

I've just finished the latest novel from Bernard Cornwell which describes a battle in Farnham from the King Alfred era. I'd like to know more about that.

Who is your military hero?

Prince Rupert. What charisma, what energy.

Which is your favourite war film?

Saving Private Ryan. People who were there tell me the opening landing sequence is about as realistic as it gets. If that's the case I'm glad I was born in 1955 and not 1925.

Which English cricket captain do you think would have made the best general?

Probably Mike Brearley. The Australian fast bowler Rodney Hogg once said that Brearley had 'a degree in people'. I think he would have been able to get inside the head of his opponent, work out his plans and predict what he was going to do. On the Aussie side it would have to be Steve Waugh - ruthless, cool under pressure and his men would follow him anywhere.



Battlefield QUIZ

Death and the Civil Wars

1. Which Boy met his death at Marston Moor?
2. How did the following meet their deaths?
 - a. Drogheda Governor Sir Arthur Aston
 - b. Cheriton scapegoat Sir Henry Bard
 - c. Royalist commander Prince Maurice of the Palatinate
 - d. Major-General Thomas Harrison
 - e. Parliamentarian commander Robert Greville, Lord Brooke
 - f. Royalist officer Sir George Lisle
 - g. Parliamentarian officer and regicide Henry Ireton
3. Where is this and who does it commemorate?
4. Where is this and who is said to have met his death here?

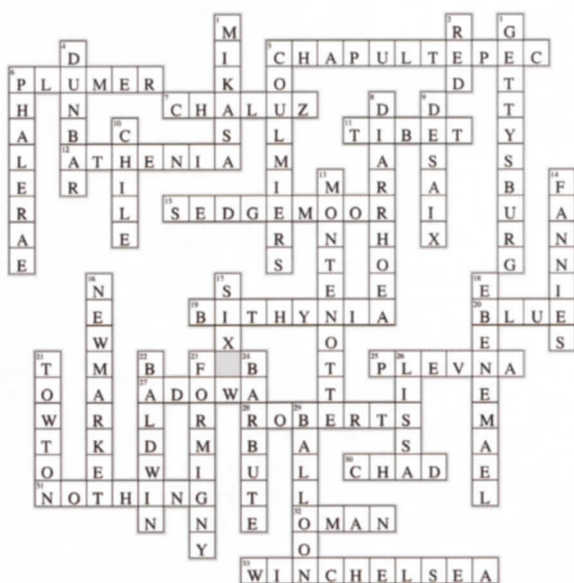


Photo 4



Photo 3

Answers from last issue:



Quiz

1. The start of the Wars of the Roses. It is the bell in the clock tower in St Albans and was rung to warn of the Yorkist attack in 1455. 2. By dashing out his brains with his battleaxe. 3. They both have 'bloody meadows'. 4. Because he had trodden on a caltrop at the 2nd Battle of St Albans. 5. The boar, which both used as a livery badge. 6. They were all guns in Edward IV's siege train. 7. At Towton. The Yorkist poem the Rose of Rouen describes the participants by their livery badges: the fish hook was Lord Fauconberg, the black ragged staff was Lord Grey and the water bourget was Viscount Bourchier. 8. To honour the Holy Trinity. 9. At the battlefield of Stoke. 10. He was Henry Tudor's standard bearer and was slain at Bosworth.

This issue's answers:

1. Prince Rupert's dog. 2. a. He had his brains beaten out with his own wooden leg, 1649 b. He died of heatstroke in an Indian sandstorm, 1656 c. He drowned and quartered, 1660 e. He was shot by a sniper from the tower of Litchfield Cathedral, 1643 f. He was executed by firing squad, Colchester, 1648 g. He died of a fever outside Limerick after catching a cold, 1651 3. At Lansdown Battlefield. The Royalist officer Sir Bevil Grenville who was killed there in July 1643 4. St Lawrence's Church, Alton. Colonel Richard Bolles, who made a last stand here in December 1643

Stop Press!

New Signs Erected at Hopton Heath

On Friday 16th October new signs were installed at Hopton Heath, directing visitors towards the battlefield, existing monument and soon to be erected interpretation panel that will compliment the stone monument erected earlier this year.

At 3.15pm Cllr. Bloomer, (Staffordshire County Council) Dave Cooper, Christopher Ecclestone, Jeffery and Janice Elson (West Midlands Branch, Military Historical Society) and Phillip Moss and Terrence Walpole (Gell's Regiment, Sealed Knot) braved the blustery weather congregating around the signposts off the A.518 near the Stafford County Showground, for the local newspapers.





Battlefield WALKS & Events

Compiled by Tony Spicer



- **Sunday 3rd January 2010**
Battle of Tewkesbury 1471.
Walk organised by the Tewkesbury Battlefield Society.
Meet: 2.30 pm at the Crescent, Tewkesbury, (near Tewkesbury Abbey). (Steve Goodchild).
NB This walk will be repeated on **Sun 7th Feb, Sun 7th March and Sun 4th April.**

- **Sunday 10th January 2010**
Battle of Ashdown, 871 AD.
Walk led by David Buxton over the site where Alfred won his first victory over the Danes.
Meet: 1.30pm in The Bell Inn, Aldworth, Berks, RG8 9SE.
(Harvey Watson / PeterNorton).

- **Saturday 23rd January 2010**
Battle of Nantwich 1644.
Holly Holy Day talk and walk.
Tower visit if possible.
Meet 10am at St Mary's Church, Acton c1.5 miles north-west of Nantwich on A534.
Cap proceeds divided between St Mary's Church and Battlefields Trust (Tony Spicer).

- **Sunday 21st February 2010**
2nd Battle of St Albans 1461.
A 6 mile, 3 hour walk offering a wider exploration of the battle-field. Departs 1pm from the Town Hall, St Albans (Mike Elliott)
NB Since the clearance of the footpath along the top of Beech Bottom has been cleared, it is intended to include the whole

stretch from the Ancient Briton to the railway embankment along the dyke itself without detouring onto modern roads.

- **Saturday 27th/ Sunday 28th March 2010**
Battle of Towton 1461.
Towton Battlefield Society Annual Palm Sunday Memorial Weekend at Towton Hall, Towton.
Battlefield walks and other events. See www.towton.org.uk (Graham Darbyshire)
NB Towton Battlefield Society also do additional walks during the summer and are open to group bookings.

- **Sunday 11th April 2010**
Battle of Barnet 1471.
Annual battlefield walk led by Frank Baldwin.
Meet: 11am at Olde Monken Halt pub on the north side of Barnet on entering Monken Hadley (Frank Baldwin / Peter Norton)
NB: Provisional at this stage.
Please confirm with one of the organisers.

- **Sunday 25th April 2010**
Battle of Tewkesbury 1471.
2 hour walk to Tredington and back, looking at the route of the Yorkist march.
Meet: 11 am at Queen Margaret's Camp, opposite to Gupshall Manor pub on A 38 (Steve Goodchild).

The Yorkshire Branch 2010 programme is in the course of preparation. Please contact Dave Cooke or Graham Cook for details.

Except where shown, walks are free to members but a cap is usually passed round in aid of Battlefields Trust funds. With all walks please check with the organiser nearer the time to ensure that there have been no alterations to arrangements. This also assists the organiser with estimating numbers.

Organisers' Contact Details

Frank Baldwin: 0781 317 9668
Graham Cook:
grahamc@clash-of-steel.co.uk
Dave Cooke: 07803 945217 or 01226 733080 evenings.
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a.spicer@btinternet.com
Harvey Watson: 01494 726673 or 07818 853385 or Harvey.watson@tiscali.co.uk

Please check the Battlefields Trust website for updates and for other events which may have been organised after this edition went to press.
www.battlefieldtrust.com

East Anglian Region Talks for 2010

Talks arranged for 2010 - subject to confirmation are:

- **30th January.** A.G.M. followed by "The Retreat – The German retreat from Moscow 1941-42" by Michael K. Jones. Michael is probably better known to the membership for this medieval studies, and book on the site of Bosworth. However, he leads tours to Russia, visiting sites of interest from WW2, and his recent book on the siege of Leningrad received very favourable reviews.
- **13th February.** "Assault from the Sea". The Trust's Development Officer Julian Humphrys will be speaking about the English Civil War action on the Isles of Scilly.
- **13th March.** "Marlborough" by the Trust's President - Richard Holmes. Alan Falkner, author of many books on Marlborough and battlefield guide, may also be speaking - but we are still waiting for further contact from Alan's publishers.
- **27th April.** "The changing image of Lawrence of Arabia" by Professor Mark Connelly. Mark is making a return trip by popular demand after his excellent presentation earlier this year.
- **A Sunday in August** – date yet to be confirmed. Change of venue - to the popular Erpingham House for a talk on Sir Thomas Erpingham by Michael K. Jones. This is an extremely popular date in the Region diary – but I am assured that it has nothing to do with the sumptuous afternoon tea that is provided.
- **20th November.** "S.O.E." by Monica Maxwell. Monica was a telegrapher for S.O.E. and talks with great enthusiasm and animation about the work of S.O.E. and how as a young girl, she joined an organisation she knew nothing about, but was soon deeply involved in. She also talks about one of the bravest of agents, Hardy Amies, who transmitted from a room next to the Gestapo.





York Battlefields History & Heritage

YORK 2010

Friday 16 - Sunday 18 April

The Annual Battlefields Trust Conference 2010

The Battlefields Trust Programme (subject to change)

Friday 16 April

Arrival and registration at the Monkbar Hotel, York

18.30 Welcome by Frank Baldwin, Chairman of the BT

19.30 Buffet Dinner - Talk by Keith Mulhearn on
'The Battlefields of Fulford & Stamford Bridge'

Saturday 17 April

9.30 Helen Cox 'The Battle of Wakefield'

10.30 Coffee Break

11.00 Dr Phil Stone, 'Bloody Battlefields; War, Gore and More!'

(Chairman of the Richard III Society)

12.00 Glenn Brooks 'The Battle of Towton - A Soldier's View'

13.00 Lunch

14.00 Optional visit and tour of the Battle of Towton

(Limited numbers. Please wear adequate clothing and footwear. Walking to be expected)

16.30 Afternoon Tea

19.00 Meet at the Merchant Taylors' Hall (10 mins walk from Hotel)

19.30 Dinner with Guest Speaker Mr Robert Hardy (subject to filming commitments)

Sunday 18 April

9.15 Michael & Emily Rayner 'Marston Moor - A Reappraisal'

10.15 Grahame Rimer & Bob Woosnam from Royal Armouries, Leeds

11.15 Coffee Break

11.45 AGM of The Battlefields Trust

12.30 Julian Humphrys, Development Officer of The Battlefields Trust

13.00 Carvery Lunch

14.30 Optional visit to the Civil War Battlefield of Marston Moor 1644

(Limited numbers. Please wear adequate clothing and footwear. Walking to be expected)

Don't Miss Out Book Today!

York has been a meeting point since 71AD when the Ninth Roman Legion formed their new outpost called Eboracum. York will welcome delegates to the Annual 2010 Conference. The venue is the Best Western Monkbar Hotel a short walk from the centre of York, York Minster and the 'Shambles'.

The weekend offers a variety of activities of interest including talks on Yorkshire battlefields and their history and an opportunity to visit the Battlefield sites of Towton and Marston Moor. You will also have the opportunity of enjoying the hospitality of a quality hotel and meeting fellow enthusiasts! For partners there is plenty to do in York either shopping or visiting museums and local sites.

The weekend is open to members and non-members but we would encourage you to join and support The Battlefields Trust.

Please visit: www.battlefieldstrust.com

Interested? Please contact us!

To book your place: (please note numbers are limited - book to avoid disappointment)

For further information please contact Mrs Annmarie Hayek on 01603 664021 or email annmarie@talktalk.net

If you would like to have an exhibition stand or require information about the event please contact the Event Organiser Mrs Sarah Baker on 01263 512117 or email sarah.f.baker@googlemail.com