



The Caves of Wales

This article is not intended to be a detailed report on the caves and their finds but rather a gazetteer to stimulate further research by the reader. The definitive guide, in my opinion, is *Ice Age Hunters* (National Museum of Wales 1991) by Stephen Green and our own Elizabeth Walker. The booklet also supplies detailed plans of the caves and some lovely shots of the exteriors. Readers may also like to refer to *Before Farming* by Julian Heath (Carreg Gwalch 2013).

Bacon Hole Cave

In 1912 Prof William Sollas and Abbe Henri Breuil found ten wide reddish bands, which they believed was Palaeolithic rock art. It was subsequently realised that the art was red oxide mineral that had seeped through the cave wall.

Bone Cave, Dan yr Ogof



Situated at the National Showcaves Centre for Wales at Dan yr Ogof is an 11 mile long cave system. Here the bones of 42 humans along with animal bones have been found in a nearby chamber. The cave was first explored in 1912 by three local brothers, Edwin, Tommy and Jeff Morgan, using candles and primitive equipment. Completely unsure of what they would discover, they armed themselves with a revolver. Bone Cave was named after the assemblage found. Many of the bones date back to the Bronze Age over 3000 years ago and the oldest bones are of red deer over 7000 years old. It seems that bone cave had been a shelter or home for man during many different periods of time. Other items including silver rings, fragments of Roman pottery, bone pins, and fine bronze jewellery have also been unearthed, as well as evidence that the Roman legions were stationed in this area. Other inhabitants of the cave included hyenas, wolves and cave bears.

Cae Gwyn, Clwyd

Lying next to the Ffynnon Beuno cave close to Prestatyn in the Vale of Clywd, in the nineteenth century William Boyd Dawkins and Herbert Hicks found flint tools dating to the Early Upper Palaeolithic. There were also bones of lions, rhino, giant deer, bear and horse. Some of these bones had been gnawed by hyenas. It is not known if the two caves were occupied at the same time.

Cat Hole, Gower

Cathole Cave, is a cave near Parc Cwm long cairn at Parc le Breos, on the Gower Peninsula.

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The cave was used as a shelter by bands of Mesolithic hunters and as a Neolithic ossuary. During the first excavation of the cave in 1864, finds were made only from the Mesolithic to medieval periods by Col E R Wood, who removed a large section of the cave floor. In the 1950s Charles McBurney directed an excavation where over 300 flint tools were found, dating to the Late Upper Palaeolithic.

The 1984 excavation by Aldhouse-Green revealed the earliest finds from the cave, two tanged points that may date to 28,000 years ago, an interglacial period during the Late Pleistocene roughly at the same time as the Red Lady of Paviland.



Rock art from the Upper Paleolithic, thought to represent a reindeer, was discovered on the back wall of Cathole Cave in September 2010. The engraving, measuring 15 x 11 cm, has been radiocarbon dated to 14,500 years ago.

According to George Nash, the archeologist who made the discovery, it is "the oldest rock art in the British Isles, if not north-western Europe". Following this project and systematic vandalism, the entrance of the cave was gated with a metal grille. Other marks & motifs of a possible similar date, also found by Nash, have been found elsewhere within the rear section of the cave.

Late glacial tool finds date from the Upper Palaeolithic date to c. 12,000 ago. Other find include flint blades known as Cheddar points; smaller bladelets known as Cresswell points; scrapers; burins or lithic flakes; flint and bone awls; and a bone needle. Flint rarely occurs in Wales other than in drifts, or as small pebbles on beaches. So flint tools would therefore have to have been brought to Gower from other areas, such as southern or eastern England, or Antrim, either as finished tools or as incomplete, or unworked, nodules.

Remains of red fox, arctic fox, brown bear, tundra vole, and possibly reindeer, were found at the same level as the Upper Palaeolithic tools, providing evidence of the climate c. 12,000 BP. Other animal remains excavated during the 19th century, which may predate the Late glacial finds, include mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, red deer and giant deer.

Several finds date to the Bronze Age, including a bronze socketed axe, two human skeletons, and sherds of pottery from burial urns and other vessels.

Cefn Cave, Clwyd

Cefn Caves, a group of four interlinked caves in the limestone cliffs of the Elwy valley, north of Denbigh, in Denbighshire. Early excavations found both human and animal remains dating back to the Paleolithic period.

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In 1750 a hermit lived in the cave when the passage only extended a distance into the hillside of 20 feet. The rest of the cave, now known to extend a further 500 feet, remained filled with deposits.

In the 1830s Edward Lloyd of Cefn, as landowner at that time, began excavating at the cave and created a series of walks through the surrounding area. He also constructed sets of stone stairs within the cave connecting its (then) two entrances. Lloyd describes rhinoceros remains "in the mud for the taking".

In 1831 Charles Darwin visited the cave at the age of 22 as part of a geological tour accompanied by the geologist Professor Adam Sedgwick. On their visit Sedgwick noticed rhinoceros remains.

Much of the cave was cleared of in-fill in the search for bones from 1830 onwards. The deposits were so rich in bone that for a while, they were excavated and scattered on the fields below as fertiliser.

The network of caves was first excavated in 1832 by the Rev E. Stanley, finding fragments of stone tools along with numerous animal bones, including rhinoceros and hyena, which had been laid down over a wide period, probably accumulated in the caves by water action. The bones were sent to Professor William Buckland at Oxford for identification.

In 1863 the cave was visited by Sir Charles Lyell with Lady Lyell and W.S. Symonds.

In 1866 T.J. Moore of Liverpool Museum and others excavated. Their finds included "teeth and bones of cave bear". Sadly they were never fully described and were destroyed at the museum during an incendiary fire of 1941.

The 'Old Cave' passage is a remnant of a former underground course of the River Elwy, eroded through the limestone and then left behind by the continued downcutting of the gorge.

1869-70 Mr Williams Wynne excavated and found further remains, some of which were given to the Grosvenor Museum in Chester. Finds in the cave included hominin, mammoth, hippo, cave bear, lion. Chester's Grosvenor Museum holds 121 items including bear, rhino, lion, mammoth, hippo, reindeer and hyena.

Three entrances give access to a series of roomy walking-sized passages. Two sets of stone steps have been created within the cave providing easier access to the higher entrances.

1870 marked the first of nine visits by Boyd Dawkins up to 1877. After a visit in 1874 he records finding crumbling bone "that rose in clouds of dust as it was disturbed".

G H Morton visited the caves in 1887 to investigate the deposits. He was interested in the similarities between species found here and at the nearby Ffynnon Bueno and Cae Gwyn Caves at Tremeirchion, such as elephant and hippopotamus. His collection including five hyaena teeth from Cefn Cave are now in the World Museum, Liverpool.

By 1923 Cefn Cave was designated as Scheduled Ancient Monument. The popularity of the cave was such that guides were provided in 1952 to lead visitors through the cave.

Stephen Green of the National Museum of Wales carried out small-scale work at the cave in 1982-84. The oldest floor deposits have been dated to nearly 230,000 years ago.

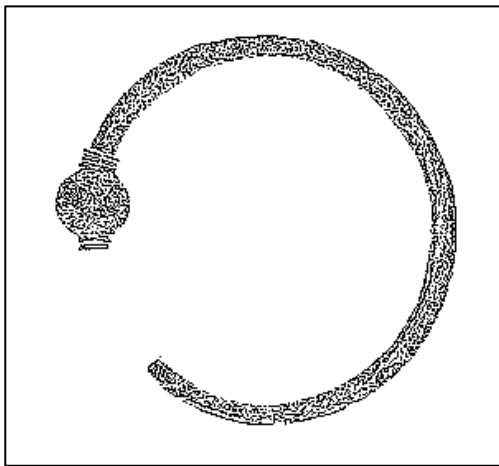
FEATURES

Coygan Cave, Laugharne

Coygan Cave no longer exists as it has been destroyed by quarrying. It was located between Pendine and Laugharne in Carmarthenshire. Before its destruction it was popular for archaeological investigations.

Finds of animal bones included mammoths, woolly rhino, cave lion and spotted hyenas. Amongst the lithic finds were three "bout coupe" handaxes, one being found by Herbert Eccles in 1913/14. The two others were discovered by Cambridge University during excavations in 1963/64 under Prof B M McBurney & J Clegg. The "bout coupe" handaxes revealed that Neanderthals had occupied the cave over 50,000 years ago. Modern humans may even have co-existed with Neanderthals.

Culver Cave, Gower



Finds from this cave include an early Medieval copper alloy penannular brooch of Viking/Irish 'ball-type', with plain terminals. The pin and one of the terminals are missing.

Daylight Rock, Caldey

Excavations were carried out in 1951-52 by Frere Jaques, the site consisting of a small cave and sheltered slope at the foot of a small inland cliff. Some 30 Mesolithic flints, small perforated sea-shells and human bone, including a jawbone with attached teeth and the jaw of a small child. Dating of which produced a date of approx. 9,000 years ago. The slope produced finds of over 7,500 flint and stone artefacts including microliths, end-scrapers and drill bits. In 1969 he went on to find even more lithics at the site.

Foxhole Cave, Paviland, Gower

First investigated in 1997, the animal bones included reindeer, horse and collared lemming dating to the Late Upper Palaeolithic. Several Early Mesolithic stone tools and a human tooth were also found.

Ffynnon Beuno, Clwyd

As mentioned earlier this cave lies close to Cae Gwyn and was also possibly a hyenas den as gnawed animal bones were found.

Hoyle Mouth, Tenby

First excavated by Colonel Jervis in 1840, finds date back to the Late Upper Palaeolithic of 12,500 years ago. A "busked burin" is known to have been found at the site dating its occupation to 30,000 years ago in the Early Upper Palaeolithic. Stephen Aldhouse-Green and Elizabeth Walker have suggested a possible ritual nature to the "Reindeer Chamber" finds, lying 40 metres from the cave entrance.

Kendrick's Cave, Great Orme



Decorated horse jaw, Late Upper Palaeolithic, about 10,000 years old

A probable piece of cave art in the form of a horse jaw bone was found at this cave dating back to 10,000 BC, marking the transition from the Late Palaeolithic to the Early Mesolithic. The mandible is decorated with four blocks of incised zigzag patterns and a single block of ten chevrons.

Decorated animal teeth, from wild cattle or red deer, were also discovered, carbon-dating to 11,000-10,500 BC. The teeth may have been used in a necklace as traces of red ochre has been found on them.

The cave is located on the Great Orme headland at Llandudno and is named after Thomas Kendrick who lived in the cave after retiring from copper-mining. Kendrick also found the remains of three adults and a child. He also recorded hand hammers and oyster shells with the jaw bone.

In a more recent investigation in 1978, a decorated wolf canine was found. Boyd Dawkins had found two pierced and decorated bear teeth in the nineteenth century. A Neolithic stone axe and an Iron Age comb have also been found in the cave.

Lesser Garth, Cardiff

These caves contained a 9th century modified penannular brooch and human remains of 7 individuals dating 881-998.

Little Hoyle Cave, Tenby

Lying close to the Hoyle Mouth Cave is Little Hoyle Cave. A perforated needle was amongst the flint tool finds, which included a Late Upper Palaeolithic convex-backed blade. Later Roman finds included the remains of 10 individuals, as the site seems to have been used as a burial place.

Long Hole, Gower

Long Hole, a relatively small cave of about 15 metres deep, was first excavated in 1861 by Colonel E. R. Wood. He found evidence of a lithic assemblage and faunal remains, including cave hyena, reindeer, Woolly rhinoceros, mammoth, straight-tusked elephant and wild horse. This was followed by a second excavation by J. B. Campbell in 1969. Analysis of the evidence from the two excavations, including sediment and pollen as well as the lithic evidence, has identified Long Hole as an Aurignacian site contemporary with and related to the site at Paviland, evidence of the first modern humans in Britain.

Minchin Hole, Gower

Finds include a small coin hoard of 850 denari of Charles the Bold type. Bones of reindeer, cave bear, wolf, hyaena, bison, lion, soft-nosed rhinoceros and straight-tusked elephant have been found in this cave. Finds from the Iron Age and Roman period show intermittent occupation of the cave.

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Nana's Cave, Caldey Island

One of the most important caves on Caldey, was partially excavated by J Cates Carter and W Clark in 1911. They discovered the remains of three adults and at least one child. Further excavations were carried out in 1915 by A L Leach, to date the individuals to the Early Mesolithic period of 12,000 years ago. He also excavated a midden containing mussel shells.

In the 1950s Frere Marie-Jaques Van Nederveelde of the Caldey Cisterians was given responsibility of the excavations of A D Lacaille and W F Grimes, discovering many lithic artefacts during the four seasons of digging. A small narrow fragment of worked bone featuring concave grooves was also found. Narrow finger-like beach pebbles referred to as limpet scoops or limpet hammers were discovered dating the site to the Mesolithic. It is now suggested that these pebbles were used as tanning or softening tools in the preparation of seal pelts.

Goat's Hole, Paviland, Gower

Paviland Cave is home to one of the most remarkable prehistoric burials, known as the burial of the Red Lady.

In 1822 Daniel Davies, a medical practitioner, and Rev John Davies visited Goat's Hole finding animal bones and a mammoth tusk. Further visits uncovered prehistoric stone and bone tools and two roman coins. These coins were given to the Talbots of Penrice Castle for display. As a result Mary Theresa Talbot along with Lewis Weston Dillwyn in 1822 made two expeditions to the cave finding mammoth bones and teeth.

Contacting William Buckland to inform him of the discoveries in 1823 he visited the cave and discovered the burial of the Red Lady. The

skeleton did not have its skull remaining. The remains today lie in the Museum of Natural History in London.

At first the burial was attributed to an exciseman who had been murdered by smugglers. But Buckland changed his mind and said the bones belonged to a witch or a prostitute to the Roman soldiers in the above fort.

However he was quite wrong, not only with the date of the bone but as to the sex as well. Buckland had assumed it to be female on the basis of the ivory rings or bracelets found at the burial. In fact it was a man aged between 20-25. In 1912 William Sollas undertook excavations at the cave, finding around 600 flint tools and an ivory shaped pendant known as Sollas egg, made from a tusk of a mammoth, but not in association with the burial. A bone spatula was however found in the same context as the burial.

In 2007 Roger Jacobi and Thomas Higham dated the Red Lady's burial to 33,000 years ago.

Roman coins and pottery were also discovered along with child's bones.

The red ochre covering the bones probably came from the clothes covering the body at burial. A large mammoth skull was found close to the head of the Red Lady's grave.

It seems likely that human use of the cave was interspersed with periods of carnivorous animals occupation. Species represented include woolly rhino, reindeer, bison, bear, great deer, mammoth and hyena.

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Hound's Hole Cave, Paviland, Gower

Also excavated by Buckland and then by Odo Vivian, with findings of horse, deer and bear bones. No lithics were found. Stephen Aldhouse-Green did however discover an Early Upper Palaeolithic blade during his 1997 excavation.

Pontnewydd Cave, Clwyd

A site of international archaeological importance, located 6 miles north-west of Denbigh on the eastern side of the Afon Elwy valley. Today the interior is protected by a stone wall and locked iron door. You are still able to visit the exterior.

The site was investigated by Prof William Boyd Dawkins and T H McKenny Hughes in the 19th century. They recovered hippo and rhino bones, long extinct in the UK. They also found a large human molar tooth.

Subsequently Stephen Aldhouse-Green directed a series of excavations for the National Museum of Wales from 1978 to 1995. He found evidence of Neanderthal activity from 225,000 to 175,000 years ago. Further bones were found of bear, wolf, leopard, horse, bison and lion. The excavations produced hundreds of stone tools, including handaxes and scrapers. Many items were made using the Levallois technique. Some human bones were also found; a child's upper jaw with teeth attached, and 20 teeth from five to fifteen other individuals.

Stephen Aldhouse-Green and Elizabeth Walker have concluded:

"It is probable that the Pontnewydd People were at an early stage of the evolutionary process which produced the fully developed Neanderthals who lived from about 70,000-30,000 years ago".

Potter's Cave, Caldey Island

An uninhabitable narrow cave containing hyena, mammoth, reindeer, horse and woolly rhinoceros remains. Also found there was a large backed blade & a penknife point.

Priory Farm Cave, Pembroke

First explored by Dr A Hurrell Style & E E L Dixon in 1906-7, who found 18 flint and chert artefacts, including four penknife points and three fragments of Mesolithic backed blades, at the entrance to the cave. From deeper in the cave, hyena, wolf, reindeer and bear bones were found. Again at the entrance a human skull and part of a child's jawbone were found. The finds were also examined by W F Grimes in 1908.

In 1999, new archaeological work was carried out by Nick Barton and Catherine Price who confirmed further evidence of Upper Palaeolithic occupation.

CAS has visited numerous caves over the years. See also "Links to Websites" for a talk by Elizabeth Walker on "Significance of Welsh Caves to Palaeolithic Archaeology"

Highlights from the Magazines

Current World Archaeology Dec 2022-Jan 2023

Glass beads, ritual deposits, and laser beams - A sanctuary on Timponella Motta

African Queen - An intact royal burial from Egypt

Unlocking a hidden landscape - Preliminary fieldwork at Qarn bint Sa'ud, Abu Dhabi

FEATURES

The power of words - Racing to read the lost secrets of Egypt

Alexander the Great: the making of a myth - a new exhibition at the British Library

Ötzi's One-Man Show - the South Tyrol Museum of Archaeology in Bolzano, Italy

Mesolithic human bone pendants

Object - Decorated ivories

Minerva - Archaeology & Art Nov-Dec 2022

I, Enheduanna - High Priestess at the Ancient City of Ur, Mesopotamia

A Warlord's Hoard? - The Vindelev Hoard from the 6th Century

Set in Stone - The new Exhibition at the Stonehenge Visitor Centre from Jomon Japan

Classical Currents - Antiquity in the United States

The Key to Ancient Egypt - Decoding the Rosetta Stone at the British Museum

Divine Intervention - Odin: Wisdom, War & Poetry

The Antiquarian - John Wesley Gilbert (1863-1923)

British Archaeology Sep-Oct 2022

The Wealthy Anglo-Saxons of Wendover

Bricks, Battles & Memories - The Cuilcagh to Cleenish Project

Excavating Leicester - The Unfolding Story of a Remarkable City

In the Footsteps of Giants - Henry Moore's Stonehenge

The Abbey, the Old House & the Brewery - Archaeological Investigations at Boxley Abbey

Monks and Gorse on Caldey Island

St Margaret's Works, Leicester

Current Archaeology November 2022

A Snapshot in Time - The Hardman's House, Liverpool

Setting the Scene - Early Medieval Migration into the East of England

The Migration Question - Re-grouping Anglo-Saxon Archaeology

Transformations in Early Medieval England - The Perspective from Population Genetics

Grave Affairs - What can ancient DNA tell us about early Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries?

Individual Encounters - Capturing Personal Stories with Ancient DNA

Isotopes and aDNA - Teasing apart Ancestry versus Migration in Early Medieval England

Revisiting the Adventus Saxonum, Again - Exploring the Implications of New Evidence

The Lost King - Imagining Richard III at the Wallace Collection

Odd Socs - Ministry of Works Signage Appreciation Society

Current Archaeology December 2022

Revealing Royal Rendlesham - Luxury Living in Early Medieval Suffolk

Recovering an Anchor from the North Sea

Little London - Nero, Silchester & the Building Infrastructure in the New Province

Caistor St Edmund - Excavating an Aqueduct in Roman Norfolk

Piecing Together the Puzzle - Understanding the Late Roman Hacksilver from the Traprain Hoard

Chedworth Roman Villa - Exploring over 150 years of Interpretation

City of Gallows - Tracing the Human Stories behind London's History of Public Executions

A Battle in the Mists of the Lake District? - Ambleside Roman Fort under Attack

Circles of Stone - Stonehenge and Prehistoric Japan

Odd Socs - The Wesley Historical Society

Quiz

1. Capital of the Toltec state
2. Ancient pictographic script of Easter Island
3. Roman emperor whose triumphal column was completed in AD 113.
4. Upright stone slab or column
5. ... beaker, 6th & 7th century glass vessel of NW Europe
6. Country containing the Chan Chan archaeological site
7. Type-site of Palaeolithic industries in the Dordogne, France

8. Ancient civilisation whose capital Susa, was captured by Nebuchadnezzar

9. ... Branwen, phase of the British Bronze Age

10. Egyptian agrarian culture of 4,500-3,250 BC

Obituary

We are sad to announce the passing away of Thomas Frank Jones on Saturday 1st October. Thomas was the founder of the Cardiff Archaeological Society. His funeral was held on Tuesday 8th November in St Andrews Church in Plymouth, where he was an Alderman.

Past Events

Lecture: 6th October 2022

Staging the World of Stonehenge.

By Dr. Neil Wilkin.

Following the recent exhibition at the British Museum, Dr Wilkin explained the Stonehenge world through 6 areas: Working with nature, sermons in stone, seahenge, under one sky, new horizons and To the Sea. His impressive photographic display of landscape and artefacts included the Shropshire sun pendant, Nebra sky disc, Newgrange monuments, the Burton Agnes Drum, to name but a few. The complex landscape of Stonehenge has to be viewed in the context of all the other contemporary prehistoric sites. A publication from the British Museum is available from:

<https://www.britishmuseumshoponline.org/the-world-of-stonehenge-hardback.html>

EVENTS & LINKS

Lecture: 20th October 2022

A month in the Country: Archaeology and recovery of military veterans at Barrow Clump.

By Richard Osgood MBE MLitt MCIFA FSA FSA (Scot).

Richard Osgood is renowned for his work on Operation Nightingale, a project to aid the recovery of service personnel through the medium of archaeology. His Barrow Clump excavations on Salisbury Plain have taken place since 2012, with some remarkable finds of spears, swords and javelins as his title slide suggested - A Gothic Tale: Spears and Javelin at Barrow Clump. Richard went on to discuss the people who took part in the excavations and explained the beneficial effect it had on them, many becoming professional archaeologists. He concluded with a summary of events on Barrow Clump 2019 and seemed set for many future excavations.

Lecture: 3rd November 2022

The Newport Ship: 20 Years On.

By Dr. Toby Jones. Curator: Newport Medieval Ship Project, Newport Museum and Art Gallery/Newport City Council.

The well-preserved remains of the Ship found along the river in 2002, was the topic of Toby's talk. Built in 1449 in the Basque region of Northern Spain and built by the Clinker method. Toby covered its discovery and excavation, its disassembly and eventual recovery. The wooden remains and associated artefacts were extensively cleaned and documented before conservation and storage for its final display, hopefully in a new Newport Museum complex. Publications are freely available at:

https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/newportship_2013/downloads.cfm

Lecture: 17th November 2022

Investigating the Edge of Wales—Promontory Forts, Shipwrecks and Island Landscapes.

By Louise Barker.

As part of the CHERISH project - climatic change and coastal heritage, Louise explained the impact of climate change, via flooding, warmer temperatures, wetter winters and more frequent extreme weather and rises in the sea level and its impact on strategy to protect our heritage. She covered numerous sites; Skomer, Grassholm & Bardsey islands; the Pembrokeshire coastal promontory forts; Ship Wrecks and the Intertidal zone. By using up to date technology such as Lidar & photogrammetry she showed how it was possible to reconstruct past environments. Concluding on the effects of coast erosion, the project has produced a number of 3d models of sites that can be viewed on:

<http://cherishproject.eu/en/category/resource/s/3d-models/>

Future Events

Lectures

Our 2022/23 season of lectures will continue with:

1st December 2022 Mark Lodwick, PAS Finds Co-ordinator, Department of History and Archaeology, Amgueddfa Cymru, Cardiff. **Working within the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Wales, some discoveries and personal reflections.** The talk will reflect on the experiences of working for the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Wales and highlight some of the significant discoveries made over the last 20 years.

15th December 2022 ZOOM ONLY Dr. Heather M. Tamminem, Post-Doctoral Research Assistant, Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, Faculty of Science and

Dec 2022/Jan 2023 Issue

EVENTS & LINKS

Technology, Bournemouth University. **The Weymouth Ridgeway Vikings: The story of a mass grave from South Dorset.** In 2009, a mass burial of archaeological human remains was discovered on the South Dorset Ridgeway. Through a study by Oxford Archaeology, these individuals were found to have lived and died around the year 1000 and originated from Scandinavia and northern Europe, leading to the conclusion that the approximately 52 men were Vikings. They had been decapitated in what appeared to be a systematic mass execution, whilst repeated examples of injuries caused by bladed weapons (sharp force trauma) were found on their skeletons. Recent research has used modern technology to digitise and analyse the sharp force trauma to refine the interpretations of the events that occurred and have added to the narrative of dramatic events that took place on the Ridgeway ten centuries ago. Content warning: This talk will contain images of archaeological human remains and discussions of interpersonal violence.

12th January 2023 Prof. James Whitley. SHARE, Cardiff University. **A Tale of Two Destructions: The Destruction of Settlements and the Ending of Political Communities in Hellenistic Crete.** What did it take to destroy a political community? Ancient authors such as Diodorus, Polybius and Strabo record numerous destructions of one polis by another in late Classical to Hellenistic times in the ancient Aegean. Not all of these destructions however led to the end of the political community in question. In many cases (e.g. Thebes) the political community apparently re-appears after what historians imply is a very thorough and final eradication of the city. This paper looks at destructions in Hellenistic Crete, where the number of political communities declines between 300 and 67 BC. It takes as its principal case study Praisos, where excavations in 2007 have shed light on what it took to destroy not merely a settlement but a long-established political community.

26th January 2023 Rachel Morgan, Senior Project Manager/Heritage Consultant, Red River Archaeology. **Updates on the Five Mile Lane Excavations.** Members may recall hearing the preliminary results a few years ago of the excavations undertaken in 2017-8 by Rubicon Heritage Services at Five Mile Lane, Barry. This update of those results will highlight some of the intriguing findings which have arisen during post-excavation analysis of the archaeological material recovered and reveal further details of the lives of people in the Vale from the prehistoric period onwards.

Links to Websites

Recorded Previous Lectures:



Elizabeth Walker Presidential Address 2022: Significance of Welsh Caves to Palaeolithic Archaeology

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kkcAqnE-OI>

Dr Elizabeth Walker, President 2022-23, is a museum curator at Amgueddfa Cymru specialising in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology of Wales. In her presidential address Elizabeth will discuss the significance of the Welsh caves towards an understanding of the Palaeolithic archaeology of Wales. She will take us back to the early nineteenth century when such studies lay firmly in the realms of geology and theology. She will then bring the story up to date with the exciting developments that modern science can contribute towards an understanding of people in Wales at times during the Palaeolithic, their lives, material culture, climate and environment.

EVENTS & LINKS



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SAL Lunchtime Lecture: The Rediscovery of Tutankhamun by Professor Aidan Dodson FSA.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LegjJgKOCFU&list=PLGOCpw7BaRwXsNZ820PYbJn4FG_JOLugV&index=6

Hear about Tutankhamun's career down to the present day, looking at the various theories regarding his activities and very identity.

Answers to Quiz

1. Tula 2. Rongorongo 3. Trajan 4. Stela 5. Claw 6. Peru 7. Le Moustier 8. Elam 9. Bedd 10. Badarian



Everyone involved in CAS would like to wish Seasonal Greetings, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all our members & their families.