



Maritime Archaeology – Part 3 Concluding

Following on from our look at Maritime Archaeology Parts 1 and 2, we conclude by reviewing a few more subjects relating to our Maritime Heritage.

Fish Traps



Fish traps in the Bristol Channel

From time to time Black Rock lave net fishermen have found ancient fish traps at low tide out on the Severn estuary. Reading university have carbon-dated the individual baskets which date from between the 12th and 16th centuries.

Further research by Professor Martin Bell has made discoveries from the Mesolithic period which shed light on the lives of hunter-gatherer communities that lived by the Bristol Channel more than seven millennia ago.

The 7,000-year-old fishing traps are made from willow withies woven around wooden stakes to create a V-shaped fence in the bed of a former river channel. It is believed that they were probably used to catch eels and other fish.

Often ignored in the past, such evidence shows changes in sea levels and the effects of climate change.

Several CAS Members along with CAS Committee member, Kim Iannucci, took part in excavations on the shoreline uncovering the ancient footprints.

Submerged Settlements & Landscapes



Tenby Museum -Wood from submerged forest, Freshwater West.

The wood, in the picture above, that comes from submerged forests was preserved by a constant waterlogged state and the acidic and anaerobic - lack of oxygen - bog-like conditions. They are formed by the changing sea levels thousands of years ago and there are many that can be found in Pembrokeshire. The first person to mention "submerged - forest beds" was

FEATURES

Gerald of Wales in 1188, when walking past Newgale on his way to St David's.

A little harder to interpret for the lay person, submerged Landscapes go deep back in time. Some of the earliest Maritime archaeological evidence can be found on submerged landscapes where the coastline has changed over the centuries.

We can discover evidence of human habitation or settlements which were once on dry land but have now been preserved in the underwater environment. Dogger Bank in the middle of the North Sea is an excellent example of this. A sandbank is all that remains of Doggerland which used to connect the British islands to Mainland Europe. These sites may tell us more about how people lived during the prehistoric period than their terrestrial equivalents, due to the survival rates for organic materials in a wet environment. They can also provide information on migration patterns and how people coped with rising sea levels and climate change in the past and maybe they might give us tips for the future.

Crannogs



The Welsh Crannog Centre

The Crannog on Llangorse Lake is the only Crannog to be found in Wales or England. It is

situated in the waters of Llangorse Lake, which is the largest natural lake in south Wales. The Crannog was constructed in 916 AD, probably by the King of Brycheiniog.

In 1925 a 25 foot-long wooden dug-out canoe was excavated from the mud at the northern edge of the lake. And in 1990, archaeologists working at the site made an unexpected discovery - the remains of a magnificently decorated textile, over a thousand years old. The textile was badly charred and very fragile.

The base material of the textile was a very fine plain-weave linen. Silk and linen threads have been used to decorate the textile with birds and other creatures within a framework of vines, and with borders containing repeating patterns or lions.

Excavations of the site have shown that this haven was short-lived, being destroyed by fire in the early 10th century.

Today the site can be visited as part of the Welsh Crannog Centre.

CAS last visited Llangorse Crannog in 1998.

Ship Graffiti

At first glance the presence of ship graffiti on the walls of a coastal church may appear straightforward, local sailors and their families simply sketching what they saw every day. However although many of these ship images are located in coastal churches, with particular concentrations around medieval ports, just as many are to be found inland. Indeed, examples have been recorded as far inland as Leicestershire, where it would be difficult to get any farther from the coast. Despite this all

the examples recorded to date all show seagoing vessels rather than river craft.

There is a suggestion that many of these ship images were in fact devotional in nature. Literally prayers made solid in stone. Exactly what these prayers were for remains something of a mystery. Were they thanks for a voyage safely undertaken, a prayer for a safe voyage yet to come, or perhaps a plea for a ship long overdue? We'll probably never know.

Anchors & Anchorages



Anchor at Watchet Boat Museum

Anchors are immediately relatable when talking to people about Maritime archaeology. From actual anchors along the seaside promenades to anchors on clothing brand names to jewellery, tea towels and even tattoos. Anchors can be found around the world, underwater, outside pubs and even in the middle of roundabouts.

That's it; I hope you enjoyed our little foray into the huge number of aspects and features relating to Maritime Archaeology.

Highlights from the Magazines

British Archaeology Jan-Feb 2025



National Trust - Custodians of Historic Environments

Adventures in AR - Digital Frontiers in Medieval Southampton

My Heritage Photography Project - Mentoring Opportunity for Young People

My Archaeology - Mark Knight, Must Farm Excavations

Moel Goedog West Ring Cairn

Rails House Farm, Sheffield

FEATURES

Innerpeffray Library - a Visit to Scotland's Oldest Public Lending Library

Young Archaeologists Club's Annual Dig It! Diaries 2024

Could we do more with what we Already Have?

Current Archaeology Jan 2025



Celebrating Heritage Game Changers - Whitby Abbey, North Yorkshire

Fit for an Emperor - Excavating a Monumental Building in Roman Carlisle

Fleeting Finds - Investigating Intertidal Discoveries in the Severn Estuary - Goldcliff

Unearthing the Peebles Hoard - A Unique Collection from Bronze Age Scotland

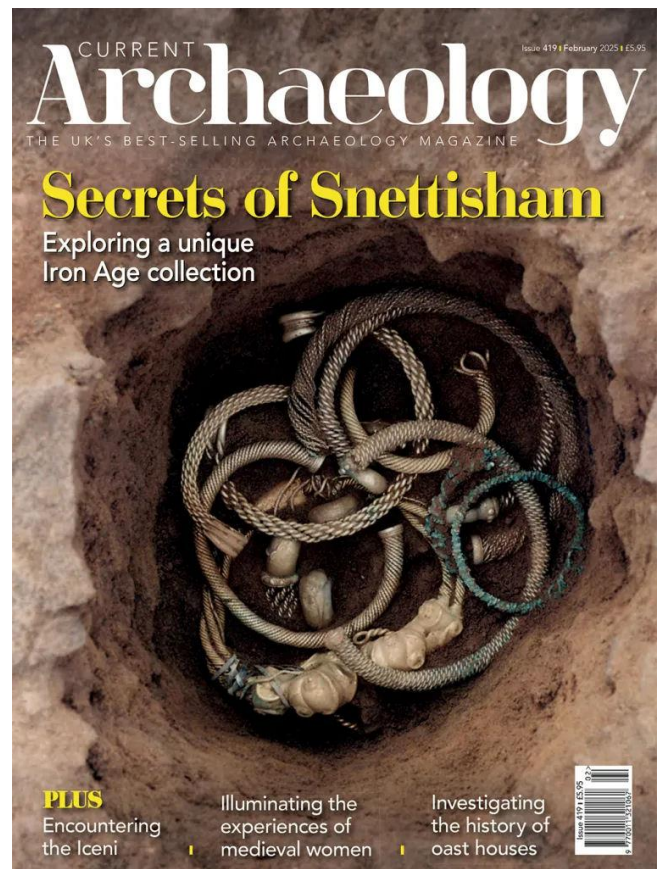
Holyroodhouse - Tracing the History of Scotland's Official Royal Residence

Intentional Offerings? - Examining Bronze Age Metalwork from the River Trent

Medieval Women - In Their Own Words - Exhibition at the British Library

Odd Socs - Friends of the Roman Road and Fleam Dyke

Current Archaeology Feb 2025



Black Death Bacterium in Scotland

Digital Data - Fishbourne Roman Palace

Fields of Gold - Understanding the Snettisham Hoards

Vanished Voices - Tracing Female Experiences and Aspirations in Medieval England and Wales

FEATURES

Under the Infirmary - Revealing the Secrets of Medieval Berwick

Hopping through the History of Oast Houses - From 19th Century Brewing Sites to Luxurious Living Spaces

Iceni Updates - Expanding our Understanding of Venta Icenorum

Searching for Severus - Did a Roman Emperor visit Carlisle?

Odd Socs - The Chance Heritage Trust

World Archaeology Dec-Jan 2025



Exploring Arctic Burials

A City of Temples by the Pacific Ocean

Ocomtun - Discovering a Maya City

On the Trial of the Legions - A Roman Conflict Landscape in Switzerland

Execution in the Absence of Imprisonment - An Archaeology of Capital Punishment in Sweden

Seeing the Past in the Past - The Historic Environment Image Resource - A Rescue Mission

Bomarzo and Its Pyramid

Echoes of Ancient Dacia - Drents Museum Exhibition

Dispersed Ancient Mediterranean Cities

Europe's Earliest Inter-Regional Conflict - Tollense Valley, Germany

Object - Rune-Inscribed Knife

Ancient Egypt Jan-Feb 2025

Gertrude Caton-Thompson at Hemamieh

The Silver Pharaohs - The Treasures of Tanis

Ani's Life after Death - Mummification and Burial

The Development and Construction of Watercraft

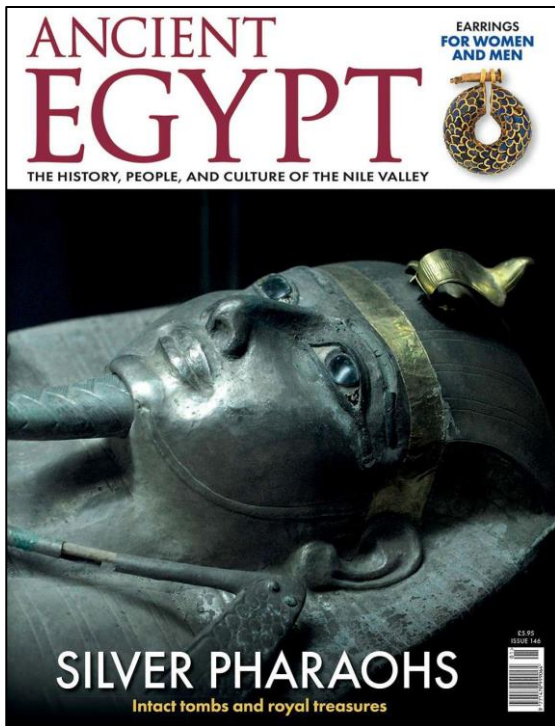
Antinoopolis - Why did the Emperor Hadrian Build a City in Egypt?

The First Egyptologists by Alan Lloyd

Earrings

The Hurghada Museum & the White Queen

FEATURES

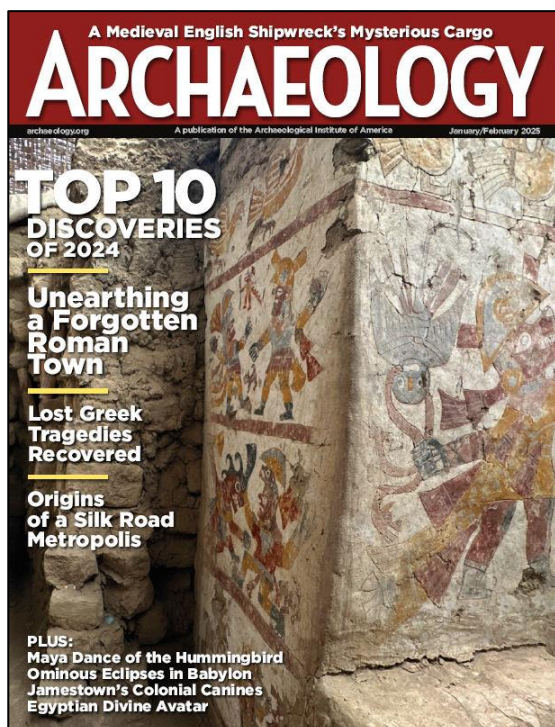


Hydraulic Force used in Building the Step Pyramid

Object - Ancestral Bust of a Woman

And in America:

Archaeology Jan-Feb 2025



Top 10 Discoveries of 2024:

The Making of a Moche Queen, Peru

Reindeer Hunters Wall - Mecklenburg, Baltic

Aswan's Great Necropolis, Egypt

Artists of Dinosaur Valley, Brazil

Origins of the Scythians, Tuva, Siberia

A War Hero's Grave, Pompeii, Italy

Grim Evidence from the Arctic, King William Island, Canada

A Golden Shaman, Panama

Unmasking a Maya Dynasty, Peten, Guatemala

Enduring Ice Age Ritual, Victoria, Australia

Unearthing a Forgotten Roman Town - Italian farmland that concealed one of the small cities that powered the empire

Medieval England's Coveted Cargo - A Ship Laden with Marble Bound for the Kingdom's Grandest Cathedrals

Lost Greek Tragedies Revived - Discovery of Passages from a Great Athenian Playwright on a Discarded Papyrus

Dancing Days of the Maya - Murals Depicting Elaborate Performances Combining Catholic and Indigenous Traditions in the Mountains of Guatemala

An Oasis City's Origin Story - Searching for the Earliest History of a Fabled Silk Road Metropolis

Artefact - A Mesopotamian Copper Alloy Sculpture of a head Ca. 2300-2000 B.C

Quiz

1. Name of the Roman Goddess of the Dawn
2. The Monastic Order founded in France in 910 AD
3. Beetle regarded as sacred in Ancient Egypt
4. A Medieval Tunnel below Nottingham Castle
5. The Greek city destroyed by Alexander in 335 BC
6. Site in Brittany with a huge number of Neolithic megaliths
7. The Ancient Festival held in the honour of Poseidon
8. Name of the Museum in Oxford housing varied collections of Art and Archaeology
9. Name of the Naval Battle fought off Greece in 31 BC
10. The Mediterranean Island on which is the location of the Monte Sirai Archaeological site

Past Events

CAS Lectures

28th November 2024 - Once were Vikings?: New Archaeologies of Today's Viking Worlds.

Professor Howard Williams BSc MA PhD FSA
Professor of Archaeology, University of Chester.

Prof Howard set out to look at the often contradictory, messy interpretation of Viking culture in twentieth century heritage. He

looked at the old ideas about Vikings and the new misconceptions.

He started by exploring Public Viking Archaeology and how this related to today's concepts of Viking culture. How Offa's Dyke was considered to keep the nuisance of the Welsh at bay.

Next he looked at Necro-Vikingisms - the death rituals in identity, culture and language. He explored the fantasy of the boat burial in popular culture; the longship set on fire as the dead was ferried out into the sea. A topic even put forward in recent Doctor Who episodes.

Next he turned to what he termed Digital Vikingisms, with misconceptions originating from blogs and Tik-toc, criticising popular culture and the politicising of Vikingism to certain people's objectives, leading to constant disinformation. Was being a Viking, a profession? Was there ever a Viking Empire? Prof Howard connected Vikingism with fake Archaeology. Popular culture connected the Vikings with warfare and militarism - was this actually true? Prof Howard considered the materiality of the Old Norse in myth and legend, reinforced with such items as Hogback coffins, and present-day depictions of Loki. Modern Viking material culture also over-emphasises the Viking Woman's role. These concepts, he argues, are used in race and ethnicity concepts, especially in regards with nationalistic trends - the Nationalistic Vikings. And what about Viking music - surely a form of Heavy Metal? Surely not.

But how do we approach the rationalisation of these misconceptions, and how do we go about correcting the history? Prof Howard put forward the following solutions: Dialogue with stakeholders; Responsive and proactive engagement to debates; integral dialogue with digital media through contextual and local perspective; involvement of local communities against disinformation in media, pop culture and

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academia. He suggested that we combat pseudo-archaeological misinformation by building and engaging in narratives.

Looking forward - what areas did Howard want to look at? He said Wordpress, You-tube and Tik-toc were areas of concern. The production of Viking personal outlets and articles, books on Viking Archaeology especially in Mortuary Archaeology and Popular Culture. One thing that came across for sure in this lecture was that Professor Howard Williams certainly gave a different take on Vikings and their influence in Society.

Remember not to miss out on viewing Professor Howard Williams' lecture on:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S6mOLPYETA>

12th December 2024 - Landscapes of fear and respect : exploring the hillforts of Iron Age Wales.

Dr Toby Driver, FSA, Senior Investigator (Aerial Survey), Royal Commission Wales.

Dr Toby Driver is a well-known personality in Welsh Aviation Photography and this has led to his interest in Welsh Hillforts, with two books that he has written on the subject. This promised to be a very informative lecture and we weren't disappointed.

Toby started by looking at Unlocking Iron Age Wales - unlearning the myths about hillforts. Were they built on hilltops to avoid the wooded valley terrain? Were they used as refuges in time of war? How old were Hillforts? Probably built between 1200 BC and the Roman Conquests of 43AD-410AD.

He next looked at the Study of Hillforts today, using the Pendinas Project as his prime example;

The use of advances in data collection, surveying techniques and precision along with the use of volunteers and of course his Cessna 172 4-seater, having taken over 90,000 aerial photographs. He looked at the use of Helicopters and drones, up to 500 feet, and the use of 3D-modelling in Sketchfab. He explained the extensive use of crop marks in the Landscape and the production of digital surface models.

Toby also touched upon the regional aspects of the Iron Age in Wales, noting in particular the concentration of Coastal Promontory Forts in Pembrokeshire, which was distinctly different and definitely a cultural development.

Toby considered that there was a requirement to fully understand Hillforts; the relationship of ownership with woodland resources; the specialist architecture with material symbolism; transforming the lives of the families moving in; siting the Place of Power. Hillforts became controlling entities, places to meet, gather and trade.

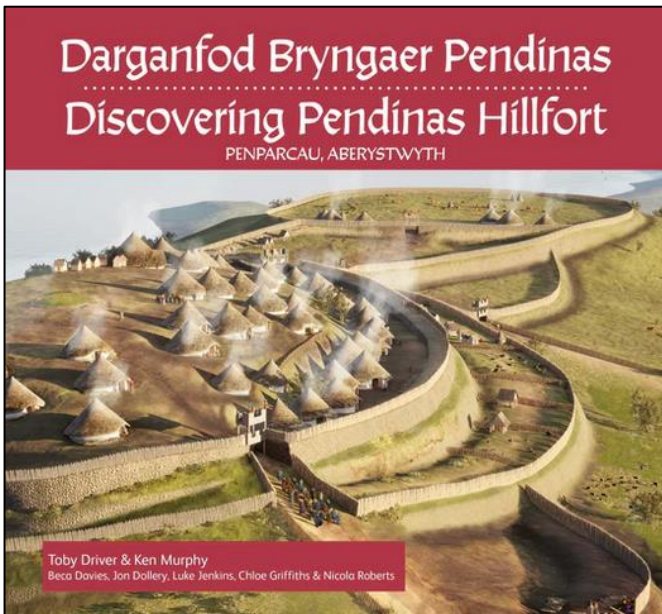
We must also consider the Monumentality of Hillforts and their psychological effect on warfare; the appearance of being stronger than they actually were. The correct path of approach seemed just as important. There were many innovations applied in the Late Iron Age: shock and awe given to gateways.

Finally Toby considered the weapons and warfare aspects on the Landscape; slaves and prisoners, such as the Llyn Carrig Bach slave chain. Were the Hillforts used in connection with the Roman quest for metals?

Concluding he considered the question of sacred places and the afterlife, the use for Gallo-Roman shrines and barrow cemeteries. And all this was accompanied by some extremely well taken aerial shots of Hillforts from Toby's extensive collection.

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There is a free PDF booklet "Discovering Pendinas Hillfort" by Toby Driver and Ken Murphy available from



<https://shop.rcahmw.gov.uk/products/discovering-pendinas-hillfort-penparcau-aberystwyth-ebook>

16th January 2025 - Is there an Upper Palaeolithic art tradition in Wales?

George wanted to test how current related research in Creswell Caves, which he happened to be writing a book on compared with South Walian Art of a similar period. He was also working on engravings in Robin Hood Cave. Using the latest D-Stretch software to colour the rock art, separating applied hematite from secreted hematite. There is already a South Western European tradition exemplified by the bison drawings at Altamira in Spain.

His First Art Team is based at Coimbra University in Portugal and is investigating rock art of the Devensian Last Glacial Maximum around 27,000-18,000 years BP reaching as far south as South Wales and Southern Ireland. These areas included the Wye, Gower, the Mendips and Creswell Crags.

George considered portable art such as worked shells, engraved mandibles and other bones, and Ammonites. He also looked at what he called False Dawns, like work by William Johnson Sollas around the 1900s which proved to be mistakes and not human art at all. One of George's illustrations of Welsh rock art was his work at Cathole Cave, Gower in 2010.

He then went on to the processes involved in correct identification of art such as identification, dating, stakeholder/ agency support, protection of site, multi-disciplinary research, recovery, publication and so on.

At Baconhole Cave, Gower he used a 3d scan of the cave and compared it with the original hand-drawn plans of yesteryear.

In conclusion he told us to beware of False Dawns and looked forward to expanding his exploration of Caves in Southern Ireland, but unfortunately had to admit that there was no typical European Tradition of Rock art in Wales.

CAS member, Robin Rosevear, adds

After yesterday's excellent lecture about Welsh rock art, it came to mind that I recognized the image on a slide, the caption of which asked if the image was a human figure?

Those who participated might like to consider yesterday's image, to a painted rock from Fumane Cave, Valpolicella, Italy, dated 36-40,000 years before present, profiled in the link below. I do see a number of similarities. I learned about this rock, they named the Shaman, last spring when visiting the area.

<https://www.preistoriainitalia.it/en/scheda/pietre-dipinte-da-grotta-fumane-vr/>

Future Events

CAS Lectures

23rd January 2025 - Sudbrook, its Shipyard & South America.

EVENTS & LINKS

Richard Clammer, Author, the Tidenham Historical Group.

This talk will tell the fascinating story of Sudbrook village in Monmouthshire, its forgotten shipyard and the many vessels built there as well as providing personal and professional biographies of T.A. & C.H. Walker who, despite being two of Britain's foremost civil engineering contractors of their age and responsible for several major projects in South Wales, have never previously received the recognition they deserve. It explores the Walkers' world-wide achievements, Sudbrook's surprising links with South America, and the continuing existence of a second Walker company village in Uruguay. Clear remains of the shipyard survive on the Sudbrook foreshore and deserve further archaeological investigation.

6th February 2025 - Sound Tracks: the Crwth and the Lyre, 1000 BC to AD 1000.

Dr Graeme Lawson, Archaeologist with a special interest in music and tradition.

No-one familiar with the cultural traditions of Wales can be unaware of the musical phenomenon known as the crwth. It is, and was, a Welsh stringed instrument with a fingerboard, played latterly like a violin, with a bow, and its image and name can be traced back to the Middle Ages and even beyond. While only a handful of historic crwths have been preserved, and only two of those remain in Wales, 'crowthers' are mentioned in the household accounts of princes, including (in the early years of the 14th century) 'Audowen le Crouther' a minstrel to Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I; and similar instruments can be seen in early medieval images. With little surviving of their repertoire, the source of the crwth's appeal is unclear, and its origins are likewise shrouded in mystery: the documents and images only take us so far. To get to the heart of the riddle we need archaeology. With

the aid of replicas of actual finds, this talk will tell the story (so far) of the quest for solutions, through archaeological collections here in the West of Britain and across the continent of Europe.

20th February 2025 - Learning Through Doing: Experimental Archaeology

Tom Hicks, Experimental Archaeologist, CAER Heritage Project.

Partnerships that build learning opportunities for the community of Caerau and Ely are to be kick-started in latest developments at the CAER Heritage Centre. Taking the Pathway to Archaeology in Lifelong Learning in 2015, Tom Hicks (BA 2018, MA 2023) progressed to an undergraduate degree at the university before completing his Master's degree in Archaeology. Now Tom returns in his new role creating community partnerships at the award-winning centre, and he will speak to the Society specifically on his experimental archaeology work there.

13th March 2025 - Annual General Meeting.

(N.B. Three Weeks Later)

External Forthcoming Events



Friday 24 January 2025 - Genedigaeth Heneb a Gweledigaeth ar gyfer y Dyfodol / The Birth of Heneb and a Vision for the Future

EVENTS & LINKS

by Dr Carol Bell FSA, Chairwoman of Heneb,
The Trust for Welsh Archaeology

The Welsh Fellows' Group will be hosting the above talk and the event will take place in the John Percival Building, Cardiff University (Colum Drive, Cardiff CF10 3EU).

The talk is scheduled to begin at 1.30pm in Lecture Theatre 2.01.

This talk will be preceded by a buffet lunch from 12.15pm in room 5.24 of the same building, for which a small contribution to defray costs will be requested. You are most welcome to attend this too.

If you would like to join this talk, please email John Hines (hines@cardiff.ac.uk) by Tuesday 21 January stating that you'd like to attend and if you will be coming for the buffet beforehand, so that numbers are adequately catered for.

A recording will appear on the Society YouTube channel in due course.

6th March 2025 - Excavations at Llanbedrgoch: The Development of an Early Medieval Trading Centre in Viking-age Wales

by Dr Mark Redknap FSA

@ 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm

Out Of London Welsh Ordinary Meeting Of Fellows

Forensic evidence from early medieval settlements within Wales between c. AD 600 and 1100 is thin on the ground, as are typologies of material culture within the Welsh kingdoms during this period. The 1994 - 2012 excavations undertaken by Amgueddfa Cymru at Llanbedrgoch on Anglesey produced an exceptional archaeological sequence of evolving settlement strategically located on the Irish

Sea, alongside rich evidence for commerce and evolving fashions through dress accessories and assemblages relating to household and personal equipment, new data on textile production and early medieval metalworking, faunal and human remains.

Post-excavation analysis now offers new evidence-based perspectives on the heartland of the kingdom of Gwynedd during a period of expansion which forced rulers of southern kingdoms to seek protection from Alfred the Great. The dated sequences offer a model, albeit a rare one, for settlement in transition between the fourth and eleventh centuries in north-west Wales and benchmarks for settlement morphology, building forms and changing material culture against which future archaeological discoveries will be able to be measured.

Dr Mark Redknap FSA is an Honorary Research Fellow at Amgueddfa Cymu, having retired in 2023 as Head of Collections and Research of its Department of History & Archaeology. He started as Assistant Curator, Passmore Edwards Museum, Stratford, London (1983-1988) and became Curator of Medieval and Later Archaeology at the National Museum of Wales in 1988. His fieldwork and publications cover terrestrial and underwater archaeology (most recently Wales and the Sea with Alan Aberg and Sian Rees and Llangorse crannog with Alan Lane) and include a corpus on the late Roman and early medieval Mayen pottery industry at Mayen in the Eifel, early medieval inscribed stones and stone sculpture, post-Roman ceramics and metalwork from Wales.

This lecture will take place at Lecture Theatre 1.64, Glamorgan Building, Cardiff University, King Edward VII Avenue, Cardiff, CF10 3WT.

This event will be both in Cardiff University and online.

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Attendance at Cardiff University:

Open to anyone to attend.

The event will begin at 5.30pm.

Pre-registration is essential for non-Fellows but we encourage Fellows to register as well.

Fellows must ensure they sign the guest book.

Attendance by Live Stream:

The event will be live-streamed on Zoom (if you register) and our YouTube channel.

The event will begin at 5.30pm.

You will receive an email reminder with the link to join the day before, or day of, the lecture.

Booking Link:

<https://www.sal.org.uk/event/lIanbedrgoch/>

If you have any questions, please contact us at events@sal.org.uk.



Saturday 8th March 2025 - Darganfod - Discovery Conference 2025

To be held online (Zoom)

[Darganfod - Discovery Conference, Saturday 8th March 2025 - Cambrian Archaeological Association](#)

Cambrian Archaeological Association in collaboration with Cardiff University

A celebration of new archaeological research in Wales

Join us for a day dedicated to fascinating recent work on the archaeology of Wales and the Marches! This online conference is the third in our series of biennial conferences which showcases work by winners of Cambrian Archaeological Association's Dissertation (Gwobr Archaeoleg) prize as well as work supported by the CAA Research Fund. The

event features presentations by early career researchers and some established researchers too.

The day will consist of a series of short presentations, with speakers available afterwards for question and answer sessions. The event is free, but advance registration on Eventbrite will be required:

<https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/darganfoddiscovery-a-celebration-of-new-archaeological-research-in-wales-tickets-1144128762929>

Please register by Thursday 6th March

Any enquiries should be sent to Elizabeth Walker at Elizabeth.Walker@museumwales.ac.uk

Links to Websites



Joan Pye Lecture 2024: "Life In Roman Britain: A View From The Skeleton" with Rebecca Gowland

Hosted by the Roman Research Trust and Cotswold Archaeology, Professor Becky Gowland's talk examines how scientific techniques have enhanced our understanding of Roman life and death.

Throughout life, our bones and teeth are subtly shaped by our interactions, environment, and activities, creating a personal "osteobiographical" record. This skeletal archive provides archaeologists with valuable insights into ancient lives. In recent decades, rapid advancements in analytical techniques have unlocked increasingly detailed information, offering new perspectives on life and death in Roman Britain.

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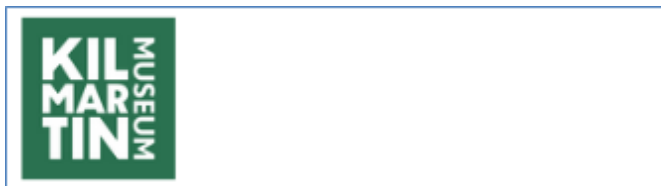
Becky Gowland is a Professor of Bioarchaeology at Durham University, where she focuses on human skeletal remains and their cultural significance. Becky's research integrates skeletal evidence with theories of social identity, highlighted in works like "The Social Archaeology of Funerary Remains".

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bnml0j-6_aM

"Kelmscott Community Archaeology Project 2024 excavations: Preliminary results"

Cotswold Archaeology have recently completed the final year of the three-year Kelmscott Manor Community Archaeology Research Programme on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries. The project looks to understand more about the history and archaeology of the village of Kelmscott and its environs that inspired the Victorian craftsman, textile designer, and writer William Morris. Martin Watts, Chis Leonard and Indie Jago present the findings of the 2024 community excavation.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UE5cV3GPziY>



Scotland's earliest animal carvings

In May 2021, Historic Environment Scotland released exciting news of the discovery of animal carvings in the Early Bronze Age burial cairn at Dunchraigaig in Kilmartin Glen. This unprecedented find was publicised around the world and even satirised on Radio 4's News Quiz. In this evening talk Dr Tertina Barnett (Historic Environment Scotland) explores the story behind the discovery and the subsequent investigations by Scotland's Rock Art Project and Historic Environment Scotland, in collaboration with Kilmartin Museum, to

authenticate the carvings as the earliest known animal depictions in Scotland.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wMeJLym2r34>



York Archaeology Conference 2024

Organised by York Archaeological Forum, adviser to City of York Council on archaeology and the historic environment and sponsored by City of York Council.

Fishergate excavations 2022 - Lucy Johnson
York Archaeology

Displaying the Mesolithic - 'Star Carr: After the ice' at the Yorkshire Museum - Adam Parker, York Museum Trust

The medieval contexts from the 2006-11 excavations at Hungate - Jane McComish, York Archaeology

York City Walls Conservation Projects - Ben Reeves, City of York Council

Walmgate - Arran Johnson, York Archaeology

Friargate Community Archaeology Project - Andrew Jones

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4YzLWRC5BCA>

Answers to Quiz

1. Aurora 2. Cluniac 3. Scarab 4. Mortimer's Hole 5. Thebes 6. Carnac 7. Isthmian Games 8. Ashmolean 9. Actium 10. Sardinia