ALTOGETHER ARCHAEOLOGY

ISSUE 8 | DECEMBER 2021 | WINTER EDITION

Photo: AA Gallery

INSIDE THIS ISSUE...

Welcome back...

2021 has been another busy year for Altogether Archaeology despite the limitations imposed by the coronavirus. We've been treated to an eclectic mix of zoom talks by various experts on topics ranging from Antiquarian Travellers to Geoarchaeological Methods. In the summer, some of our members were able to dig out their trowels to lend their expertise on a couple of interesting digs: one near Bowes led by Beverley Still from Durham University, and the potential Iron-Age excavation at Gueswick near Cotherstone, under the watchful eye of Dr. Rob Young. Plans are in the pipeline to revisit these sites next year.

Alan Newham entertained a group of members on a site visit to Escomb Church which was followed by an informative tour of Binchester Roman Fort guided by Tony and Barbara Metcalfe. Both events were well received.

We had further insight into life in Roman times when Dr. David Mason gave a guided talk around the fort and nearby bridge at Piercebridge which was also very well attended.

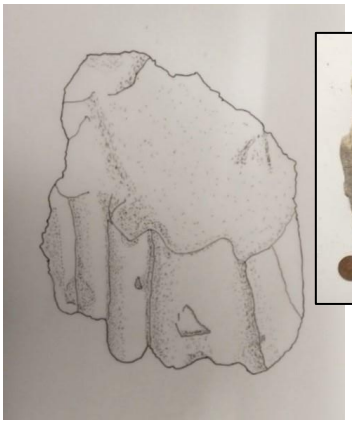
Remains of the landlocked bridge

Prof. David Evans from Durham University impressed many members who joined him on a full day mini-bus tour, studying glacial evidence from Cow Green to Mickleton, stopping off at various locations along the way. It was so successful that members have requested a follow up tour.

Stone drawing workshop

A stone drawing workshop ran by Drs. Sheila and Andrew Newton gave members the opportunity to create really impressive illustrations of various stone objects. The day was enhanced by a visit to the nearby church of St. Edmunds in Edmundbyers.

Much of this would not have been possible however, without the groundwork put in by Elaine Vallack. Thanks Elaine! Also a big 'thank you' to everyone else who gave their time and effort in truly testing circumstances.



Finished drawing (Kay Fothergill)

Moving on, the 'Christmas-do' will feature a double-bill of talks plus Martin Green's brain-teasing quiz. Please join us if you can at St. John's Chapel on Saturday 11th December, 11am – 3pm.

The committee are currently developing plans for more exciting activities and events for 2022 and we will be delighted to inform you at a later date when plans have been finalised. In the meantime, I hope you enjoy this newsletter.

Sue Goldsborough (Editor)

Gueswick Dig: the palisaded defensive ditch (trench 1); 5th/6th century annular brooch; glass bead
All photos: Tony Metcalfe and Elaine Vallack (unless stated)

FIRSTLY… A TRIBUTE TO JENNY PRITCHARD

Tony Metcalfe (Chairman):

'For several years I had the pleasure of working with Jenny on many archaeological sites and workshops. She was a very careful and precise worker, with a great sense of humour. I've been looking through the many photographs of Jenny at various events, and can still hear her laughing at the flint-knapping workshop led by Rob Young. It was when we were working together at Auckland Castle, that I plucked up the courage to ask her if she would consider taking on the role of AA Secretary when the vacancy came about; fortunately, she accepted. She worked tirelessly, including steering the committee through the process for Charity Commission status (with husband Colin's help and support). She also represented AA at regional meetings until she had to reluctantly relinquish the post due to ill-health. However, Jenny continued as an active Trustee until her passing and is sadly missed by all her friends at Altogether Archaeology.'

Flint knapping at Frosterley 2018

Jenny (centre) digging at The Hagg, Fremington, Swaledale 2017

Photos: Tony Metcalfe

OUT AND ABOUT…

St Andrew's, Bolam, Northumberland

View of the church from the south

A leisurely stroll around Bolam Lake Country Park taking in its Visitors Centre with its shop and café is a pleasant way to spend an outing. However, it wouldn't be complete without a visit to the nearby church of St. Andrew, Bolam, with interest inside and out.

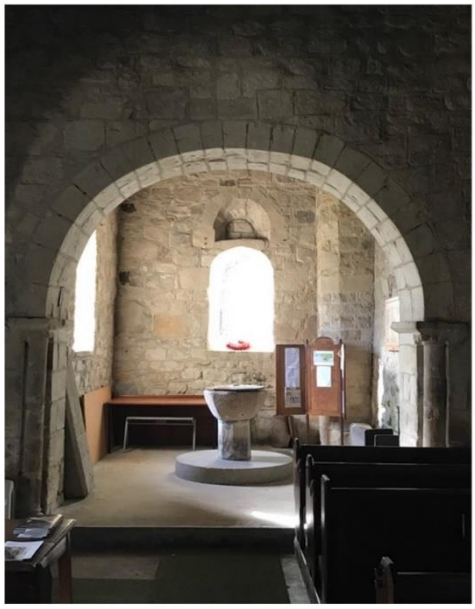
The ancient church is all that is left of a medieval village that, according to Hodgson's History of Northumberland, comprised of two rows of about two hundred houses in 1305.

The church comprises of a west tower, a nave with south aisle, a large south chapel and a chancel. The periods of the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries are all represented in the fabric including a typical Normanchancel arch, and a three bay round arched arcade in the nave of late 12th century date. The church underwent various demolitions and additions over time.

The tower and its west wall have drawn the greatest interest and debate regarding their fabric, design and origin, and are considered the earliest standing parts of the church. Although there is no definite dating that can be agreed upon by those who have carried out surveys, a late pre-conquest to an early post-conquest date seems to be as close as it is possible to reach. The tower arch to the nave: wide and with plain square section must be Norman but never Saxon being an

example of the differing styles within the church, summed up by Peter Ryder in his revised survey of the church in 2015: *'…seems to be a classic example of Saxo-Norman ''overlap'' that combines both Saxon and Norman characteristics.'*

The four stages of the tower rise to about fifty-five feet where a later cornice and parapet meet. An unusual feature is the Saxon design belfry windows situated not in the top stage but in the third stage of the tower: tall and narrow with usual central shaft but so unlike other belfry windows of similar date along the Tyne valley.



The Tower Arch

Further interest is the observation from C.C.Hodges in his survey of 1893 that *'…there is no indication of Roman workmanship on any of the stones in this tower,…'* again, unlike other towers along the Tyne valley and of a similar date that contain Roman stone. Perhaps this is because Bolam is some 10 miles straight from the nearest supply on the Roman Wall and maybe too long for hauling heavy stones, or if of a post-conquest date, could the Norman builders decide to freshly quarry their own stone?

The chancel arch and nave arcade

A very modern addition to the church is the small memorial window low in the south wall of the chapel. It commemorates an incident during the Second World War when, on the evening of the 30th of April 1942, a German Dornier bomber still with bombs was being chased by an RAF Beaufighter. The pilot of the slower Dornier decided to ditch the bombs to gain speed and one bomb went through the churchyard wall, bounced off a gravestone, and punched a hole through the wall of the chapel without exploding. There was damage in the chancel as a result.

The church is normally open during the day for visitors so give it a shufti.

St. Andrew's Church, Bolam, NE61 3UX

Alan Newham

(Photos: Alan Newham)

A PILGRIMAGE TO WHARRAM

Wharram church

What are the classic archaeological sites of northern England? The ones that have seen decades of excavation and have had shedloads of books and articles written about them? Star Carr is the classic Mesolithic site, Vindolanda for the Roman period, and York is probably the most investigated urban site. But for medieval village archaeology, Wharram Percy is the clear winner.

Despite this, before researching medieval rural settlements for AA's Holwick project, I was only dimly aware of Wharram and couldn't have placed it on a map. In fact, it's 20 miles SW of Scarborough; Star Carr is 5 miles SW of Scarborough, so not far away.

The deserted medieval village of Wharram is beside a small valley, surrounded by the low chalk hills of the Yorkshire Wolds. These were probably grazing land in the early medieval period, but in the medieval period arable farming became dominant. There is evidence of occupation, possibly seasonal, at Wharram from the middle-Saxon period. Later, a thriving village grew up on the site, with a water-mill in use by 900, burial ground by 940, and a church by 1000. The Percy family acquired the village in 1254 (giving it its surname) and by 1300 Wharram contained nearly 40 houses laid out in neat rows of crofts. It was surrounded by a huge (two square mile) arable ridge-and-furrow field system.

As we have seen in Teesdale, after the mid-1300s plague and famine led to a fall in population and progressive switch away from large-scale arable farming. By 1550 Wharram was almost deserted and had become a sheep-farming centre, although most other villages in the area survived. The same things that had led to its earlier success, now made Wharram an ideal base for sheep-farming: it was sheltered, the stream was a rare place to water livestock in a dry chalk landscape, and the mill-pond could be used as a sheep-wash.

The main excavations ran from 1950-1990, with (in the later years) extensive field-walking, metal-detecting, surveying, geophysics, and aerial photography. Before 1950 medieval archaeology had focused on castles, churches and great houses; village life was largely ignored despite many deserted medieval village sites being known.

Stuart Wrathmall, who visited our excavations at Holwick and was a good source of information about medieval houses and villages, had the almost impossible task of tying together the whole project and completing the full publication of all the findings. "A History of Wharram Percy and its Neighbours", his final (13th) volume of the series, is a masterful academic summary of everything that is now known about the life in the village through the ages, looking at the life of inhabitants in remarkable detail. I luckily got my copy when it was remaindered. An authoritative, more accessible though less up-to-date, book about Wharram was written in 1990 by Beresford and Hunt, who were closely involved in the excavations. It's still widely available second-hand. My thanks to Ron and Karen for lending me a copy.

Wharram mill-pond and church

Finally, in July 2021, we managed to visit Wharram. There's no visitor centre, tea-room or souvenir shop. You just park in a small car-park and walk down a rough track into the valley before crossing the stream. There a several information boards to give clues as to what you are seeing. Apart from that, you wander amongst the low grassy earthworks of the crofts, tofts, and hollow-ways, using your imagination to people it with the sights, sounds, and smells of medieval village life. The walls of the church survive, romantically placed in the valley-bottom, beside the mill-pond. All-in-all, a quietly evocative place, especially if you have a bit of archaeological knowledge of the era.

Martin Green

(Photos: Martin Green)

JOAN's ORKNEY EXPERIENCE

September 2021

DAY 1

Early morning ferry from Scrabster to Stromness. Beautiful morning and very calm crossing taking about 90 minutes. Face masks compulsory.

We arrived in Stromness about 10.15 then drove 30 minutes to Kirkwall. Too early to book into the hotel so we set off on foot to investigate the town. Very busy as a Thomson cruise ship in port. After lunch we visited St. Magnus Cathedral, Britain's most northerly cathedral. Construction began in 1137 and took 300 years to complete. Some very interesting grave-stones within the building. Also visited the grounds of the Bishop's and Earl's Palaces although buildings closed to Covid.

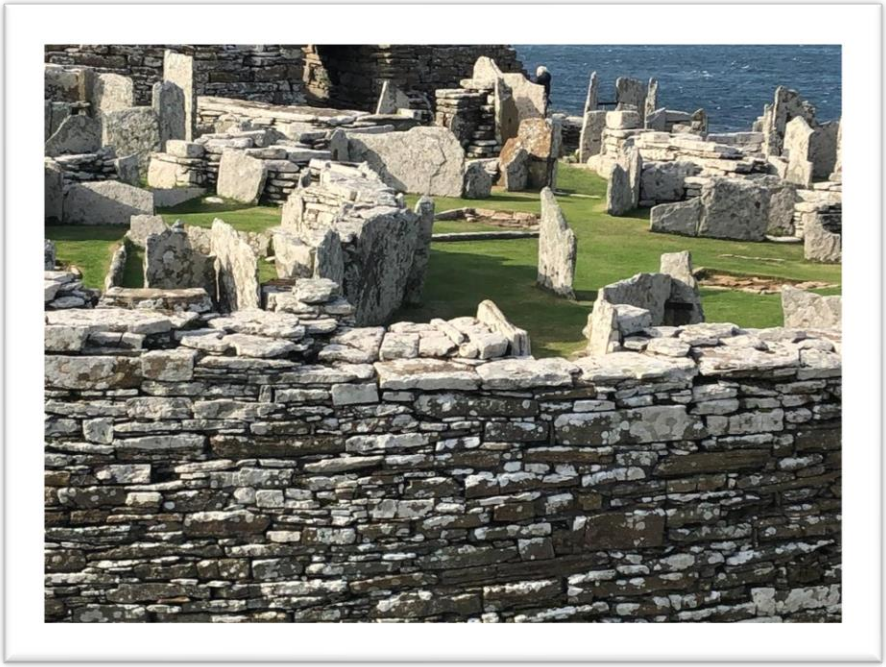
St. Magnus Cathedral

Day 2

Pre-booked trip to Maeshowe. The cairn was closed to visitors but could be seen about half a mile away. Had to make do with a video presentation and replica artefacts that had been found on Orkney.

Day 3

Pre-booked visit to Skara Brae this morning. Considered to be the best-preserved Neolithic village in Northern Europe nestled into the landscape on the Bay of Skaill. The village lay completely hidden under layers of sand for over 4000 years. Fascinating to see the furniture made from stone. The Ness of Brodgar archaeological season had ended so not much to see. Later we visited the Broch of Gurness located on the north-west coast. This is Scotland's best-preserved broch offering a glimpse of the life of Orkney's Iron-Age people. So windy here you could barely stand up but this was my favourite attraction on Orkney.



Broch of Gurness

Day4

All ferries cancelled today and cruise ship unable to dock because of the very high winds. We drove across the Churchill Barriers to visit the Italian Chapel on the Island of Lamb Holm. It was built by Italian Prisoners of War out of two Nissan huts using their craftmanship and the most basic materials. Skapa Flow is one of the finest natural anchorages and was home to the British Home Fleet throughout the First and Second World Wars.

Italian Chapel

Day 5

Wet and windy today, our last day on Orkney. The ferry is not until late afternoon so we explored Stromness. The old town is clustered along a narrow winding main street with quaint houses and shops.

Checked in a ferry terminal to be handed a note explaining the sailing was expected to be very rough. That was an UNDERSTATEMENT!

Joan Raine

(Photos: Joan Raine (Broch of Gurness). All others at www.orkney.com)

ONLINE TALKS

During these periods of lockdown many of us have discovered that there are a lot of good talks available on social media platforms such as YouTube. **Click the links below to view**.

Post-Roman pottery production: Why the wheels fell off – Graham Taylor

What's it about?

The reasons why the pottery industry declined in the post-Roman period.

Why is it good?

This talk was given as part of the York Festival of Ideas 2021. It is delivered from the perspective of a potter (an expert in ancient pottery technology) rather than an archaeologist or historian. As such it gives useful insights into the practical issues of pottery making and the logistics of the pottery trade. Archaeologists and historians often think of complicated answers to questions whereas the answer is often much simpler. The speaker has lived in places that still use hand-built pottery such as Africa and draws useful parallels. It answers questions such as :-

- If the hand-built pottery was in wide spread use on post-Roman sites, why don't we find it?
- Why are amphorae pointed?

Click to follow link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eFhiWH5zji8

Photo: Graham Taylor at www.pottedhistory.co.uk

New Approaches to Understanding Viking Settlement in East Yorkshire – Dr Stuart Wrathmell

What's it about?

This was a talk delivered to the Thornton-le-Street History group RTTP.

Dr Stuart Wrathmell uses evidence from placenames and townships to understand how the Vikings settled or were settled in East Yorkshire.

Why is it good?

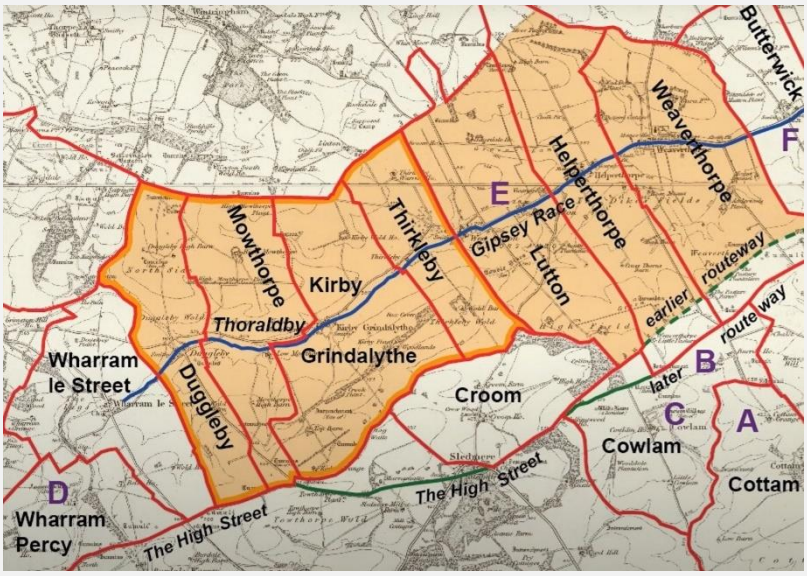
Many of our members have an interest in using maps and placenames to understand the history of our area. Although East Yorkshire is outside our geographical area, Stuart Wrathmell's model appears to hold true for areas up to, and including, the River Tees and perhaps beyond. Dr. Wrathmell suggests that this evidence indicates that the Vikings settled in this area as part of a negotiated settlement with the existing Saxon authority rather than as an imposition by conquest or by taking the marginal lands that were unoccupied.

Perhaps the placenames can even be used to reflect social history with one Viking settlement being named as the place of the women. Were these the widows of warriors or perhaps warriors in their own right? Another refers to an illicit marriage, namely two brothers with one wife. Perhaps not a Viking soap opera but a reference to the law later used by Henry VIII to divorce Catherine of Aragon.

Click to follow link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HxDN3brGF6w

There is also a separate 30-minute YouTube video in which Dr. Wrathmell answers some of the questions posed after the talk.

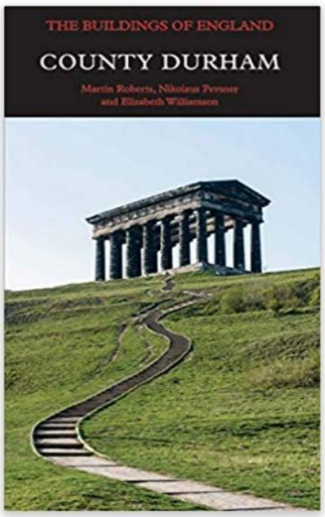
Click to follow link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?y=NrJZI3F2oxY



BOOK REVIEWS

'The Buildings of England – COUNTY DURHAM' (Martin Roberts et.al)

Because of its prominent role in mining and heavy industry until well into the 20th century, the landscape and built environment of County Durham has undergone a great deal of change since the end of the second world war. Snapshots of this change are captured between the first edition of Pevsner's Buildings of England volume for the county in 1953 and this third edition. The new town of Peterlee, for example, was so new in 1953 that 'little … has yet been carried out' and it merited no more than a short and dismissive paragraph. The nine pages over which Peterlee is described in Martin Roberts' authoritative new volume, complete with a fascinating summary of the history and personalities behind its design and development, is a fine illustration of the meticulous and comprehensive research underpinning this book and the scale of its achievement compared to the original. Pevsner's edition was 300 pages long. Elizabeth Williamson's 1983 revision covered 570 pages, but this extends to 900 pages. The coverage of Peterlee is telling. Historians struggle to piece together changes to the built environment in the distant past and scarcely hope to identify the people and processes lying behind them. The description of much more recent developments while they are still fresh is therefore to be welcomed, particularly as the changes wrought in the 20th century will probably come to be seen as increasingly dramatic as they recede in time. Gateshead and its suburbs are documented in 25 pages compared to the equivalent of five in the 1953 edition, and Sunderland in 50 rather than eight. It takes a certain dedication by an author to walk around a business park such as Doxford, in order to describe its more architecturally distinctive features, as well as to cover much more well-known monuments such as the Angel of the North. But none of this is at the expense of accounts of the vast store of the county's older architecture, the well-known and the obscure. The 70 pages devoted to the Durham Cathedral and Castle precinct would make an excellent guidebook alone.



Such overall breadth of coverage is a hallmark of the successive generations of the Pevsner guides, now supported by the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art and published by Yale, in which the solid foundations of earlier editions are retained. The standard format employed in this latest generation is followed here. An introductory section giving a brief description of the county, (within the pre-1974 boundaries), is followed by concise accounts of developments in each major historical period, with due

attention given to vernacular building patterns as well as the grand houses, the alphabetic gazetteer, a helpful glossary, and thorough indices of architects and places. There are contributions on geology, the stone-age, Roman, and early medieval periods by specialists Brian Young, Rob Young, David Petts respectively, and by Humphrey Welfare and Stafford Linsley on archaeology. Principally, however, this is Martin Roberts' work. A former English Heritage historic buildings inspector, he has visited each settlement and church and examined virtually all of the county's larger country houses over the last decade. Even gaunt ruins of simple miner-farmer dwellings and byres in Weardale are described. Period images and engravings are reproduced, complementing the new colour photography which captures the range and diversity of the county.

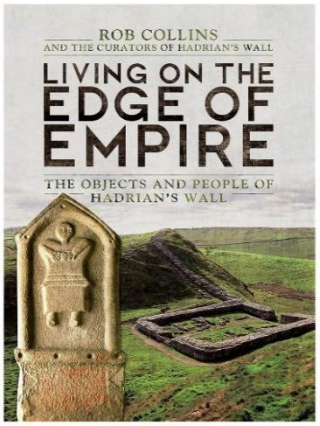
It is a hefty tome, which will not fit into a coat pocket in the way of the old penguin paperback editions. But it remains compact enough to carry in a small bag on day-trips. Although much reference material is now available through our phone screens, this new medium cannot yet realistically deliver the scholarship, breadth of coverage and meticulous attention to detail packed into these pages.

Greg Finch

(Photo: Amazon)

Martin Roberts, Nikolaus Pevsner and Elizabeth Williamson (2021) *The Buildings of England – County Durham*, Yale University Press,, xx + 880pp, 125 colour & 75 b/w illustrations, 11 maps.
ISBN 978 0 300 225044

'Living On The Edge Of Empire' (Rob Collins)



Archaeological work in the Hadrian's Wall corridor has yielded a vast quantity of material remains from the centuries of Roman occupation. So much has been found, cleaned, conserved, researched, catalogued, stored and displayed over many years that it is a daunting prospect even to consider how to best to approach the subject. Rob Collins, a finds specialist and archaeology lecturer at Newcastle University, and his co-authors, curators of the various collections at museums on or near the wall, are therefore to be commended just for rising to the challenge, let alone for meeting it so admirably to give all of us a way in.

This guide to a representative selection of objects found in and around the wall and settlements such as Corbridge and Vindolanda is organised thematically, dealing with different aspects of day-to-day life, work and belief, supported with many high-quality colour illustrations. Each featured item is cross-referenced in an appendix to the museum collection where it is displayed, which should have the (doubtless intended) effect of stimulating traffic to them, from Arbeia in the east to Senhouse in the west. Although the work of several authors,

the text flows smoothly and with the accompanying images conjures up vivid glimpses of day-to-day life. Here is a hair moss wig to keep midges at bay on summer evenings; there is a pupil's clumsy writing tablet marked as 'sloppy work' by a teacher.

Examples of the meticulous research work undertaken on conserved finds give impressive insights into the objects themselves and also the implied web of connections between our supposedly remote northern wastes and the rest of the Roman world. A fine collection of distinctive orange Samian pottery at Vindolanda has been confidently pinned down to a single decade in the first century AD because the southern French potters' stamps are identical to those found on an unopened crate at Pompeii which was destroyed in AD79. Someone will have got it in the neck, for the Vindolanda delivery was found to have been broken in transit and so was thrown in a trench unused, to be unearthed again two thousand years later. And what of the tombstone at South Shields dedicated to Regina, once a slave from the Essex area, freed and married to her ex-master Barates, from Syria? In common with so many of the objects described and set in context in this fine book, it gives no more than a brief bright flash of lives once led, and yet provides such a spark for the imagination.

Greg Finch

(Photo: Amazon)

Rob Collins et al. (2020) Living on the Edge of Empire; The Objects and People of Hadrian's Wall, Pen and Sword, 68pp, 210 figures

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ARCHAEOLOGY UPDATE...

IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH IN THE TEES VALLEY

Earlier in the year a task group of committee members had the task of updating the Altogether Archaeology Resource Assessment to include information on recent archaeological work.

Information from the South of the region lies outside our main area of focus (the *North Pennines AONB*) so it was decided it may be better placed in the newsletter.

Our excavation at Gueswick has shown Iron Age/Romano British elements, so this article will look at sites from this period to see if there are any similarities. The excavations discussed all appear to have Iron Age or earlier origins and continue into the Roman period.

HURWORTH ON TEES

A large new housing development at Hurworth-on-Tees allowed Durham Archaeological Services to carry out a 3-month excavation in 2018.

There were a number of ring-ditches and gullies which indicated that there had been at least 3 Iron-age round-houses and there was an associated field system. In the Roman period a large rectangular barn like building was constructed, measuring approximately 20m by 8m and built of local red sandstone over a foundation of cobbles. Three fragments of quern stones had been built into the floor. This re-use of querns is seen a lot at the SWAAG site at the Hagg and may be just opportunist re-use of the stone.

Hurworth is a lowland site on flat ground fairly close to the River Tees. There was no obvious defensive boundary in the iron age period though one of the walls built in the Roman period may have been a boundary wall. One of the interesting parallels with Gueswick is that the stone-built structures appeared to be deliberately built over the iron age ditches. The builders of the rectangular building had filled the ditch with large stones in order to construct the stone building across it. This brings back memories of the paving stones we found over the large (probable palisade) ditch at Gueswick.

At Gueswick there is no obvious water source on the site. Hurworth had a shallow stone-lined well. It was less than

1m deep but this area has a high-water table and excavators reported that the ground-water that seeped into it was cleaned by the surrounding sand and gravel and was clear. Dalton-on-Tees (where I live) is approx. 3 km away on the opposite river bank where there are several wells of this type (see photo) though I have been told that the stone work on this is too crude to be a Roman well.

The Hurworth site had an oven or kiln. It contained many broken tiles so it could have had a tiled roof or it was maybe used to make tiles. Some burials were also found on site; two were inhumations and two were cremation burials.

Artefacts found included a bow brooch and 2nd to 4th century pottery with the majority being dated to the 3rd century.

The excavators describe the site as a farmstead. There is a Roman villa site on the opposite bank of the River Tees at Dalton-on-Tees.

Claydon, M. (2019) ASDU ***Excavations on an Iron Age and Roman settlement at Hurworth-on-Tees*** in Durham County Council bulletin, Archaeology, County Durham Issue 14 2019

INGENIUM PARC, FIRTH MOOR, DARLINGTON

This is another un-enclosed settlement of roundhouses. It was also excavated by Durham Archaeological Services. This excavation found evidence of spelt-wheat and barley cultivation. This is more common in the Iron Age and Roman periods but the settlement could date to the Bronze age.

Watson, R. (2018) ASDU ***Ingenium Parc, Firth Moor, Darlington*** in Durham County Council bulletin , Archaeology, County Durham Issue 13 2018

EDEN DRIVE, SEDGEFIELD

This was excavated by Archaeological Research Services in 2017. The first phase had an un-enclosed roundhouse of Iron Age date with associated ditches and possible drove-ways. A later phase had another roundhouse and stock pen within an enclosed settlement. The rectilinear enclosure was re-cut and extended in the Roman period but the roundhouse and stock pen were respected. Spelt wheat and barley grains were found but no signs of domestic occupation.

The re-cut ditch thought to date from the Roman period had a maximum dimension of 2.5m wide and was 1 metre deep below the modern land surface.

Hunter, P. (2018) ARS ***Excavation of an Iron Age – Roman Iron Age settlement on Land adjacent to Eden Drive, Sedgefield*** in Durham County Council bulletin, Archaeology, County Durham Issue 13 2018

UPDATES FROM A1 IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

As anyone will know who has travelled along the A1 in North Yorkshire between 2014 and 2017 there have been a great many road works arising from the A1 improvement scheme. Fortunately for us this means that there has also been a great deal of interesting archaeological investigation carried out.

SCOTCH CORNER AND STANWICK

An extensive late- to pre-Roman Iron Age and early Roman settlement was investigated at Scotch Corner. There is evidence of the exploitation of copper and a quantity of clay pellet moulds have been found. Copper deposits are found at nearby Middleton Tyas and continued to be exploited up until the 19th century. Clay pellet moulds are often seen as the precursor to coin making but no evidence of Brigantian coins has been found so far. What has emerged is evidence of a community that although native in construction (round-houses), had a liking for Roman luxury goods including Samian pottery dating from the early Claudian period. Pellet production stopped and the inhabited enclosures fell out of use between AD 55 and AD 70.

It is fascinating to think what these pellets may have been intended for. Was the plan to produce actual coinage or were the pellets simply a convenient way of transporting a valuable mineral?

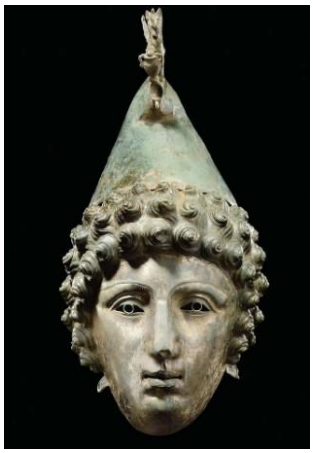
Stanwick Camp is only 6km away from the Scotch Corner settlement. The Scots Dyke linear earthwork which lies to the west between Scotch Corner and Stanwick is close by, and is currently being investigated as part of 'The Monumentality and Landscape: Linear Earthworks in Britain' project.

Kay Fothergill (Secretary)

(Photo: Kay Fothergill)

QUICK QUIZ

1.



2.

3.

4.

1) These sculptured female figures known as Caryatids support which temple on the Acropolis, in Athens?

2) A Roman helmet was found by a metal detectorist in Cumbria. What is it called?

3) This Roman floor mosaic was originally from the House of the Faun in Pompeii and dates to c.100 BC. It depicts which famous king?

4) This Mesolithic antler headdress was found at which site?

5) There is evidence that the Vikings reached North America centuries before Columbus. What name is given to the Norse settlement first excavated in the 1960s located on the coast of Newfoundland, Canada?

6) Name the largest Bronze Age archaeological site on Crete which has been called Europe's oldest city?

7) What name is given to the transitional period between the Neolithic and the Bronze Age?

8) What dating method measures how many years have elapsed since the heating of a material containing a crystalline mineral?

9) The largest hillfort in Britain is located where?

10) What does LIDAR stand for?

Answers page 20

Help Needed…

- ❒ Are you interested in forming a 'Social Media Outreach Group' for Altogether Archaeology?
- ❒ Can you help to publicise Altogether Archaeology and the work that we do using a variety of social media platforms?
- ❒ Can you help to get more followers, create new relationships and increase engagement?

If this is for you, contact Tony Metcalfe (Chairman) for more information.

Contribute to the Newsletter…

We produce two newsletters each year: a shorter Spring edition with news and updates after the AGM and another, longer issue at the end of the year. The Winter edition is a celebration of the year's events with contributions from members about activities, their particular archaeological/ architectural/historical obsessions or interesting sites they have visited.

We are always on the lookout for contributions, and welcome submissions of general archaeological interest as well as those about AA activities, so please let us know what you have been up to!

If you would like to contribute an article or photographs for the next edition, contact the Newsletter Editor, Sue Goldsborough at:

sgoldsborough2002@yahoo.co.uk

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Kay Fothergill
Martin Green
Tony Metcalfe
Alan Newham
Joan Raine

Wishing everyone at Altogether Archaeology a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year

Altogether Archaeology

Digging our heritage in the North Pennines

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Quiz Answers

1. The Erechtheion (or Erechtheum)
2. Crosby Garret
3. Alexander The Great
4. Star Carr
5. L'Anse aux Meadow
6. Knossos
7. Chalcolithic (copper age)
8. Thermoluminescence
9. Maiden Castle, Dorset
10. Light Detection and Ranging