

YesterdayToday

SPEAKERS

**Bronze Age Connections
in a Modern World**



Martin Bates

Prehistoric flooding and landscape change in the estuaries of southern England

Abstract

Sea level rise during the earlier parts of the Holocene has resulted in major changes to the coastline of Prehistoric Britain. However, the response of individual valleys to marine transgression and inundation will have varied depending on local topography within the valley and consequently the nature of that flooding event will vary across space. This is important because these are often the contexts in which Prehistoric peoples were operating and understanding past behaviour needs to take into account these changes to the natural system. In this talk case studies from the Thames/Medway, Dour and Sussex Downland river systems will be examined in order to highlight how the valleys responded to flooding.

About Martin Bates

Martin is a geoarchaeologist who has worked in both academic and contracting archaeological roles for the last 30 years. Training in university included both archaeological science and geography and this multi-disciplinarity has defined his career to date. His research interests focus on coastal and estuarine landscape change at a variety of spatial and temporal scales and include work on the evolution of the later Prehistoric Kent and Orkney coasts and the Middle Pleistocene landscapes of the English Channel and southern North Sea. His work has also included the application of geotechnical, geophysical and micropalaeontological studies to understanding the development of sequences in our estuaries and predicting the foci of buried archaeological sites. He has run large scale projects as part of the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund and multidisciplinary teams as part of contractor funded projects on projects such as High Speed 1. He has over 50 academic publications including contributions to journals, monographs and books. He is currently a lecturer in the School of Archaeology, History and Anthropology at the University of Wales Trinity Saint David campus in Lampeter.



Martin Bell

Bronze Age coastal exploitation and its implications for maritime connectedness

Abstract

Thirty years excavations in the Severn Estuary have produced extensive evidence for the utilisation of saltmarsh grazing in the Bronze Age. This includes evidence for temporary seasonal settlements of rectangular and round buildings. There is also evidence of wood structures, apparently associated with fishing. In this area it is clear that seasonal mobility continued through the Bronze Age and into the Iron Age. Two of the Severn Estuary sites have produced fragments of sewn plank boats. Metalwork and pottery demonstrate connectedness across the Severn Estuary and Bristol Channel and down the coast to Cornwall, as well as more widely to mainland Europe. The Severn Estuary evidence is compared to several other coastal areas of Britain where is also evidence for saltmarsh utilisation but less evidence for seasonal wetland settlement in the Bronze Age. It is suggested that the Severn Estuary rectangular buildings, which housed animals and people, might reflect connections with continental wetland communities. The study contributes to understanding of both regional diversity and maritime connectedness during the Bronze Age. It outlines the key conclusions from the monograph *The Bronze Age in the Severn Estuary* which will be published by the Council for British Archaeology around the time of the conference.

About Martin Bell

Martin is Professor of Archaeological Science and Head of the Archaeology Department at the University of Reading, UK. He teaches Geoarchaeology and Coastal and Maritime Archaeology and his research interests cover these topics as well as experimental archaeology and mollusc analysis. He has been excavating coastal sites in the Severn Estuary and elsewhere since 1983. Publications include Brean Down excavations 1990; Prehistoric Intertidal Archaeology in the Welsh Severn Estuary 2000; Late Quaternary Environmental Change: Physical and Human Perspectives 2005 (with M.J.C. Walker); Prehistoric Coastal Communities: the Mesolithic in Western Britain 2007; and The Bronze Age in the Severn Estuary 2013. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and a Fellow of the British Academy.



Graham Birrell and William Stow

It's not Henry VIII or Hitler: engaging children with the Bronze Age

Abstract

Canterbury Christ Church University have been heavily involved in the 1550BC Bronze Age Boat project. Our role was to attempt to increase the historical understanding of the Bronze Age in local schools and in recognition that cultural ties were once free from the restrictions of national identities, to promote inter-cultural awareness by bringing children together from modern day France, Belgium and the United Kingdom. This presentation will feature heavily on what the University did to try and achieve these aims and will analyse how successful we think we've been. Moreover, the presentation will consider the possible role the teaching of the Bronze Age may take in schools in the future, especially as it is now been included in the proposals for the new national curriculum.

About Graham Birrell

Graham is a Senior Lecturer in the Department for Postgraduate Initial Teacher Education at Canterbury Christ Church University. He is responsible for Primary History in the Faculty of Education and his research interests are in education policy. Before joining the university he was a primary school teacher in schools in Kent, where he had particular responsibilities for developing his school's history teaching.

About William Stow

William is Head of the Department of Postgraduate Initial Teacher Education at Canterbury Christ Church University. His day job is managing the quality of teacher training for 1200 primary and secondary postgraduate student teachers who qualify from the university each year. His passion as an educator lies in bringing the world (with a particular emphasis on the historical) outside into the learning, and taking the learning to the world outside, for all children regardless of background and age.



Richard Darrah

Recreating the shape of the Dover Bronze Age Boat

Abstract

The Dover Boat, as found, was both incomplete and compressed by 6m of overburden so that parts of some timbers were less than half their original thickness.

This paper explains the steps and assumptions taken by Ole Crumlin Pedersen and Richard Darrah to advance from the compressed and incomplete evidence of the boat as found in AD 1992 back to its original shape when it was built in approximately 1550 BC.

The information on the compression of the boat planks was reassessed and used to estimate the original size and shapes of the surviving two bottom planks and the two keels. The recorded position of the boat in soft peat sediment was used to identify the longitudinal curvature of its bottom.

Calculating the end slope at the yokes (south ends of the bottom planks) helped define the angle of the stem piece. The maximum width of the bottom planks was reassessed allowing us to define the mid-point of the boat. By utilizing the modular systems of the two cleat sets we were able to come to a conclusion as to the original shape and length of the boat's bottom planks. The function of the cleats was reinterpreted from their original orientation.



Combining this information enabled us to recreate and draw a set of plans of the original shapes of the surviving sections of the bottom planks and ribs of the boat. After Ole's death in 2011 Richard Darrah completed the set of drawings that became the plans for the reconstruction of the ½ scale Dover Boat.

The art of reconstruction: The process of building the half scale reconstruction of the Dover Boat.

Abstract

This paper explains the processes involved in carving the oak boat planks using bronze tools, bending the planks so that they fit together creating a tensioned structure and finally waterproofing the boat with moss, laths and twisted withies.

It begins with identifying the quality and size of timber required, then sourcing the timber for the half scale boat, and then converting the oak trunks into pieces that are the correct cross sections and sizes to be shaped into the boat planks. The assembly of these pieces creates the bottom part of the hull. Then, using the shape of the bottom part of the boat and the lengths of the side planks of the boat, the angles of the end pieces can be defined, creating the final hull form.

The long process follows of offering up of these complex end pieces and slowly shaping them until they fit, along with the carving in of the side planks into the end pieces. Then the process of making, fixing and fitting the transverse timbers wedges and laths to hold the bottom part of the structure together while waterproofing with moss can be undertaken. This is followed by making and fitting the stitches, moss, laths and beeswax to make the hull waterproof. Finally, the cleat system is used to reinforce this hull form by fitting bracing elements that run across the boat.

Differences between the half and full scale boat buoyancy and the relative weights of the components will be explained.

About Richard Darrah

Since 1973 Richard has been working on two related strands of research, reconstructions of buildings and objects using the correct materials and tools, and the recording of archaeological timbers for wood working technology and tools used. The more skilled he has become with woodworking tools, the better able he has been to understand how people used the same tool forms to work wood in the past. He has used this knowledge to write reports on the wood and timber technology on over 150 archaeological sites.

He has reconstructed medieval boats, Saxon Houses, Halls, shields and beds plus Iron Age and Bronze Age round houses and Neolithic track ways and other objects such as the Canewdon Paddle. His work on Bronze Age boats began with discussions about the Ferriby Boat with Ted Wright in 1980s.

When he began working on the Dover Boat in 1992 his knowledge of the structure of Oak enabled him to identify the regular compression patterns in the Oak boat planks and correct for this compression. He has worked on the full scale mid-section of the Dover boat now in Dover Museum, the half scale Ferriby with Edwin Gifford. With the support of the Bronze Age Dover Boat Trust, and Canterbury Archaeological Trust he enlarged on his work and helped Ole Crumlin Pedersen create a set of plans of the boat. These plans and EU funding enabled him to oversee the building of the half scale Dover boat in 2012.

More details of his work may be seen on his website; <http://rivenoak.co.uk>

Paul Garwood

Eastern Approaches: changing Transmanche seascapes and cultural transmission in the 5th-3rd millennia BC

Abstract

The debate between 'westerners' and 'easterners' concerning the origins of agricultural societies in the British Isles and Ireland has wider relevance for interpretations of social interaction and cultural change in the 5th-3rd millennia BC. This paper will assess the diverse contacts and patterns of interaction among the communities of southern Britain and the north-west European maritime region, focussing in particular



on the southern North Sea and Channel zone during the British earlier Neolithic. The geographical and chronological articulation of these interactions helps to explain the particular formation of insular societies in this period, and the distinctive kinds of cultural land- and seascapes they created.

About Paul Garwood

Paul has worked in academic and commercial archaeology for over 30 years. His research focuses on Britain and north-west European prehistory, funerary archaeology, prehistoric landscapes and the archaeology of ritual, drawing on anthropological perspectives to explore the 'lived' nature and diversity of past cultural worlds and social agency at several different scales. He has written regional interpretative syntheses of the prehistory of the West Midlands, the Thames Valley, and South-East England. Other recent publications include the earlier prehistory of the High Speed 1 route, and studies of Early Bronze Age burials, monuments, children in funerary ritual and the archaeology of rites of passage. He is presently engaged in research projects on 'rich graves' in north-west Europe, the Stonehenge landscape, and Beaker graves in north-west Europe, as well as the early Neolithic of south-east England. He is director of the Medway Valley Prehistoric Landscape Project and is one of the lead members of the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project. He is presently Lecturer in Prehistory at the University of Birmingham.



Linda Hurcombe

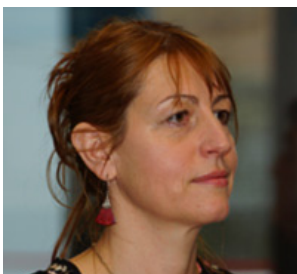
The Archaeology of Experiment

Abstract

Archaeological remains often provide evidence for practices, objects and structures which are no longer part of our experience. Sometimes the task is familiar but it is solved a different way or the object can look familiar but close observation shows it was used differently. The scale of a project and organisation of the task can lie outside modern experience. In all these circumstances experiments contribute to interpretations. They can be very technical detailed tests or exploratory. Doing experiments answers some questions and raises others because although experiments test ideas but they also help form them. There is great diversity in the ways in which experiments have helped move archaeology forward. The archaeology of experiment contributes new understanding and interpretations across different scales of investigation.

About Linda Hurcombe

Linda is a senior lecturer and former Head of the Archaeology Department at the University of Exeter. She set up the MA in Experimental Archaeology and was its first director. Via experimental archaeology, she has practical knowledge of a wide variety of materials, especially lithics and organics and has worked on projects across different time periods and in Europe and Asia. She is most interested in prehistoric material culture and the methods of studying artefacts and materiality. Previous work has explored gender issues and her current research theme focuses on perishable material culture. She is using a holistic approach to put back into archaeological thinking all of the material that usually does not survive. Recent work includes *Archaeological Artefacts as Material Culture* and, in press, *Perishable Material Culture in Prehistory: Investigating the Missing Majority*, both with Routledge.



Anne Lehoërf and Peter Clark

Boat 1550 BC: The dream and the reality

Abstract

The original idea for what was to become the 'BOAT 1550 BC' project was first put forward in 2004; planning, organisation and negotiation took seven years before the project was finally launched in June 2011. Involving dozens of people from many different institutions in three different countries, each with their own ambitions, cultural imperatives and administrative obligations, the concept of the project went through many iterations before it took its final form. The practicalities of realising the ambitious objectives of the project also threw up many challenges, demanding a flexible and reactive response from the project team. Two senior members of the team review the origins and development of this international project, funded by the European Union, describing the ways in which the team adapted and found solutions to the many problems encountered along the way. What lessons can be learnt for similar endeavours in the future?



About Anne Lehoërf

Anne is Professor of European Protohistory (Neolithic–Iron Age) at the University of Lille 3. She studied archaeology and history at the University of Paris and was a member of the French School of Rome between 1997 and 2000. She received her doctorate in archaeology in 1999 and became a lecturer in European Protohistory in 2000. Specialising in the archaeometallurgy of ancient copper alloys, she trained in material science and carried out a number of laboratory studies at the Louvre in Paris and in Dijon before setting up her own laboratory at the University of Lille (The 'Laboratoire d'Étude des Alliages Cuivreux Anciens': LEACA). Here she focuses on the analysis of weapons and armour from the European Bronze Age in the context of the study of warfare. She is currently conducting research into the metal hoards of this period. Through her varying activities (research, teaching, mentoring students, membership of scientific commissions), she seeks to set out the history of the ancient oral societies of Europe, emphasising a collaborative approach to this work. She also has an interest in the history of archaeological research. A native of St Malo in Brittany, Anne has had a life-long fascination with the sea and with seafaring, which led her to take on the post of senior co-ordinator of the international 'BOAT 1550 BC' project. In this role she was critical in gaining acceptance of the proposal by the European Union at the very start of the project, and works every day alongside her colleagues and partners to ensure its success.

About Peter Clark

Peter is perhaps best known internationally for his work on the Dover Bronze Age boat, one of the most dramatic and spectacular survivals of the prehistoric woodworker's art ever found in Europe. As scientific director of a large multidisciplinary team of experts, he was responsible for the academic study, conservation and display of the vessel, dated to around 1,550 BC, in its award-winning gallery in Dover museum. In 2004 he instigated and is now a senior partner in the international 'BOAT 1550 BC' project, which will come to an end in 2014. However, his background is not in prehistoric or nautical archaeology. He was first bitten by the archaeology bug as a schoolboy, and went on to study the subject at Durham University. Throughout the 1980's he worked in urban archaeology, in London, York, Ferrara, Orléans, Ayr, Perth and St Andrews, before settling in Canterbury in 1991. A specialist in stratigraphic theory and archaeological technique, he is a passionate believer in his subject and of the need for academic rigour, particularly in a modern world where different cultural histories and world views are brought in the closest of contacts, with all the potential for misrepresentation and exploitation of cultural difference. His current research interests are focused on pre-Iron Age cultural contacts in the Transmanche region.



Murielle Meurisse-Fort

The changing coastline of France and the Low Countries

Abstract

The evolution of the coastal environment, particularly during the second part of the Holocene, is conditioned by the sum of global and local factors such as climate, sea-level fluctuations and inherited landform. One of the consequences, particularly in northern France (English Channel, North Sea), is an adjustment of dunefields and marine, intertidal and continental wetlands. Furthermore, it is a good environment for prehistoric populations, so these areas are especially interesting for understanding possible interactions between people and the landscape. In this paper, some of the latest geological studies carried out in northern France will be analysed, to present how these various environments (and perhaps peoples?) responded to sea-level variations, flooding or stormy events.

About Murielle Meurisse-Fort

Murielle's initial research was focused on the Holocene geology of coastal and estuarine/fluvial environments, especially in Northern France (English Channel and North Sea). In recent years, she specialized in the study of archaeological sites, to combine palaeo-environmental, archaeological and historical data. This approach contributes to (1) a more precise view of the morphological evolution of the valleys, coastal marshes and dune complexes of this zone in a global perspective, (2) the understanding of the palaeo-environmental evolution of coastal and fluvial sites at a local scale and (3) to clarify the physical constraints for older and more recent settlements. Murielle currently works as Geologist at the Conseil général du Pas-de-Calais and is involved in several multi-organisational projects in Northern France (Canche Estuary, Boulonnais and Flemish coastal plain). Her PhD research has been published as the book *Enregistrement haute résolution des massifs dunaires. Manche, Mer du Nord et Atlantique. Le rôle des tempêtes* (Publibook editions).



Mike Parker Pearson

The Beaker People Project

Abstract

The Beaker phenomenon has been documented across Europe in the late third and early second millennia BC, defined by a particular style of pottery and, in northwestern and central Europe, its inclusion in burials. This project examines Beaker mobility, migration and diet in Britain in the period 2500-1700 BC. Since the 19th century antiquarians and archaeologists have argued whether the appearance in Britain of burials with pots known as Beakers marked the arrival of continental migrants around 2400-2200 BC. These people have been variously credited with introducing metalworking to Britain, spreading the Indo-European language group and building Stonehenge.

In recent decades many prehistorians have argued that the changes in material culture were due to the introduction of a 'Beaker package' rather than a wave of immigration but isotope results from the skeleton of the Amesbury Archer, found near Stonehenge, indicate that he grew up in Europe. This project, led by Mike Parker Pearson, has been a major scientific research programme, carried out jointly by Sheffield, the Max Planck Institute, and the Universities of Durham, Bradford and British Columbia with the British Geological Survey, the British Museum and the National Museums of Scotland, together with many local and regional museums across Britain.

It has analysed 285 Beaker-period burials from England, Scotland and Wales for strontium, oxygen, sulphur, carbon and nitrogen isotopes in order to investigate their dietary and mobility histories. Accompanying studies of tooth wear and osteology are also yielding important insights into prehistoric health and lifestyle.

About Mike Parker Pearson

Mike is Professor of Later British Prehistory at the Institute of Archaeology at UCL. He is an internationally renowned expert in the archaeology of death, specializing in the later prehistory of Britain and Northern Europe and the archaeology of Madagascar and the Indian Ocean. He has published 18 books and over 100 academic papers on topics that range from architecture, food and warfare to ethnoarchaeology, archaeological theory and heritage management. He has worked on archaeological excavations in Britain, Denmark, Easter Island, Germany, Greece, Madagascar, Syria and the United States, and has directed field projects in the Outer Hebrides, Madagascar and the Stonehenge World Heritage Site. Mike was voted 'Archaeologist of the Year' in 2010.



Claire Pérez

Le Facies Atlantique en Europe?

Abstract

In this paper, a new methodology for the study of the Atlantic Complex will be presented. The artefact typologies which have been developed to this point will be the basis for this appraisal. Nonetheless, it will be necessary to review the descriptive process in order to understand archaeological artefacts as functional, man-made and utilised objects during the Late Bronze Age. The purpose is to understand how and where we can identify a European Atlantic complex.

About Claire Pérez

Claire is a PHD student at the University of Bordeaux, laboratory Ausonius (UMR 5608). Her research was first focused on the metalwork of the Ebro Valley (Iberian Peninsula) during the Bronze Age. The presence in the Mediterranean coast of some artifacts, which were formally closed to the atlantics ones, leads her to study the expansion of the Atlantic Complex in Iberian Peninsula during the late Bronze Age. She proposes another methodology, beyond the traditional typology approach. This thesis is part of the Projet Région Aquitaine, led by Alexis Gorgues "Un artisanat en réseau. Innovation et transferts de technologie dans le sud-ouest de l'Europe (Aquitaine, Languedoc, péninsule Ibérique) de l'âge du Bronze final à la conquête romaine".



Michel Philippe and Stéphane Gaudefroy

The 'Abugnata' project, a reconstruction of a Roman river barge from Fontaine-sur-Somme (France)

Abstract

Over the weekend of 23rd and 24th March 2013, the reconstruction of the ancient river boat from Fontaine-sur-Somme, christened the 'Abugnata' ('daughter of the river') successfully completed its first voyage, being towed by hand up the river Somme for over 20km.

The original find underpinning this program was unearthed in 1808 by peat workers at Fontaine-sur-Somme, just near Abbeville, deep in the bay of the Somme. This oak-built boat was the first Roman river barge to be studied in Europe.

Aware of the discovery, Laurent Traulle, an Imperial attorney in Abbeville and a correspondent of the Paris Institute, carried out an excavation of the wreck, whose results were published the following year, in 1809. This publication then fell into oblivion until the research by B eat Arnold (1978) on Gallo-Roman boats following the discovery of the barges at Bevaix and Yverdon (Switzerland). Since then the Abbeville boat has been consistently cited in publications (under the inaccurate name of "Chaland d'Abbeville"). But if its attachment to the Roman building tradition is not in doubt, it remains poorly understood because of the lack of data; the description given by L. Traulle is very detailed in some respects, but it lacks information on many details. Furthermore, we lack the notes, drawings and model that he realized at the time.

An experimental archaeological program was presented by the re-enactment group "Les Ambiani" to the project partners in 2010. It included a full-scale reconstruction of the boat and a experimental project to assess how it was used. This reconstruction was based on a preliminary study conducted in 2011 by a scientific committee, aimed at bringing together archival sources, archaeological, ethnological and environmental evidence to better understand the architecture and environment of the original find.

In 2011, a shipyard was created on the banks of the river Somme in which a team worked from March 2012 to build the boat; the final phase of construction, was completed by the end of October 2013.

In the years to come we will conduct loading tests with all kinds of cargoes, in containers (bales, barrels, amphora, etc.) as well as loose loads (rock, sand, wheat) to assess the manoeuvrability of the boat with different kinds of freight. Through public events, notably for schools, or through participation in riverside festivals on the Somme and on other rivers (the boat will be transported by lorry), the Abugnata will be a major attraction at future cultural events.

About Michel Philippe

Michel is an archaeological museum curator with research interests in the nautical archaeology of the Strait of the Pas-de-Calais, and a member of 'Les Ambiani'. After being head of the Quentovic museum in  taples-sur-Mer (Pas-de-Calais), he has recently taken up the post of head of the museum of Prehistory in 'Le Grand Pressigny' (Indre-et-Loire).

About St ephane Gaudefroy

St ephane is a research officer for INRAP, the French national archaeology service, specialising in the La Tene civilizations settled around the valley of the river Somme. He is also President of the association 'Les Ambiani' (Abbeville) who practise living archaeology, recreating the equipment, crafts and lifestyle of the Gauls of the Somme on the eve of the Roman conquest.



Andrew Richardson

On the Cliff's Edge: Community Archaeology at Folkestone 2010-13

Abstract

A Town Unearthed: Folkestone Before 1500' was a community archaeology project which ran from 2010-2013. The project engaged thousands of residents and visitors to Folkestone and over 400 people actively participated as volunteers. The two seasons of excavation on the cliff top overlooking East Wear Bay confirmed Folkestone as one of the primary points of cross-Channel contact in the Late Iron Age. This paper will set out the background to the project and some of the results it achieved. It will be argued that community archaeology does not require the compromising of archaeological standards and that it can produce solid academic results.

About Andrew Richardson

Andrew is Outreach & Archives Manager for Canterbury Archaeological Trust. He was one of the project team who instigated the 'A Town Unearthed' project and he project managed the archaeological elements of ATU. Before joining the Trust in 2008, Andrew worked for six years as Finds Liaison Officer for Kent with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, where he was responsible for recording finds made by members of the public, and for liaising with the metal detecting community in Kent. Andrew studied Archaeology at Cardiff; his doctoral thesis on the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of Kent was completed in 2000 and published in 2005.



Fraser Sturt

5000–500 BC: The changing seascapes of the Southern North Sea and Manche/Channel region

Abstract

The land and seascapes of the Southern North Sea and Manche/Channel region are more than just a backdrop against which human activity has played out. Their changing form and texture over time has had a part to play in the nature of connectivity, interaction and maritime endeavour that has taken place. As such, understanding the scale, rate and nature of changes which have occurred to land sea boundaries and the behaviour of the sea in this region helps us to both better understand the archaeological record and the context within which that activity took place. In this talk I will present results from recently published work on modelling the shifting palaeogeography of Britain, as well drawing on marine geophysical and offshore core records to chart these changes. Finally, these shifts and turns will all be considered through the lenses of landscape loss, seafaring and prehistoric connectivity.

About Fraser Sturt

Fraser is a senior lecturer at the University of Southampton, specialising in maritime prehistory and geoarchaeology. His research interests include Holocene palaeoenvironmental and palaeo-oceanographic change, integration of geophysical and geotechnical data to model prehistoric landscapes, prehistoric seafaring, and understanding the changing relationships between people, land and sea throughout prehistory. In particular he works on acquisition and integration of diverse datasets through use of advanced computational systems; from data capture in the field through to modelling in the laboratory. Within all of this work his interest remains focused on what the products of these methods offer us in terms of improving our understanding of past societies. Currently he co-directs with Dr Duncan Garrow the AHRC Stepping Stones to the Neolithic? Islands, maritime connectivity and the 'western seaways of Britain' (www.neolithicsteppinstones.org) project.



Robert Van De Noort

Building Morgawr, a full-scale Bronze Age-type sewn-plank boat

Abstract

'Morgawr is the name given to the full-scale Bronze Age-type sewn-plank boat that was constructed during 2012 in the National Maritime Museum Cornwall, Falmouth. The experimental reconstruction was part of the exhibition: '2012 BC: Cornwall and the Sea in the Bronze Age', and aimed at reconnecting communities with their (distant) maritime heritage. Morgawr is based on the 'hypothetical reconstruction of a complete boat' as published by Ted Wright and John Coates in 1990, and largely based on the archaeological remains of Ferriby-1. This paper will recall the reconstruction process, the findings from this and explains what we have learnt from the trials of the boat in terms of prehistoric seafaring.'

About Robert Van De Noort

Over the last three decades, Robert's research has been focussed on the archaeology of marine, intertidal and terrestrial wetlands, especially around the North Sea basin, with particular emphasis on (a) late prehistoric perceptions and utilization of wetlands, (b) prehistoric maritime archaeology, (c) theoretical and methodological developments in maritime and wetland archaeology and (d) sustainable wetland politics, management and conservation. He has directed large multi-organisational fieldwork projects in the Humber Wetlands and at Sutton Common (South Yorkshire), and led the experimental reconstruction of a Bronze Age sewn-plank boat at the National Maritime Museum Cornwall. His latest books are North Sea Archaeologies; a maritime biography 10,000 BC-AD 1500 (2011) and Climate Change Archaeology; building resilience from research in the world's coastal wetlands (2013), both published by OUP. Robert is currently Professor of Wetland Archaeology and Dean of the College of Social Sciences and International Studies at the University of Exeter.



Marc Vander Linden & Leo Webley

We're in this together. Assessing long-term demographic and cultural trends across the Channel

Abstract

The past two decades have seen a growing recognition of the structuring role of cross-Channel interactions throughout later Prehistory. This talk will explore how the explosion of data linked to development-led archaeology helps us to grasp the nature of these changing relationships over the longue durée, from the onset of the Neolithic to the end of the pre-Roman Iron Age. Particular attention will be paid to the potential influence of demographic changes, expressed both in terms of population rise and fall, and structure.

About Marc Vander Linden

Marc's research focuses upon material variability upon large geographical areas, with a particular interest on the Neolithic and Bronze Age. After early work on the significance of the Bell Beaker Phenomenon, he has progressively shifted his attention to the early Neolithic and the introduction of farming practices. He currently leads a five-year ERC-funded project on the neolithisation of the western Balkans, and is based at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

About Leo Webley

Leo's research interests lie in the later Bronze Age and Iron Age of temperate Europe. He has worked at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Oxford Archaeology, and the University of Reading. His current work at the University of Leicester includes research on the adoption of coinage by European Iron Age societies (with Prof. Colin Haselgrove).