

Altogether Archaeology

Digging our heritage in the North Pennines



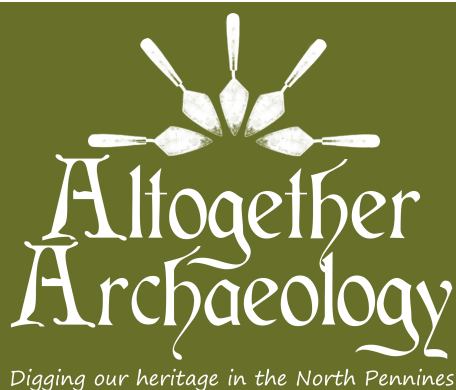
**EXPLORING
COTHERSTONE**



**AT THE EDGE OF
THE EMPIRE**



**ARCHAEOLOGY IS
FUN!**



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Firstly ...

Welcome to the Autumn edition of the Altogether Archaeology Newsletter!

We have fielded a particularly strong season of events this year, all of which have been very well attended. Our own speakers have also been in demand. Altogether Archaeology has had a presence at a number of conferences and community events, talking about our work, and we've already received a number of requests for us to do the same next year.

As a group, we have developed stronger links with local communities during 2018, and this is something we intend to build on for the future. There are some exciting projects planned for 2019, another varied and stimulating programme to enjoy and we continue to take note of your feedback on our walks, talks and other activities. Many of you seem to have particularly enjoyed the foray into experimental archaeology with Rob Young's flint knapping workshop at the beginning of the year - so maybe we should make that kind of activity a regular event? Please keep on letting us have your suggestions as Altogether Archaeology continues to evolve.



Flint knapping at Harehope Quarry in January

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Anybody recognise this pair?



Tent wrestling at Holwick

Editorial

We seem to have done a lot of walking this year! In June, Greg Finch led another of his fascinating expeditions through 'Lost Industrial Hexhamshire'. In July we had a beautiful clear day for Martin Green's 'At the Edge of the Empire' walk north of Hadrian's Wall and Harriet Sams' exploration of the archaeology around Cotherstone was so popular she had to run it twice.

Our April mini conference with Kate Sharpe talking about 'Rock Art in the North East and Cumbria' followed by Emma Watson discussing 'Neolithic Monuments in Northern England' was held at Bowes Village Hall and provoked some lively debate. In October, at Allendale, Peter Ryder enthralled his audience with 'Early Churches in the North Pennines' and Richard Carlton gave a much appreciated update on the work of the Peregrini Project in Northumberland, notably on Lindisfarne, where many of us have spent a few summers digging. David Johnson visited us in November to give his alternative view on 'There are no known Anglo-Saxon sites in the North West' followed by Perry Gardner, enthusing about 'Digging at Sedgeford, Norfolk.'

We returned to the Well Head settlement, Holwick, for a second season of excavation in May. As always, it provoked more questions than answers but was hugely successful and produced a host of new finds to be cleaned and processed at two open workshops in September. You can read Martin Green's account of the dig on page 6. And we are delighted to publish a piece by our youngest ever contributor, 9 year old Merry Lambert-Sams, who was inspired by one of the finds (page 9).

You may notice a slightly different feel about this edition of the newsletter. There are more articles of general interest than usual. Rob Young, who led the dig at Cow Green in August highlights an exciting way of interpreting the site on page 12; Stephen Eastmead gives us an introduction to photogrammetry on page 15; Sue Goldsborough treats us to her findings about



Emma Watson & Kate Sharpe



Stephen, Rob & Malcolm pot washing ...



*Surely, Greg isn't **actually** lost in Hexhamshire?*



Group photo: taken on the only wet day at Holwick! (all photos by Tony Metcalfe)

medieval spoons on page 10 and Greg Finch reviews 'Lost Lives, New Voices' on page 17. I hope you enjoy all of these great articles.

CP

Altogether Archaeology ... where next?

Committee members have continued to work hard on the Altogether Archaeology Research Strategy during 2018 and the fieldwork task group has been busy exploring some options for survey work near Cotherstone village in Teesdale next Spring. Responding to members' suggestions, we have also had discussions and site meetings with landowners in other areas of the North Pennines and are hoping that these will lead to some exciting opportunities for new archaeological explorations.

Another project we hope to be involved with is **Past Reality: Future Visions**, as devised by our honorary president, Stewart Ainsworth. This innovative project aims to use the latest generation remote-sensing technology, including near infra-red sensors mounted on unmanned aerial vehicles, and high-resolution ground based laser scanners to investigate archaeological sites in the North Pennines. It is a continuation of the work done by those who participated in the LIDAR projects in Allendale, Weardale and Teesdale. There will be some ground surveying of selected sites, but most of the work would be carried out by volunteers working on their computers from home. The project will involve Chester University, Epiacum Heritage and local community groups including Altogether Archaeology. Funding is being sought at the moment, and, if it all falls into place this will be a great opportunity for AA members to help discover more about the North Pennines archaeology using the latest technology and research.

Although our own bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund for the **Missing Centuries – Mind the Gap** project was not successful, we did obtain funding from Northern Heartlands (as detailed in the Spring edition). This meant another successful excavation at Holwick, and it helped us build further links to the local community. There were many interested visitors to the site, and we hope to build on that enthusiasm with an exciting community engagement programme when we return to Well Head for our final season next May.

Our 2019 programme will also include work on Place Names in the North Pennines and pre-Conquest architectural and sculptural features of church buildings.

There have been a few changes within the committee recently. Paul Frodsham continues to be our much valued Archaeology Advisor, but from a position outside the committee structure, which is a more flexible arrangement for all. After three years on the initial steering group and then as AA secretary, Mike Powell has decided to step down. He has done a huge amount to help AA become an independent community group and I would like to thank him for all his hard work. Jenny Pritchard has valiantly stepped into the breach as acting secretary until the next AGM.

Tony Metcalfe

The 2018 excavation at Well Head



Demonstrating the roof line in trench 3

(photo: Martin Green)

In May of this year AA was back at the Well Head settlement in upper Teesdale for a second two-week dig. This time the weather gods smiled on us: the sun shone most days, we lost hardly any time to rain, and the stream didn't turn into an impassable torrent. Once again Paul Frodsham acted as our professional supervisor and we opened three trenches at the start of the dig.



Too hot to dig? (Photo: Martin Green)

Trench 5 looked at a scooped double-cell structure. It turned out to be two joined but unequal rectangular structures formed of crude stone walls. The interiors were sunken with spreads of rubble rather than floors and we found the remains of a

hearth/kiln with charcoal and possible slag. Interpretation is difficult. They look like medieval livestock enclosures, with possible industrial use at some stage.

In trench 4, about 200m away from the main hamlet, we attempted to discover what a short curving bank was doing in the middle of an otherwise featureless area. The bank turned out to be a low dry-stone wall, probably the surviving part of a 9m diameter circular structure, with the rest of it robbed out. Visiting archaeologists were unanimous that it was probably a Bronze Age ring-cairn, around 4000 years old. Its position, prominent on a ridge above the valley floor, was typical. There are plenty of other Bronze Age structures in upper Teesdale, so we know the area was occupied at that time. Its survival is probably due to the field having been unsuitable for ploughing in later times.

Trench 3 examined the longhouse we had glimpsed in last year's dig. It was much longer than the neighbouring building and divided into two by a stone cross-wall with



Excavating trench 3 (photo: Martin Green)

stone pads to support a wood frame. The sloping floor was of irregular flagstones, much patched. A later, better-quality, level flagged floor had been constructed over the original floor in the western of the two rooms and in the cross-passage. A neat drain between the two floors kept the cross-passage dry and there was a well-constructed drain along the outside of the south wall. Inside the lower (east) end were two small animal pens, divided by a drain that emptied animal waste through a hole in the east wall. There was a hearth on the floor of the eastern room, and another one (probably older and part of a structure now lost) lying in a hard clay surface beneath where part of the north wall had been robbed out.

As well as the more usual finds of pot, pipes and spindle whorls, there were two significant large finds: an octagonal stone creeling-trough (a mortar for grinding food) and an incised stone, found face down outside the south entrance. The incised stone is fascinating: the design of rectangles is capable of several interpretations; it could have been a

gaming board, doodling, a building plan, or have been to protect the house from evil. In the medieval mind, these functions may have overlapped.

An enormous amount was achieved in a very short time. Analysis of the finds continues, but suggests that the house was built around 1200 and in use for around five centuries. Holwick continues to yield up its secrets! Special thanks to Tony Metcalfe, Stephen Eastmead and Paul Frodsham for organisation and supervision.



The trench 4 back filling team celebrates!

Tony Metcalfe's impression of the site



Martin Green

Finds processing

In September, we held two finds processing workshops at Mickleton Village Hall. As part of our commitment to Northern Heartlands, they were both open to local people to attend as well as AA members. The workshops were led by Tony Metcalfe, who gave a comprehensive overview of the context of the finds from Holwick, taught us about ways of interpreting what we were uncovering and, of course, how to do it properly - without damaging the precious fragments or losing valuable material.



photos: Tony Metcalfe



*Fragment of medieval pot from Holwick
(photo: Stephen Eastmead)*

Washing finds is curiously absorbing, as well as providing a really congenial social occasion. The room was alternately near silent as people concentrated fiercely on the task in hand and filled with gales of laughter. It can also be quite inspiring. When we have a scrap of the past in our hands, we want to know not only what it was and where it came from but who used it, how did it end up in the ground to be discovered hundreds of years later by archaeologists?



Young people can become quite wrapped up in these stories, and that is something that, as a group, we hope to build on through our excavations and by engaging with local schools and communities. Merry came to the first finds processing workshop and was very taken with a lamp that she helped to clean up. What follows is her story.

The Broken Lamp



Elizabeth couldn't sleep. Outside, the storm was like somebody banging a metal bucket over and over again. The noise vibrated through her old, dusty room and into her body. The leak in the room dripped spookily into the silver basin beneath.

She wondered if the animals on the farm were ok, so she grabbed her coat from the peg, galoshes and Aunt Nelly's lamp and ran out into the rain.

The sky was black and the lightning was bright. Sam, the collie, was trotting beside her. He made her feel better. Elizabeth checked the chickens. They were asleep. The pigs, asleep. The horses, asleep. The cows, asleep. Finally, the bull. Sam barked at the bull and the bull awoke. It looked at Elizabeth and they backed away slowly. But the bull was angry that Sam woke him up and charged at them. Elizabeth dropped the lamp and ran away with Sam behind her. Elizabeth made it home with Sam, but the lamp got trampled on. Years later, the lamp was found by Altogether Archaeology.



Merry at work (photos by Harriet Sams)

Merry Lambert-Sams (age 9)

Spoons excavated from early medieval contexts: AD400 – 700

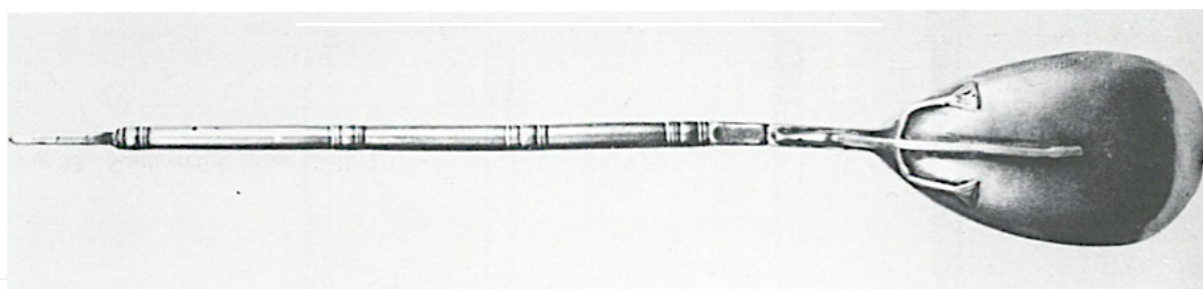
When asked to contribute to the AA newsletter I thought for a while and decided to share with you the information I gathered during my archaeology dissertation completed in 2016. The subject of my research was spoons excavated from early medieval contexts AD 400 – 700, comparing the regions of Kent and East Anglia. Why spoons? Well, as object study goes, spoons have received far less attention, probably because of their infrequent recovery and because they are perceived as being less



glamorous finds. I picked the regions of Kent and East Anglia because of the high concentration of Anglo Saxon burials and settlements from which the evidence was collated. According to Bede, two different groups had settled in these regions – the Jutes in Kent and the Angles in East Anglia. I would expect, therefore, to see variation in styles between these two regions reflecting the cultural differences. The types of spoons were categorised as general spoons, toilet-set spoons and perforated spoons.

The general spoons found in Kent were mainly iron of local provenance, and likely to be practical eating utensils. In East Anglia, they were mainly copper alloy and some mirrored Roman type spoons with stepped handles. These might have been items to impress or reflect a continuation of Roman culture. There were clear distinctions between the two regions.

The toilet-set spoons, probably ear-scoops, were also of different design. Some had oval bowls, some were round, some had twisted shanks and others straight. In Kent these were mainly of copper alloy although some were silver. In East Anglia again, they were mainly copper alloy although some were silver and iron. Uniquely, I found that in East Anglia some toilet spoons were perforated which had parallels to Frankish examples found on the Continent. Most toilet-set spoons were found in inhumations in four main areas: by the waist, at the neck, on the chest and by the knees, reflecting probably where they were worn in life. Those found by the knees were confined to East Anglia and suggest they were suspended from a *châtelaine*, a type of chain normally attached to a belt for suspending small objects.



The perforated spoons defied expectation. Often elaborate, bejewelled works of art,



which have striking comparisons with Frankish examples, these were only found in female burials in Kent spanning from the late fifth to the early seventh century. These objects have often been found with crystal balls and are the subject of much speculation as to their function.

Crystal balls may be linked to magic or superstition, but this seems at odds with the Franks being defenders of the Church. Were these spoons then intended for sifting wine? Probably not. Or were they a symbol of the authority of the lady of the house? Perhaps. Undoubtedly, they were high-status

objects, made of mostly silver or silver-gilt and in many cases decorated with garnets, niello work and zoomorphic ornament. A conundrum if ever there was one! Answers on a postcard please!

Sue Goldsborough



Chatham Lines Spoon [online image 2016] <https://www.flickr.com>

(other photos: Sue Goldsborough)

Cow Green 2018 – thinking outside the trench!



Definitely in the right place! (photo: Tony Metcalfe)

In early August, Altogether Archaeology revisited Cow Green to complete the excavation of the Mesolithic site begun in 2016. The first job was to relocate the trench, which we did... only missing out on the original plan by 50cm! We only needed to re-excavate a small section of the site and there is nothing within the new assemblage of finds that changes the overall proportions of artefact types noted in the website report. I'll be updating that soon.

What I want to do now, though, is highlight an exciting way of interpreting the site that moves our ideas on from accepted, social anthropologically developed models about what hunter-gatherers 'do' in the landscape. These models suggest that the site was part of a web of 'base' and 'extraction' camps, spread across the North Pennines landscape. This approach is good as far as it goes, but at its heart

it assumes an unchanging approach to land use over several millennia and it doesn't model localised diversity and locally specific actions.

In this approach lithic scatters are treated simply as FINDSPOTS when really they are the traces of people's actions and practice in the landscape. This realisation moves us from static models of 'landscape' to the much more dynamic concept of the 'taskscape', in which the actions represented by the Cow Green material are clearly connected with activities at other locations.



Over 300 pieces of struck chert were found during the excavation (photo: Tony Metcalfe)

Viewed from this perspective, lithic scatters are evidence of tasks, but, more importantly, they are evidence of the ways in which these actions connected to, or interacted with, other activities in an extended network of structured human action across the landscape.

The integration of raw material and artefact studies, linked to our pollen derived knowledge of vegetation development, allows us to view the site in a more active way. The nature of the vegetation cover and the location of the site at what would have been a spring head, allows us to speculate that Cow Green was on a route-way, linking the Tees lowlands and NE Cumbria, that would have been well used by Mesolithic people.

Acquisition of the raw material implies strategic use of resources, knowledge of discrete locations where chert was collectable, and movement through the landscape on the basis of what was probably communally held knowledge of routes and paths. It also allows us to speculate about how the material was acquired, either by individuals, or certain subgroups, within the Cow Green/Tees Valley population.

The exploited raw material was well travelled, well used and probably curated and it was probably carried with our Mesolithic groups as they moved through the landscape. We can see that the material was expertly worked, and the lack of hinge and step fractures in the debitage, again, suggests a high degree of knapping skills.

The debitage also suggests that the site was central to the production of microliths, with an emphasis on the end products of the process such as blade and flake segments, micro-blades, blades and blade-like flakes and detached bulbar and distal ends from flakes/blades and bladelets.

This situation suggests linkages to other potential microlith manufacturing sites in Teesdale.

While there are 35 microliths recorded from the site this only represents 1.8% of all the artefacts recorded at Cow Green and most of the pieces are broken. This suggests that the finished products were removed for use elsewhere, for example at potential specialist hunting sites like Spring Heads and The Butts on Barningham Moor, where microliths make up 11% and 16% of the individual assemblages.

Further evidence for the range of tasks carried out at Cow Green comes from the presence of scrapers, drill bits and burin spalls in the overall assemblage. The spalls suggest the manufacture of burins and these were utilised in bone and antler working. The drill bits suggest evidence for wood working and the scrapers imply hide working or plant food preparation.

Hazelnut shells surviving in the collected soil samples provide evidence for plant food exploitation. Again, in terms of the 'taskscape' approach, their presence implies knowledge of where exploitable stands of hazel trees were located. It also indicates that Cow Green saw occupation in the late summer/early autumn when the nuts come on stream. Given that we have pollen evidence for Mesolithic vegetation manipulation in the area, it is possible that the nuts were derived from managed/ coppiced locations – indeed the site may well have been located with the express intention of exploiting this resource, along with the fish and waterfowl in the river.

All of this allows us to think more creatively about how people might have been organised to exploit all of the available resources. So, in trying to adopt a novel 'taskscape' approach to contextualising the site we can introduce ideas about inhabitation, temporality, and dynamic, interlinked, human actions into our interpretive story.

It may be that we still need the broad brush ideas about seasonally prescribed movements and structured variation in site function, but these ideas can only be a crude framework on which to hang a more nuanced description of how our individual sites come together to enrich our understanding of the workings of the prehistoric landscape. I'll be developing these ideas further in the amended website report.... Watch that space!

Rob Young



*Plotting the lithic scatter pattern
(photos: Tony Metcalfe)*



An introduction to photogrammetry

*Most AA members will know Stephen Eastmead as the technical wizard who produces splendid pole camera images, LIDAR maps and 3-D models of Altogether Archaeology fieldwork sites and many other places of interest. Stephen has shared some of his extensive expertise in this field by writing a guide for people who want to learn how to record archaeology using a free to download geographical information system. If this brief introduction whets your appetite for further investigation, you can find details of the guide - **Use of Geographical Information System (QGIS) in Basic Field Archaeology and LIDAR Processing** - on our website: www.altogetherarchaeology.org*



Below is a link to some of Stephen's incredible 3D models:

<https://sketchfab.com/altogetherarchaeology>

You can find directions about navigating a 3D model (which is best done on a laptop or PC using a mouse) on our website.

Over the last two or three years photogrammetry has been adopted to reduce the burden of traditional recording at archaeological excavations, to improve the accuracy particularly of plan views, and to improve efficiency, enabling more time to be devoted to the excavation itself. In addition to recording trenches, whole archaeological landscapes can be recorded, particularly when a drone has been used to capture the images. On a smaller scale the same methodology can be used to record artefacts of all sizes, from small finds like a ring or buckle to large objects like a statue or rooms in a building. Whilst ordinary 2D photogrammetric images are used in the archaeological reports, the bonus is that photogrammetry produces a 3D model which can be navigated, enabling it to be viewed from all directions and with different magnifications.

The photogrammetric process obviously starts with taking the images. The initial photogrammetric processing involves matching points in each image that subsequently occur in any of the other images, and because each image is taken from a different position a trigonometric process can be used to map where each was taken. This data can then be used to create the 3D model. Generally, when photographing trenches, I take an image every couple of paces. It is always better to take more images than required just in case any are out of focus. A guideline is to have a minimum of 60% overlap between successive images.

The object you are photographing does influence how you take the images. A small shallow trench can be photographed by taking successive images at head height whilst walking around its periphery. As the trench gets larger and deeper then a more elevated position is required, like utilising a long pole. I use a 5m telescopic painter's pole from B&Q with a standard



Stephen with his pole (photo: Martin Green)

camera mount added to the pole top and a smart phone holder on the bottom section. On my phone I downloaded the Panasonic Image application which uses the camera Wi-Fi link to connect to the app. The app then can control the camera. The camera is set to continually adjust its focus and to take images at a relatively high shutter speed. All the major camera manufacturers have similar apps, but you need to make sure your camera and phone have the required Wi-Fi or Bluetooth functionality to make the connection.

Kites have been used to take images from higher elevations, although they have largely been superseded by drones. For small objects you ideally need to be able to rotate the object on a small turntable against a suitably lit neutral background.

When photographing trenches there are several considerations you need to bear in mind, especially when using a pole mounted camera. For example, total cloud cover is ideal - sunshine causes strong shadows and hides detail and it also dictates how you need to walk the site taking the required images whilst keeping your own shadow out of the frame. You also need to make sure that any standing water is mopped up - shiny surfaces can cause holes in the data - and that extraneous 'bits' - buckets, orange safety netting etc., are removed as they confuse the software.



Plan view of the model (trench 3, Holwick © Stephen Eastmead)

This can be cleaned up in PhotoScan to this...



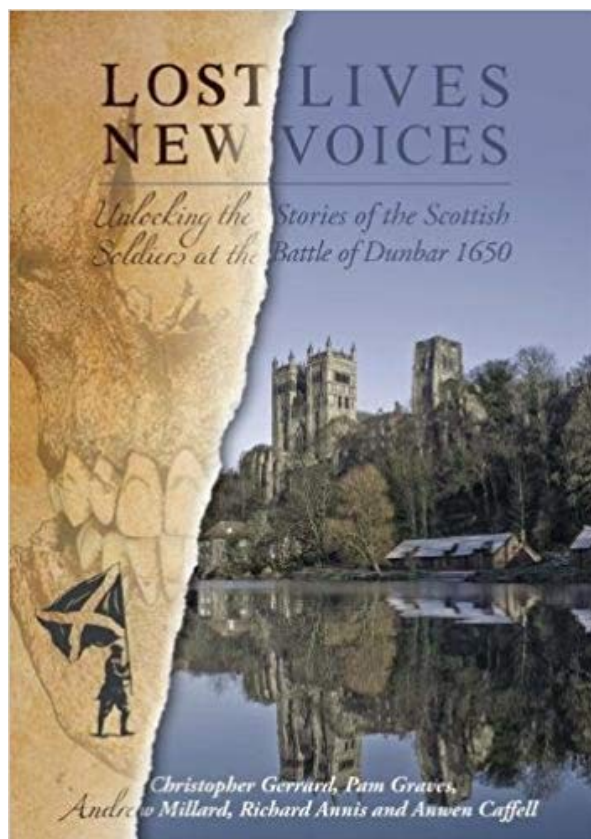
[Trench 3 Holwick 2018](#)

Above is a direct link to the trench 3 model; but all models can be viewed at:

<https://sketchfab.com/altogetherarchaeology>

Stephen Eastmead

Lost Lives, New Voices



Lost Lives, New Voices: Unlocking the Stories of the Scottish Soldiers at the Battle of Dunbar 1650: Christopher Gerrard, Pam Graves, Andrew Millard, Richard Annis and Anwen Caffell. (Oxbow, 2018)

In 2013 two mass burials were unexpectedly discovered at Palace Green in Durham, close to the Cathedral. This prompted a two year project which pieced together a complex jigsaw of evidence to establish the identity of the human remains. This book has been produced to coincide with an exhibition, in Durham, of many of the finds. It provides a comprehensive, illustrated account of the discovery and examination of the remains, the relevant history of the region, civil wars, and battles of the mid-17th century, and the subsequent lives of the defeated survivors. The book falls into two main parts – an archaeological report and a

narrative account running from the background to the Battle of Dunbar on the south-east coast of Scotland in September 1650 through to early 18th century New England.

The partial remains of 28 individuals were unearthed on the site of the café constructed adjacent to the University's Palace Green Library. Given the narrow confines of the site and the age of adjacent structures it is thought many more lie undisturbed. Skeletal analysis, dental study in meticulous forensic detail, carbon-14 dating of bone samples and known construction dates of surrounding

buildings inform the clear conclusion reached that these overwhelmingly young, male remains date to the middle of the 17th century. The only plausible reason for them being found in a mass grave next to the Cathedral is that they died during imprisonment there in the aftermath of the Battle of Dunbar. Isotopic analysis of tooth enamel samples show many of them to be consistent with childhoods spent in Scotland.

These findings are set in historical context with an account of the battle of Dunbar, its background, and that of the Scottish soldiers called up to defend Edinburgh from Oliver Cromwell's invasion. Captured survivors were marched through Northumberland into imprisonment in Durham Cathedral, where many died from privation and cold as autumn turned to winter. Wanting neither to release nor maintain them, Cromwell had the depleted ranks of survivors dispersed to various places and uses, including the great fen drainage project of the Bedford Levels, or as bonded labourers in the West Indies and New England.

The book traces what is known of their lives overseas, completing a natural narrative arc. From often desperate childhood poverty and hard working lives – as revealed by the bone and dental stress identified in many of the skeletal remains in Durham – those who survived conscription, defeat and captivity faced lives of exile. For many of them, however, later documentary evidence demonstrates some measure of stability and prosperity in America, alongside the endurance of links to their fellow exiled Scots veterans of Dunbar.

The identification of the skeletons as Scottish soldiers came during the Scottish independence referendum campaign of 2014, adding a political edge to already emotional arguments over where the remains should be re-interred. Discussion of the points raised in this debate is a welcome element of the work as a whole. So too is the account of the connections established by the project team with distant descendants of the migrants in New England. This fascinating reconstruction of lost lives does indeed give new voice to the potential of the human spirit to transcend hardship, war, and banishment overseas.

Greg Finch

Coming up in 2019...

Some details of our 2019 programme are still being finalised. Details will be published on our website as soon as possible, but here is a foretaste of what you can expect:

January

Saturday 19th, mini conference at Mickleton Village Hall (11 a.m - 3 p.m.)

Life after pot washing, what happens to our finds? - Ben Westwood, Finds Officer for Durham shares some of his experience

Followed by an update on the *Holwick excavation and finds* from Tony Metcalfe and Martin Green

February - tbc

March

Saturday 16th, AGM, Mickleton Village Hall, (11 a.m - 3 p.m.)

Followed by 2 talks: *Exploring North Pennine Place names* - Diana Whalley and *Interpreting Cow Green* - Rob Young

April

Saturday 13th

Harriet Sams leads another of her popular walks around the archaeology of Cotherstone

Saturday 27th

Long Meg and her Daughters. Where, what, how, when and why? - Paul Frodsham

Presentation and walk, starting from Melmerby Village Hall at 11 a.m.

MAY 11th - 26th

Well Head, Holwick - EXCAVATION

June

Sunday 9th

Patrick Neave leads a walk in the Eden Valley, Moor Divock Lunesdale Cumbria
Details tbc

July

Alan Newham will take us to visit churches along the Tyne Valley: Heddon-on-the-Wall, Ovingham, Bywell and Corbridge. Details tbc

September

Finds processing from the Holwick dig.

October

Saturday 5th

An Introduction to Anglo-Saxon church Architecture in Stone - Alan Newham + another talk, details tbc. Mickleton Village Hall.

November - tbc

December

The AA Christmas shindig. Details tbc.

Contact us

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Join us

You will find information about how to become a member of AA, including membership fees on our website:

www.altogetherarchaeology.org

Contribute to the newsletter:

We produce two newsletters each year. One like this one, a celebration of the year's events with contributions from members about activities, or their particular archaeological obsessions, and another, shorter newsletter in the spring with news and updates after the AGM. We welcome submissions of general archaeological interest as well as those about AA activities. We are always on the lookout for your contributions, 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, please get in touch with the Newsletter Editor, Chris Powell chrispowl@me.com

Social media

Keep up to date with what is going on via our social media accounts.



Follow us on Twitter!

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Like our Facebook page!

<https://www.facebook.com/altogether.archaeology/>

...and finally

Thank you!

to all of our contributors and photographers:

Stephen Eastmead
Greg Finch
Sue Goldsborough
Martin Green
Merry Lambert-Sams
Tony Metcalfe
Harriet Sams
Rob Young

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