

NEWS LETTER

Issue 40, June to October 2017

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OPEN ACCESS TO CBA PUBLICATIONS

In recent years, it has been CBA's practice to make available digital copies of our major publications for free download once they go out of print.

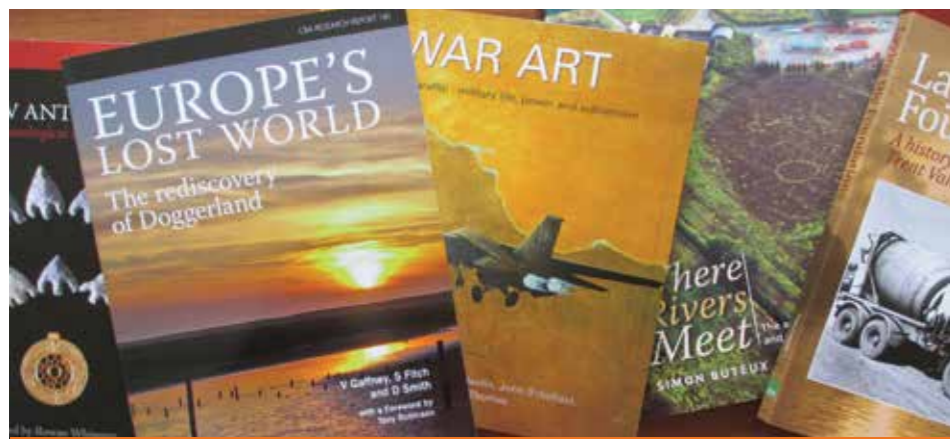
Our Research Bulletin series is already published online with free access (see <http://new.archaeologyuk.org/cba-research-bulletin>) and the CBA continues to act as the publisher for the Open Access e-journal Internet Archaeology (<http://intarch.ac.uk>) which is now in its 21st year of publication!

CBA trustees have now agreed to move a step further down the path of providing Open Access (OA) to the CBA's research publications by enabling free digital access to all publications in the CBA Research Report series as soon as they are published. The volumes will

still be printed and offered for sale via our distributor Oxbow Books (www.oxbowbooks.co.uk), but potential purchasers will be able to browse the content online before they commit to purchase.

There is evidence from other publishers that this may even enhance sales of the print volumes as they will be more widely referenced and quoted – and potential purchasers are more likely to commit to a purchase if they have been able to check that the content is appropriate for their needs.

The CBA will be continuing to work in partnership with the Archaeology Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk>) to make our OA Research Reports available online and hope to place further volumes online later this year.



A selection of the latest Research Reports to be made available via the Archaeology Data Service.

Help us celebrate the best of community archaeology

Nominations for the annual Marsh Archaeology Awards are now open. Supported by the Marsh Christian Trust, these awards celebrate excellence in community archaeology and recognise the passion and dedication of the many people working so hard to protect and understand British Archaeology.

Three categories of award are now open for your nominations;

- **The Marsh Award for Community Archaeology** recognises and promotes the results of research and/or fieldwork led by community groups which have made a substantial contribution to knowledge and wellbeing.
- **The Young Archaeologist of the Year Award** is for a young person or group of young people under the age of 18 who have made an outstanding contribution to community archaeology.
- **The Community Archaeologist of the Year Award** is for an individual who has inspired others to share their love of archaeology.

Nominations close on 3 September and the awards ceremony will form part of the CBA's AGM and De Cardi lecture taking place on 6 November.

You can download nomination forms at <http://new.archaeologyuk.org/marsh-archaeology-awards-2017> call us on 01904 671 417, or email marshawards@archaeologyuk.org

CBA FESTIVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

15-30 JULY 2017



This year the CBA Festival of Archaeology takes place from 15 to 30 July and you will find highlights in the festival booklet included with this issue of the CBA Newsletter.

At Festival HQ we are really excited by the range of events that are being registered. They are being organised with the involvement of CBA members across the UK: including local community groups, historic houses, universities, commercial archaeologists and national charities. Venues reflect everyone involved in archaeology and heritage in the UK: English Heritage, Cadw and National Trust properties, national and regional museums, historical and archaeological societies, and community archaeologists. This diversity is the core of the success of

the Festival that celebrates everything about the opportunities for everyone to be involved with archaeology. Each year local people, visitors, holiday-makers and families have the chance to get hands-on with archaeology with hundreds of events taking place across the UK.

Funded by Historic England and CADW, it is still the world's biggest archaeology event. As you will see highlights this year include hands-on activities for families, behind-the-scenes tours and guided walks, special exhibitions, excavations and workshops, re-enactments, finds identification days, and many more ways to get hands-on with archaeology. The online event listings are updated daily – with new events right up to the start of the Festival, so keep your eyes out for the latest information www.festivalofarchaeology.org



The Festival generates lots of activity on Facebook and Twitter and this year we want to involve an even bigger audience. You can help us to spread the word by following, posting, tweeting and liking us, and sharing your own Festival activity.

[archaeology.for.all](https://www.facebook.com/archaeologyfor.all)
[@FestivalofArch](https://twitter.com/FestivalofArch)
[#FestivalofArchaeology](https://www.instagram.com/FestivalofArchaeology)

Whether you are organising an event or going along to one we would love to hear your feedback.

Happy Festival!



Regional Focus: CBA Yorkshire



In 2016, CBA Yorkshire carried out a thorough review of its activities and produced a comprehensive forward plan, to drive the group forward in spite of the challenging economic environment in which we find ourselves.

This plan is now being implemented enthusiastically by the group. In essence the plan advocated reducing the cost of its publishing activities by moving from hard copy to digital media and investing the monies saved to offer their members more with improved services and new events.

As we approach the middle of 2017 CBA Yorkshire has already made great leaps forward. In terms of communications we are making good progress, working towards producing a simpler, more attractive and more easily maintainable website, and e-newsletters that better advertise both our own activities and those of our affiliates.

Regarding events, we have decided to introduce a brand new 'Autumn Showcase' event, to complement our long-standing 'Annual Symposium', which will continue to be held each spring. Our first 'Autumn Showcase' is taking place on 4 November 2017 and will concentrate on the activities of Yorkshire's thriving Community Archaeology groups. We hope that this new event will both celebrate their achievements and provide an opportunity for them to discuss issues of mutual interest, such as project identification and fundraising, the use of new technologies and advocacy.

Our programme of visits, to both established heritage locations and archaeological sites is developing nicely with a field trip to Byland Abbey and Helmsley Castle taking place in June, followed by a guided tour of Hull's historic Old Town in July, as part of the CBA's Festival of Archaeology.

In terms of our publishing activities we have already made significant changes, producing our latest 'Forum' publication

in two formats, a hard copy book of abstracts supporting a digital book of full articles. In addition we are now thinking very seriously about doing more publishing in the future, perhaps working more closely with our affiliates to give their detailed findings a wider audience.

We are always looking for talented and proactive individuals to join our committee to help to push forward our agenda. The right people are far more important to us than anything as trivial as funding. In particular we are looking to involve more young people in the running of the group. Our next major challenge is to create an effective framework for a county wide programme of advocacy. The logistics involved in keeping an archaeologically informed eye on planning applications in a county the size of Yorkshire is mind boggling. In the months ahead we hope to work more closely with the CBA to identify a better way to do this vital work.

You can find out more about the work of CBA Yorkshire and the events we organise at: <http://www.cba-yorkshire.org.uk>

You can see details of all of the CBA's regional groups and find the one closest to you at: new.archaeologyuk.org/join-a-cba-group/

Council for
British Archaeology
Yorkshire



Creating a plan of the Formby lifeboat station

YAC LEADERS' WEEKEND 2017

The Young Archaeologists' Club (YAC) was thrilled to work with the team from the Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network (CITiZAN) in May to gain inspiration on running practical sessions with young people based on seaside archaeology.

YAC leaders were encouraged to explore the archaeology of the foreshore and coastline of the Lancashire coast using a mix and match game, and various timelines that challenged them to identify and date different archaeological features. They were then taught how to create an offset plan drawing of the of Formby Lifeboat station, built in 1777, but now a collection of remains on Formby beach. Finally, they learnt about the different industries that used the resources available on the coast such as Alum production.

The second day of activities looked at the history of lifesaving. YAC leaders were challenged to create a lifesaving device for a can of tomato soup. The groups created imaginative life rafts and cork lifejackets, and most of them were successful too! Other activities included making wooden spoon figureheads and creating (and drawing) prehistoric footprints.

The final port of call, was Hightown beach, where we were shown the remains of a prehistoric forest. We found tree stumps and trunks that were around 10,000 years old and had been submerged under the sea due to sea level changes, but which are now revealed once again. This gave us an incredible glimpse back to the landscape of our prehistoric ancestors.

You can read more about the Leaders' weekend, and download the learning resources used, on the YAC website www.yac-uk.org/news/coastal-and-intertidal-archaeology-activities

After a packed day of activities, our leaders enjoyed a private tour of Southport pier before John Dempsey from the Sefton Coast Landscape Project gave a lecture about the shipwrecks along this dangerous stretch of coast, and described some of the other archaeological highlights of the area.



YAC leaders enjoy a private tour of the second longest pier in the UK

No Archaeology? Putting Teesside on the map

“Middlesbrough has no archaeology” was alleged to have been said in 2012, when two of the four unitary authorities on Teesside, formerly County Cleveland, withdrew from the shared archaeology service, Tees Archaeology.

Whether actually said or not, this is probably best filed away as an urban myth. Yet there are clearly mixed perceptions about the importance and value of the region’s heritage to local communities, politicians, businesses, tourists and newcomers.

It is perhaps more by luck that even a fraction of Teesside’s industrial and pre-industrial heritage has survived at all. I am sure not to be the only one who remembers the construction of the A66 through central Middlesbrough and the demise of the handsome 1868 Royal Exchange. Only a few choice architectural fragments now survive on plinths after its demolition in 1985



St Helen's at Eston, dating to the 11th century, was moved to Beamish Museum to save it from demolition. © Beamish Museum.



©Joe Cornish

– arguably one of the greatest acts of institutional vandalism of the 20th century. Many other important Victorian buildings have succumbed to demolition, neglect, vandalism or arson over the years and one now has to commute a considerable distance to find the green fields of our pre-industrial past, and even that is being rapidly encroached upon by urban sprawl. Yet, while Middlesbrough itself may be a largely 19th-century industrial contrivance built in the place of a Benedictine cell tied to Whitby Abbey, our heritage spans at least the last 10,000 years – back to the last Ice Age.

AFTER THE ICE – FIRST PIONEERS

If Middlesbrough – or Port Darlington as it was originally – is a Victorian pioneering venture based on coal, iron, eventually steel and ship building, then we also have evidence for the very first pioneers in our landscape after the last Ice Age over 12,000 years ago. Flint tools dating back to 8500 BC, or even earlier, have been found and carefully

recorded from places like the Eston Hills, Greatham Creek, Highcliff Nab and along the mid-to-upper reaches of the rivers Tees, Swale and Ure in the Pennines. Equally fascinating is the period around 4000 to 3700 BC when hunter-gatherers and farmers integrated. If anybody had suggested 30 or 40 years ago, that we would find any more than a few flint arrowheads and polished axes from East Yorkshire, or for that matter Cumbria, and an enigmatic Neolithic chambered tomb on Great Ayton Moor excavated in the 1950s, there would likely have been an uproar of laughter.

ARCHAEOLOGY PIONEERS

It was the advent of County Cleveland in 1974, and its archaeology service under Blaise Vyner for many years, which truly placed our area on the national and international archaeology map. Indeed, Cleveland uniquely encompassed both sides of the River Tees – County Durham and North Yorkshire – and the topographic diversity from coast, estuary to upland.

Until then, little had been achieved since Frank Elgee’s 1930 volume *Early Man in North-East Yorkshire*, evocative of its time, and the region still remained somewhat of a backwater when Don Spratt published *The Archaeology of Cleveland* (1979) and the seminal *Prehistoric and Roman Archaeology of North-East Yorkshire* (1993, CBA Research Report 87, free to download). At about the same time, the major government policy shift embodied in PPG15/16, presently the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has seen an explosion in the commercialization of archaeology and the sheer volume of work being carried out until this present day, feeding local insight and propelling research into places unimaginable before. The roll-call of discoveries, often with exemplary publication (although some developer-led projects regrettably remain hidden in Grey Literature archives) for both academic and community audiences, is extraordinary, spanning all periods – and most certainly causing a re-think about some age-old assumptions. Is your appetite whetted?



The iconic Tees Transporter Bridge through the 1887 Cleveland Salt Works window on Vulcan Street, St Hilda's, Middlesbrough. ©Amy Lord.



COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Teesside is not without its community interest groups, many founded in the early 1960s. They cater for a broad range of subjects and field engagements such as geology, wildlife, archaeology, local history, the built environment and industrial heritage. The good news is that all are flourishing, and Heritage Lottery funded projects abound – both on a local scale, like village atlases, and as landscape partner-ships such as River Tees Rediscovered.

What’s more, and perhaps reflective of some of the challenges faced over the years around conservation and public representation, there are a number of campaigning groups in the region whose voices are increasingly listened to by councillors, politicians and decision-makers. Organizations such as Hands On Middlesbrough and Friends of Eston Hills, by example, campaign effectively for our shared environment. Needless to say, there are always opportunities to get involved.

PEOPLE POWER

The Eston Hills dominate today’s industrial landscape of the Tees estuary and the rugged coastline of north-east England. The community moors, wetlands and woodlands are a wildlife haven that also bear testament to millennia of human endeavour. Tragically, they are also being irreparably damaged by arson and off-road vehicles. ICE AND FIRE pulls together the many stakeholders across the community to focus on sustainable solutions – with political momentum and media support – to turn around perceptions across generations and diverse backgrounds. There are volunteer fieldwork opportunities this summer with ongoing public outreach and school visits.

Download the full article *Middlesbrough Has No Archaeology? The Unique Archaeology of Teesside* at <http://tinyurl.com/kocd4xm>

Spencer Carter, Commercial & Community Field Archaeologist | CBA North and CBA Yorkshire

CBA Advocacy - the year so far

In the months leading up to the calling of the UK general election on 8 June, the CBA continued to be active in campaigning and political advocacy to make the case for the importance of the protection of the archaeological heritage in new public policy and legislation.

A WIN FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Just before the election was called and Parliament was dissolved, we were delighted that the Cultural Property (Armed Conflicts) Bill successfully completed its passage through the UK Parliament at Westminster and received Royal Assent. The new Act paves the way for the UK to formally ratify the 1954 Hague Convention for the

Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two (1954 and 1999) Protocols – though unfortunately this process has been delayed for a few months by the ‘purdah’ period in the run up to the election.

As part of the UK’s preparation for the Convention ratification, the Department for Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) has been working (with the devolved administrations) to look at the key heritage sites across the UK which would be offered protection through the Convention – in the (hopefully) unlikely event that armed conflict took place in the UK. The initial list of sites to be protected featured World Heritage Sites and Grade 1 listed buildings, but not any Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Unfortunately, as there is no grading system for ancient monuments, it was felt to be excessive to add tens of thousands of SAMs to the list for protection (there are 20,000 SAMs in England alone). The CBA took up this issue at meetings with DCMS and we now understand that all heritage sites in state guardianship are to be added to the list – which will include many of the most significant prehistoric archaeological sites across the UK that would otherwise have been omitted from the list. Whilst this might seem to be a rather esoteric issue with the



Trethevy Quoit in Cornwall is another such site benefiting from additional protection in the event of conflict on UK soil.

likelihood of armed conflict in the UK very remote, there is a concern that this list of the ‘premier’ heritage sites across the UK might be used for other purposes in the future, so it is important for the full range of our archaeological heritage to be included – and valued.

THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY

The CBA provides the secretariat for the All Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group at Westminster, on behalf of The Archaeology Forum, and we have built up a good relationship with politicians in all the main parties which are invaluable when debates are called and archaeological issues need to be raised.

A recent short debate in the House of Lords led by the Earl of Clancarty focussed on the impact of finding cuts in local authorities on cultural services,

and both Lord Renfrew of Kaimsthorn and Lord Redesdale spoke about the impact on archaeological protection, based on briefings from the CBA and others (see debate record at <https://goo.gl/ORTlVH>).

Lord Redesdale and fellow Lib Dem peers, particularly Lord Stunell, were also active in debates in recent weeks linked with the Neighbourhood Planning Bill. There were concerns at Government proposals to limit the opportunities for local planning authorities to place pre-commencement conditions on developers in England. This might have created what were thought to be unintended consequences for archaeological work to be required in advance of development – which normally takes place in line with the National Planning Policy Framework. Towards the end of the debate on the Bill in the House of Lords, the Lib Dem peers and others defeated the Government to vote through an amendment to the Bill to provide more clarification that pre-commencement conditions that conformed with the NPPF could continue to be imposed. It was initially thought that this amendment would be carried into the final Act, but in the final days before Parliament was dissolved, the Government won a further vote to remove the amendment from the Bill – though with verbal reassurances that archaeological protections would be unchanged.

We will have to watch to see if there is any emerging evidence that this has weakened our protection options and the CBA would be very interested to hear of any developments where this might be the case.

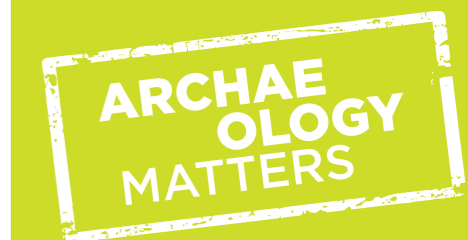
Getting support from MPs – we need your help

Once Parliament reconvenes after the General Election, an early task is to reform the All Party Parliamentary Group which meets regularly to discuss issues of concern to archaeologists across the UK (see www.appag.org.uk). The Group is supported by the CBA which provides its secretariat, on behalf of The Archaeology Forum.

Prior to the Election, the Group was co-chaired by Tim Loughton MP and Lord Renfrew of Kaimsthorn, with Lord Redesdale as its Hon Secretary and Paul Flynn MP as Treasurer. An initial meeting of the reformed Group is likely to be held in July to elect its officers for the new Parliament.

After the Election, once the identity of your new MP is known, please contact them and ask them to join the All Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group. Membership of the Group is open to all MPs (and peers) and costs nothing. Tell your MP why you are enthusiastic about archaeology and why they should take an interest too. If you are running an event for the Festival of Archaeology do invite your local MP along and let them know about your work.

The more MPs we can recruit to join APPAG, the stronger the voice for archaeology in the new UK Parliament.



Sites like Arthur’s Stone in Herefordshire will now benefit from the protection of the Cultural Property (Armed Conflicts) Bill.

“If you think you’re too small to be effective you have never been in bed with a Mosquito”

Wendy Lesko, of the youth-led advocacy organisation the “Youth Activism Project”, recognised the power of young adults in the political arena, her quote provides a perfect analogy to the potential of this demographic.

Promoting and engaging in advocacy within the heritage sector tends to be adult orientated; regional and local networking through historical, archaeological and civic groups. But with lateral thinking there is an excellent opportunity for the heritage sector to empower and engage with a young adult audience through the compulsive curriculum topic of “Citizenship” in Key Stage 3 (age 12-16 years).

Whilst archaeology is seen as a great “hands on” social experience for all ages, the rules that govern heritage as a whole are not usually at the forefront of the experiential education model. The Citizenship curriculum is designed to explore these “behind the scenes” resources which are in place to ensure that local, regional and national bodies adhere to the law. The course structure requires the young adult to learn how all governing bodies in the democratic system operate, from budgets to responsibilities. This knowledge is enhanced further by exploring how individuals and groups can campaign to effect change – core advocacy skills.

A pilot exercise to ascertain the method of delivery of this subject, showed that students, alongside understanding the



Homework time could engage parents/carers with the CBA and the advocacy campaign

political arena in the UK, all invite local councillors into their college for political discussion, focussing on enquiring on their responsibilities. Young adults are expected to research a campaign, in nearly all cases they use the example of the Fair Trade campaign. The framework for engagement is therefore already in place, what the LHEN project can do is replace the existing campaign topic in colleges with a heritage one providing lesson plans and engagement tools using the CBA campaign model.

We can guide young adults to research the heritage in the local area, using the Historic Environment Office, Portable Antiquities Schemes, local museums and library and the services they provide. The lesson plan will question how spending cuts affect heritage provisions and suggest researching how communities have reacted to this. The narrative will

continue with the local councillor, asking the official to discuss the heritage provision locally and how it is going to be provided for the foreseeable future.

Young advocates will be demonstrating awareness and understanding of democracy and government to show how heritage laws are made and upheld and meeting the curriculum criteria of exploring social issues and making a reasoned argument by campaigning. Both the college and the CBA benefit and a previously untapped generation is aware of the heritage sector.

In these difficult times, lateral thinking can make all the difference. It seems apt to end with another quote, if we can engage young adults with advocacy then perhaps “good habits formed in youth make all the difference” (Aristotle).

Don’t judge a book by its cover!

You wouldn’t judge a book by its cover and so you shouldn’t judge a historic building by its façade. Hidden beneath a simple 18th century brick façade on Newcastle’s Cloth Market lies a series of timber-framed medieval buildings.

Ahead of an ambitious redevelopment project, buildings archaeologists from Addyman Archaeology have been hard at work to reveal the hidden origins and material remains of these remarkably rare urban buildings.

Situated within Newcastle’s historic core, this area developed from the 12th and 13th centuries as a system of burgage plots within the narrow lanes and streets associated with mercantile activities. Shops and business premises lined the frontage, and residential accommodation or service buildings developed behind. It was beneficial for merchants of similar trades to live and work closely with one another and the presence of specialised markets was a common feature in all medieval English towns.

The intact layout of these burgage plots is rare and these buildings cover two such plots. Medieval walls, which could date to the 14th century, coincide with the historic plot boundaries and survive to a height of two-stories. The surviving buildings reflect a complex phasing of over six centuries of building work and comprise part-masonry, part-timber-framed and formerly double-jettied structures, with brickwork re-fronting (possibly dating to the 1750s). Tree-ring dating by English Heritage in 2005

has revealed that much of the timber in these buildings dates to the early 16th century.

The architectural form of these premises reflected the growing prosperity of the area and reveals the way in which urban buildings were frequently altered to mirror the changing requirements of their occupants. As affluent merchants, these buildings provided a lens through which the status of occupants could be displayed and the architectural form became an important advertisement for their wealth and success. The elaborate medieval double-jettied front, now lost, would have contributed to this display. As fashions changed in the post-medieval period, the timber-framing of the medieval period was removed to make way for a more classically-influenced and newly fashionable regular brick façade.

Inside, evolving fashions in interior design are evident in the changing arrangement of rooms, and the use of decorative schemes fixtures and fittings.

Throughout the medieval and post-medieval period, continued investment in the principal first floor room of the building fronting onto the street resulted in changes to room use, and access routes. Interestingly, this meant that 15th century fireplaces were introduced, or perhaps reintroduced, into 16th century decorative schemes, which were themselves significantly re-ordered in the 17th and 18th centuries as the requirements of the occupants changed again.

Working with complex material remains like these shows precisely why buildings archaeology is a vital part in the analysis and conservation of historic properties. Through archaeological investigation, comprising metric drawings, written description and photography, it has been possible to identify important architectural features and contextualise these within a chronological sequence. From this, we have gained a greater insight into the development of Cloth Market, and an appreciation for the way in which past occupants experienced these buildings in their daily lives.



One of the most exciting surviving elements is the presence of a 18th and 19th centuries wallpaper laminate found in a cupboard of a principal room of the building fronting onto the street.

MEMBERS' TOUR 2017: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF JERSEY

Organised in partnership with Andante Travels and the Société Jersiaise, our tour this year takes place between 18-22 September, and will explore the unique history and multifaceted archaeology of Jersey.

Based at Merton Hotel, a bustling, high-quality 3* hotel on the outskirts of St Helier, our tour will be led by Robert Waterhouse, an archaeologist who has dedicated his career to the study of Jersey's prehistory and led many excavations on the island. A full itinerary is available on the Andante website but here are some of the highlights;

Day 1: Arrive at St Helier and begin our tour with a drinks reception as guests of honour, at the headquarters of the Société Jersiaise, before enjoying a lecture on the prehistory of Jersey.

Day 2: We will spend the day exploring the rich legacy of Jersey's Stone Age past, visiting the dolmens of Jersey, starting with La Hougue Bie Dolmen and Museum. We then continue to explore the monuments of the Eastern coast of Jersey with visits to the dolmens at Mont Ube, La Pouquelaye de Faldouet, and Le Couperon.

After lunch we move on to the prehistoric monuments at La Hougue des Géonnais, Le Mont de Grantez, La Sergenté, La Ville Es Nouveaux and La Table des Marthes. Our guides will

discuss the numerous theories around the monuments, and of the lives of the people who built them. Our evening lecture will be on the Late Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval Jersey.

Day 3: Our day starts with a visit to Mont Orgueil Castle. We then continue to the fine 11th century Grouville Church, where we enjoy a tour and picnic lunch.

In the afternoon, we travel to the 16th century Elizabeth Castle. Replete with hidden passageways, bunkers and battlements, it was used as a refuge for Charles II during the interregnum and later re-fortified during the German occupation. We end the day with a lecture on Medieval & Post-Medieval Jersey.

Day 4: We visit the Iron Age defensive earthworks at Catel de Lecq, one of the

best-preserved defensive monuments in Jersey, before moving on to the Iron Age and Roman sites at St Clement and Grouville.

After lunch at Hougue Bie we enter the site museum for a special session with Conservator Neil Mahrer, whose team are currently cleaning and restoring the Le Catillion (or Grouville) hoard. The evening lecture is on the excavations at St Clement.

Day 5: We travel to Fort Regent. Built on the site of a prehistoric dolmen, the fort was constructed in its current form in 1806, as a bastion against possible French invasion.

For more details, including a full itinerary and to book your place on the tour visit: <https://www.andantetravels.co.uk/cba>

Mont Orgueil Castle, built around 1204, has all the forbidding granite walls, defensive positioning and military quarters you would expect of an important Norman castle.



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