

Association *for* Environmental Archaeology

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AEA Newsletter 160

August 2023

Hello all,

I hope you've all had a summer that has been productive and rejuvenating. Whilst here in the UK we've had a mightily dire summer, that certainly has not been the case for much of the rest of the world. The climate emergency remains at the forefront of many of our minds. So many of us, through our research, can make valuable, long-view contributions to contemporary debates.

This may well be one of the many trends that emerges from this year's Autumn Conference in Tarragona. The event is shaping up to be a real highlight of the year, being one of the rare opportunities we can gather as a community to share ideas. I've always found AEA conferences to be some of the most supportive and collegiate scientific conferences I've attended, and I'm very much looking forward to catching up with many of you there. You may just have time to submit an abstract (15th September deadline), and even if you've missed that you can still register to attend until 31st October.

We will be staying on the Iberian Peninsula for the Spring 2025 conference in Faro (note: a lovely place to find escape from said dire British summer). The theme, Environmental archaeologies of origins and transitions in prehistory, is very much on point, reflecting some of the major developments in recent years. The organisers are placing particular emphasis on bringing together a diverse community of environmental archaeologists and allied researchers. This is something our discipline has always been good at, and I'm looking forward to see what this produces in the Spring.

I'd also like to give a shout-out to the Zooarchaeology team at Sheffield for getting their short courses back. Given my many years based at the University there, I'm hardly impartial, but I'd still pay tribute to the tenacity of those there fighting the good fight. The Zooarch Short Courses have a long-standing reputation for excellence, as well as for being an enjoyable experience. Their return also provides an opportunity to remind people that any institution could face risk of closure.

Finally, I'd like to draw your attention to the discussions occurring around open data principles in environmental archaeology being led by the Rewilding Later Prehistory project. The project is a progressive collaboration between universities, commercial units and public bodies that is set to make a lasting impact on our discipline. The team are facilitating a discussion on how we can effectively record environmental archaeology data. Whilst primarily focused on the UK, the comments have a much wider applicability and will surely be of interest to many members. The team is also keen to hear from as many environmental archaeologists as possible, you can do that via the **GitHub platform**.

Michael Wallace



ISSN 1363-6553

AEA Winter Conference 24th–26th November 2023

The 43rd Conference of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (AEA) comes to Tarragona, Spain, this autumn!

Members of the Landscape Archaeology Research Group (GIAP) of the Catalan Institute of Classical Archaeology (ICAC) are organising the 43rd edition of the AEA's annual meeting, which will be held in Tarragona (Spain) on 24–26 November 2023.



Title: Telling Environmental Archaeology Stories

Dates: 24th–26th November 2023

Host institution: Catalan Institute of Classical Archaeology (ICAC), Tarragona, Spain

Location: Palau Firal i de Congressos de Tarragona, Carrer Arquitecte Rovira, 2, 43001 Tarragona.

General queries about the conference can be addressed to: Alexandra Livarda at alivarda@icac.cat

Visit the [website](#) for more information

Abstract

The interpretation of sites, soils, stratigraphies, cultural artefacts, and bioarchaeological remains using archaeological methods provides a rich source of material to investigate past behaviours and ultimately explain the human stories behind scientific data. The increasing interdisciplinarity and the development of new methodologies to treat primary archaeological data have opened new possibilities to deepen our interpretations and go one step further in understanding our cultural heritage.

Greater engagement in theoretical debates and approaches has further contributed to a multivocality and a proliferation of narratives that entangle different scales of analysis to explain the past. Environmental archaeology has made great strides, moving on from the 'appendix' of site reports listing species, to occupying an important role and shedding light from different angles on key archaeological questions.

In this conference, we seek to explore the contributions of environmental archaeology to these 'stories' of the past. The aim will be to move the focus away from the data, techniques, and methodological advances to the narrative, to explore how our research has helped explain and interpret the past, and our key contributions in creating history.

Another important area will be the examination of effective communication strategies of our stories and research achievements to colleagues of other academic fields, and the public, and how these can contribute real impact on modern society through either a better understanding of the past or lessons and practical guidance for the future.

The call for papers is now open! Submit abstracts [here](#) by 15th September 2023, 23:59h CET.

We are calling for papers that employ environmental archaeology in its broader sense to investigate or propose new interpretations/hypotheses on:

- Social relations and the role of different social groups in shaping society and economy
- The role of immigration/movement in changing society, how this took place, and its repercussions
- Past cosmologies and belief systems
- How people or groups of people perceived and acted on issues of health and medicine
- How people or groups of people engaged with their environment: reconstructing rural or urban histories of interactions
- People and societies as main actors impacting landscapes, geographies and environments
- Local versus global narratives
- Key events of the past (agricultural and farming developments, emergence of new forms of socio-economic organisation, and what these meant or how they changed life, etc.)

In relation to the theme 'communicating environmental archaeology stories', papers are also welcome on:

- Environmental archaeology's contributions to policy making and impact
- Successful stories of communicating and disseminating environmental archaeology research to researchers of other fields and the public
- Environmental archaeology and the press
- Environmental archaeology and its impact on education
- Inclusive environmental archaeology

Presentation format

Standard format: 15-minute presentations.

Storytelling format: 6-minute presentations based on displaying images or using other visual means with commentary to 'tell your story'. We suggest 2–3 slides per minute (20–30 seconds commentary per slide). The aim is to achieve a concise audiovisual presentation that will convey your aims, means and achievements.

Poster format: A1 size.

Preliminary conference schedule

Friday 24th (16-20 h)	Registration and opening session. To be followed by a wine reception.
Saturday 25th (08- c. 20h)	Registration and full-day conference including the AGM (AEA Annual Meeting); Gala dinner to follow.
Sunday 26th (08-14 h)	Morning sessions and closing of the conference. In the afternoon, guided tours of Roman Tarragona will be offered free of charge (prior registration required)

Registration fees

	Early Bird (deadline 31.08.23)	Regular (deadline 31.10.23)
AEA Member	€80	€100
Non-AEA Member	€100	€120
AEA Member (student/unemployed/retired)	€40	€50
Non-AEA Member (student/unemployed/retired)	€50	€60

Organising committee Landscape Archaeology Research Group (GIAP), in alphabetical order:

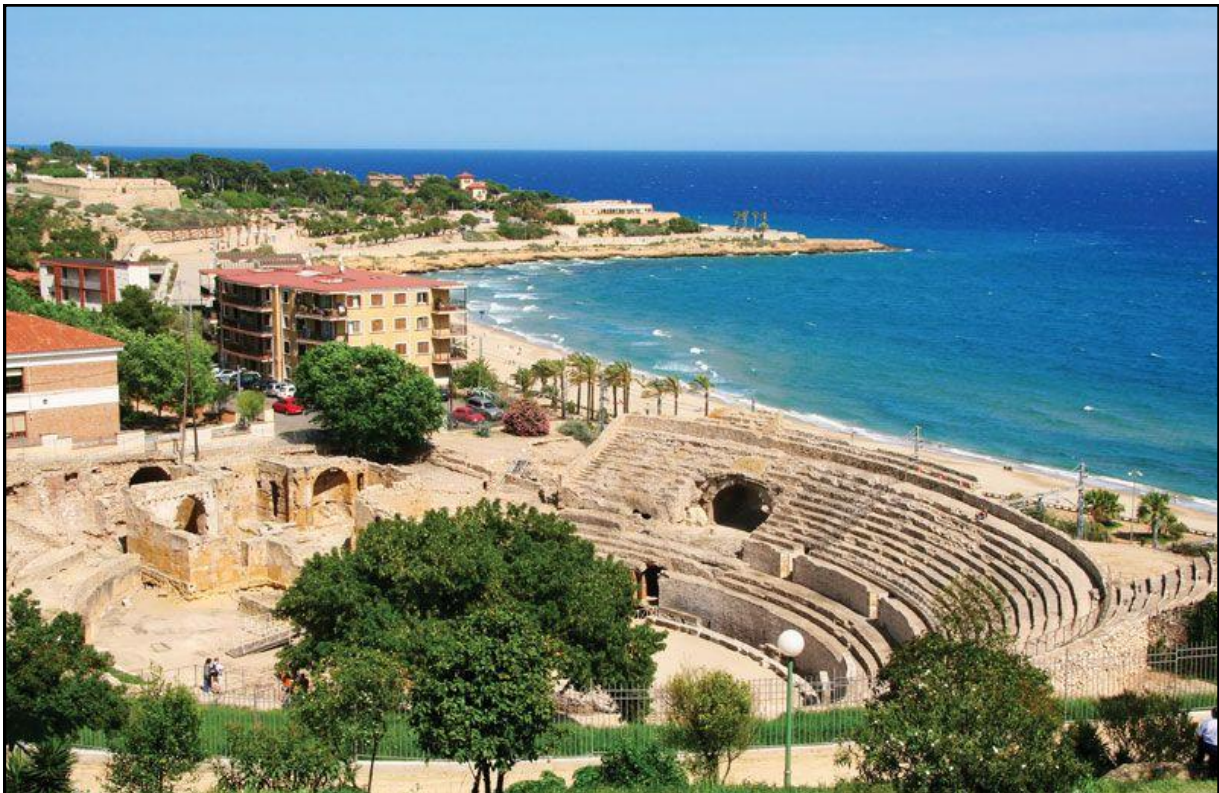
Giannis Apostolou, Theoni Baniou, Lídia Colominas, Charlotte Diffey, Maria Ferrer Bonet, Abel Gallego, Darío Herranz Rodrigo, Alexandra Eleftheria Kriti, Alexandra Livarda, Alfredo Mayoral, Hèctor A. Orengo, Valentina Pescini, Federica Riso, Laura Strolin & Patricia Vandorpe.

More about Tarragona

Tarragona is a port city located in northeast Spain by the Mediterranean Sea. Tarraco, as it was known in Roman times, provides an eloquent and unprecedented testimony to an important stage in the history of the Mediterranean in antiquity. In 2000, UNESCO declared its archaeological sites a World Heritage Site.

Tarraco was a little Rome, open to the Mediterranean and with a particularly pleasant climate, that is, a good place to live and prosper. This is still the spirit of the city today. Walking through the streets and squares of the medieval city or contemplating the horizons over the Mare Nostrum, you can relive the pleasant and beneficent city that has inspired travellers, artists and chefs. In Tarragona, history comes out of stones and books and comes to life in its people, cuisine and landscapes.

This still holds true nowadays, with the NYTimes including Tarragona as one of the [52 places to go in 2023](#)

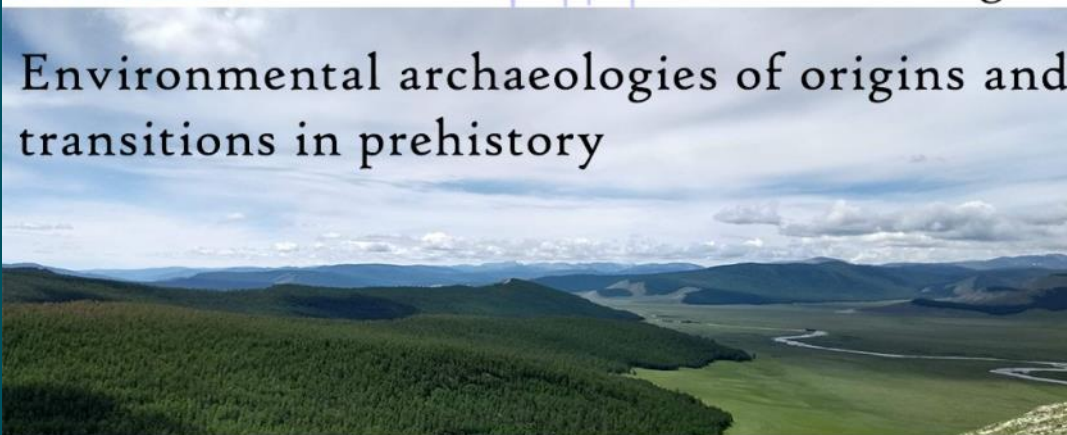


AEA Spring Conference 3rd–4th May 2024



44th Conference of the
Association for Environmental Archaeology
Faro, Portugal 3-4 May 2024

Environmental archaeologies of origins and
transitions in prehistory



Watch this space for info on registration & abstract submission in the autumn!
All queries welcome- get in touch with Ceren Kabukcu (ckabukcu@ualg.pt) &
Aroa García-Suárez (a.garcia-suarez@imf.csic.es)



The spring conference “Environmental archaeologies of origins and transitions in prehistory” will be hosted at ICAREHB (University of Algarve; Faro, Portugal) during 3rd–4th May 2024, in collaboration with the Milà i Fontanals Institute for Humanities Research (IMF, CSIC) (Barcelona, Spain).

In this international conference we aim to bring together environmental archaeologists, palaeoecologists, environmental scientists, and others who investigate responses, resilience, and adaptability of past societies to new and changing landscapes and ecosystems.

We plan to open registration and abstract submissions in the autumn of 2023. Please feel free to contact the organisers if you have any queries.

Conference organisers: Dr Ceren Kabukcu (ckabukcu@ualg.pt, ICAREHB); Dr Aroa García-Suárez (a.garcia-suarez@imf.csic.es, CSIC, IMF); Dr Anna Rufà Bonache (arbonache@ualg.pt, ICAREHB); Dr Cláudia Maria Cordeiro da Costa (cmcosta@ualg.pt, ICAREHB)

Scientific committee: Dr João Cascalheira (ICAREHB); Dr Ana Isabel de Sousa Horta Dias Gomes (ICAREHB); Dr Célia Maria Alves Gonçalves (ICAREHB); Dr Hugo Rafael Oliveira (ICAREHB); Dr Berta Morell Rovira (IMF, CSIC)

The Sheffield Osteoarchaeology short courses are back!

After a long, forced break due to the pandemic, we are ready to resume our well-known face-to-face short courses!

The first course we will offer is our foundational course 'Understanding Zooarchaeology I' which will run from the 11th to the 13th of September. 'Human and Animal Remains: A Comparative Approach' will then follow (14th–15th September). These courses feature practical activities, lectures and discussions and, are ideal for anyone with an interest in bioarchaeology, whether you're a professional, a student, or an enthusiast.

'Understanding Zooarchaeology I' will cover the theory and methods central to the understanding of animal bones in archaeology. We will begin by showing you how to identify different animal species by looking at their bones and teeth. You will learn what different body parts can tell us about the human–animal interaction, how to age and sex animals, how to identify modifications and pathologies and how to carry out a biometric analysis.

Human and Animal Remains: A Comparative Approach will focus on comparing human and animal remains both micro- and macroscopically. You will learn how to separate human and other animal remains, how to identify modifications on human and animal bones as well as about the different excavation and post-excavation practices suited to the two types of remains. We will also discuss the potential of biomolecular investigations. Building on the skills you will learn you will then dive into case studies comparing human osteology and zooarchaeology.

Please click [here](#) to book your place.

If you would like to know more, please visit us at our [website](#) , [Facebook](#) , Instagram [@zooarchlabsheff](#) or Twitter [@ZooarchLabSheff](#). Or get directly in touch by [email](#) .



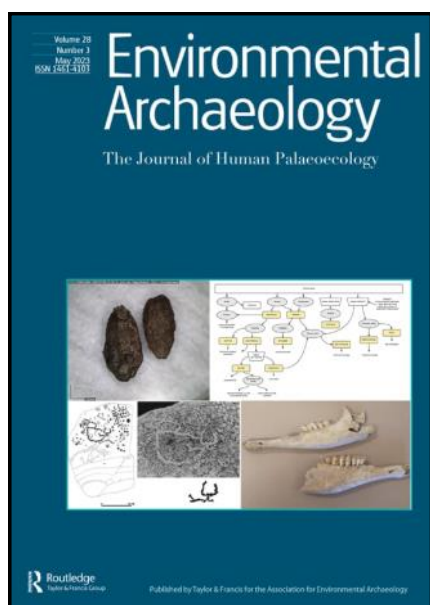
Environmental Archaeology Special Issues

Environmental Archaeology—The Journal of Human Palaeoecology are requesting papers to form a Special Issue, details of which can be found below.

Title: Commercial-Driven Research in Environmental Archaeology

Brief Description: The idea for this special issue is to showcase research funded through commercial archaeology, as this sector is now making a significant contribution in terms of funding high-quality research. The content will hopefully be quite broad to cover the diversity of work done. Ideally the manuscripts will be submitted from people within the commercial sector and possibly by academics who have worked on commercially funded projects.

Please contact Tim Mighall at t.mighall@abdn.ac.uk if interested in submitting a paper, or for any general queries.



All issues >	Special issues
Special Issue: Nature and Culture in Medieval Towns Volume 28, Issue 1, 2023 pages 1-44	
Special Issue: Ecological Dynamics Volume 27, Issue 4, 2022 pages 349-460	
Special Issue: Environmental challenges for the Medieval North Atlantic world Volume 27, Issue 2, 2022 pages 123-242	
Special Issue: Food and Farming in the Neolithic Volume 27, Issue 1, 2022 pages 1-122	

There is now a dedicated form to fill in for those who wish to submit a proposal for a Special Issue.

Potential guest editors can fill in a dedicated form and email it to the Editor-in-Chief at alivarda@icac.cat. The Editor-in-Chief in consultation with the Association for Environmental Archaeology will assess the Special Issue proposals.

The form can be downloaded [here](#) . Upon approval of a Special Issue the guest editors will receive instructions on the editorial process. For more information please click [here](#) .

Book Reviews

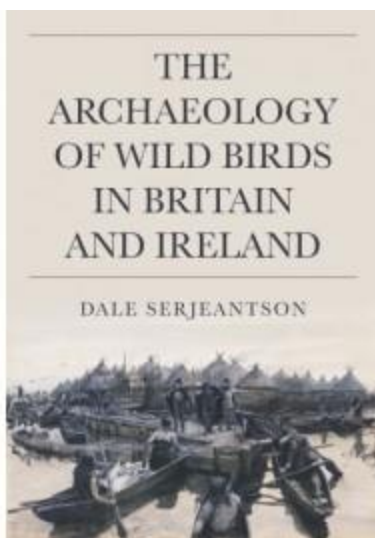
The AEA has a long history of reviewing the latest book releases and the AEA newsletter is now home to these book reviews. As a perk of AEA membership, you can request to review a book. Please email [Don O'Meara](#) if interested in reviewing one of the following titles or if you are promoting a new book release and require a reviewer.

We look forward in the next issue to the review of **An Introduction to Peatland Archaeology and Palaeoenvironments** by Gearey and Chapman (2022). AEA members can receive a 20% discount by using the code IPAP20 at [Oxbow Books](#) until 30th September.

Serjeantson, D. 2023

The Archaeology of Wild Birds in Britain and Ireland. Oxbow Books.

ISBN: 9781789259568



In British environmental archaeology (and beyond) the work of Dale Serjeantson is synonymous with the archaeology of bird remains. This includes many book chapters and academic articles on this topic, her Cambridge University Press Manuals in Archaeology book, *Birds* (2009), and co-authored work *Manual for the Identification of Bird bones from Archaeological Sites* (2015). This does not begin to include publications on other zooarchaeological and general environmental archaeology topics. The appearance of this wide-ranging book *The Archaeology of Wild Birds in Britain and Ireland* is thus something to be much anticipated and

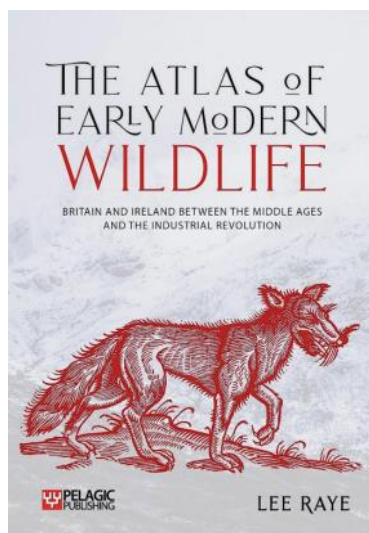
Serjeantson does not disappoint in this regard.

The book is divided into 14 chapters, and rather than deal with each bird on a species-by-species basis the author chose to arrange the text into thematic groups which blend biological and cultural links. Thus, chapters include; 'Crow family', 'Eagles, owls and other raptors', 'Fenland birds', 'Waders', 'Songbirds', 'Swans, geese, ducks and divers', 'Pigeons', and 'Seabirds' (in three chapters). In addition, an introductory chapter on 'People and birds', as well as chapters on 'Game birds', 'Hawks and hawking', and 'Changing Perceptions' address other key human-bird interactions, rounding off the work presented in other chapters. This format works well and probably allowed a better consideration of the evidence and significance of different bird species than if the author had chosen a simpler species-by-species approach. As well as addressing the historical and archaeological finds of different birds (the book gives dedicated sections to 127 different species in their respective chapters outlined above), room is also given to considerations of hunting/management, zooarchaeological identification (where closely related species may be confused), and relevant biological/ecological details. For example, in the discussion on seabirds (chapter 10) a table is included on the weight, number of eggs, incubation period and fledgling times of the 12 bird species discussed, as this is relevant to the discussion on human exploitation of seabirds and their eggs. In other chapters space is allowed for discussion on human-bird interactions such sections addressing the construction of duck decoys, swan symbolism, or dovecot construction in the respective chapters on these birds.

The book also includes two appendices; a short one on database and database protocols, and a 19-page bibliography specifically for archaeological bird bone assemblages included in the data base and referred to in the text. This bibliography (in which the references are arranged by site name) will be much appreciated by those using the book for further research (and is separate from the main bibliography which references the over 450 other references used in the text).

For anyone researching birds in Britain and Ireland (whether archaeologists, historians, ornithologists or ecologists), there will be much to take away from this book which must be regarded as a landmark text. For the general zooarchaeologist there is also much to be gained from the dedicated species discussions within the chapters, from the considerations of archaeological formation processes (for example the table outlining considerations for finds of songbirds on archaeological sites), and Serjeantson's generous additions of raw data values wherever possible in a table, list or chart. For the non-zooarchaeologist it achieves that rare thing of being not only useful and informative for understanding human-bird interactions in context but also enjoyable to read. Though the geographic scope of the work is Britain and Ireland I believe there would be much to benefit those working outside this region as a framework for understanding human-bird interactions.

AEA members can use the code AWB20 at [Oxbow Books](#) to get a 20% discount off this volume until 30th September.



Raye, L. 2023

The Atlas of Early Modern Wildlife: Britain and Ireland between the Middle Ages and the Industrial Revolution.

Pelagic Publishing. 4

08 pages, 150 b&w illustrations, 150 maps, 7 graphs and tables.

ISBN: 9781784274078

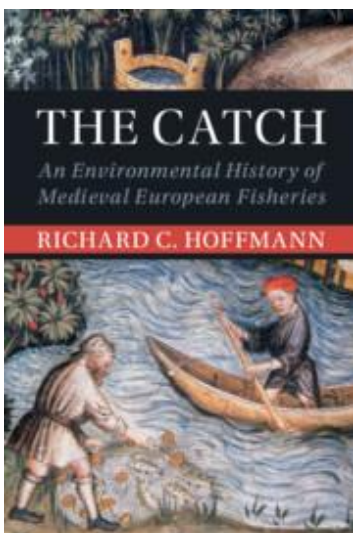
Dr Lee Raye's *The Atlas of Early Modern Wildlife* (much like Serjeantson's work discussed above), also approaches its topic with a wide and ambitious scope. In this case, however, the book takes a strictly historical approach to provide a reference work for natural history sources to wild animals in Britain and Ireland from the end of the medieval period to the industrial revolution. This is taken in the book as 1519-1772 (though the author acknowledges in the introduction that the nature of the data effectively means the key data was produced from 1601-1772). The work also focuses on wild animals in their environment, and therefore for example the section on bears does not deal with captive bears. Raye outlines the scope of the book in a 20-page introduction where they set out the aims and objectives, limitations, and scope of the book. They are clear here that this is not an attempt to retrospectively map the ecological range of the species dealt with in the book, but a treatment of the scope and accuracy of the historical sources. Using carp fish as an example the authors sets out the limitations of their approach in the introductory chapters. This should not be read just as an example of 'problematical' data, but also a cautionary example of interdisciplinary work in this period and the need to understand individual records in content.

The book proceeds in a species-by-species discussion of animals grouped into five overarching sections (mammals, birds, fishes, amphibians and reptiles, and invertebrates). The book addresses 151 species across these groups (fish and birds get the widest treatment, then mammals, invertebrates, and amphibians and reptiles). Each species is typically allotted 2-3 pages, with an accompanying map which attempts to map the data to a possible distribution (the caveats to this approach are discussed in the introduction). Raye is also to be much applauded for the addition of a reference to their database for this study, which has been made available online as Raye, Lee (2023), "The Atlas of Early Modern Wildlife", Mendeley Data, V1, doi: 10.17632/xkz4hzchkr.1. This covers the c.10,000 data points used in the production of the book, and the data cleaning applied by the author in the writing of this work.

From the perspective of the AEA membership this book will be of most interest (and I think most welcomed) by those zooarchaeologists researching the post-medieval period in Britain and Ireland (and likely also those interested in the later medieval period). The bibliography and the discussions on the limitations and issues with the historical data will be particularly useful.

My sense overall is the work would be of less interest to those researching outside Britain and Ireland, and those periods more distant from the post-medieval period. The work does not attempt to be a history of wild animals (as the author makes clear), and is very much a reference book to the historic sources and an interpretative text to the database provided online. This is certainly not a criticism of Raye's achievement in producing this work and their consultation of c.200 primary sources for natural history observations produced from the period. There would certainly be much future scope for a joint zooarchaeological-historical treatment of this topic which would attempt to balance the advantages and limitations of the respective data, and highlight new avenues of research for this period. It is to be hoped this work is a major step in this direction.

AEA members can use the code ATLAS25 to get a 25% discount off this volume when ordered directly from [Pelagic Publishing](#).



Hoffman, R.C. 2023

The Catch: An Environmental History of Medieval European Fisheries.

Cambridge University Press.

A final book which sets out to provide an overarching narrative on a broad topic is Professor Richard C. Hoffman's *The Catch: An Environmental History of Medieval European Fisheries*. The book covers the period from AD 500-1500, and geographically covers Europe in its widest geographic sense, though perhaps balanced towards Central Europe, France, the North Sea, and the north central Mediterranean/southern Alps. The work is not merely a history of fishing, but rather a whole history European economic and social change as told via its fisheries.

Hoffman's previous work *An Environmental History of Medieval Europe* may be familiar to some members, and both that earlier work and this new volume take a broad historical social and economic approach (in the style of the Annales school approach to history). Works of this nature (an expansive topic covering such a large geographic area) will always be fraught with being biased in favour of the research interests, experience, and language access of the author. They must also be necessarily of an interdisciplinary nature. In his acknowledgements Hoffman lists a wide range of specialists (including several zooarchaeologists), and the working of the ICAZ Fish Remains Working Group, as being vital to the completion of this volume. In this regard Hoffman's decades of research on European medieval history and his extensive links to adjacent disciplines is brought to bear to successfully tackle this topic.

In line with his previous book Hoffman takes the reader on a thematic journey through his subject across nine chapters. This starts with a look at "'Natural' Aquatic Ecosystems around Late Holocene Europe' (chpt 1), and moves to 'Protein Penance, and Prestige: Medieval Demand for Fish' (chpt 2), and later chapters on subsistence fishing (chpt 3), professional fishing and markets (chpt 4), the pressures placed on aquatic systems by overfishing (chpt 5), and the growth of deep sea fishing and preserved fishes in the later medieval period (chpt 8). This latter chapter is presented as a counterpoint to its previous chapter (chpt 7), which focuses on carp aquaculture. Together they form an intertwined discussion on changes in elite markets and systems of fish exploitation (freshwater and marine) which characterised fishing in the later medieval period.

There is much for the interested researcher here on the mechanics of fishing across the continent and I couldn't help but be amazed at the Bezdrev fishponds in Czechia constructed in the late 15th century and extending across 500 hectares (yes, 2 square miles!), or the fishponds in Upper Silesia which exported over 1,500 tonnes of live fish in the 16th century. At heart, however, Hoffman is focused on environmental history - or as he says in the introduction "*history as if nature mattered*", and the reader is constantly brought back to the human element in the systems he is describing - whether this be the impacts of shifting elite cultures, the role of religion (largely Christianity) on the emergence of mass fish consumption, or the environmental and ecological impacts of fishing in both Europe and the regions of the North Atlantic being exploited during the beginnings of European colonisation of North America.

This environmental history approach will give the work a broad appeal for many interlinked disciplines in the fields of European medieval history and archaeology. Even for those whose research interests lies beyond the main focus of the book (e.g. those in North America), I felt there was much value in considering the environmental history of fishing in Europe as setting the template for broader considerations of the foundations upon which the European colonisers of North America would approach and consider the natural environment (a topic Hoffman touches on in his concluding chapter). Likewise, for modern ecologists Hoffman regularly stresses the blurred division between the human and the natural worlds, and how we frame issues such as overfishing in a modern context. The chapter on Aquatic Systems Under Stress should dispel any notions of overfishing and overexploitation of fish stocks as being a product of the modern period.

For the dedicated researcher the 120-page bibliography provides an extensive resource for identifying relevant work across Europe and for AEA members the frequent zooarchaeological references are a positive sign of Hoffman's interdisciplinary engagement.

As a keen reader of his previous book (*An Environmental History of Medieval Europe*) it was with

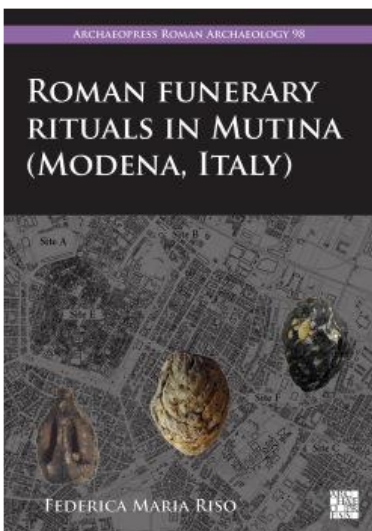
some relief, however, that I saw this volume contains the footnotes which were lacking in his previous work, and should make this work an easier research tool for scholars (though I appreciate general readers don't always like references of this nature). The book is arranged across nine themes with clearly laid out sections and further subsections within each one. This was broadly the approach taken in his previous work, but the further subsection divisions in this volume will I think be appreciated by scholars who wish to access certain themes quickly. Overall the book is a readable and engaging example of writing in environmental history and the environmental humanities generally. The pervasiveness of fish and fishing culture and economy throughout medieval Europe is brilliantly laid out and will give readers of all disciplines much to consider in how they approach this topic specifically, or their own environmental history writing more generally.

AEA members can use this discount code THECA2023 for 20% off at [Cambridge University Press](https://www.cambridge.org/9781107081111).

Other titles available for review, on request, by AEA members include:

Federica Maria Riso

Roman Funerary Rituals in Mutina (Modena, Italy)

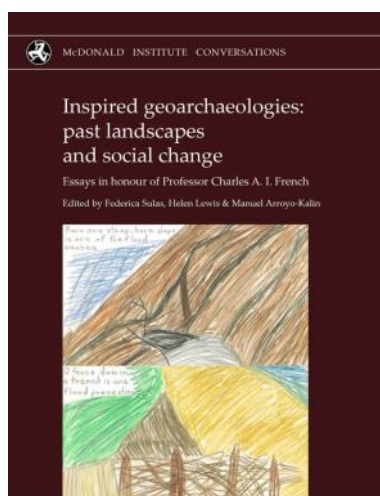


This book presents the results of a research project undertaken in collaboration with the University of Huddersfield. The project sought to identify and reconstruct the funerary space and rituals of the necropolis in Mutina (now Modena) in the period between the first century BC and second century AD.

The research is a key example of integrated analyses, linking the different results in the same interpretative system and supporting traditional strategies (archaeology and archaeobotany) with advanced technology (SAXS, CT-scan). The archaeobotanical remains (seeds and fruit) and the objects involved in the ceremonies constitute an important investigatory lens to reconstruct the mortuary rituals and attendance at the funerary space.

Sulas, F., Lewis, H., & Arroyo-Kalin, M. 2022

Inspired geoarchaeologies: past landscapes and social change. Essays in Honour of Professor Charles A.I. French. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research



Geoarchaeological research captures dimensions of the past at an unprecedented level of detail and multiple spatial and temporal scales. The record of the past held by soils and sediments is an archive for past environments, climate change, resource use, settlement lifeways, and societal development and resilience over time.

This volume, edited by Federica Sulas, Helen Lewis & Manuel Arroyo-Kalin, presents research and reflection from across the globe by colleagues in tribute to Charly, under whose leadership the Charles McBurney Laboratory, at the University of Cambridge, became a beacon of geoarchaeology.



Trending in Environmental Archaeology



Welcome to our Social Media roundup of all things environmental archaeology! Here you will find snapshots from social media selected by our student representative to provide a flavour of what has been happening online in the world of environmental archaeology during the last quarter. If you have a particular social media campaign that you would like featured on this page,

Vivian Scheinsohn @VScheinsohn · Aug 19

@osteconnor, this was taken from a post you made days ago, which really made me laugh. But since it required reading the text and the photo, here you have a new integrated version with credits recognised. @ICAZ_News #zooarchaeology



12 6 33 1,550



NEW #Viking trade connections stretched over hundreds of kilometres into the Arctic, biomolecular analysis of antler combs reveals 🦌

A stylish #AntiquityThread 1/10 📖



5:15 PM · Aug 28, 2023 · 5,575 Views

Hesham Sallam @heshamsallam · Aug 27

Today, unearthed a fascinating 98-million-year-old fossilized leaf in #Egypt. #SallamLab #MUV



12 89 555 31.4K

PCA @PCAarchaeology · Aug 25

This pig jaw covered in butchery marks is one of many medieval zooarchaeological finds from our @WinchesterCity site. Stay tuned for more jaw-dropping discoveries that shed light on the lives of those who once roamed Winchester's medieval streets! #FindsFriday #zooarchaeology



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www.envarch.net



The AEA

The AEA promotes the advancement of the study of human interaction with the environment in the past through archaeology and related disciplines.

We hold annual conferences and other meetings, produce a quarterly newsletter for members, and publish our conference monographs, as well as our journal 'Environmental Archaeology: The journal of human palaeoecology'.

Key Dates

AEA Winter Conference Tarragona

24th – 26th November 2023

AEA Spring Conference

3rd—4th May 2024

We are always keen to receive newsletter content, especially from our non-UK members. We accept short research pieces, thesis abstracts, conference announcements and calls for papers, and are always open to other suggestions.

To submit please email word documents and images to:

newsletter@envarch.net

Next deadline for content is 1st Dec 2023 for inclusion in the December newsletter

Daisy Spencer

With thanks to our proofreader Eva Fairnell