

EMASS 2016

10th Annual

EARLY MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY STUDENT SYMPOSIUM

10th - 12th May 2016

**Chapter House, Bristol Cathedral
University of Bristol**



Programme

EMASS 2016 ORGANISERS

David Etheridge

Caitlin Greenwood

Kate Mees

Alexander Thomas

Department of Archaeology & Anthropology, University of Bristol

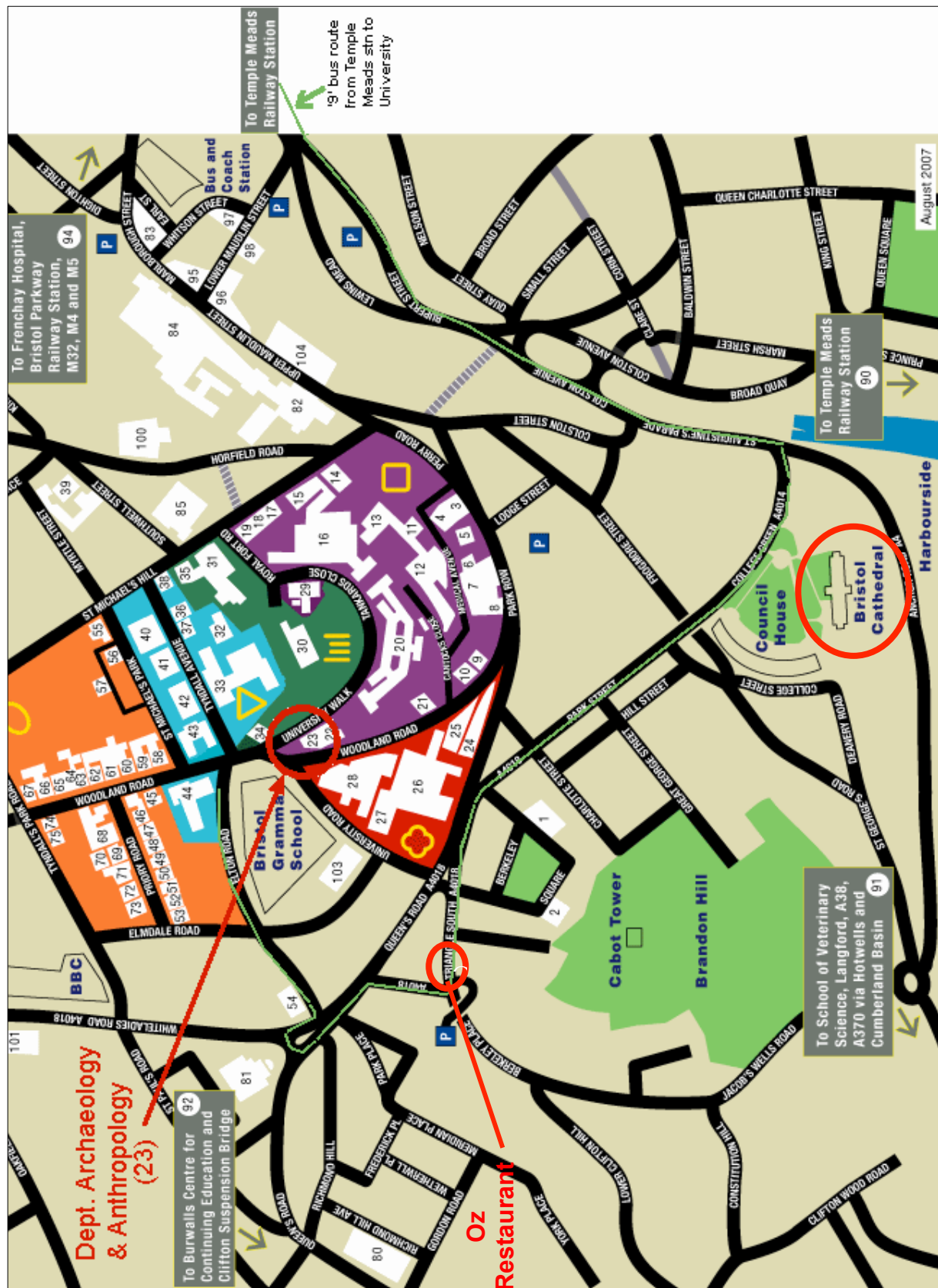
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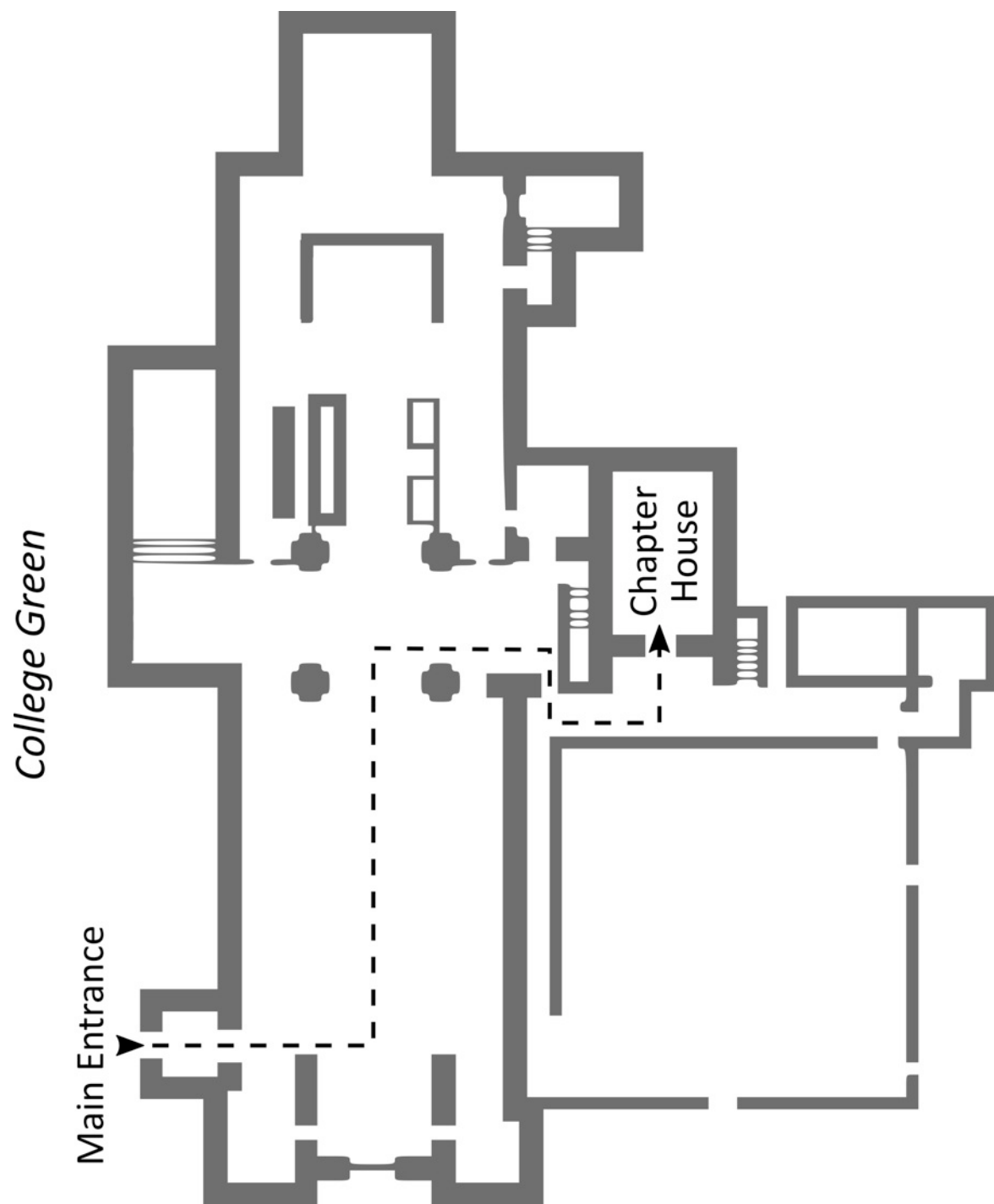
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BRISTOL CATHEDRAL PLAN



SYMPOSIUM PROGRAMME

Tuesday 10th May – Chapter House, Bristol Cathedral, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TJ

9.30-10.30	Registration and tea/coffee
10.30-11.00	Introduction and welcome
11.00-12.20	SESSION ONE – THEORIZING EARLY MEDIEVAL SOCIETIES Chair: Ben Jervis Changing nature of mortuary practices in early medieval Ireland, AD 400-1000 <i>John Tighe, Trinity College Dublin</i> (De)Constructing a Kingdom: Social Landscapes of Early Anglo-Saxon Sussex <i>Scott Chaussée, UCL</i> Late Antique Somerset <i>Robert Smisson, University of Bristol</i>
12.20-13.20	Lunch
13.20-14.40	SESSION TWO – IDENTITY AND REGIONALITY Chair: Toby Martin The individual behind the artefact: How can objects and their landscape associations illuminate early medieval identity in Suffolk? <i>Justine Biddle, University of Central Lancashire</i> Viking Age identities in England: The bioarchaeological evidence from mass graves <i>Catrine L. Jarman, University of Bristol</i> Vikings in Wales? Reconciling the Evidence <i>Rose Hedley, Swansea University</i>
14.40-15.00	Tea break
15.00-16.20	SESSION THREE – SETTLEMENT, POWER AND AUTHORITY Chair: Duncan Wright The geopolitical landscape of early England: 'Great-hall complexes' and their wider hinterlands <i>Matt Austin, University of Reading</i> Communities, Cemeteries and the Distribution of Wealth in Early Wessex <i>Adam McBride, University of Oxford</i> Portable landscapes? The selective use of recycled iron in early Anglo-Saxon settlements and cemeteries <i>Andrew J. Welton, University of Florida</i>
18.15-20.00	Drinks reception – Chapter House and Garden, Bristol Cathedral

Wednesday 11th May – Chapter House, Bristol Cathedral, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TJ

10.00-11.00	SESSION FOUR – SEEING THE PAST IN 3D Chair: Caitlin Greenwood Filters and the Visualisation of Problematic Artefacts <i>Heather Christie, Glasgow School of Art</i> Three-Dimensional Imaging of the Govan Stones <i>Megan Kasten, University of Glasgow</i>
11.00-11.20	Tea break
11.20-12.20	SESSION FIVE – ECCLESIASTICAL BUILT AND INHABITED LANDSCAPES Chair: Michael Shapland San Donato Church in Capodrise: History, Current Conditions, Enhancement Perspectives <i>Simona Uccella, Second University of Naples</i> Settlements and monasteries in northwestern Syria between the 4th and 6th centuries <i>Elie Essa Kas Hanna, Pontifical Institute of Christian Archaeology, Rome</i>
12.20-13.15	Lunch
13.15-14.15	SESSION SIX – DISCOVERING LOST PLACES AND SPACES THROUGH GIS Chair: David Etheridge Towards a Greater Understanding of the Danelaw Boundary <i>Alexander Thomas, University of Bristol</i> ‘Hinba in Ultimum Terrae’: A Landscape Analysis of the Lost Monastery of St Columba <i>Beatrice Widell, Uppsala University</i>
14.20-15.00	EMASS AGM

15.30-17.00	10TH ANNIVERSARY PANEL DISCUSSION – Department of Archaeology & Anthropology, 43 Woodland Road, Bristol BS8 1UU <i>Discussants: Dr Tudur Davies, Professor Mark Horton, Dr Ben Jervis, Dr Toby Martin, Dr Imogen Wood, Dr Duncan Wright</i> With drinks reception and Department tour
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19.30-21.30	Conference Meal – Öz Restaurant, 4 Triangle South, Bristol BS8 1EY
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Thursday 12th May

10.00-17.30	Fieldtrip ('Three Minsters Tour') to Berkeley Castle, St Oswald's Priory and Deerhurst, Gloucestershire – with Professor Mark Horton and Michael Hare, University of Bristol. Meet outside Dept. of Archaeology & Anthropology, 43 Woodland Road, Bristol BS8 1UU at 9.45. We will aim to return to the same place by approximately 17.30. Lunch is not provided but we will stop off in Berkeley village for lunch and refreshments.
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10TH ANNIVERSARY PANEL DISCUSSION

EMASS began life as a postgraduate conference on early medieval archaeology hosted by Cardiff University in 2007, and EMASS 2016 represents the 10th annual symposium of its kind. In this special anniversary panel discussion, we will reflect upon developments in the discipline over the past decade and potential future directions for the field, as well as discuss career prospects in early medieval archaeology. This will be an open, informal session (with wine!) and we will welcome questions and contributions from all delegates.

Discussants**Dr Tudur Davies**

Cardiff University

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Tudur Davies has had a varied career in archaeology. His work has included working as an archaeological consultant in Australia, commercial fieldwork in the UK and numerous research projects across mainland Europe and the middle east. He now specialises in the early medieval archaeology of Wales, having undertaken a PhD combining landscape and environmental approaches to the study of the period. He currently teaches continuing education classes in archaeology, on a part time basis, for Cardiff University and is also an environmental archaeological consultant.

Professor Mark Horton

University of Bristol

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Mark Horton's research focuses on historical archaeology; historical landscapes; maritime landscapes; long-distance trade and social responses; early spread of Islam and Christianity; archaeology and the media. He has undertaken archaeological research and directed excavations in East Africa (Kenya and Tanzania), Egypt, mainland Central America (Panama, Honduras, Belize), island Caribbean (St Kitts, St Lucia, Cayman Islands), Bermuda, Sri Lanka, as well as England (mostly Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset), the Isle of Man, Ireland, and France. He co-directs the University of Bristol's Berkeley Castle project with Dr Stuart Prior.

Dr Ben Jervis

Cardiff University

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Ben Jervis is lecturer in medieval archaeology at Cardiff University. He completed his PhD on medieval pottery from Southampton in 2011 and went on to work for Berkshire Archaeology, Birkbeck and English Heritage. He has been a regular contributor to EMASS since its creation and papers presented at the conference have been incorporated into his book *Pottery & Social Life in Medieval England: Towards a relational approach* (Oxbow, 2014). He is continuing to research pottery and has also moved out of the early medieval period to explore the archaeology of later medieval urbanism.

Dr Toby Martin

University of Oxford

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Toby Martin completed his PhD in Anglo-Saxon archaeology at the University of Sheffield in 2012. Following this, he received a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of Oxford with which he is currently engaged. His research tackles the portable material culture of post-Roman Europe on a large and general scale, with a particular focus on jewellery as a means of understanding materiality and elite networks between the 5th and 7th centuries AD. His recent book *The Cruciform Brooch and Anglo-Saxon England* concentrated on his other research interests, including typology, identity, biographies and bodies.

Dr Michael Shapland

Archaeology South-East, University College London

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Michael Shapland is a senior buildings archaeologist at the UCL field archaeology unit, Archaeology South-East. He previously served on the committee for the Society for Church Archaeology, and has organised numerous conferences for them and others, centred on his research interests of elite power structures of early medieval England and archaeology and architecture of the Anglo-Saxon church. He had edited volumes on *Trees and Timber in the Anglo-Saxon World* (OUP 2013) and *Churches and Social Power in Early Medieval Europe* (Brepols 2015), and is presently turning his PhD on Anglo-Saxon towers of lordship into a book.

Dr Imogen Wood

University of Exeter

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Since completing her PhD at the University of Exeter in 2011, Imogen Wood has worked as a self-employed ceramic and petrographic specialist for the commercial and research sector. She has run an ongoing project excavating an early-medieval coastal site at Gunwalloe in Cornwall with local volunteers and undergraduate students, funded by the National Trust, for the past five years. As part of her Honorary Research Fellowship at the University of Exeter she teaches part-time and has directed three field schools for undergraduates. She also runs finds surgeries for community archaeology groups and does primary school 'introduction to archaeology' days. She is currently involved in putting together *A Standard for Pottery Analysis in Archaeology*, to be launched this autumn.

Dr Duncan Wright

Bishop Grosseteste University

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Duncan Wright is Senior Lecturer in Archaeology at Bishop Grosseteste University, Lincoln. His interests lie in studies of medieval settlement, landscape and conflict, and particularly the evolving nature of elite social power. After studying an MA in Medieval Archaeology at the University of York, Duncan worked as a Heritage Consultant before undertaking a PhD at

the University of Exeter. He has since worked on a research project focusing on the archaeology of the twelfth-century 'Anarchy' period. He is Editor of *Church Archaeology*.

EMASS 2016 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Items for the agenda:

1. EMASS 2017

We will hear proposals by delegates from institutions interested in hosting EMASS 2017, and we will hold a vote to elect the new hosts.

2. Should EMASS be established as an independent society or trust?

3. Should EMASS become affiliated with an existing society?

ABSTRACTS
IN ORDER OF PRESENTATION

Changing nature of mortuary practices in early medieval Ireland, AD 400-1000

John Tighe – Trinity College Dublin

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Tilley talked about how mythologies were used to express people's role in the landscape, and there were few things more permanent in the landscape than cemeteries. The changes in burial practices in early medieval Ireland can be used to explore both the socio-religious and political changes in this period.

The family-orientated *fertae* were used throughout the period of transition of conversion to Christianity. These were often situated on the boundaries of territories, and would have been used as tools of legitimation to create or re-iterate a corporate group's control of territory. The community cemeteries that emerged in the later part of this period signalled a change in family loyalties, from the *gelfhine* to the *derbhfine*. These larger cemeteries seem also to signal a time when there is both a centralisation of settlements as well as a centralisation of power in a smaller number of kingdoms.

The siting of cemeteries is as deliberate as the rituals that were part of burial practices. The cognitive aspect of this decision will be explored to show the transition of belief from a pagan belief system and a Christian one from a side other than that provided from the scriptoria of the monasteries.

(De)Constructing a Kingdom: Social Landscapes of Early Anglo-Saxon Sussex

Scott Chaussée – UCL

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Anglo-Saxon kingdom studies have long approached polity development from the top down. Indeed when Germanic material culture of the Migration Period was encountered, it was interpreted within a historical context of ready-minted kings or at least war-leaders that usurped Britain and established dynastic houses within the same generation. It has been insufficiently argued that such macro-level polities are even archaeologically visible. Such a simplistic narrative belies the archaeological, linguistic, and historical record which has proved far more ambivalent and complex. For the Kingdom of Sussex particularly so; it is no less complex to study the South Saxon kingdom due to its situation within the corona of the larger, wealthier, and better-attested kingdoms of Kent and Wessex. Data are not few but have been less straightforward in aiding interpretation than elsewhere. To combat this, some archaeologists have moved to adopt terms, themes, and whole concepts from social theory to glean other social information those data can provide. This paper will show that such theoretical approaches are not at odds with data but rather rely on them. It will be demonstrated for early medieval Sussex that theoretically-informed but data-led investigations are vital; differing spatial scales will be explored in order to consider the implications for understanding the development of the South Saxon kingdom.

Late Antique Somerset

Robert Smisson – University of Bristol
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This is a study of the political development of Somerset, a study area in western Britain from the fourth to the eighth centuries. The study used the principle of political phenomenology based on Hegelian philosophic principles to develop hypotheses about events of a period in which historical evidence suggests the people of Britain exchanged an orderly life in a Roman province for life in Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, speaking a different language, worshipping a different God and with transformed modes of life. These hypotheses could then be checked against the archaeological record of the study area, using a geographic information system (GIS). A GIS was developed from all geographically dependent archaeological evidence available at the time of the study in databases, heritage environment records, Portable Antiquities Scheme records, grey literature, and local archaeological societies proceedings.

The results analysed as a series of maps and distributions confirm a new basic, logical and verifiable progression of events that are in accord with known historical and archaeological evidence in the area.

The individual behind the artefact: How can objects and their landscape associations illuminate early medieval identity in Suffolk?

Justine Biddle – University of Central Lancashire

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Can artefacts and their landscape associations help us consider socially negotiated identity? Can a brooch, pair of tweezers or belt fitting found by a metal detectorist in a field, tell us anything about the person who lost, discarded or deposited it? Is it possible to infer social exchanges or status from these artefacts?

Archaeological theories and methods such as Assemblage Theory, Actor Network Theory and object biographies come in and out of fashion. But can these methods help elucidate links between objects, people and their surroundings? This paper will employ a multiscale approach to test these methods. It highlights the ability to ask specific questions of these objects in order to formulate a unified approach to the data. Finally Anglo-Saxon examples will be tested against modern case studies to examine the suitability of these theoretical approaches to archaeological artefacts.

Viking age identities in England: The bioarchaeological evidence from mass graves

Catrine L. Jarman – University of Bristol

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In this paper I will consider the currently available bioarchaeological data from the recently discovered mass graves in Weymouth and Oxford, alongside the mass burial from Repton in Derbyshire, with an aim to evaluate the contribution these 9th- and 10th-century graves can make to the understanding of identities in Viking Age England.

Whereas other evidence for networks and contacts in the North Sea region during the Viking Age is increasing, there is still little *direct* evidence for the flow of people and the extent and nature of contact between Scandinavia and England during the Viking Age. With a rapidly developing range of bioarchaeological methods available for studying aspects of mobility and migration, the mass graves have the potential to significantly add to the body of evidence.

At all three sites studied here, the isotopic data show a striking degree of heterogeneity of geographical origins. If, as hypothesised, the mass graves represent Scandinavian raiding parties, they demonstrate a high degree of individual mobility in this demographic. The common deaths and interments of these individuals suggest that other, shared identities bind them together, which might be reflected in a change in the most recent diets of those buried at Weymouth and Oxford. In the wider context of Viking Age England, this bioarchaeological data is suggestive of dynamic and diverse regional interaction in the period.

Vikings in Wales? Reconciling the Evidence

Rose Hedley – Swansea University
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Evidence of Scandinavian activity in Wales in the Viking period, c. 800 – 1100, is famously thin on the ground, exhibited mainly in scattered finds of culturally-defined metalwork and stone sculpture, place-names, and sporadic references in the early written sources. Scholarly interpretation of this piecemeal picture has tended naturally to focus on the negative evidence, particularly for Viking settlement, and the extent to which it is to be trusted. Complicating matters is the poverty of the historical and archaeological record for the period in general, and the complexity of the Welsh political landscape the Vikings encountered. It is the purpose of the proposed talk to present an overview of the evidence, primarily highlighting idiosyncrasies in regard to geographical distribution and issues of chronology. Central to understanding Scandinavian presence in Wales is the question of how outsiders might have operated within – or indeed without – native society, for which the extant material, patchy though it is, provides some clues. Other questions to be considered include: At which points do all three strands of evidence, historical, archaeological, and toponymical, overlap? How do we interpret areas of lesser or negligible concentration? What is the relative significance of different classes of finds, and where – and what – is the evidence for settlement? Is there a discernible Viking legacy in Wales? Some possible answers shall be advanced but it is hoped that by taking a fresh look at the subject new ideas might arise.

The geopolitical landscape of early England: 'Great-hall complexes' and their wider hinterlands

Matthew Austin – University of Reading

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Royal villis or 'great-hall complexes' are described in documentary sources as administrative centres and regional power centres. They appear to have offered a range of services to their dependent territories, such as protection and legal dispensation, and were involved in the collection of food rents in return.

That they operated as important nodes within regional and supra-regional networks has previously been argued on theoretical grounds, but has never been proven archaeologically. This is in part due to the rarity of well-excavated sites; something that is currently being remedied by a suite of research projects exploring sites of aristocratic or royal character across early medieval Britain.

In this paper six of these 'great-hall complexes' and their hinterlands are studied using a GIS- and network-based approach. The aims of such analysis are to improve our understanding of the chronological and spatial characteristics of 'great-hall complexes', and also to explore how they interacted with wider regional networks. Relating the results of the empirical analysis to broader concepts of early medieval power, place and governance are offered by way of conclusion.

Communities, Cemeteries and the Distribution of Wealth in Early Wessex

Adam McBride – University of Oxford

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The development of new power structures in seventh-century England is clear from the emergence of massive feasting halls and opulent 'princely' burials. However, these nodes of power appear to us as isolated monuments: we have almost no understanding of how these features fit into the wider society. In fact, we only rarely know how any one site related to other sites during this period. Land tenure and settlement hierarchy, a fundamental basis of lordship, is almost a complete mystery in seventh-century England. In an attempt to address this issue, this paper maps wealth in grave assemblages across the Upper Thames Valley, throughout the sixth and seventh Centuries. Treating each cemetery as a whole, the assemblages are taken as a gauge of the ability of each community to acquire and dispose of wealth throughout this period. Treated individually, the distribution of wealth in individual graves within each cemetery is taken as an indication of the social organization of the community. The cemetery data is interpreted within a myriad of background data, including PAS finds, coinage, settlements, place-names and historical records. This is as much a test of new methodologies for reconstructing local settlement hierarchies as it is a targeted study of early Wessex.

Portable landscapes? The selective use of recycled iron in early Anglo-Saxon settlements and cemeteries

Andrew J. Welton – University of Florida
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Several recent studies have argued that the new settlements of the early Anglo-Saxon period heavily exploited abandoned Roman buildings as a source for recycled iron (Fleming 2012; Harrington & Welch 2014). These studies focused on the relationship between iron production sites, Roman ruins, and the distribution density of iron artefacts to infer the importance of recycling practices within the physical locations and economic life of fifth and sixth century settlements. Little attention has, however, been paid to the material composition of early Anglo-Saxon artefacts themselves: is there evidence that iron artefacts were actually made from recycled iron, and when there is how was this recycled material used?

This paper examines data from metallographic studies of 200 sixth- and seventh-century iron artefacts from settlements and their nearby cemeteries for evidence of the use of recycled materials. It finds less evidence for exploitation of recycled iron than some recent studies have anticipated. Indeed, recycled iron can only be identified consistently in one artefact type, spearheads. This paper argues that this selective use of recycled iron cannot be fully explained only on the basis of economic opportunism or necessity, but needs to also be situated within the changing ways in which people related to and exploited the material, historical, and mythopoeic resources of the changing landscape of post-Roman Britain. As symbols of legal and social privilege, spears made from recycled iron helped their owners express claims of use-right and authority over the built landscapes in which their new communities sought to flourish.

Fleming, R. 2012. 'Recycling in Britain after the fall of Rome's metal economy', *Past and Present*, 217, 3-45.

Harrington, S. and M. Welch. 2014. *The Early Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms of Southern Britain AD 450-650: Beneath the Tribal Hidage*. Oxford: Oxbow.

Filters and the Visualisation of Problematic Artefacts

Heather Christie – Glasgow School of Art

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Digital visualisation and its uses in archaeology have exploded over the last decade, particularly in regards to 3D technologies. Yet, these techniques have yet to be employed for small finds due to complications resulting from the small, translucent/transparent, and reflective nature of the objects. Consequently, visualisation of small finds often lags far behind that of archaeological monuments, buildings, sites, or even larger finds.

In this paper, I attempt to narrow the gap by examining the visualisation effects of applying spectral filters in post-processing, using amber, faience, and glass beads found in early medieval Scotland as a case study. The application of filters (e.g. red, green, blue, infrared) when processing photos can dramatically reduce the effects of troublesome characteristics, thereby increasing the ability to create two- and three-dimensional representations of the object. These filters can also emphasise certain characteristics that are vital to our understanding of the objects, but often difficult to see in traditional representations (e.g. bubbles, striations, inclusions, etc.). Thus, by applying various filters when processing the images, archaeologists can create viable and informative visualisations of these objects not previously achieved through other means.

Three-Dimensional Imaging of the Govan Stones

Megan Kasten – University of Glasgow

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Three-dimensional imaging has become an indispensable curation and public outreach tool for museums, especially in the case of early medieval sculpture. These imaging techniques have also been employed in archaeological research to reconstruct damaged monuments, to identify worn decoration that is no longer easily seen, even with oblique lighting, and to study the implications of the microtopography of the carvings. My research will seek to utilise three-dimensional imaging to address these research issues as they relate to the Govan Stones.

During the early medieval period, Govan was an important ecclesiastical centre on the River Clyde. There are thirty-one early medieval carved stones housed in Govan Old Parish Church, including one sarcophagus, four crosses, five hogbacks, and twenty-one recumbent gravestones; all of these date to sometime between the mid-9th and the 11th century. The stones vary in condition depending on multiple factors, including whether they were reused in later centuries and where they were located in the churchyard. My project will focus on the digital reconstruction of the particularly worn monuments, the identification of areas of decoration that exhibit template use, and the utilisation of multivariate statistical analyses in which measurements of the ornament are taken and analysed to identify individual sculptors. Through this research I hope to contribute to a deeper understanding of the organisation of the “Govan School” of carving and potentially determine a relative chronology of the stones.

San Donato Church in Capodrise: History, Current Conditions, Enhancement Perspectives

Simona Uccella – Second University of Naples

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The church of San Donato is located in the municipality of Capodrise, a small town 5km south-west of Caserta (Italy), in that portion of plain between the ancient Capua and Acerra. The village is mentioned for the first time in a document of the year 1113 among the domains of the diocese of Caserta, when the archbishop of Capua Sennete granted the ecclesiastic district to the bishop Rainulfo. Capodrise was a Hamlet of Capua since the 14th century and in 1400 it became fief of Acerra. It is in this historical background that San Donato's church was established and developed.

At present it is in a state of ruin; just two apses represent what is left, the church has been englobed in the residential district called 167 that once was a rural area *extra moenia*.

The popular devotion to St. Donatus and its position led, in 1813, the authorities of Capodrise (*Decuratio*) to ask for a permission to hold an annual fair around the church from the 25th to the 28th September during the celebration in honour of the saint.

In 1937 the land on which it was built was sold and the structure was completely abandoned and left unattended in such a ruinous state.

It is the aim of this paper to bring awareness to the general public of a monumental reality for a long time neglected, it also wants to provide unpretentious enhancement suggestions that could improve the public enjoyment of this building.

Settlements and monasteries in northwestern Syria between the 4th and 6th centuries

Elie Essa Kas Hanna – Pontifical Institute of Christian Archaeology, Rome

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The study of late antiquity in the northern part of Syria is one of the earliest archaeological disciplines in this country. The northwestern part of Syria, the so-called 'Limestone region', is one of the richest territories of all the world. It contains around 3,200 archaeological sites, which were erected from the 2nd century and flourished between 5th and 6th century. Every site consists of two or three basilicas, one or two baptisteries and numerous residential structures (80 max). More rarely, there could also be thermal complexes, hotels and some other public constructions. Nearby these settlements, it is possible to note towers, monasteries, tombs, hermitages, industrial facilities to produce oil and wine and storage facilities.

Towards a Greater Understanding of the Danelaw Boundary

Alexander Thomas – University of Bristol

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The Danelaw boundary is an example of an unmarked political boundary between the Kingdoms of Wessex and the Danelaw. It was created by the Kings Alfred and Guthrum following the Battle of Eddington (AD878), and by the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum some time between AD878 and 890. Previous historical literature on the boundary has highlighted questions over the exact route of the boundary and whether it included Watling Street. How long-lived was the boundary? Did Alfred throw away Wessex's claim to the quasi-principality of the Kingdom of Essex and give it to Guthrum? How did the boundary change over time, particularly around the Home Counties of Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire? This paper will demonstrate how innovative applications of GIS features are producing some promising results. These results are producing tantalising first glimpses of a deeper understanding of the Danelaw boundary and are enabling us to start providing answers to these 30-year-old questions.

Hinba in Ultimum Terrae: A Landscape Analysis of the Lost Monastery of St Columba

Beatrice Widell – Uppsala University

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This study explores the unknown location of the satellite monastery of Iona, Hinba *insula* (Eng. Transl. “island”), founded by the Irish Saint Columba in the sixth century AD in western Scotland. In the thesis, it is argued that if we attempt to understand the mental map of Adomnán as depicted in *Vita Columbae*, VC, the hagiography in which Hinba is mentioned, and study how it may be reflected in the physical landscape and archaeological remains, we can trace Hinba’s whereabouts more comprehensively. The study contains two maps constructed in ArcGIS that later are merged: the first is my interpretation of Adomnán’s cognitive map of Hinba with the places and spaces in VC and the second a topographical map of the area including the early Christian archaeology. The merge showed primarily that the landscape concept of *insula* that Hinba is constantly called, has a more complex meaning than just an island, and that Hinba thus might have been located in the mainland. This contradicts earlier attempts to locate the monastery upon Hebridean islands. The perceptions that characterizes an *insula*; isolation, closeness to water and sacredness are subsequently explored by phenomenological analyses in the two potentially monastic sites Kilmaha and Killevin upon the mainland. One of them could then possibly have been Hinba. The study also emphasized that the landscape setting of monasteries is more complex than earlier presumed, as it incorporated the entire surrounding landscape, for instance the ordeal of faith when travelling to and from the monastery by water.

USEFUL INFO***Public Transport***

Bristol Temple Meads train station is approximately 20 minutes' walk from Bristol Cathedral. The number 8 or 9 bus runs from the station concourse to right outside the Cathedral.

Bristol coach station is located approximately 15 minutes' walk from the Cathedral.

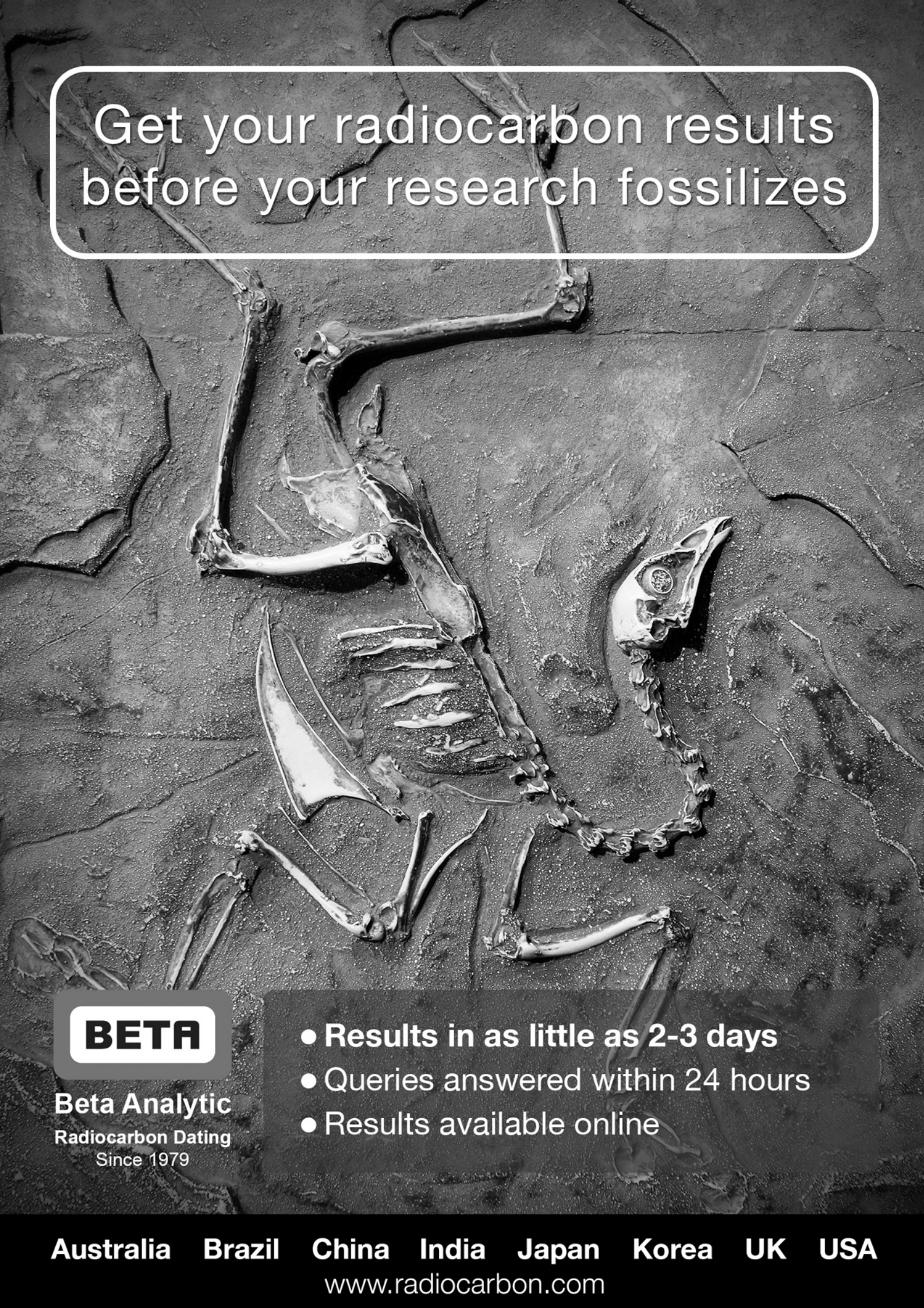
The Department of Archaeology & Anthropology is about 15 minutes' walk from the Cathedral, up Park Street and University Walk.

Bristol Taxi Companies

V-Cars	4A Ashton Vale Rd, Bristol, BS3 2HA	0117 925 2626
1st Call Cabs	15 Lawrence Hill, Bristol, BS5 0BY	0117 955 5666
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J D Taxis	1a Coniston Road, Bristol, BS34 5PA	0117 983 7406
Phoenix Taxis	147 Two Mile Road, Bristol, BS15 1BH	0117 935 2233
Streamline Taxis	21 Portland Street, Bristol, BS1 4RW	0117 926 4001
T4 Taxis	27 Dominion Road, Bristol, BS16 3EP	0117 965 7272
Yellow Cab Taxis	36 Bedminster Parade, Bristol, BS3 4HS	0117 963 1414

LIST OF DELEGATES

Matthew Austin	University of Reading
Issica Baron	Cardiff University
Justine Biddle	University of Central Lancashire
Michelle Bradler	University of Zurich
Scott Chaussée	University College London
Heather Christie	Glasgow School of Art
Nick Corcos	Avon Archaeology
Tudur Davies	Cardiff University
David Etheridge	University of Bristol
Truan Evans	University of Bristol
Caitlin Greenwood	University of Bristol
Michael Hare	University of Bristol
Rose Hedley	Swansea University
Mark Horton	University of Bristol
Cat Jarman	University of Bristol
Ben Jervis	Cardiff University
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