



AS ARCHAEOLOGY

Unit 2 Archaeological Skills and Methods

Sources Booklet

Sources for use in answering the questions in Section A

Introduction: Doggerland

The questions in Section A are set on Doggerland and surrounding waterlogged or underwater sites. Doggerland was a huge plain that originally stretched across most of what is now the North Sea, from Britain in the west to Scandinavia in the east. As temperatures increased at the end of the last Ice Age, the glaciers melted and the sea levels rose. At some point in the Mesolithic, Doggerland became submerged under mud and the waters of the North Sea.

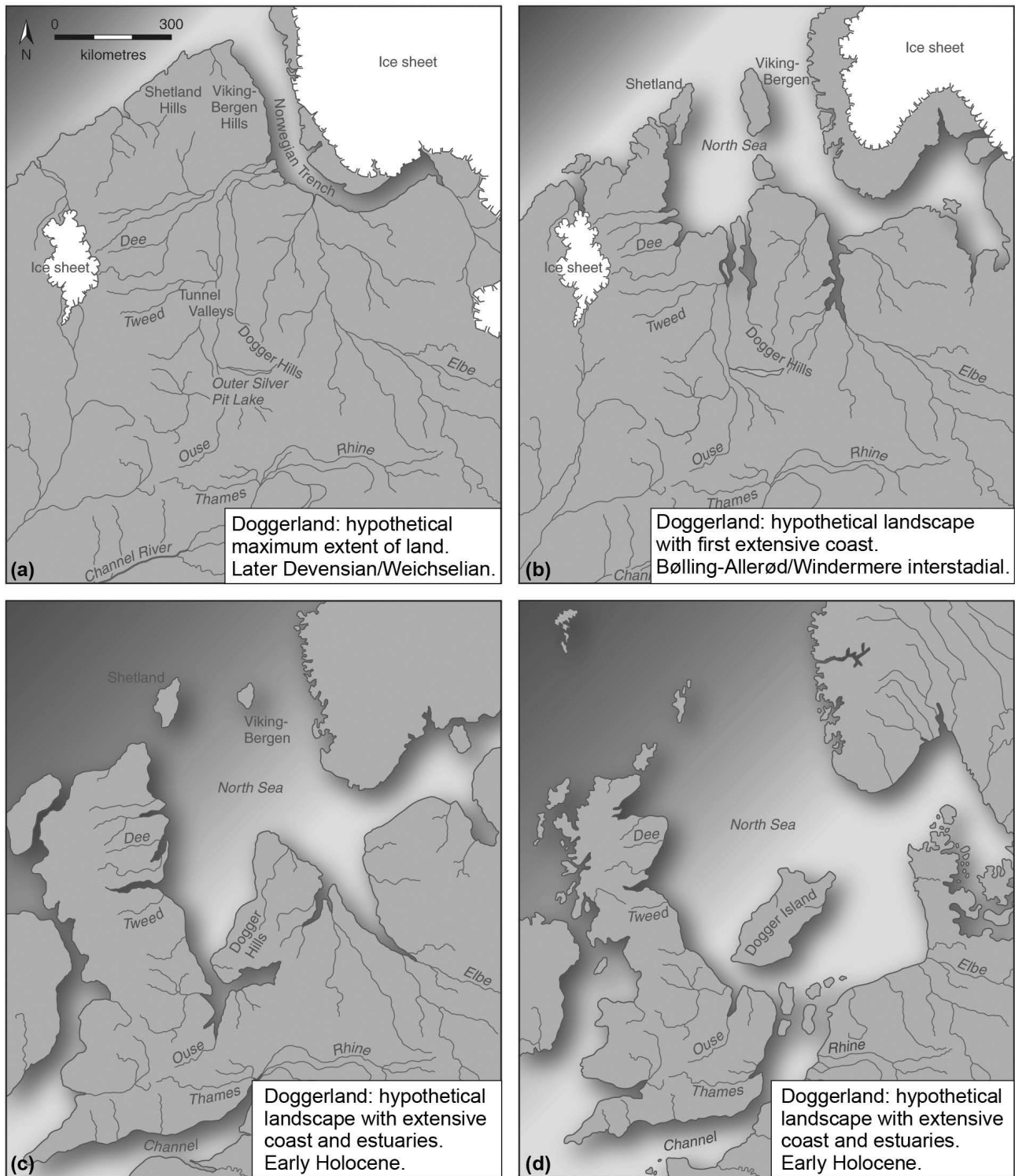
A group of geologists, archaeologists and palaeoenvironmentalists from Birmingham University carried out a research project to map Doggerland and to investigate its archaeology. The project finished in 2007. A number of new sites were uncovered and together with previous discoveries elsewhere in Britain for comparison, they give a new understanding of Doggerland.

Glossary

Mesolithic – period of time from the end of the last Ice Age until the advent of farming, in Britain, around 9600 BC to around 4000 BC.

Palaeoenvironmentalist – someone who studies the environment of the past.

Map 1 Map showing the gradual change in landscape and disappearance of Doggerland from the end of the Late Upper Palaeolithic to c. 5500 BC



Turn over for the next source

Map 2 Map showing locations of some of the sites surrounding Doggerland



Figure 1 Peacock's Farm, in the Norfolk Fens, was excavated in 1935 and is an early example of the study of buried landscapes. The base of the trench would have been at ground level in the Mesolithic

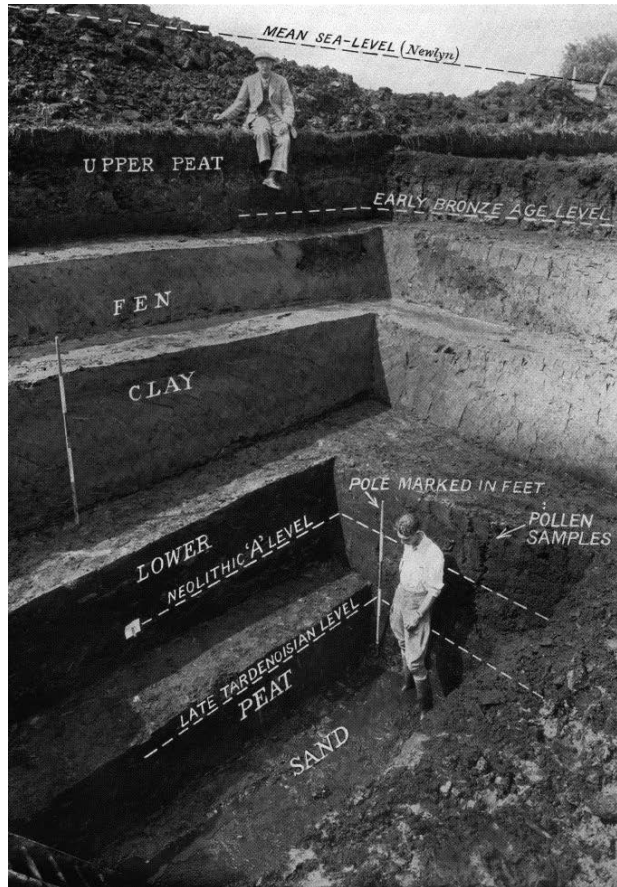


Figure 2 The Bouldnor Cliff site is situated a few hundred metres from land and 11 metres below sea level in the modern-day Solent, off the southern coast of England. This site would have been at ground level in the Mesolithic



Figure 3 Dating information from a deer antler from Star Carr, a site contemporary with the occupation of Doggerland

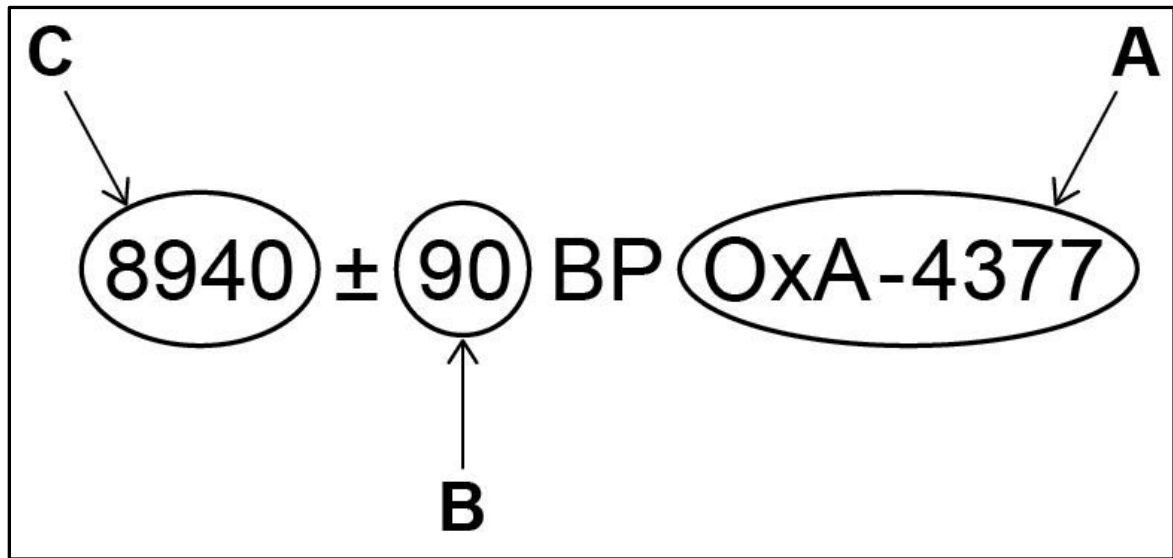


Figure 4 Pollen profile for the British Isles from the end of the Ice Age until the beginning of the historic period

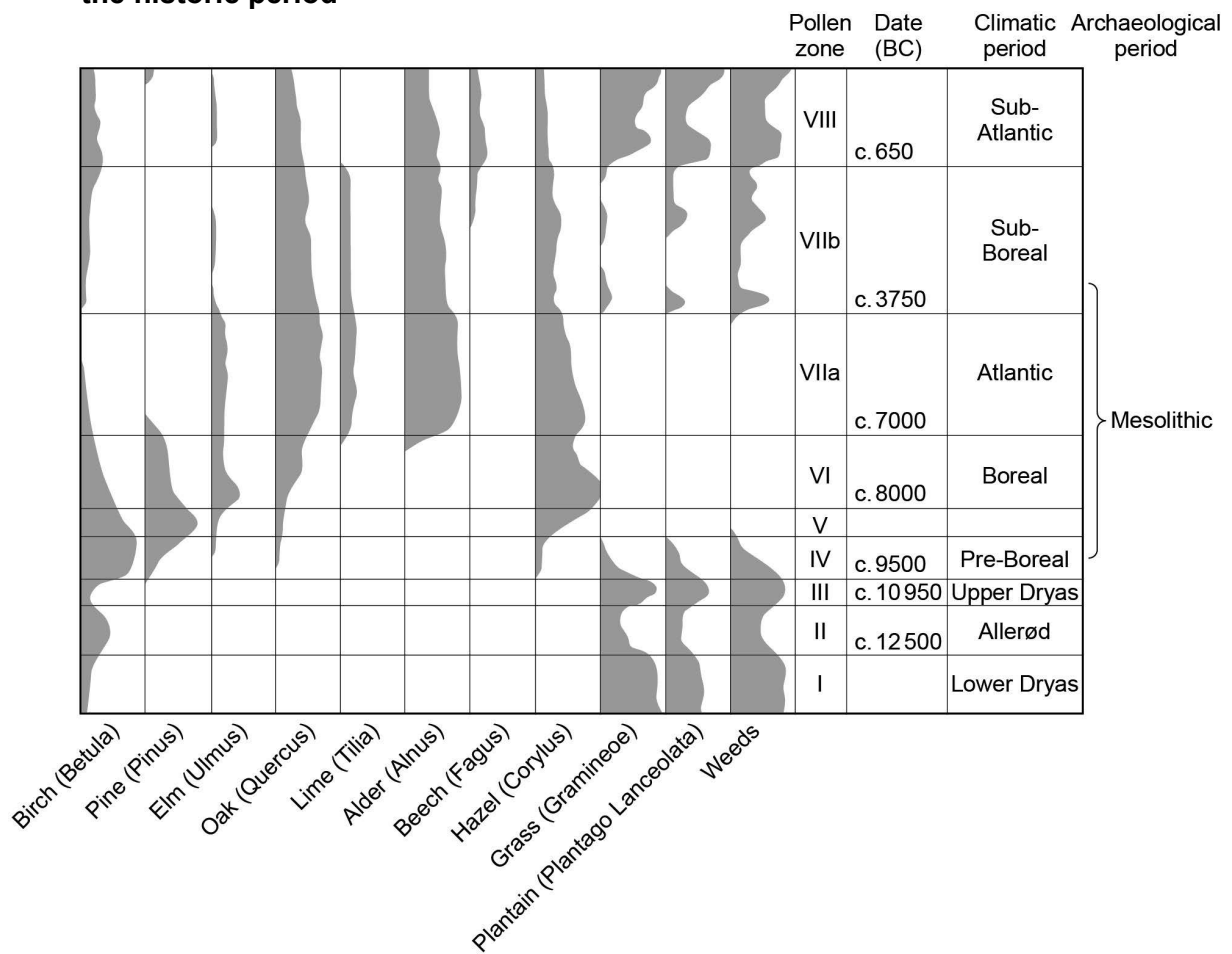


Figure 5 The Viking Bank flint was recovered from an environmental soil core sample taken off the coast of Norway in 1979. Viking Bank would have been a hilly area in the Mesolithic

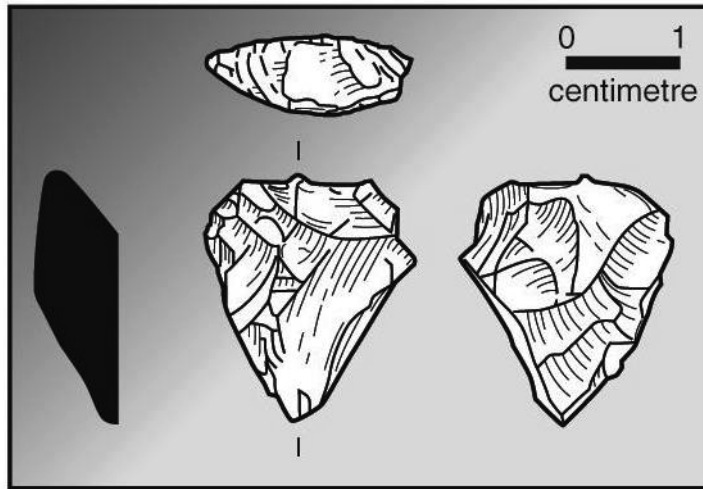
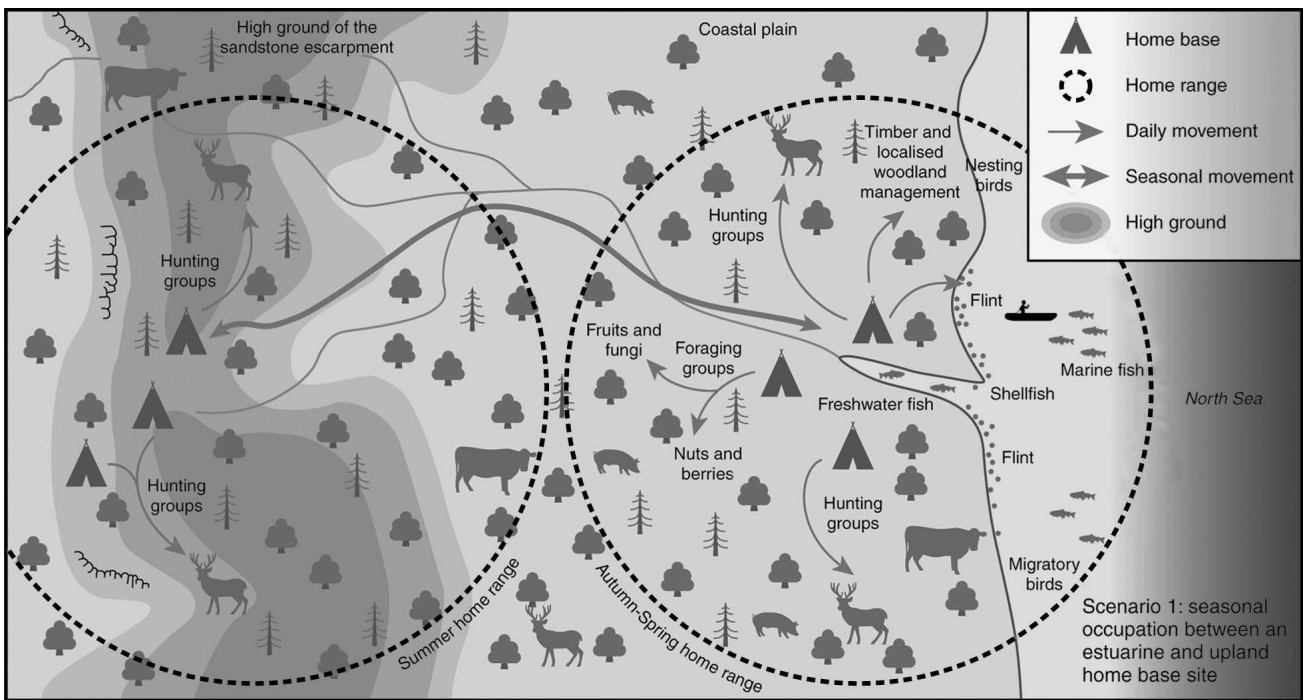
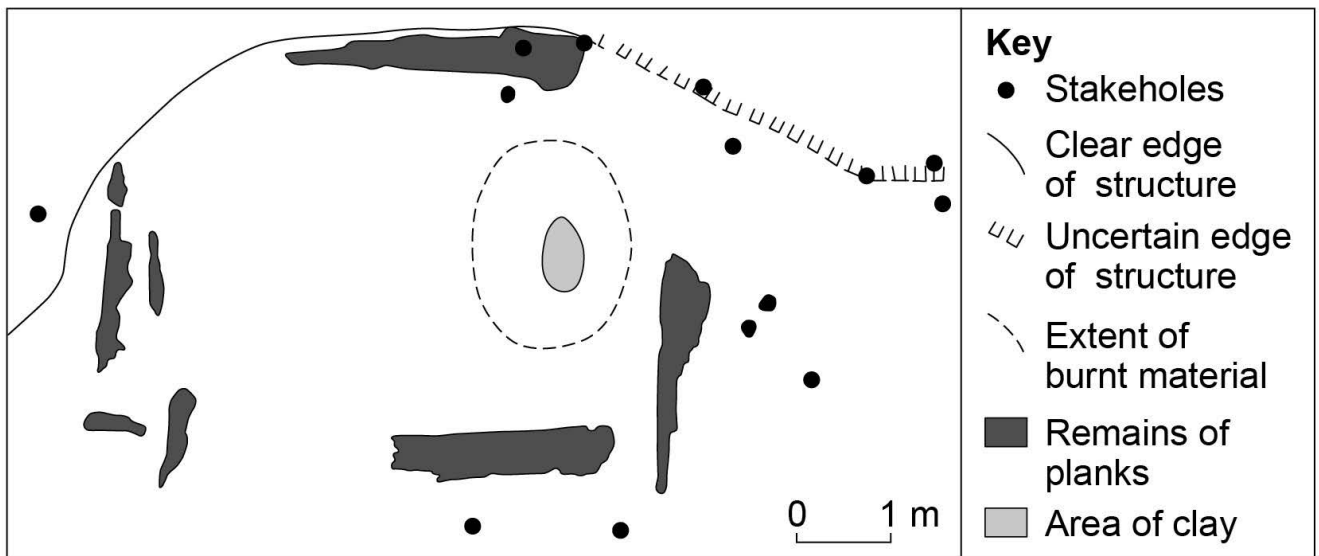


Figure 6 Diagram showing the resources (including wild animals) possibly exploited around Star Carr, a site contemporary with the occupation of Doggerland



Turn over for the next source

Figure 7 Plan of the remains of a dwelling from Ulkestrup Lyng, a submerged Mesolithic site contemporary with the occupation of Doggerland



END OF SOURCES

Copyright Information

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third party copyright material will be published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2016 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.