

CALPE 2019

CALPE 2019

Archaeological and Heritage Research in
Gibraltar: the past thirty years
In the Context of Iberia and North Africa

Book of
Abstracts

19th – 21st
September, 2019

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Calpe 2019 Programme

Archaeological and Heritage Research in Gibraltar: the past thirty years in the Context of Iberia and North Africa

Thursday 19th September

- 0915 Official Opening by Minister
- 0930 Clive Finlayson, The Gibraltar National Museum and University of Gibraltar
The last thirty years: an overview
- 1030 Coffee
- 1100 Alex Menez, The Gibraltar National Museum and University of Gibraltar
Petrified bones and the Devil's Tower: on the origin of geology, palaeontology, and archaeology in Gibraltar.
- 1200 Joaquín Rodríguez Vidal, Universidad de Huelva, Spain
El patrimonio geológico del Cuaternario de Gibraltar
- 1300 Lunch
- 1430 Stewart Finlayson, The Gibraltar National Museum and University of Gibraltar
An overview of Neanderthal research in Gibraltar in the last 30 years
- 1530 Francisco Giles Guzman, The Gibraltar National Museum and Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom
The recent prehistory of Gibraltar: archaeological and palaeo-genetic context
- 1630 Tea
- 1700 Robert Sala-Ramos, Universitat Rovira I Virgili, Tarragona, Spain
Evolution of the hominin settlement in the Ain Beni Mathar - Guefai basin, Eastern Morocco.
- 1800 Sergio Ripoll López, Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Madrid, Spain.
El arte rupestre del fin del mundo...

Friday 20th September

- 0930 Arturo Morales-Muñiz and Eufasia Roselló-Izquierdo, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain.
Fishing and shellfishing in the Strait: an overview of aquatic resource exploitation along the Gibraltar and northern Alborán Sea shores during prehistoric times
- 1030 Coffee
- 1100 Antonio M. Sáez Romero, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
Una caverna sagrada en los confines del mundo mediterráneo antiguo. Balance y resultados de tres décadas de investigaciones en el santuario fenicio de Gorham's Cave
- 1200 Juan Blázquez and Lourdes Roldán, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain.
Renovadas propuestas paleo topográficas, arqueológicas y cronológicas del Campo de Gibraltar: el paisaje cultural de Carteia
- 1300 Lunch
- 1430 David Abulafia, The University of Cambridge, UK and the University of Gibraltar.
Passages Through the Straits: Material and Documentary Evidence
- 1530 Geraldine Finlayson, The Gibraltar National Museum and University of Gibraltar
Underwater Archaeology Research in Gibraltar
- 1630 Tea
- 1700 José María Gutiérrez López, Museo Municipal de Villamartín, Cádiz, Spain
Marinid Gibraltar. Synthesis and perspectives after 30 years of archaeological research

Saturday 21st September

- 0930 Dominic López, Government Archaeologist, HM Government of Gibraltar.
Thirty years of Cultural Heritage asset management
- 1030 Coffee
- 1100 Manuel Jaen Candón, The Gibraltar National Museum
Restoring Gibraltar's medieval and post-medieval monuments
- 1200 Darren Fa, The University of Gibraltar
The creation of the 'Key to the Mediterranean': the post-1704 fortification of Gibraltar.
- 1300 Lunch
- 1500 Larry Sawchuk, University of Toronto, Canada
Gibraltar – My Research Paradox: Past and Present Intertwined
- 1600 Tea
- 1630 Tom Finlayson, former Government Archivist, HM Government of Gibraltar
Looking back over forty years of research into British Gibraltar
- 1730 Joseph Garcia, Deputy Chief Minister, HM Government of Gibraltar
The origins and development of the Gibraltarian identity

Clive Finlayson

The Gibraltar National Museum and University of Gibraltar

THE LAST THIRTY YEARS: AN OVERVIEW

Abstract

1989 marked the start of the recent excavations at Gorham's Cave. Previous excavations had been carried out in this cave after the Second World War but nothing had been done until the new work was started under the guidance of the Gibraltar Museum (now Gibraltar National Museum) with the collaboration of the British Museum and the Natural History Museum in London. The project continues today, thirty years after its start, and is the main reason for this conference. During these thirty years, the team at the museum and its collaborators have embarked on a wide range of archaeological and restoration projects at an unprecedented scale. Some of the main projects and time periods covered will be presented by various speakers at this conference and it is the purpose of this paper to provide an overview and set the scene of what has been done, and achieved, in the past thirty years.



Bio

Clive Finlayson was born in Gibraltar in 1955. He was educated in the Gibraltar Grammar School and has studied at the universities of Liverpool, Oxford and Leicester in the United Kingdom. He holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (DPhil) from the University of Oxford. Clive has been Director of the Gibraltar Museum since 1991 and was recently appointed Director of the Institute of Life and Earth sciences at the University of Gibraltar. He was appointed a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (MBE) in Her Majesty's New Year Honours List in 2003 and was elected a member of the Academia Europaea in 2010. Clive is Adjunct Professor at the University of Toronto, Canada, and at Liverpool John Moores University.

Clive's research interests are varied but revolve around the broad theme of evolutionary ecology. He has written widely on human evolution and co-directs a major research project on the Neanderthals, focused on the Gibraltar sites of Gorham's and Vanguard Caves. His other main line of work is bird ecology and migration but he retains a passionate interest in many fields of history, reflected in some of his books. He has written books for major international publishers, including Oxford University Press, Cambridge University Press and A & C Black (London). Among his interests is a passion for nature photography, using his own photographs to illustrate his books and lectures.

He was awarded the MBE in H.M. the Queen's New Year's Honours in 2003, and in 2019 was awarded the **Medallion of Distinction** by unanimous decision of the Parliament of Gibraltar

Alex Menez

The Gibraltar National Museum and University of Gibraltar

PETRIFIED BONES AND THE DEVIL'S TOWER: ON THE ORIGIN OF GEOLOGY, PALAEONTOLOGY, AND ARCHAEOLOGY IN GIBRALTAR.

Abstract

From Strabo in 6 BCE to present researchers, people have studied and documented Gibraltar's history, geology, palaeontology, and other fascinating subjects. Many of these people are still well known today; including Georges Cuvier, Charles Darwin, and Thomas Huxley. Others, such as Ninian Imrie, James Smith of Jordanhill, and Dorothy Garrod perhaps less so. Important discoveries have been made over the years, including the Forbes' Quarry skull, Gibraltar's most celebrated fossil and the first adult Neanderthal skull ever found; the Devil's Tower skull, that of a child, and the Vanguard Cave Child tooth. And in the 1860s the Genista excavations from Windmill Hill uncovered a great hoard of fossils and artefacts that were sent to London where the leading palaeontologists of the day studied and described them.

More recently, researchers in Gibraltar, in collaboration with researchers from over thirty institutions, have studied and published on geological, palaeontological, and palaeoanthropological work carried out in Gibraltar's numerous caves and other locations. But there is much more work to do, more caves to explore, and fossils and artefacts to discover and study. In my talk I focus on a segment of Gibraltar's rich historical timeline of research in geology, palaeontology, and archaeology. It begins with the discovery of strange, petrified bones, and ends with the extraction of fragments of human remains wrested from hard rock concretions that would prove to be those of a child that roamed in Gibraltar many thousands of years ago.



Bio

Alex is a biologist. His undergraduate research was on the ecology of subtidal marine molluscs in Gibraltar. He then went on to do his PhD on the ecology of land molluscs in southern Iberia, focusing on biogeography, and habitat structure effects on diversity. Alex is an Associate Researcher of the Institute of Life and Earth Sciences at the University of Gibraltar, and an Honorary Fellow of the Gibraltar Museum. He is currently researching the history of natural history in Gibraltar, including geology and palaeoanthropology. Alex has recently published several papers on these topics, and a book that explores the history of the Gibraltar Skull.

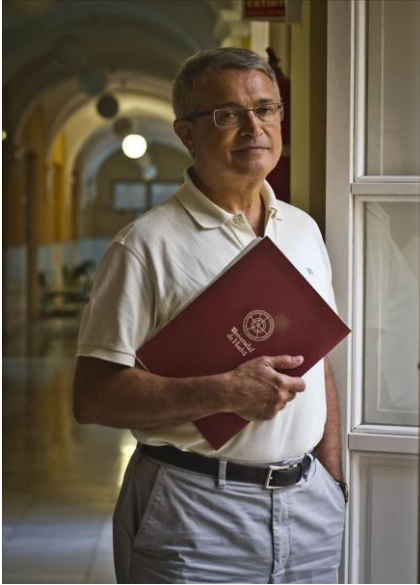
Joaquín Rodríguez Vidal

Universidad de Huelva, Spain

EL PATRIMONIO GEOLÓGICO DEL CUATERNARIO DE GIBRALTAR

Abstract

The Rock of Gibraltar is a geographical and geological landmark in Southern Europe, a singular and unique stronghold on the border between two continents and two seas, a record of the recent history of humanity. It is an outcrop of limestone and dolostone which hosts large sea caves that were inhabited by all kinds of wildlife, at least for the last 130 ka. Its geological evolution and the Plio-Pleistocene morphosedimentary record allow us to hope to find an older human occupation, even the Early Pleistocene. The frequent sea level changes during the Quaternary and the continued tectonic uplift of the Rock display a staircased relief, where the upper steps are older than the lower ones. These lower morphologies, both in caves and on the surface, are the only investigated so far and keep a record for the last 250 ka.



Bio

Joaquín Rodríguez-Vidal, born in 1954 (Ceuta, Spain), PhD in Geology by University of Zaragoza, is currently a Professor at the Department of Earth Sciences in the University of Huelva (SW Spain), where he also serves as the Director of the Geomorphology and Quaternary Group. He has led projects and fieldworks in North Africa and Iberian Peninsula linked with their recent geological evolution. In addition to his 250 scientific papers, he has been Elected Member of the Spanish Geological Commission and President of AEQUA (Spanish Quaternary Association).

ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0002-9475-3307

Topics: Geomorphology, Quaternary Geology, Environmental Geology, Natural Heritage, Geodiversity.

Professional experience: Geological mapping, Environmental planning, Risk Analysis, Coastal erosion, Water resource and management.

Stewart Finlayson

The Gibraltar National Museum and University of Gibraltar

AN OVERVIEW OF NEANDERTHAL RESEARCH IN GIBRALTAR IN THE LAST 30 YEARS

Abstract

The past thirty years of research at Gorham's and Vanguard Caves are summarised in this presentation. Some of the highlights have reached international dimensions and have made these sites world famous. Such discoveries have included:

- (a) the late survival of Neanderthals in glacial refugial conditions at Gibraltar;
- (b) evidence of exploitation of marine mammals and birds by Neanderthals; and
- (c) evidence of Neanderthal cognitive capacity including the use of bird of prey feathers for ornamentation and the creation of rock engravings.

This presentation will set the scene to these discoveries and bring our state of knowledge to the present. Advances in technology in recent years have also improved our chances of obtaining information from previously excavated materials and authentic forensic reconstructions of Neanderthals are now possible.

In addition, using meticulously-collected data in the field, it is now also possible to reconstruct Gibraltar's landscapes at the time of the Neanderthals.

Finally, using data gathered in different locations across Europe, and matching them to the evidence from the caves, our research is allowing us to understand the impact of past climate change on Gibraltar, its ecology and people.



Bio

Stewart's passion has always been birds, and he has been involved in various studies in Iberia and beyond. He is a published wildlife photographer, member of the Royal Photographic Society; his photographs have appeared in various books and magazines. He has been involved with the excavation at Gorham's Cave Complex since he was a child. He is currently reading for a PhD at Anglia Ruskin University, specifically looking at the relationship between Neanderthals and birds. Stewart is also working on birds as climate indicators. He heads the Natural History department at the Gibraltar Museum.

Francisco Giles Guzman

The Gibraltar National Museum and Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

THE RECENT PREHISTORY OF GIBRALTAR: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEO-GENETIC CONTEXT

Abstract

Recent Prehistoric occupation of Gibraltarian caves is a subject that for various reasons has gone unnoticed by regional historiography; early excavations, from as far back as the 19th century, followed by years of unsystematic interventions have resulted in a loss of important information until the arrival of the Gibraltar Caves Project. Review of these data, as well as new field and laboratory investigations, highlight the important role that Gibraltar played during the Neolithic and Bronze Age, and the use of cave as necropoli, as well as for occasional seasonal occupation.

In this presentation, we intend to show the broad potential that research in this field has in Gibraltar, within a broader regional framework from the archaeological and palaeogenetic point of view, which thanks to novel analyses, have included these Gibraltarian studies in areas of research such as the origin of the Neolithic or large-scale migratory processes in the Bronze Age Europe can now be included.



Bio

Fran's degree is in History from the University of Cádiz. He has worked as an archaeologist since 2005, and is currently reading for his PhD at Liverpool John Moores University. He has been an archaeologist at The Gibraltar National Museum since 2014, as well as associate Co-director of the Gibraltar Caves Complex, which was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in July 2016. His professional career in archaeology begun with excavations in the province of Cádiz, and in Gibraltar. Between 2010 and 2014 he works at the Laboratory of Experimental Archaeology (ERA) as a coordinator of cultural and archaeological projects, some of the highlights within these projects were the establishing of the Ethnographic Museum of Medina Sidonia, the enhancement of the *Horno del Gallinero* of Puerto Real, and the tutoring in workshops on experimental and field archaeology for students of the University of Cádiz.

His collaboration in the *Guadalete Project* where the Palaeolithic population within this river basin is being studied has resulted in his contribution in several articles and papers, participation in congresses and conferences, highlighting the work carried out on the Solutrean occupation of the Cueva del Higueral, in Arcos de la Frontera. Research conducted in the caves of Gibraltar, within the *Gibraltar Caves Project* have allowed for his contribution in several works in international scientific journals such as *Nature*, *Science*, *Quaternary International* and *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology*, as well as national journals such as *SAGVMTVM* and various monographs and conference publications. His main study objective is the investigation of the Neanderthal and Upper Paleolithic way of life in the south of the Iberian Peninsula.

His links with archaeology in Gibraltar has allowed him to address other areas outside Prehistory, with several works on medieval archaeology, specifically from the Merino-Nazarid period, with highlights being publications in *Medieval Archaeology* and in the monographic work *Entre les deux rives du Détroit de Gibraltar: Archéologie de frontières aux 14-16ème siècles*.

ResearchGate Profile: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Francisco_Giles_Guzman
Academia.edu Profile: <https://www.academia.edu/>

Robert Sala-Ramos

Universitat Rovira I Virgili, Tarragona, Spain

EVOLUTION OF THE HOMININ SETTLEMENT IN THE AIN BENI MATHAR - GUEFAIT BASIN, EASTERN MOROCCO.

Abstract

Robert Sala-Ramos (IPHES, URV) et al. (Aouraghe, H.; Chacón, M.G.; Haddoumi, H.; Morales, J.I.; El Hammouti, K.; Rodríguez-Hidalgo, A.; Tornero, C.; Oujaa, A.; Bengarmra, S.; Soto Quesada, M.; Benito, A.; El Atmani, A.; Duval, M.; Arnold, L.; Blain, H.-A.; Rivals, F.; Burjachs, F.; Tarriño, A.; Álvarez, C.; Souhir, M.; Saladié, P.; Marín, J.; Moreno, E.; De Lombera-Hermida, A.; Bartrolí, R.; Lombao, D.; García-Argudo, G.; Ramírez, I.; Díez-Canseco, C.; Tomasso, S.; Expósito, I.; Noureddine, H.; Mhamdi, H.; Rhosne, H.; Van der Made, J.; Canals, A.; Agustí, J. & Parés, J.M.)

A Hispano-Moroccan team has begun in 2006 a new research program to investigate the archaeology, palaeontology, geology and chronology of the hominin settlement and evolution of the landscape in the Aïn Beni Mathar – Guefaït (ABM-GFT) region. The Catalan Institute of Human Palaeoecology and Social Evolution (IPHES) and the Mohammed I University of Oujda have established a cooperation for an interdisciplinary research in ABM-GFT, south of Oujda (Eastern Morocco), an area around 50 km in diameter along the Charef-El Haï-Za fluvial system, a tributary of the Moulouya river.

Pleistocene archaeology in Eastern Morocco is much less known and investigated than in the Atlantic Morocco. Only two important cave sites were well known in the region: Taforalt and Ifri n'Ammar. After some short research in the 70's the ABM-GFT area has not been the object of extensive work until 2006. Our research has result in the establishment of a new geological setting for the evolution of the landscape and the discovery of archaeological sites for the whole hominin evolution, from Early Pleistocene onwards.

Of special interest has been the first record of Mode 1 sites securely attributed to a geological bed in Morocco and the discovery of an Early Pleistocene palaeontological site that will improve our knowledge on the vertebrate evolution in Maghreb, where only two main sites are well known: Ain Boucherit – Ain Hanech – El Kherba (Algeria) and Ahl al Oughlam (Morocco), the latter having not a precise dating.

The area has demonstrated to be rich in sites from all the periods: a Middle Pleistocene Mode 2 site, several Mode 3 occurrences, recorded from the MIS-5 onwards, and diverse Final Pleistocene ensembles showing well-structured spatial patterning. Our research has, finally, result in the recovery of Holocene places showing the introduction and development of the economy of production.

All the recovered sites and the landscape phases themselves are being the object of a systematic program of geochronology basing on Palaeomagnetism, ESR, OSL, C14 and Biochronological methods.

We are introducing the first results of this wide and systematic interdisciplinary research of an international team.



Bio

PhD in History. Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Professor at the Universitat. Universitat Rovira i Virgili

Director of the Institut Català de Paleoecologia Humana i Evolució Social

He is specialized on the early hominin technology and human evolution and dispersals through Africa and into Eurasia. Member of the Atapuerca team has also been (2009-16) the director of the archaeological excavations at the Orce locality (Granada, Spain) a key site for the first human peopling in Europe. Since 2006 is the director of the research on Plio-Quaternary of Eastern Morocco, in a cooperative team along with the University of Oujda. His current research includes a project on the Acheulean site of N'Gaous-Kef Sefiane (Algeria). Along with the Morocco research, this is devoted to the paleoecology of ancient north African lacustrine basins and their role in human evolution, behavior and dispersals.

In addition to the research he is engaged with the academic training through the Erasmus Mundus Master and Doctorate on Quaternary and Prehistory within a European consortium including the URV, the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris, France) the University of Ferrara (Italy) and the Instituto Politécnico de Tomar (Portugal).

He is, finally, committed with the socialization of science; therefore, he has carried out programs of diffusion of archaeology and science into primary and secondary schools and museums, has produced different exhibitions and has authored several books about human evolution.

Projects

Title: Human Palaeoecology in the Plio-Pleistocene (PalHum). **Program:** SGR. Agència de Gestió d'Ajuts Universitaris i de Recerca (AGAUR). Generalitat de Catalunya. Code: 2017 SGR 859. Period: 01/01/2018-31/12/2020 **Participation:** Researcher.

Title: Estudio de las dispersiones faunísticas y humanas durante el Pleistoceno inferior en la cuenca mediterránea. **Program:** MINECO Nombres investigadores principales (IP, Co-IP,...): Code: CGL2016-80975-P Period: 01/01/2017 - 31/12/2019 **Participation:** IP

Title: Evolución del poblamiento humano durante el cuaternario en Marruecos Oriental: Aïn Béni Mathar- Guéfait (Provincia de Jerada). **Program:** Fundación Palarq. Code: Period: 07/01/2018 - 31/12/2018. **Participation:** IP

Title: Evolución del poblamiento humano durante el cuaternario en Marruecos Oriental: Aïn Béni Mathar - Guéfait (Provincia de Jerada). **Program:** Fundación Palarq. Code: Period: 01/09/2016 - 31/01/2017. **Participation:** Investigador Principal

Title: Human Paleoecology in the Plio-Pleistocene. **Program:** SGR. Agència de Gestió d'Ajuts Universitaris i de Recerca (AGAUR). Generalitat de Catalunya. Code: 2014 SGR 901. Period: 01/01/2014 - 31/12/2016. **Participation:** Researcher

Title: Presencia humana y contexto paleoecológico en la cuenca continental de Guadix-Baza. Estudio e interpretación a partir de los depósitos Plio-Pleistocénicos de Orce. Granada. España. **Program:** Junta de Andalucía. Code: B120489SV18BC. Period: 05/12/2012-04/12/2016. **Participation:** IP

Title: El inventario de los yacimientos paleolíticos en la región litoral de Argelia occidental y su implicación en el desarrollo socio-económico regional: puesta en valor y socialización del conocimiento. **Program:** Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional. Code: A1/041811/11. Period: 01/01/2012 - 12/06/2013. **Participation:** IP

Title: Estudio paleobiológico de los grandes mamíferos pleistocénicos de Orce, Incarcal y la Boella en el contexto mediterráneo. **Program:** Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación. Code: CGL2010-15326. Period: 2011 – 2013. **Participation:** Researcher

Title: Desenvolupament social i tecnològic al Plistocè inferior i mitjà. **Program:** SGR. Agència de Gestió d'Ajuts Universitaris i de Recerca (AGAUR). Generalitat de Catalunya. Code: 2009 SGR 188. Period: 2009 – 2013. **Participation:** Researcher

Title: Comportamiento ecosocial de los homínidos de la Sierra de Atapuerca durante el Cuaternario II. **Program:** Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación. Code: CGL2009-12703-C03-02. Period: 01/01/2010 - 31/12/2012. **Participation:** Researcher

Title: Primeras ocupaciones humanas del Pleistoceno inferior de la cuenca de Guadix-Baza (Granada, España). **Program:** Junta de Andalucía. Code: B090678SVI8BC. Period: 2009-2011. **Participation:** IP

Title: Elaboración de una secuencia geoarqueológica de los yacimientos pleistocenos esenciales de la cuenca de Ain Beni Methar: arqueología y socialización. **Program:** Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional. Code: A/019244/08. Period: 10/01/2009 - 09/01/2010. **Participation:** IP

Title: Estudio paleobiológico de los grandes mamíferos plio-pleistocénicos de Orce, Incarcal y La Boella en el contexto euroasiático (Dmanisi y Ubeidiya) y africano (Buia). **Program:** Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación. Code: CGL2009-08827. Period: 2010 – 2010. **Participation:** Researcher

Title: Evolution of technical and subsistence behaviour during the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic in south-western Europe. **Programa:** MICIN. Code: HF2007-0122. Period: 2008 – 2010. **Participation:** Researcher

Title: Estudio de los grandes mamíferos continentales del Plio-Pleistoceno en el entorno de los homínidos: Tafonomía, sistemática y paleoecología. **Programa:** Ministerio de Educación y

Ciencia. Code: CGL2006-13808-C02-01. Period: 01/10/2006 - 30/09/2009. **Participation:** Researcher

Title: Comportamiento ecosocial de los homínidos de la Sierra de Atapuerca durante el Cuaternario. **Program:** Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia. Code: CGL2006-13532-C03-01. Period: 01/10/2006 - 30/09/2009. **Participation:** Researcher

Title: Cronología de la expansión humana en el Magreb: la dispersión primitiva en Ain Hanech y la expansión del Modo 2 en Errayeh. **Program:** Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional. Code: A/019520/08. Period: 2009 – 2009. **Participation:** IP

Papers

Titton, S., Barsky, D., Bargallo, A., Vergès, J. M., Guardiola, M., García Solano, J., Jiménez Arenas, J.M., Toro-Moyano, I. & Sala-Ramos, R. (2018). Active percussion tools from the Oldowan site of Barranco León (Orce, Andalusia, Spain): The fundamental role of pounding activities in hominin lifeways. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 96, 131–147. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2018.06.004>

Blain, H.-A., Lozano-Fernández, I., Agustí, J., Bailon, S., Menéndez Granda, L., Espígares Ortiz, M. P., Ros-Montoya, S., Jiménez Arenas, J.M., Toro-Moyano, I., Martínez-Navarro, B. & Sala, R. (2016). Refining upon the climatic background of the Early Pleistocene hominid settlement in western Europe: Barranco León and Fuente Nueva-3 (Guadix-Baza Basin, SE Spain). *Quaternary Science Reviews*, 144. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quascirev.2016.05.020>

de Lombera-Hermida, A., Rodríguez-Álvarez, X. P., Peña, L., Sala-Ramos, R., Despriée, J., Moncel, M.-H., Gourcimault, G., Voinchet, P. & Falguères, C. (2016). The lithic assemblage from Pont-de-Lavaud (Indre, France) and the role of the bipolar-on-anvil technique in the Lower and Early Middle Pleistocene technology. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, 41, 159–184. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jaa.2015.12.002>

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- Member of the society **Schola. Didàctica Activa** devoted to the pedagogy and diffusion of history and archaeology
- Production of the exhibition Humans. Els primers pobladors de Catalunya. Fundació “La Caixa” 2000-2009

Socialization books:

- Carbonell, Eudald & R. Sala *Planeta humà* (Empúries, Barcelona, 2000)
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- Carbonell, Eudald & R. Sala *Encara no som humans* (Empúries, Barcelona, 2002)

Sergio Ripoll López

Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Madrid, Spain.

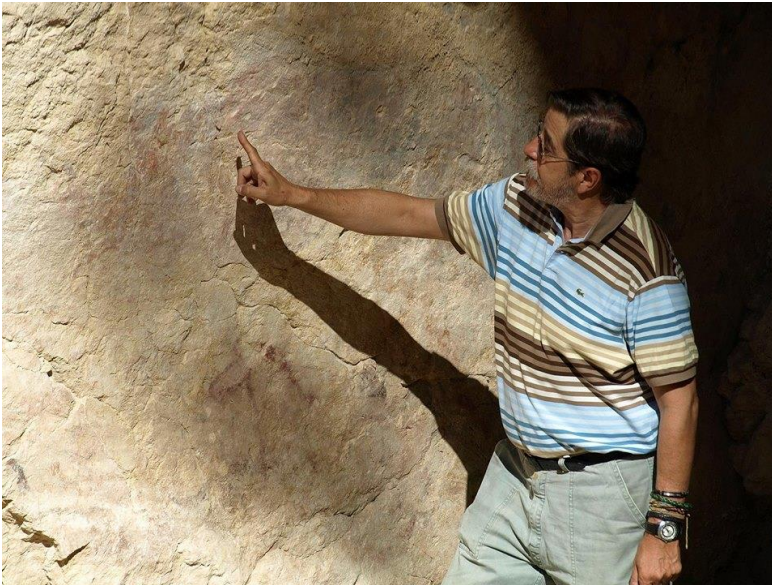
EL ARTE RUPESTRE DEL FIN DEL MUNDO...

Abstract

Until a few years ago, Palaeolithic art was concentrated in the north of the Iberian Peninsula. In the rest of Iberia, there were some caves with such representations, but they were considered isolated elements.

Recently this situation has changed radically and it has been shown that Palaeolithic art in caves, shelters or out in the open, are present everywhere. They are not in large groupings, but their distribution is very homogeneous. It is surprising that most of these representations have a Solutrean chronology, compared to practically an absence of Magdalenian representations, whilst along the Cantabrian seaboard, the total opposite is, in fact, the case.

In this presentation, we will take a quick tour of the main Andalusian sites.



Bio

Studied History at the Central University of Barcelona (1981), obtaining a Bachelor's Degree from the University of León and has a PhD in Prehistory from the National University of Distance Learning, 1988. Research carried out in several areas of the Iberian Peninsula, have focused primarily on the Upper Palaeolithic. Ambrosio Cave (Almería), La Peña de Estebanvela (Segovia) are some of the excavated sites, while El Moro (Cádiz), La Fuente del Trucho (Huesca), or Domingo García (Segovia), are some of the sites where rock art has been analysed. Working as coordinator of the National Inventory of Rock Art between 1981 and 1987 with the Ministry of Culture, documented almost all known cavities in Spain, providing great experience in the study and analysis of this type of expressions. He discovered the first Palaeolithic rock art in the United Kingdom (2003) where he has been involved in several research projects.

Numerous publications, both articles and monographs, are evidence of this research work for nearly 30 years. He has directed and directs several Doctoral Theses and has been a member of tribunals for competitive examinations. His teaching has focused on the National University of Distance Learning, where he combines the teaching of Prehistory for first years, several subjects for the History Degree, the Master's Degree, several University Extension courses and also coordinates the Masters of Secondary Education. He is a member several academies and of the *Instituto de Estudios Almerienses*.

Arturo Morales-Muñiz and Eufrasia Roselló-Izquierdo

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain.

FISHING AND SHELLFISHING IN THE STRAIT: AN OVERVIEW OF AQUATIC RESOURCE EXPLOITATION ALONG THE GIBRALTAR AND NORTHERN ALBORÁN SEA SHORES DURING PREHISTORIC TIMES

Abstract

Archaeological records of fishing and shellfish collecting in southern Iberia have been traditionally scarce, patchy, and of poor quality more often than not. The scarce attempts to retrieve small faunas in truly systematic ways and lack of adequate reference collections most research centers of Spain and Portugal suffered contributed to dictate such state of affairs. When these limitations were solved, the wealth and richness of marine faunas from the southern shores of the Iberian Peninsula began to emerge. This paper provides a survey of aquatic marine adaptations around the Strait of Gibraltar and adjoining northern Alborán shores. As will be seen, marine resource exploitation is not a “recent” phenomenon that, as many still claim, started with AMH (Anatomically modern humans), since Neanderthals had been carrying such harvesting strategies for at least 100,000 years before the later arrived to this region.

Arturo Morales-Muñiz



Bio

Arturo Morales Muñiz, (BS (UCLA, USA, 1972); Bachelor degree and Doctor of Biology (Universidad Complutense, 1973 & 1976)), is Professor of Zoology and Director of the Laboratory of Archaeology at the Department of Biology of the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, and visiting Professor at the universities of Munich (Germany), Ghent (Belgium), Groningen (Netherlands), Copenhagen (Denmark) and Bergen (Norway), under the ERASMUS agreement.

His research is focused on the study of fauna at archaeological sites, primarily in the Iberian Peninsula and covers a wide temporal range from the Middle Pleistocene to the Middle Ages. It also includes specific investigations in deposits from North and South America, Europe and the Near East, where he has participated as a founding member of the Spanish Archaeological Mission in the United Arab Emirates since 1998.

Author of more than 350 specialty works, 300 technical reports and director of 52 research projects, he has also directed more than 40 theses, at Doctorate, Masters and Bachelor level. In 1992 he founded *ARCHAEOFAUNA International Journal of Archaeozoology*, which is a pioneer journal of the field, and which he continues to direct. Arturo is advisor to more than 40 mainly European and North American agencies and research foundations. He is a member of the editorial committee of 8 scientific journals and has evaluated papers for 38 more, including *Nature*, *Science*, *PNAS* and *PlosOne*. Secretary General of the ICAZ (International Council for Archaeozoology) between 1998 and 2006, he currently serves as a member of the Honorary Committee of this association that brings together all the archeozoologists of the world. Since 2014 he has been a member of the Executive Committee and representative for Spain in the EU COST ACTION IS1403 (*Oceans' Past Platform*) within the EU Framework Program Horizon 2020.

Eufrasia Roselló-Izquierdo



Bio

Eufrasia Roselló Izquierdo, studied at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, graduating in 1986 with her first degree rated ‘outstanding’, and she was awarded a doctorate in 1989 *cum laude* together with a *Premio Extraordinario*. She has been a visiting professor at the Universities of Trujillo (Peru), Copenhagen (Denmark, under the ERASMUS agreement) and Mexico D.F. (Mexico).

Her research has focused on the field of ichthyarchaeology, analysing the associations of fish excavated in archaeological sites in various parts of the world, principally in the Iberian Peninsula, Peru, Mexico, Colombia, Russia and Yemen, and covering a broad temporal spectrum from the Middle Pleistocene to the Middle Ages. Currently her research has been focused on the origin and evolution of fishing in Europe and the development of the fishing industry in Roman times, in close collaboration with the universities of York (United Kingdom) and Haifa (Israel).

Eufrasia has authored more than 120 scientific papers and 50 technical reports, as well as directed six Doctoral Theses, one of which is currently in progress. She is founder and Chief Editor of the *ARCHAEOFAUNA International Journal of Archaeozoology*, which is indexed in *Latindex*: 33; *CIRC index*: A, *SCIE*, *BIO*, *CC*, *DIALNET*, *SCI*, *SCOPUS*, *ZOOLOGICAL RECORD*. She also acts as a reviewer of scientific papers in various journals.

Antonio M. Sáez Romero

Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

UNA CAVERNA SAGRADA EN LOS CONFINES DEL MUNDO MEDITERRÁNEO ANTIGUO. BALANCE Y RESULTADOS DE TRES DÉCADAS DE INVESTIGACIONES EN EL SANTUARIO FENICIO DE GORHAM'S CAVE

Abstract

Long after the last Neanderthals and Neolithic communities ceased to inhabit or frequent Gorham's Cave, after an apparent period of abandonment, the cavity again recorded human activity from the beginning of Phoenician colonization of the Strait of Gibraltar region and the Atlantic. Since the beginning of the first millennium BC sailors and merchants in transit from or towards the ocean visited the cave to deposit offerings through which, thanks to archaeological research developed in recent years, it is possible to verify the presence of Egyptian, Levantine Phoenician, Greek, Carthaginian, Ibizan or regional commodities and sumptuous goods. It was therefore an international sanctuary, strongly linked to navigation, but whose liturgy and dedication remain poorly known due to the lack of both archaeological and literary testimonies. These religious practices continued in the cave until the nearby Carteia was re-founded by the Romans in 171 BC, date from which Roman religious practices would have succeeded, until Gorham would cease to be visited during the second century BC. In any case, the site constitutes an exceptional case study of this type of Mediterranean caves-sanctuary, providing testimonies of enormous transcendence not only in relation to the cult activities but also to the circulation of products, people and ideas through the ancient Pillars of Heracles/Melqart.



Bio

Antonio M. Saez Romero is currently Assistant Professor at the University of Seville, after a two-year Juan de la Cierva Formacion contract at that institution (2016-2018). His training has been developed within the Archaeology Area of the University of Cadiz (UCA): graduate student (History), doctoral fellow during 2006-2010 and associated researcher for some archaeological projects overseas (Tamuda, Morocco). He has been visiting scholar in many foreign research centres, both as graduate student (University of Lisbon, Spanish School of History and Archaeology in Rome) and as postdoc researcher (American School at Athens, Harvard University, University of Lisbon, Oxford University, CNR-ISMA, Roma, etc.). He has also complemented these stays with a biannual scholarship granted by the AECID (Spanish Government – Ministry of Foreign Affairs) for the development of an archaeological project at the Université Abdelmalek Essaadi in Tétouan (2012-2013). The relationship with the UCA included teaching of a variety of subjects between 2008-2016 in the History Degree and the Master's Degree in Historical-Archaeological Heritage.

His research focuses on the study of the Protohistoric Archaeology of the Iberian Peninsula, and in particular on the socio-economic aspects of the Phoenician-Punic presence in the region of the Strait of Gibraltar. It has a consolidated trajectory both in fieldwork and laboratory analysis of archaeological contexts, especially artisanal ancient sites. In the last decade it has deepened in this line of the Archaeology of the Production taking as case study the Bay of Cadiz in the I millennium B.C., generating the PhD thesis: *"Alfares y saladeros de Gadir. Una aproximación arqueológica a la economía conservera de la Bahía de Cádiz en época púnica y tardopúnica (siglos – VI a –I)"* (2014), that included the review of old data and hypothesis about fish processing in Phoenician, Punic and Punic periods in Cadiz and the Strait of Gibraltar area, and as well the analysis of unpublished excavations of kiln sites (related with transport amphora production) and fish-salting facilities. In addition to the Economic History of the Ancient Mediterranean, he has also explored other aspects of the region's history from an archaeological perspective, publishing the results in numerous indexed national and international journals and in papers at international congresses.

Since 2002 he has also been involved in the development of archaeological research projects in Spain, Italy (study of amphorae from Impianto Elettrico excavations, and Project Pesca e Garum a Pompei ed Ercolano. Sfruttamento delle risorse marine in ambito vesuviano) and Morocco (excavations and surveys of Carta Arqueológica del Norte de Marruecos, and Tamuda excavations) directed by Prof. Dr. Bernal Casasola.

Antonio has also been collaborating with the Gibraltar Caves Project (studying the Phoenician finds recorded at Gorham's Cave sanctuary) and the Projects "Amphorae ex Hispania. Paisajes de producción y consumo (1 and 2)", which focus on Roman amphorae production and trade in/from Hispania, providing and updated information about typological issues and the pottery workshops (more info in <http://amphorae.icac.cat>). More recently, he has participated as associated researcher in projects funded by the Spanish Government, such as "La Ruta de las Estrímnides. Comercio Mediterráneo e Interculturalidad en el Noroeste de Iberia" (dir. Prof. Ferrer Albelda, HAR2015-68310-P) and "Antes de las Columnas: Málaga en época púnica y su proyección en el SE ibérico y Mar de Alborán" (dir. Prof. Mora Serrano, HAR2015- 68669-P), as well as in the excavations of Cerro Macareno (La Rinconada, Seville) directed by Prof. García Fernández (2017-2022).

Currently he directs the Corinth Punic Amphora Building Project (a joint initiative of the University of Seville and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens), and develops the review of the finds from the maritime area of La Caleta, Cádiz, Spain (codirected with A. Higuera-Milena Castellano, CAS-IAPH).

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Dialnet: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/autor?codigo=280961>

Google Scholar: <https://scholar.google.es/citations?user=6vIL5tAAAAAJ&hl=es>

Juan Blaquez and Lourdes Roldan

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain.

RENOVADAS PROPUESTAS PALEO TOPOGRÁFICAS, ARQUEOLÓGICAS Y CRONOLÓGICAS DEL CAMPO DE GIBRALTAR: EL PAISAJE CULTURAL DE CARTEIA

Abstract

The research carried out by the team from the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid in the city of *Carteia* (San Roque, Cádiz), over a period of more than twenty years, substantiate what was already known of this settlement through literary sources and, more recently, by historiographic and archaeological studies. This allows us to redefine the beginning of urban development in the geographical area of the bay of Algeciras.

It has been possible to recognize a paleotopography significantly modified by the action of specific high intensity marine events, as well as by progressive consolidation of the marsh environments that, taken together, have favoured a notable withdrawal of the old settlements from the sea coast; as well as the desiccation of a second bay -in estuarine pattern- located further inland.

The archaeological research carried out by the UAM, both in the city itself and in its suburban environment, has allowed the historical process of this urban nucleus to be documented, so that we can roll back the chronological framework, documented in the archaeological site itself, to the VII century BC. This debunks the "traditional" initial habitation in the Phoenician settlement of Cerro del Prado and the subsequent transfer to the "Punic" *Carteia*, already in the IV century BC. Scientifically argued, *Carteia* had an interrupted occupation from the Phoenician era (VII century BC) until Late Antiquity and in its temporary evolution had a contemporary settlement (VI through IV century) on the mentioned Cerro del Prado.

With regard to what's known of the suburban environment, the vicus of Villa Victoria; the excavation of imperial salting factories; a better documentation of the Punic wall (IV century BC) and its barbaric "monumentalization" (III century) or the buildings that formed the monumental centre of the republican and augustian city... allows us to more precisely define the cultural landscape of *Carteia*. All this makes it possible to trace a certain and progressive path towards its true value.



Bio

JUAN BLANQUEZ PEREZ He was awarded the Premio Extraordinario Fin de Carrera y Doctor en Arqueología by the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM, 1986). He is currently Professor of Archaeology at that university, with 34 years of teaching experience. He is coordinator of the Masters in *Archaeology and Heritage* of the UAM (2011-2019) and Principal Researcher of the Associated Unit ANTA of the CSIC (IAM) and the UAM (2011-2018). He is also Director of the UAM Research Group (HUM / F-003, 2006) on *Archaeology and Photography. History of Archaeology in Spain* (ArqFoHEs), renewed in 2019. Since 2012 he is a Correspondent Member of the *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut* (DAI) of Madrid and since 2015 of the *International Council of Museums* (ICOM).

Member of the *Instituto de Estudios Albacetenses* (1984). In 1985 he obtained the International Underwater Diving qualification granted by the *Confederation Mondiale des Activites Subaquatiques* and, since 1994 has been a member of the *Office International de la Vigne et du Vin* (O.I.V.), in Paris. He is a member of the Scientific Committee for various scientific journals such as *CuPAUAM* and *Sinus Carteiensis*, both published in the UAM; *Fonaments* (University of Barcelona); *Cuadernos de la Universidad de Granada* (University of Granada) or of the *Journal of Advanced Studies*, of the Santiago de Chile University (USACH). Creator and director of the monographs published in the UAM as the *Serie Varia* (UAM) and the *Journal of Iberian Studies* (REIb), soon to be co-published with the Community/University of Murcia. He is currently Director and member of the Scientific Council of the new series *Monografías de Arqueología y Patrimonio* who publish *Ediciones UAM*.

Director of more than thirty national and international conferences and seminars and Commissioner of more than twenty exhibitions on aspects related to the Iberian Culture; Old Archaeological Photography, Historiography of Spanish Archaeology or Heritage. Author or Scientific Editor of about 40 monographs related to his areas of research spanning over four decades: Underwater Archaeology; Iberian and Punic cultures; Old Photography, Historiography, Heritage and Enhancement.

Since 1991, he has directed eight successive I+D+i research projects, the last of which is "Coordinated" (2016-2019); as well as more than ten from different Autonomous Communities (Madrid, Castilla-La Mancha and Andalusia). He has directed successive projects, convened by

the *Agencia Estatal de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID)*, del *Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores*, in matters related to Heritage and Development in Chile and Uruguay. He has promoted successive Collaboration Agreements between the UAM and Spanish and foreign scientific and university institutions.

He has excavated in towns and necropolis of Albacete (1981-1993); from 1985 to 1992, he developed the *Carta Arqueológica Subacuática de la costa de Almería* (Ministerio de Cultura) Junta de Andalucía (Underwater Archaeological Charter of the coast of Almeria (Ministry of Culture), Andalusian Government) and, from 1994 to the present, is part of the management team of the *Carteia* Project (San Roque, Cádiz). Since 2015, he has developed research, teaching and enhancement of the Oretanian *oppidum* or town of *Cerro de las Cabezas* (Valdepeñas, Ciudad Real).

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Publicaciones

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Bio

LOURDES ROLDÁN GÓMEZ: Holds a degree in Language and Philosophy, specialising in Prehistory and Archaeology (1981); Doctorate in archaeology (1992); Associate Professor of the Department of History and Art Theory of the Autonomous University of Madrid (since 1998) and Professor of History of Ancient Art (since 2019) with a specialty in Roman Art and Architecture and Spanish-Roman Heritage. She has held 5 six-year research periods and 6 five-year periods of teaching. Director of the UAM Consolidated Research Group: Archaeoarchitecture and Heritage in the Circulo del Estrecho (ArqueoCirEs). She has directed research projects of the Andalusian

Community (PGI) aimed at knowledge and enhancement of the city of Carteia (San Roque, Cádiz) (Project Carteia 1994-2000 and 2006-2013). Coordinator of successive research projects (coordinated R&D) for the study of Roman architecture: Archaeology of construction processes, and Endurance, Transformation and Innovation of the Punic-Roman architectural culture in *El Circulo del Estrecho* (HAR2015-64392-C4-1-P) and previously (HAR2012-36963-Co5-01). Numerous publications: books, book chapters, articles in scientific and dissemination journals and exhibition catalogues in which she has been curator or collaborator.

David Abulafia

**The University of Cambridge, UK and the University of Gibraltar.
University of Cambridge and University of Gibraltar.**

PASSAGES THROUGH THE STRAITS: MATERIAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Abstract

Linking two continents as well as two seas, the Strait of Gibraltar have presented a challenge to navigators for millennia. This lecture examines some key moments in the use of this waterway, from the Phoenicians to the Arabs to medieval Catalans and Genoese, culminating in the surprise attack on Ceuta launched by the Portuguese in 1415. Some of the evidence is in the documents surviving from Antiquity and the Middle Ages, but other evidence survives in the form of objects and physical structures.



Bio

David Abulafia is Professor Emeritus of Mediterranean History at Cambridge University, where he is a Fellow of Gonville and Caius College. He is also a Fellow of the British Academy, chairing the Medieval Studies section, and Beacon Professor at the University of Gibraltar. His books include *The Great Sea: a Human History of the Mediterranean* (Penguin Books) and a sister volume entitled *The Boundless Sea: a Human History of the Oceans* which is being published on 3 October 2019.

Geraldine Finlayson

The Gibraltar National Museum and University of Gibraltar

UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH IN GIBRALTAR

Abstract

Gibraltar is surrounded by water, but especially on the east side of the rock, this water hides a relatively shallow shelf, which extends for several kilometres. The sea conceals many secrets which are slowly being revealed as developing expertise and practices allow us to probe beneath the waves. This presentation will summarise the work that has been carried out to ‘undrown’ the many hidden sights which range from evidence of lower sea-levels, and hidden landscapes, to evidence of peoples’ presence and activities in these waters on the southernmost point of Europe.



Bio

Dr Geraldine Finlayson, currently Managing Director of the Gibraltar Museum, has been an active researcher for over thirty years, during which time she has authored or co-authored over 50 peer-reviewed publications, and has presented more than thirty papers at international conferences. She was awarded her PhD by Anglia Ruskin University for her thesis "*Climate, Vegetation and Biodiversity – A Multiscale Study of the South of the Iberian Peninsula*" and her main areas of interest are spatio-temporal distribution patterns of vegetation and animals, and the relationships between climate, vegetation, landscape features and biodiversity. Her work has been mainly focused on the Iberian Peninsula within the Quaternary. She has also holds an MSc in Museum Studies.

Geraldine was appointed World Heritage Site Coordinator for the newly inscribed Gorham's cave Complex UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016. She also heads the Gibraltar Museum's Underwater Research Unit (URU), and is Senior Tutor for the Nautical Archaeology Society in Gibraltar.

In 2006 Geraldine was granted the Gibraltar Award in the Queen's Birthday Honours List.

In 2019 was awarded the Medallion of Distinction by unanimous decision of the Parliament of Gibraltar.

José María Gutierrez López

Museo Municipal de Villamartín, Cádiz, Spain

MARINID GIBRALTAR. SYNTHESIS AND PERSPECTIVES AFTER 30 YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Abstract

The historical period of three hundred years during which Gibraltar was a muslim city (1160-1462), has left a very visible mark on its current urban planimetry, where important landmarks of its medieval heritage still stand out. This historical phase had only been read through documentary sources and the superficial analysis of preserved monuments. The historical reconstruction was claiming the qualitative leap that could bring the archaeological practice in urban environments.

Thus, since 1994, with the archaeological surveys in Bomb House / Marinid Bath, it begins a phase of archaeological work currently ongoing. This methodology and specific administrative protocols were incorporated into the government regulations for the protection of the historical heritage of Gibraltar. Throughout this time, different archaeological contexts have been excavated: several defensive devices of the city, industrial, religious and services buildings, a domestic area and several sites that illustrate the extra-urban activities carried out in the mountain.

Throughout the exposition, the contributions of the various archaeological excavations to the knowledge of the medieval history of Gibraltar will be described, as well as a synthesis of future research perspectives. Emphasis will also be placed on the existing lacunas, such as those concerning to the situation of the burials areas. As epilogue we will present a novelty of the research. It is related to a contribution to the Marinid urbanism of Gibraltar that comes from the conjunction of documentary sources hitherto unpublished with recent archaeological finds.



Bio

José María is an archaeologist and has been Director of the Villamartín Historical Museum (Cádiz, Spain) since 1998. His main research focus includes: hunter-gatherer societies and lithic technology; Neolithic and megalithism; and the archaeology of the production from the Protohistoric to the Post-Medieval Period. He has been an integral member of the international research team of the 'Gibraltar Cave Project' since 1990. José María Gutiérrez is a researcher on an Andalusia Regional Government Project entitled, 'HUMANIDADES-440': *'Encircling the History of the Strait of Gibraltar: An archaeological and archaeometric study of prehistoric to Late Antiquity societies'*. He has also directed several archaeological excavations on megalithic burials in southwestern Spain. He is an author and publisher of four books and 120 – international and Spanish – academic research articles.

Dominic López

Government Archaeologist, HM Government of Gibraltar.

THIRTY YEARS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSET MANAGEMENT

Abstract

Cultural Heritage is a living representation of the customs, practices, expressions and values of a community passed on from generation to generation. These tangible and intangible representations from antiquity to the recent past are expressed in a variety of ways; from the built and natural environment of buildings, archaeological remains, and rural landscapes to artefacts such as objects, documents, and books. Preserving our Cultural Heritage fosters understanding of specific past histories, accomplishments, actions and cultural practices. It is not limited to an archaeological discovery, but to a continuous living process; it should be used as a guide to educate ourselves on who we were and where we are going.

Prior to the Gibraltar Heritage Trust Act 1989, important sites, monuments and buildings were not offered any protection under the law. Moreover, only in the past decade have we developed a legislative and policy framework that prevents heritage assets from being destroyed in order to facilitate large public works and/or other construction projects.

The legislation of individual nations is often based upon ratification of UNESCO conventions; however, specific legislation will sometimes be needed to ensure proper protection of World Heritage Sites. The Gorham's Cave Complex is an example site.

In Gibraltar all forms of development, public or private are now subject to archaeological and heritage management requirements. These requirements are a standard feature in planning conditions imposed on developments. The conditions include the need for desk based assessments or heritage impact assessments prior to gaining full planning permission, as well as undertaking archaeological watching briefs and excavations.

The Heritage and Antiquities Act 2018 has also ensured robust archaeological practice by establishing a new Heritage and Antiquities Advisory Council.

In this presentation I will explain the significant advances we have made in the management of our Cultural Heritage Assets over the past 30 years and what protections currently exist. I will also provide examples of Cultural Heritage Assets that have been protected due to the current policies and frameworks, whilst explaining the role and responsibilities of the Government's Archaeological Officer.



Bio

I am the Archaeological Officer for the Government of Gibraltar, and I work in the Ministry for Heritage.

My main responsibility is to manage Gibraltar's cultural heritage; this includes our built environment as well as underground archaeology.

Informing town planners, developers as well as other Government Departments on the potential for buried archaeology and the mitigation measures that must be put in place is my primary area of concern. Mitigation measures may include Desk Based Assessments, Heritage Impact Assessments, archaeological watching briefs or excavations. I also provide advice on how to best conserve important heritage assets and how we may interpret them for future generations.

The protection of Cultural Heritage has taken a significant role in the planning process and is always an area of concern for the development and planning commission as is reflected in planning conditions for any proposed development. Its protection is further enhanced by the Heritage and Antiquities Act 2018 and the establishment of the Heritage and Antiquities Advisory Council which I am a member of.

I am also a member of the Heritage Action Committee, World Heritage Site Advisory Forum and Ministry of Defence Conservation Group.

The protection that is currently afforded to any heritage assets has allowed us to discover and protect significant finds over the past year. This includes artefacts and defensive walls from the Islamic Medieval Period, Roman artefacts from a possible wreck and the remains of a defensive tower from the Spanish Medieval Period amongst others. Important conservation work has also been undertaken at the Almond Tower and Nun's Well.

Outside of work, I am a married man, father of a boy aged 8 and a girl aged 5. Spending time with my family and travelling to new places, especially in Asia is what brings me the most satisfaction. The countries and cultures of Asia fascinate me, especially Japan, for this reason I study the Japanese Language whenever I have any free time. As you can imagine with two young children full of energy...having time to enjoy my own personal pleasures are few and far between!

Manuel Jaen Candón

The Gibraltar National Museum

RESTORING GIBRALTAR'S MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL MONUMENTS

Abstract

The presentation shows a selection of the most significant conservation and restoration works carried out on medieval and post-medieval monuments by the Gibraltar National Museum since 2002.

Examples of these works are those carried out on the Moorish Baths, the Tower of Homage, Almond Tower, St. Jago's Arch and, most recently, on the medieval wall. We will demonstrate the techniques and conservation and restoration criteria used, as well as the contribution that these works have added to the overall knowledge base of the historical and monumental heritage of Gibraltar.

En la presente comunicación se muestra una selección de los trabajos de conservación y restauración más significantes ejecutados sobre monumentos medievales y postmedievales, que han sido llevados a cabo por el Gibraltar National Museum desde el año 2002.

Ejemplos de estos trabajos son los realizados en Moorish Baths, Homage Tower, Almond Tower, St. Jago's Arch y los más recientes en la muralla medieval. Se mostrarán las técnicas y criterios de conservación y restauración utilizados, así como las aportaciones que estos trabajos han supuesto para el mejor conocimiento del patrimonio histórico y monumental de Gibraltar.



Bio

- Licenciado en Bellas Artes con la especialidad de Conservación y Restauración de Obras de Artes, por la Universidad de Sevilla.
- Ha sido Conservador Jefe de los Museos de Arte Precolombino, Arte Colonial y Arte Contemporáneo en la Fundación Guayasamín en Quito (Ecuador).
- Ha sido Director de Departamento de Conservación y Restauración de la Fundación Guayasamín en Quito (Ecuador).
- Ha sido Conservador – Restaurador en el Enclave Arqueológico de Doña Blanca. El Puerto de Santa María (Cádiz).
- Ha sido Coordinador del Enclave Arqueológico de Carteia. San Roque (Cádiz).
- En la actualidad trabaja como Conservador en el Gibraltar National Museum.
- Compagina su actividad como conservador-restaurador con la reconstrucción artística forense.

Darren Fa

The University of Gibraltar

THE CREATION OF THE 'KEY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN': THE POST-1704 FORTIFICATION OF GIBRALTAR.

Abstract

When a combined Anglo-Dutch force captured the Rock of Gibraltar in the summer of 1704, it inherited a fortress that had been neglected for some time. Spain's priorities had shifted away from the traditional Islamic enemy in north Africa, now a mere shadow of its former self; Its attention was now split between the new world across the Atlantic and other priorities in the wider Mediterranean. Even though the city's flag still carried the iconic symbol, Gibraltar was no longer the 'key to Spain'.

What initially was meant as a short-term occupation aimed at influencing the outcome of European power plays linked to the dynastic succession of the kingdom of Spain, took on a completely different aspect when Britain was ceded the Rock under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Although initially still a potentially tradeable chess-piece, Gibraltar's importance in Britain's own dynastic ambitions grew apace and Britain found itself needing to invest in the fortress to guarantee its continued control over the Rock and the valuable services it offered.

Gibraltar's role evolved from a British holdfast at the entrance to the Mediterranean, capable of providing a safe port to its fleet both in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean theatres, to becoming a key piece in the wider global network of British commerce and naval power. The fortress was developed to its zenith during the height of the Victorian Empire, during which the phrase 'Strong as the Rock of Gibraltar' represented the very concept of inexpugnability, and the capacity to quickly dispatch a naval offensive as well as closing the Straits to maritime traffic, gained the fortress the new title of 'Key to the Mediterranean'.

In this presentation I will discuss the evolution of the fortress and the accompanying contextual changes that took place during this critical period.



Bio

Dr Darren Fa is currently the Director of Academic Programmes and Research at the University of Gibraltar. After obtaining his PhD in Biological Oceanography from the University of Southampton in 1998, he then moved to the Gibraltar Museum in 1999 as Education and Research Officer, where he also read for a Masters Degree in Museums Studies from the University of Leicester (2004).

He was principal investigator on a number of EU and EFCHED funded projects, and received several international awards as part of the Museum team. He has published over 70 peer-reviewed articles in various international journals and book chapters both on ecological and archaeological subjects. As a qualified Scientific Diver he regularly carries out marine-related commissioned studies such as archaeological surveys and Environmental Impact Assessments. He is a director of the Gibraltar Museum's Gibraltar Caves Project as well as member of the UNESCO WHS working group for the Gorham's Cave Complex.

He has also acted as a consultant for the Gibraltar Government and for UNESCO on both heritage and natural history matters, and has written several popular books and has been regularly consulted for international media articles and television documentaries, on subjects ranging from Neanderthals through marine life to the fortifications of the Rock. Darren is a member of HMGOG's Nature Conservancy Council, as well as a Registered European Commission Expert on Environment and Higher Education, and Elected Fellow of the Linnaean Society of London. He is married with three daughters and somehow finds time to dive and play music when he can.

Larry Sawchuk

University of Toronto, Canada

GIBRALTAR – MY RESEARCH PARADOX: PAST AND PRESENT INTERTWINED

Abstract

When I took my first trip to Gibraltar in the '70s, little did I know that the place would capture my passion for research into people and place for the next four decades - a lifetime . Using Gibraltar as my reference point, I along with my colleagues began to research such diverse topics as marriage, fertility, infant and childhood health, the epidemic experience, local ecology and health stressors and more. During this presentation, I will share some of these findings and importantly speak to areas that warrant further investigation. Metaphorically speaking, the well is very deep and yet, there is much left to be done.

Attention will be given two new areas of interest. First, Patio life and Family life in 19th century Gibraltar. Second, an exploration of a little known aspect of the WWII evacuation: the Marriage Boom of 1940.



Bio

Larry Sawchuk is a full Professor at the University of Toronto Scarborough. He has been teaching at the U of T for over 40 years. His research interests focus primarily in Gibraltar. Specific areas of research include medical history, bio-demography and medical anthropology of the Gibraltarians. To contextualize the Gibraltar experience with health and disease, more recent activities have focused on the sister island of Malta. His latest work is with Dr L. Tripp on the social history the Gibraltar people and the Rock Apes.

Tom Finlayson

former Government Archivist, HM Government of Gibraltar

LOOKING BACK OVER FORTY YEARS OF RESEARCH INTO BRITISH GIBRALTAR

Abstract

This presentation looks back on forty years of research into British Gibraltar. Main topics covered will be the evacuation of the civilian population during the second World War, the peculiar position of a civilian presence within the confines of a military fortress, and the problems encountered in the 1960's as a result of Spain's claims for sovereignty of the Rock.



Bio

Tommy Finlayson was born in Gibraltar on the 1st. May, 1938. He was two years old when he was evacuated with his family to French Morocco, and then to Britain in July 1940. Four years later the family were sent to London and in 1944 to Northern Ireland, returning to Gibraltar a year later.

Tommy was educated at the Gibraltar Grammar School and Edinburgh University, where he obtained an Honours MA in History. He also obtained a Diploma in Education at the Moray House College of Education Edinburgh before embarking on a teaching career. After teaching for twenty years in the United Kingdom and Gibraltar, he was appointed Gibraltar Government Archivist in 1984.

In the years that followed he did numerous programmes on Gibraltar radio and television popularising the history of Gibraltar. In 1991 he published *The Fortress Came First*, the story of the evacuation of the civilian population of Gibraltar during the Second World War, a work which has become the standard on the subject. Two years later he was awarded the MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours.

In 1996 he produced a second work, *Stories from the Rock*, a collection of stories on various aspects of Gibraltar's history, as well as contributing numerous articles in the *Gibraltar Heritage Journal*. He also gave lectures to various societies and schools.

His third work, *Gibraltar: Military Fortress or Commercial Colony* was published in 2011 and traced the struggle of the civilian population of Gibraltar to acquire civic rights then being granted to other British Overseas Territories.

There followed *Gibraltar and the Spanish Shadow* in 2014 which looked into the post-war years, including the ever increasing Spanish Campaign against Gibraltar culminating in the total closure of the frontier in 1969.

His final work, *The Boundaries of Gibraltar*, published in 2017, investigated the contentious issue of the precise boundaries of Gibraltar, a subject of centuries-old arguments between the governments of Great Britain and Spain

Joseph Garcia

Deputy Chief Minister, HM Government of Gibraltar

THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE GIBALTARIAN IDENTITY

Abstract

Dr Garcia will discuss the origin and development of the Gibraltarian identity. The identity of the people who have lived on the Rock for over 300 years and who continue to assert their right to self-determination. He will look at different influences on the transformation of that identity including key historical moments. Dr Garcia will show how the identity of the people of Gibraltar has evolved, and continues to evolve, over time.



Bio

Married to Penny with two children, Joseph age 15 and Lauren age 12.

Historian

1985-1988 – BA First Hons University of Hull, History

1989-1991 – PhD Modern Political and Constitutional Development of Gibraltar 1945-1988, University of Hull

Author: 1992 *“Gibraltar: The making of a People – The Modern Political and Constitutional Development of Gibraltar”*

Politics

1999	First elected to Parliament, Shadow Minister for Tourism and Commercial Affairs
1999 -2001	Member of Select Committee on the Constitution; subsequently Member of the delegation that negotiated the new Constitution with the United Kingdom
2000	Re-elected – Shadow Minister for Trade, Industry, Tourism and Financial Services
2003	Re-elected – Shadow Minister for Trade, Industry, Tourism and Heritage
2007	Re-elected – Shadow Minister for Trade, Industry, Tourism and Heritage
2008	Member of the Select Committee on Parliamentary Reform.
2011	Re-elected – Deputy Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Minister for Aviation, Planning & Lands
2013	Member of the Select Committee on the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on Democratic and Political Reform.
2014	In addition to Deputy Chief Minister, Minister for European Affairs and Political Lobbying.
2015	Re-elected Deputy Chief Minister, Minister for Lands and Urban Renewal, Civil Aviation, European Affairs, Political lobbying (including Gibraltar offices abroad), the delivery of the manifesto.

- 2016 Deputy Chief Minister, Minister for European Affairs and for BREXIT work related to the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union, International political lobbying, Gibraltar representative offices abroad, Lands and Government Projects, Civil Aviation and Information.
- 2016 Member of Select Committees on:
Parliamentary Reform;
BREXIT (work related to the UK and Gibraltar's departure from the European Union);
Constitutional Reform.

Notes

