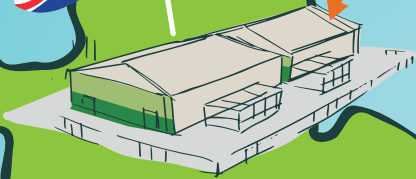


# Alfie and the Archaeologist



# Hello!

## I'm Alfie!

I'm an Anglo-Saxon. I'm 10 years old, although I suppose I'm about 1310 years old in your time as I lived 1300 years ago!



I lived in Lincolnshire with my parents, grandparents and Ingrid. Ingrid is one of 100 sheep we keep for their wool, but I like her the most!

School was quite different in my time. My family were my teachers. My dad would get me to stand outside and keep the sheep safe, no matter what the weather was like.

My Grandma was the best teacher. She taught me how to weave. We used wool from our sheep to make yarn and used the yarn to weave into clothing.

I also had to look after the fire and collect firewood every day. My mum said this was the most important lesson as the fire was our main source of energy. We relied on it for heating, cooking and light.



### Fill in the missing words!

The fire kept us w\_\_\_\_, it was used to c\_\_\_\_ tasty meals and provided l\_\_\_\_\_ in our otherwise dark house.



My favourite sheep is called Ingrid.

How many of these sheep can you spot on this page?



This is my dog, Bede.

## Electricity Today

You may remember my friend Nessa, she's from Lincolnshire and she loves animals and science! She told me all about a renewable energy project called Viking Link.

Let me see what I can remember...



### What is Viking Link?

National Grid is working with Energinet, the Danish power grid operator, to construct an electricity interconnector between the UK and Denmark called Viking Link. An interconnector is a large underground and subsea cable that carries electricity.

The cable runs from Bicker Fen in Lincolnshire, to the coast at Sandilands, and then under the sea all the way to Denmark! The Interconnector will allow us to share electricity with Denmark for the first time.

The energy it shares is called renewable energy. Renewable energy is made from natural resources like wind, water and solar power!

How many things can you spot in the room you're in now that use electricity?

Find out more about Nessa's journey here: <https://www.nationalgrid.com/document/141031/download>

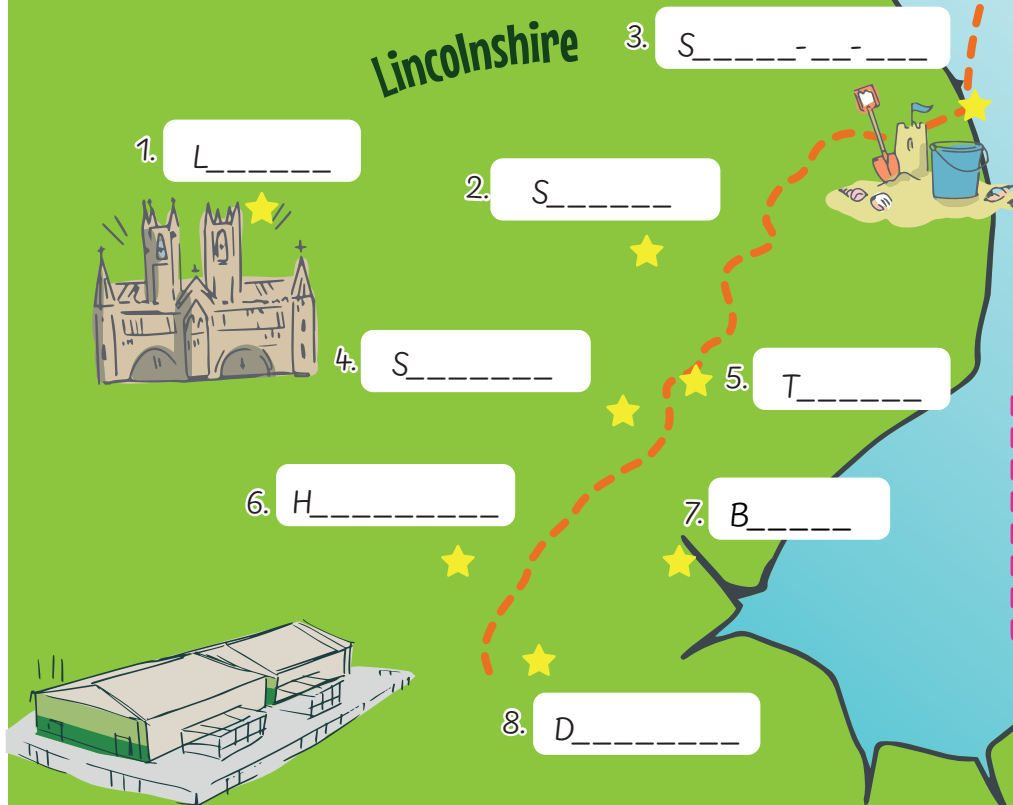


### Did you know?

The design on the outside of the Danish Converter Station was inspired by the archaeological finds that were found onsite. The finds in Denmark dated back to 4000 years ago!

Can you match the place names to their locations on the map?

- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| Spilsby       | Toynton  |
| Sutton-on-sea | Lincoln  |
| Heckington    | Boston   |
| Donington     | Stickney |



# Back in time



Back in Anglo-Saxon times I lived in Lincolnshire, although it was called Lindsey back then. Lindsey was a kingdom, just like the UK and Denmark are today!

My house was there, but it was built of wood so there can't be much of it left now. This got me thinking, what happens to all the things people leave behind? I want to know what's left over from my time and the people before me, I think they were called Romans.

Luckily, I met Dawn, an archaeologist working on the Viking Link project and she told me all about archaeology.

Before the interconnector cable can be laid in the ground, the area is investigated for evidence of people who may have lived there in the past. This is called archaeology and that's where Dawn comes in! Dawn is an archaeologist who has been working on the Viking Link project. Archaeologists start by researching the area, and if there's a good chance of archaeological discoveries the team excavate (dig) the ground. Finally, Dawn creates a report on the findings for the Viking Link team.

Archaeological investigations were carried out along the entire land cable route - that's 67 kilometres! That would be 83,750 Ingrid's standing nose to tail in a line.

Can you figure out how long Ingrid is? \_\_\_\_\_

1 Kilometre = 1000 metres

## Tool Bag

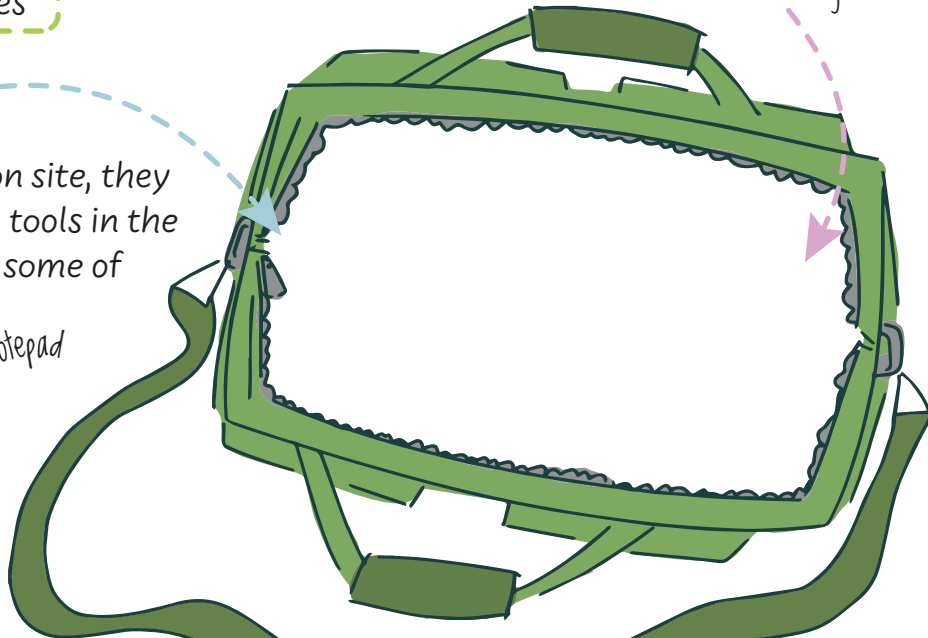
Before an archaeologist excavates on site, they need their tools. Draw the following tools in the tool bag. You might find pictures of some of them dotted around the page.

- Tape Measure
- Spoons
- Pencil
- Trowel
- Notepad
- Spade
- Gloves

Fun fact: Many towns and villages still have their Anglo-Saxon names. Did you know that 'England' comes from the Anglo-Saxon word 'Angle-Land'?

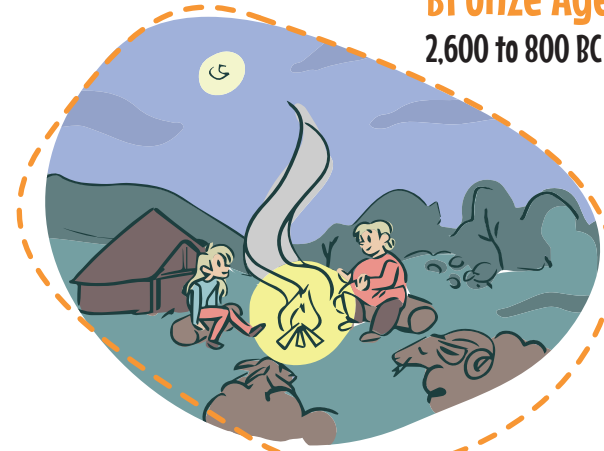


Can you find anything in your room that you could use to dig with? If so, add it to the tool bag!



# Timeline

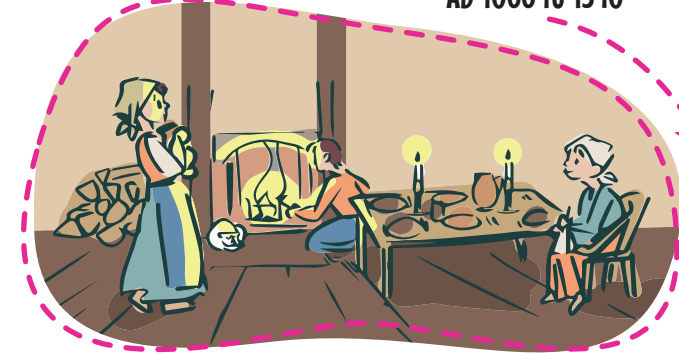
**Bronze Age**  
2,600 to 800 BC



**Romans**  
AD 43 to 410



**Medieval**  
AD 1066 to 1540



**Iron Age**  
800 BC to AD 43



**Anglo-Saxon**  
AD 410 to 1066



**Present Day, 2020s**

Circle the two historical periods that Alfie wants to know more about!

## Get Drawing!

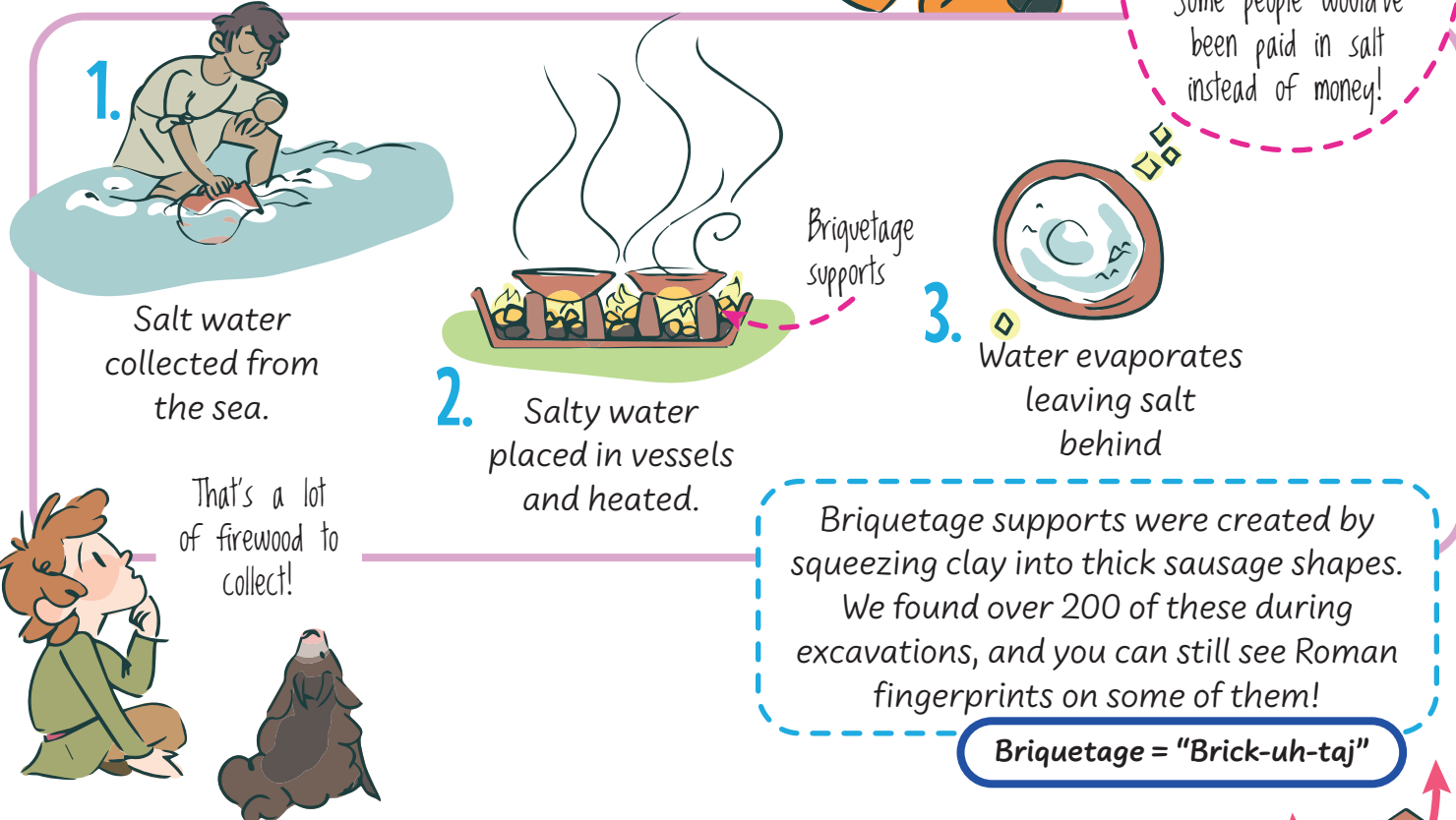
Look around the room you're in for inspiration and draw your own image of the modern day in the circle. Try to include things that we have now that didn't exist in the past.

# Romans AD 43 to 410

One of the most interesting discoveries found during excavations for the Viking Link project was evidence of Roman salt production. Dawn has drawn Alfie a diagram to help explain the process.

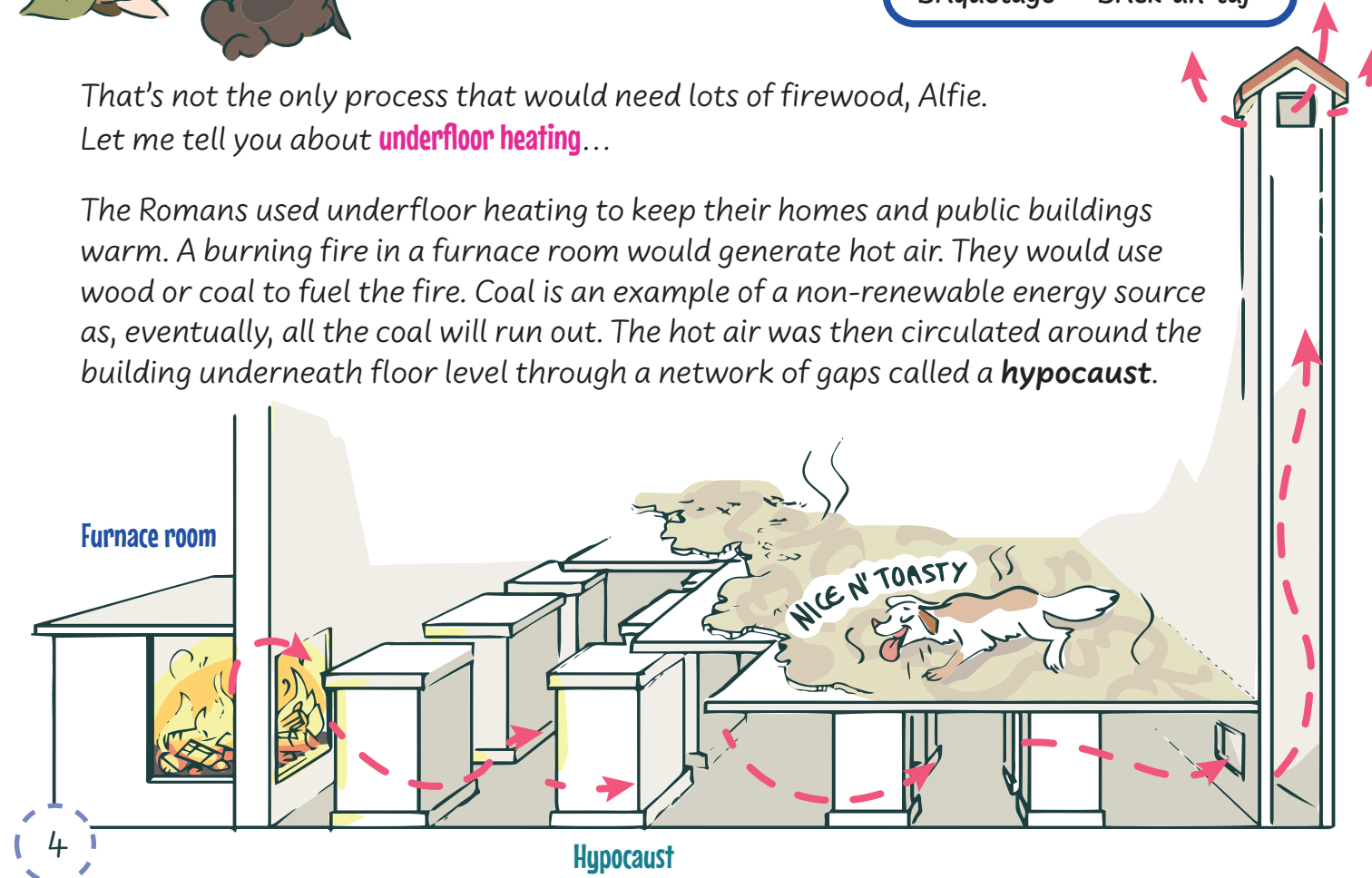


Salt was used for preserving food including meat and fish so it wouldn't go off. It was also used to season food and for trading. Some people would've been paid in salt instead of money!



That's not the only process that would need lots of firewood, Alfie. Let me tell you about **underfloor heating**...

The Romans used underfloor heating to keep their homes and public buildings warm. A burning fire in a furnace room would generate hot air. They would use wood or coal to fuel the fire. Coal is an example of a non-renewable energy source as, eventually, all the coal will run out. The hot air was then circulated around the building underneath floor level through a network of gaps called a **hypocaust**.



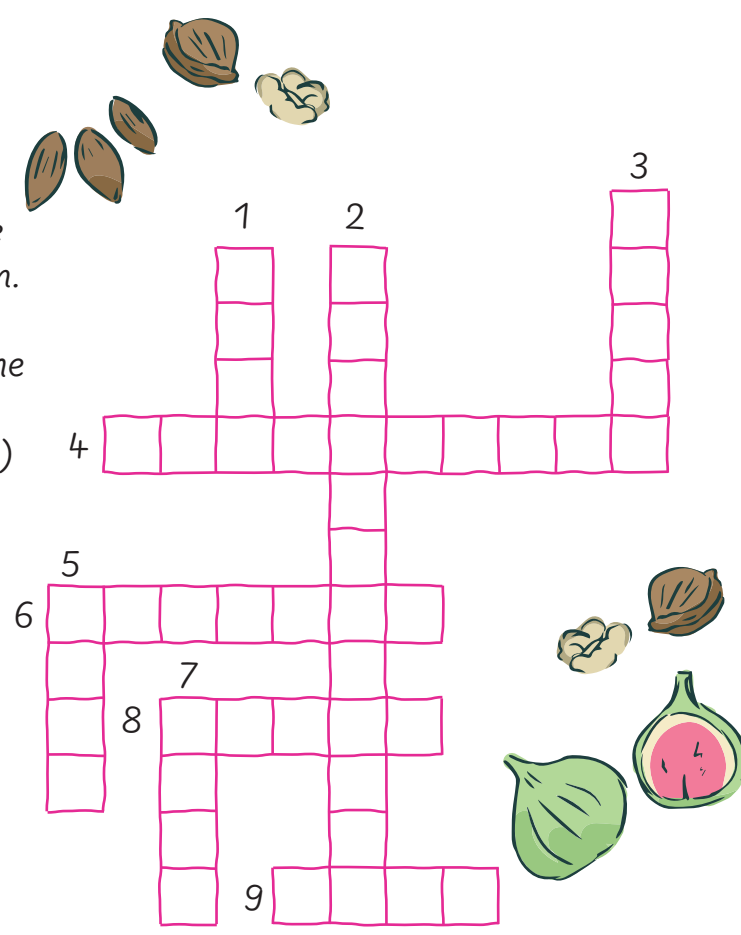
## Crossword!

### Across:

- Both the Romans and people today use this way of heating to keep their homes warm. (10)
- Salt was commonly used to preserve the life of food. Luckily today we have \_\_\_\_\_ powered by electricity to keep things cool. (7)
- A renewable energy source beginning with 's'. (5)
- This food group beginning with 'M' would go off if not refrigerated. (4)

### Down:

- A renewable energy source beginning with 'w.'. (4)
- The Romans used coal as an energy source for fires. This is called a \_\_\_\_\_ energy source. (3,9).
- A renewable energy source beginning with 'wa.'. (5)
- This food group beginning with 'F' would go off if not refrigerated. (4)
- Some romans would have been paid in \_\_\_\_\_ instead of money. (4)



## Fun Fact!

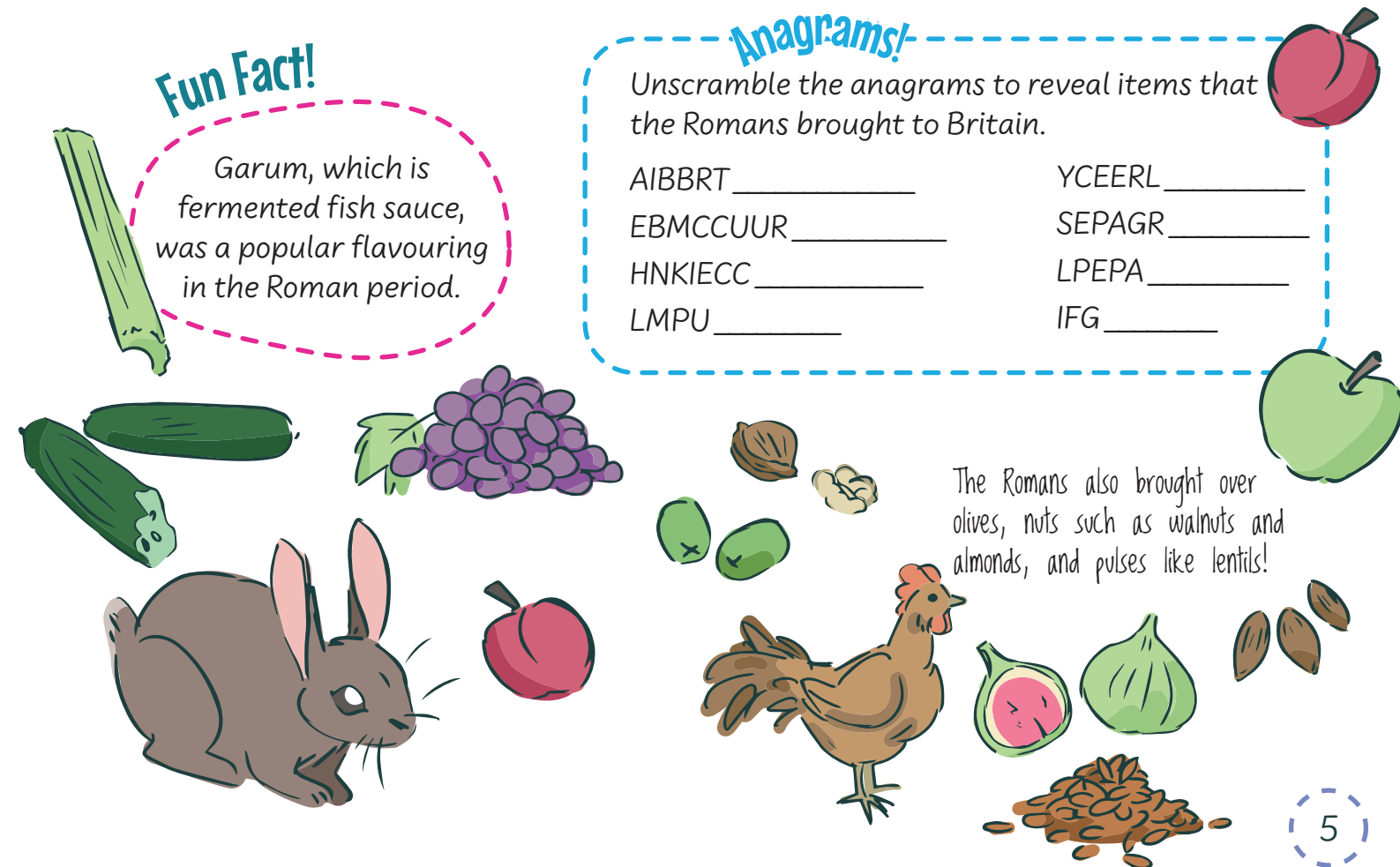
Garum, which is fermented fish sauce, was a popular flavouring in the Roman period.

## Anagrams!

Unscramble the anagrams to reveal items that the Romans brought to Britain.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| AIBBRT _____   | YCEERL _____ |
| EBMCCUUR _____ | SEPAGR _____ |
| HNKIECC _____  | LPEPA _____  |
| LMPU _____     | IFG _____    |

The Romans also brought over olives, nuts such as walnuts and almonds, and pulses like lentils!

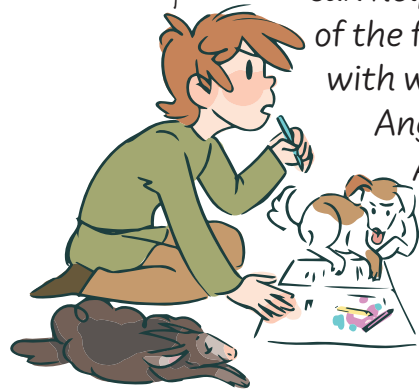




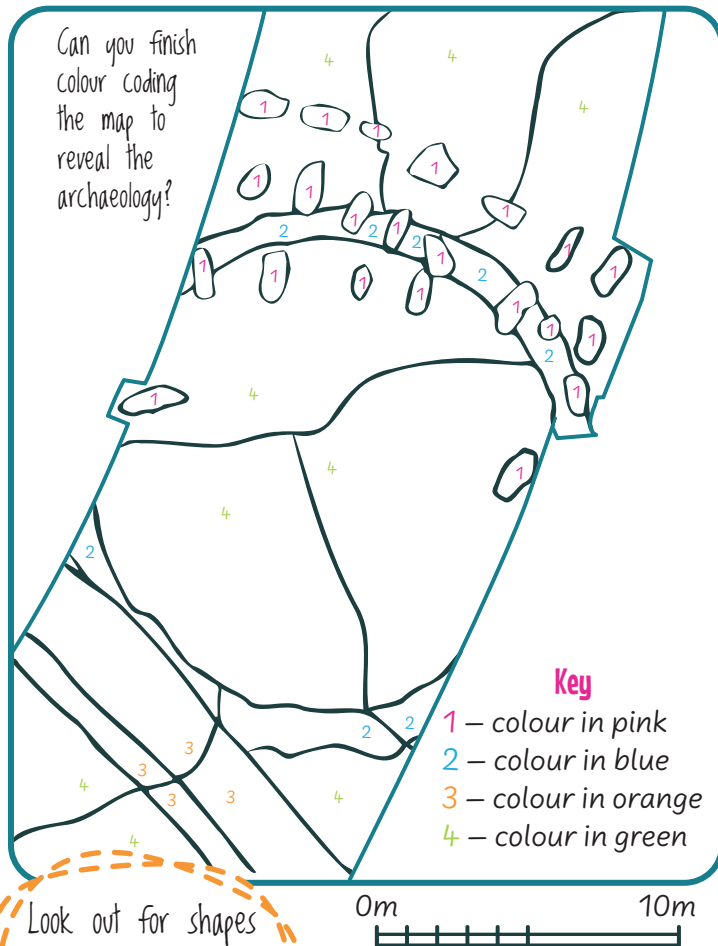
# Anglo-Saxons 410 to 1066

The Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes, the largest tribes were the Angles, Saxons and the Jutes. They arrived from Germany and Scandinavia and settled in different parts of Britain. They didn't always get along and were often at war. But when they weren't fighting, they were farming and loved making intricate jewellery. They spoke 'Anglisc' which sounds a bit like our modern word for English- have a go saying "Anglisc" out loud!

The site at Viking Link must have been very important to be used for thousands of years!



Now let's look at the Anglo-Saxon discoveries. You can help me investigate some of the findings Alfie! To start with we need to identify the Anglo-Saxon archaeology. Archaeologists often find evidence of multiple time periods in the same area.



Look out for shapes and patterns emerging as you colour in the diagram.

## Get Drawing!

Many Anglo-Saxons wore brooches (decorative jewellery held on with a pin or clasp) to fasten their clothes. Different styles and designs were fashionable. Some were simple and round with a pin going across and others had swirling patterns with jewels. Archaeologists on Viking Link Interconnector found 6 Anglo-Saxon brooches. Design your own Anglo-Saxon inspired brooch.

Each colour represents a different time period found at the Viking Link site. Can you find the archaeology and help Alfie match the colours to the time period? Dawn has given him the information below to help.

The oldest archaeology was a **Bronze Age** barrow, a large burial mound, often round in shape. Colour = \_\_\_\_\_

The **Roman** period is represented by the remains of a trackway going across the site. Colour = \_\_\_\_\_

We found 22 **Anglo-Saxon** graves, some went through the Bronze Age barrow. Colour = \_\_\_\_\_

No archaeological information was found in this area. Colour = \_\_\_\_\_

## Wordsearch

Can you put a cross through the below objects in the wordsearch? They are all items found in the Anglo-Saxon graves.

When you have found all the words, the remaining letters will spell something out:

E N I A L E T A H C  
 F V I B R K I E N G  
 B A G E O L I C X L  
 O N S L H K I A N A  
 N T P T W E E L R S  
 E C S B E S O K N S  
 C H A U L N R C N B  
 O C L C D E I E C E  
 M O C K N T N N O A  
 B O R L I A G R G D  
 C R H E P A E O L S  
 O B G Y S H E L L S

**Shells**  
Small cowrie shells were used as beads in necklaces

**Seax**  
A sturdy knife with lots of uses, from cutting turnips to self defence

**Chatelaine**  
The historical version of a keyring!

**Necklace**  
Made from shells, amber and glass beads

**Glass Beads**  
A bold fashion statement on necklaces

**Ring**  
Plain, decorated or carved with runes

**Brooch**  
Worn by both men and women, a fine brooch would show off your status as well as keep your clothes together!

**Fastenings**  
Without Zips or poppers, fastenings could be sewn onto clothing instead!

**Bone Comb**  
An essential hygiene item to keep hair free of fleas and lice!

**Clasps**  
Can be used to fasten leather armour at the shoulders

**Belt Buckle**  
Fastened at the waist, they were a way to show off your wealth and status

**Spindle Whorl**  
This special weight helped spin wool fibres into yarn

## Would it survive in the ground for over 1000 years?

**Did you know?** Soil conditions can affect how long things last in the ground. Some materials that we expect to decay quickly, can survive for thousands of years in waterlogged environments like peat bogs.

Put the below materials into the correct column:

- Wood
- Clothing
- Stone
- Leather
- Pottery
- Glass
- Shells
- Wool

Add two additional materials to the columns. If you get stuck, have a look around the room for different materials.

Survive	Decay

### Tip!

Look through the list of items found in the Anglo-Saxon graves. They've survived over 1300 years! What do you think they are made of?

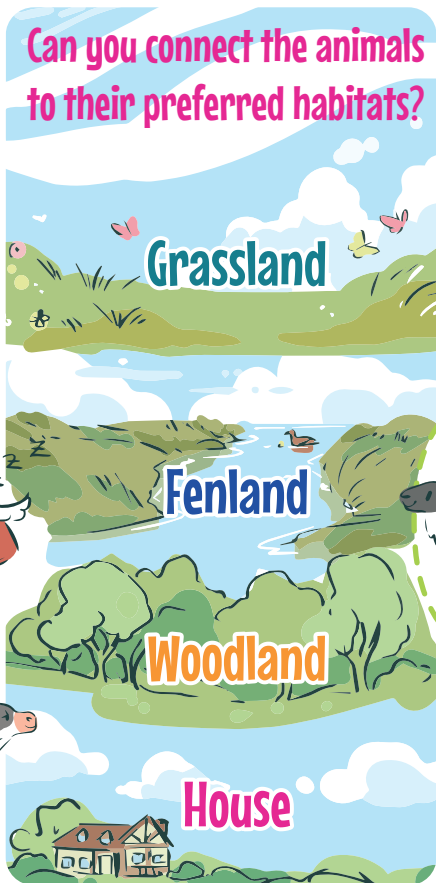
# Environmental Changes

Soil is an important source of information for archaeologists. When Dawn is excavating a site, she takes soil samples for her colleagues who specialise in environmental archaeology. They wash the soil and look for small environmental remains. They use a microscope to find things like tiny snail shells, beetles and burnt seeds.



## Animal Habitats

A **habitat** is the environment that an animal lives in. When we find archaeological evidence of animals that live in certain habitats, we can start to work out what the landscape looked like in the past and how it might have changed over time.



Can you connect the animals to their preferred habitats?

**Deer**  
I like lots of tree cover to hide from predators.

**Lap Dog**  
I like sitting by the fire and having my food prepared for me.

**Cow**  
I prefer large open areas where I can eat grass all day long.

**Water Vole**  
I like to dig my burrows in the soft soil of banks next to water.

**Sheep**  
I am well adapted for extreme climates, but I prefer to have lots of food to graze on.

**Otter**  
I enjoy swimming in freshwater and like secluded areas to rest.

Wow Dawn, thanks for telling me about what you found! What happens to all the information and the items you discovered?

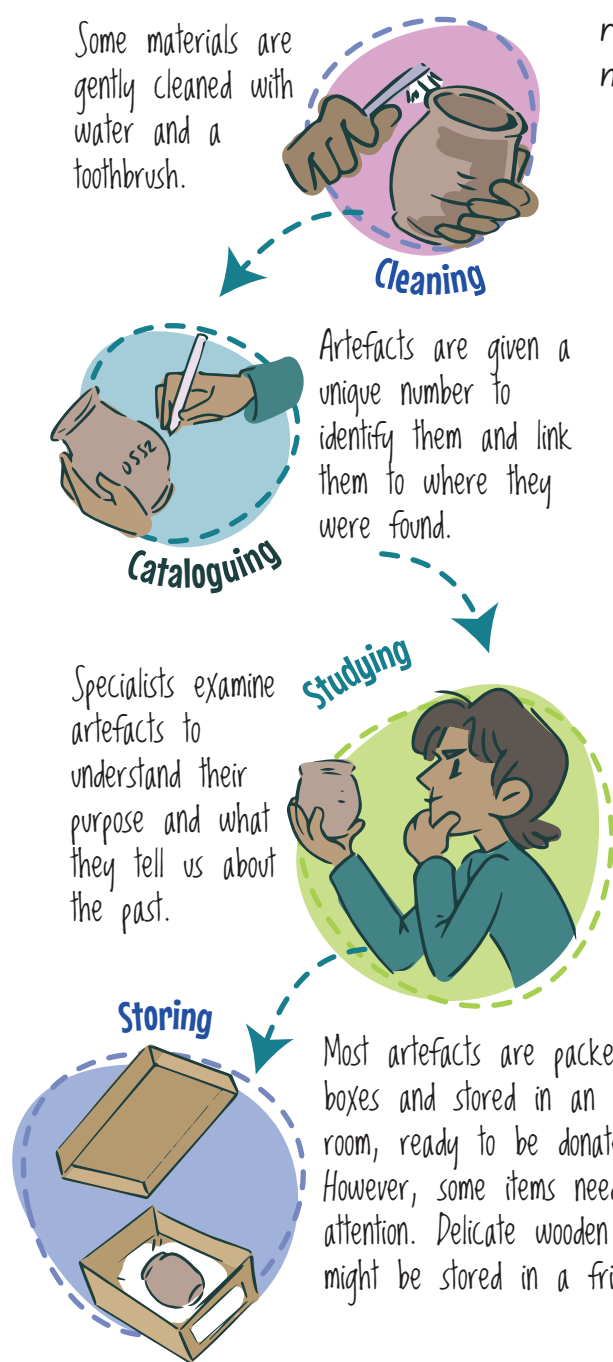
## Archives and Artefacts



Objects made by people in the past are called **artefacts** and they will be cleaned, catalogued and studied. After archaeologists have finished studying the artefacts they will be safely packed into boxes for storage.

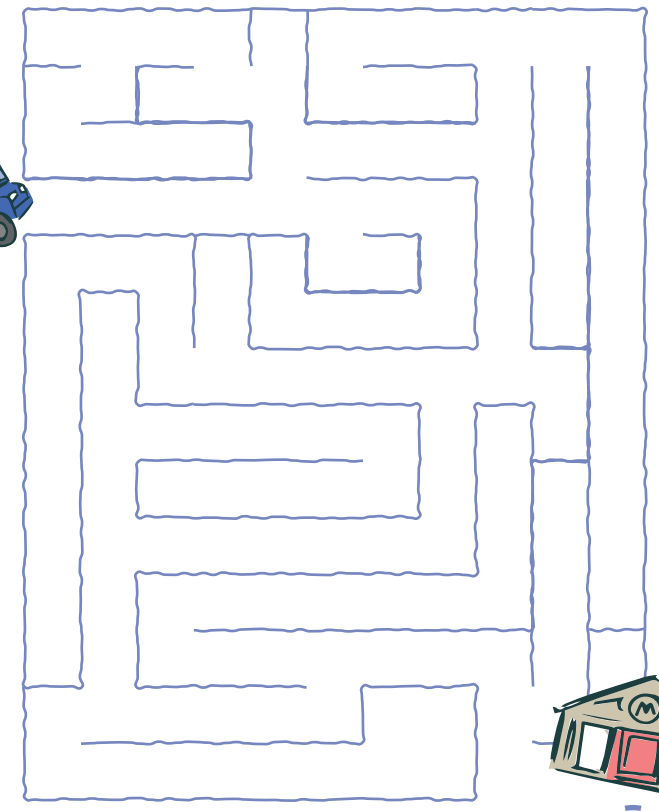
### Artefact Processing

The artefacts are donated to local museums along with all the other information we've gathered from the excavation. This includes photographs, drawings, reports and even soil samples. All this information makes up the **site archive**.



### Special Delivery!

Can you help the Wessex Archaeology van find its way to the museum to deposit the site archive?



Snails are very particular about where they live. Some snails like woodlands while others might prefer the marshes. Knowing the species of snails helps us build up a picture of the past landscape.

### Challenge!

Can you find the snail shell that matches this one?



# Alfie meets the team!

... and some familiar faces!



## James, Engineer

My name is James and I am a specialist cable expert. Most of my time is spent out on the cable route where I check that everything is working and running smoothly. We carry out inspections amongst many things to make sure that all our works are safe, this includes when we dig the trenches, lay the cable and when we bury the cable to return the land to its natural state.

What is James' top priority?

- keeping people safe
- or laying the cable quickly

## Nessa, Apprentice Ecologist

My name is Nessa and I'm an Apprentice Ecologist for National Grid. I'm originally from Lincolnshire and the Viking Link Team came into my school. They taught us all about local wildlife and animal habitats as well as electricity, electrical currents and the importance of renewable energy. I was so inspired that I joined the team! National Grid has lots of opportunities, so I was able to follow my own interests and look after animals! I tell the engineers when I find important habitats and make sure they take appropriate action. This may mean rerouting the cable or creating alternative habitats.

What is Nessa's top priority?

- travelling around the country
- or looking after wildlife?

## Penny, Communications Officer

My name is Penny and I'm a Communications Officer for Viking Link. My role allows me lots of opportunities to share the story of our amazing project in communities. This includes going into towns and villages to host events and talks as well as going into schools and colleges to inspire the next generation.

What is Penny's top priority?

- updating the community
- or calculating finance



Can you work out each team members top priority and tick the correct box?

## Skills Detective!

Alfie remembers learning about some of these roles, but he's missing a few details. Can you help him by matching the daily tasks and skills to the correct person's job? Write your answers next to the correct person.

Hint - One of the skills is used in **all** the roles.

## Daily Tasks:

- Examining artefacts
- Washing soil
- Managing my team

## Skills

- Supporting People
- Writing on objects
- Digging
- Cleaning artefacts
- Knowledge of plants and animals
- Attention to detail
- Using a microscope to examine soil



## Dawn, Archaeologist

Hello again, we've met already! I manage my team and support people when looking for archaeology ahead of construction projects.

Daily task: \_\_\_\_\_

- Key skills: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Fiona, Environmental Archaeologist

Hello, I'm Dawn's colleague, Fiona. I wash and process soil and look for environmental remains.

Daily task: \_\_\_\_\_

- Key skills: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_



## Keith, Finds Officer

Hi there, my name is Keith, and I clean, record, examine and research artefacts.

Daily task: \_\_\_\_\_

- Key skills: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_



Which skill do all these roles share? \_\_\_\_\_

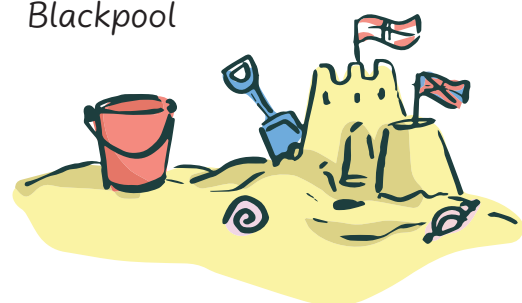


**Q1** What kind of energy can be shared thanks to Viking Link?

- A. Renewable
- B. Non-renewable
- C. Nuclear

**Q2** Viking Link cable runs through Lincolnshire to meet the sea at which seaside resort?

- A. Sandilands
- B. Scarborough
- C. Blackpool



**Q3** What does the Viking Link Interconnector cable carry?

- A. Water
- B. Electricity
- C. Gas

**Q4** Who has the responsibility for making sure that the Viking Link cable is laid safely?

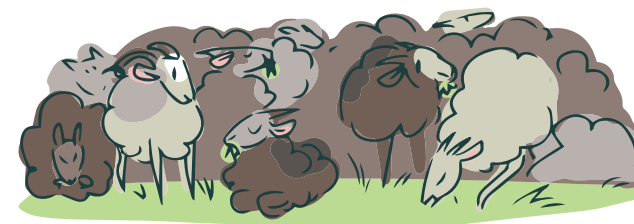
- A. Ecologist
- B. Engineer
- C. Environmental Archaeologist

**Q5** Alfie is an Anglo-Saxon, but can you remember when the Anglo-Saxon period was?

- A. 800 BC to AD 43
- B. AD 43 to 410
- C. AD 410 to 1066

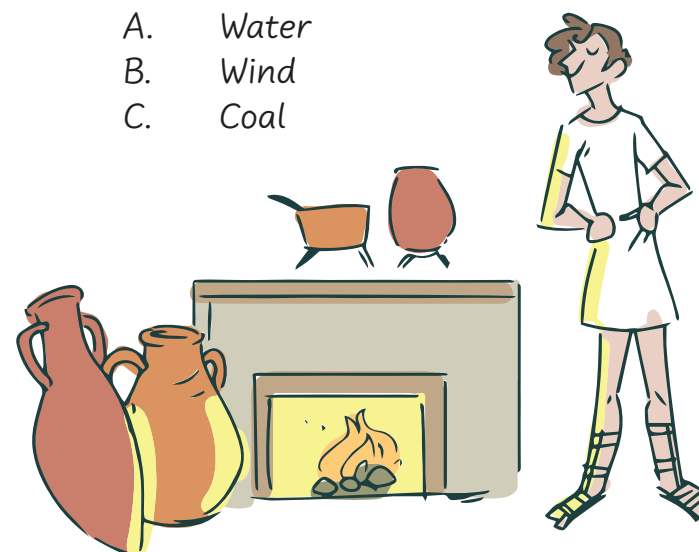
**Q6** Why did Alfie and his family keep so many sheep?

- A. Because sheep live in large packs
- B. To pull sledges in the winter
- C. To use their wool to make clothing



**Q7** Which source of energy used by the Romans is not a renewable energy source?

- A. Water
- B. Wind
- C. Coal



**Q8** Which types of food did the Romans introduce to England?

- A. Cakes, tarts and pastries
- B. Fruits, nuts and pulses
- C. Chips, pizza and pasta

**Q9** Understanding habitats can help us build up a picture of the past. What is a habitat?

- A. A type of soil
- B. The environment an animal lives in
- C. An area of Lincolnshire

**Q10** What happens to the artefacts after the Viking Link project has finished?

- A. They go to a museum
- B. They are reburied
- C. They are recycled

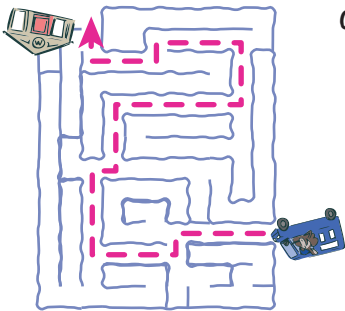


# Get Drawing!

Create an Anglo-Saxon character of your own, or maybe invent a machine that would've helped the Romans heat their homes in an unusual way!

- 3. B
- 2. A
- 1. A
- Page 12 & 13
- 6. C
- 5. C
- 4. B
- 8. B
- 9. B
- 10. A
- 7. C

**detail.**  
**Skill that roles share: Attention to detail.**  
 Writing on objects, Attention to detail.  
 Skills: Cleaning different materials,  
**Kieth- Task:** Examining artefacts.  
 microscope, Attention to detail.  
 Skills: Knowledge of animals, Using a  
**Fiona - Task:** Washing soil.  
 Attention to detail.  
 Skills: Supporting People, Digging,  
**Dawn - Task:** Managing my team.  
**Daily tasks and skills matching:**  
 Page 11  
**Penny:** updating the community  
**Nessa:** looking after wildlife  
**James:** keeping people safe  
**Top priorities:**

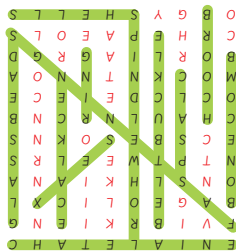


Page 9

Page 10

**Page 8**  
 Decay: wood, leather, clothing, wool  
 Survive: pottery, stone, shells, glass  
**Material preservation:**  
 Archaeology  
 Viking Link interconnector

**Remaining letters spell:**

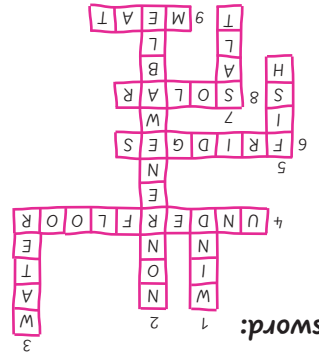


**Wordsearch:**

- Page 7
- Nothing - green
- Anglo-Saxon - pink
- Roman - orange
- Bronze Age - blue

House - lap dog  
 Woodland - deer  
 Fenland - water vole, otter  
 Grassland - cow, sheep  
 Match the snail: Above Ingrid

**Anagram Answers:**  
 Rabbit, Cucumber, Chicken, Celery,  
 Grapes, Apple, Plum, Fig



**Crossword:**

- Page 5
- Circle Romans and Anglo-Saxons
- Page 3
- Length of Ingrid:** 0.8 metres
- Page 2
- 1. Lincoln
- 2. Spilsby
- 3. Sutton-on-sea
- 4. Stickney
- 5. Toynon
- 6. Heckington
- 7. Boston
- 8. Donington
- Page 1
- Locations:**
- Number of hidden sheep: 7**
- Missing words:** Warm, Cook, Light
- Page 0
- Answers:**

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**nationalgrid | ENERGINET**

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