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Editorial

Dear EAA Members, dear European Archaeologists!

Hello from the new editor of TEA! After five years and ten issues of the TEA, Michael Potterton stepped down, and I want to take the opportunity to thank him for his commitment and his work. Thanks also go to all who contributed to previous TEAs. And of course I hope that you will continue to do so – and that those who haven’t done so will start contributing. It is your newsletter, your voice in the EAA, so feel free to use it! With this issue we want to start some smooth changes. First of all I would like to invite you to contribute not only reports, but also comments to previous TEA contributions as well as requests or replies, petitions, open letters, notes etc. relating to all types of archaeological activities from across Europe: excavations and teaching, current research projects and public archaeology, exhibitions and conferences. Together with your text you can also include illustrations. You may want to use TEA to advertise or report on seminars, workshops or events that you believe are of interest to EAA members. Session organisers from the EAA Annual Meetings may want to publish summaries or follow-ups. Most of all, I want to turn TEA into a forum for debate, open discussions and exchange of knowledge and innovative thoughts – rather than results.

This issue contains reports on impressive finds from a Neolithic well in Germany; on stone constructions at an Ukrainian Eneolithic cemetery, interpreted as ritual edifices; follow-ups on research into ancient words and their relations to megaliths, and on 3D modelling; but also highly topical news on Italian institutions threatened with closing and Bulgarian sites threatened with destruction. Of course you also find updates on EAA activities, a word of the new editor of the European Journal of Archaeology, and the EAA calendar – please note the deadline for the early registration fee for the conference in The Hague! Hope to see you all there! And keep in mind to post me session reports afterwards – the deadline for sending in your contributions is October 16!

Best wishes,
and thanks in advance for your continued involvement,

Alexander Gramsch
A Neolithic Treasure Chest

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The Early Neolithic well of Altscherbitz (see TEA 29) has surpassed all expectations. Found during construction work on the airport of Leipzig/Halle in the federal state of Saxony, Germany, the lower 3.5 meters of the complex, preserved under waterlogged conditions, were block-lifted and have been under excavation since the beginning of 2008. As the complex has been lifted together with the construction pit, all aspects of its construction, use and abandonment could be investigated. Although not completely finished yet, the excavation is in its final stages, so a first overview of the complete structure can now be given.

Dug into glacial till, the construction pit possessed nearly vertical sides, was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of approx. 2.6 meters; only in the very lowest parts it was somewhat narrower and more quadratic in outline. The till itself can be regarded as an aquiclude, and although water saturated lenses and layers can be encountered locally according to Christian Tinapp, the geologist who has been working on the excavation, none of these were cut by the pit. The only phenomenon that can be regarded as some kind of aquifer are two very narrow bands of sand, some decimetres above the bottom from the well. This shows that it has produced only a very limited amount of water and certainly hasn't been the central supply of water for the whole settlement. The regular source was probably a small stream approx. 300 m to the southwest, the 'Kalter Born'.

Within the pit a wooden chamber built out of large oak timbers has been constructed in log cabin style with interlocking notches near the corners. All in all, 23 pairs of timbers could be documented, although the upper ones were in a very poor condition. This construction was founded on a quadratic frame fashioned from four heavy oak timbers that were held together by mortise and tenon joints. This type of joint was already known for the Early Neolithic from the well of Zwenkau-Eythra (Saxony, Germany), but the tenons in the frame from Altscherbitz are additionally secured by wedges (fig. 1). It is the first time this carpentry technique, the so called keyed tenon joint, has been recorded for the Early Neolithic. The timbers from the construction can be dendrochronologically dated towards the end of the 52nd century BCE (dendrochronological analysis is still in progress by Willy Tegel, DendroNet). On one piece of wood from the construction pit the last ring under the bark was present and points to the winter of 5102/5101 BCE for the felling of the trees.

Fig. 1: One of the corners of the base-frame of the well held together by a keyed mortise and tenon joint.
No definite statements can be made yet about the use of the well, as the basal fills are still under excavation. These bottom layers have been deposited under very wet conditions, most likely even under water, but micromorphological analyses should clarify this during the post-excavation.

The organic preservation in the lower levels is downright spectacular. From these come the only known uncharred Neolithic wheat-ears, one each of emmer wheat (triticum dicoccum) and einkorn (triticum monococcum) (fig. 2), as well as fruits of the Bladder cherry or Chinese lantern (Physalis alkekengi) and several complete rose hips, some of them still as red as the day they were picked over 7000 years ago (fig. 3). The whole spectrum of cultivars already know from the Early Neolithic can be identified with wheat, barley, peas, lentils, flax/linseed.

Fig. 2: Complete ear of einkorn (triticum monococcum) from the lower fill.

Fig. 3: Intact 7000 year old rose hip.
and poppy seed as well as a very wide range of wild and, especially, synanthropous plants (all macrobotanic determinations by Christoph Herbig). Remarkable is the very high incidence of henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), a highly poisonous plant from the Solanaceae family, which is known for its hallucinogenic properties.

Above these basal layers lies a complex of several fills that were deliberately dumped into the shaft and which contain large quantities of finds that can be characterised as structured deposits. These find-complexes consist of ceramics, stone and bone tools, containers made of bark and very numerous fragments of string and rope. Other layers contain hundreds of unworked twigs and branches or large amounts of stones.

On top of these very find-rich layers one very special vessel was deposited before the well was definitely abandoned (fig. 4). Above the level of this final vessel, the fills of the shaft consist of cones of washed-in sediments with just a few small finds. The pot formally closing the well as an active cultural entity has a clear biography itself. As a tomographic recording reveals, the vessel started its life as a simple pot with a very slight incised decoration, typical for the Linear Pottery Culture. Following heavy use, as shown by widespread damage to its surface, it broke in two halves. The pot was then mended by gluing the halves together with pitch, the repair being reinforced by two pairs of drilled holes at either side of the break, through which they were additionally bound together. After this, the outside surface of the pot was completely ‘redecorated’ by covering it with a thin layer of pitch into which narrow, cut-out strips of birch-bark were stuck in a design completely unrelated to the incised pattern underneath. With this new decoration it was again in use for a considerable time, as wear-traces on the bottom show. At the end of its life-cycle, it was carefully placed in the well, which was then left to its fate, until excavated some 7000 years later.

*Fig. 4: Early Neolithic pot with organic decoration consisting of pitch and birch-bark.*
Words as Archaeological Finds
A Further Example of the Ethno-Philological Contribution to the Study of European Megalithism

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In studies published in the last five years together with the linguist Mario Alinei, we have approached the problem of the origins of European Megalithism in an ethno-philological perspective, bearing in mind in particular the theoretical frame offered by the Paleolithic Continuity Paradigm (PCP: see www.continuitas.org). Cumulative evidence indicates that Megalithism has to be regarded as an originally Atlantic phenomenon, born among Mesolithic fishermen societies which is possible to consider as speakers of a Celtic language (Alinei and Benozzo 2006; 2007; 2008a; 2008b; 2009a; 2009b). In a paper on this topic at the last WAC congress in Dublin, I was analyzing in particular folklore and dialect names related to Megalithism (Benozzo 2008). This research is still in progress, and is now approaching the megalithic traditions of central France, Corsica, and Sardinia.

To give an example of the archaeo-ethno-dialectological approach used in these field investigations, I would like to discuss here two more linguistic data, which I have recently collected in Central Alentejo (Portugal) and in Morbihan (Brittany).

1) Near the Portuguese megalithic site of Almendres the name used to indicate a megalithic stone is *ventrecurgo*: the first part of this word (*ventre*) means ‘belly, stomach’, the second part, unknown in Portuguese, can be linked to the Celtic words for ‘boat’, such as Irish *currach* and Welsh *corwg / cwrwg* (at the origins of English *coracle*). These terms indicate a boat made of skin covered with canvas, already used in the Upper Palaeolithic (it is the kind of boat probably used by the first Neolithic farmers, as pointed out by McGrail 2001: 46), whose name goes back to the Indo-european root *(S)KER*- ‘to cut’ (to be compared with Sanskrit *caman*- ‘skin’, Greek *kórykos* ‘sack made of skin’, Latin *corium*, caro *carnis*, *curtus* ‘leather, meat, short’: Alinei 2000: 543). If my interpretation of *curgo* is correct, the meaning of *ventrecurgo* is then ‘boat’s belly’.

2) This hypothesis is confirmed by the existence of the Breton word *bronbag*, which is used near Kercado, in Morbihan, to indicate, again, a megalithic stone. The meaning of this word is clear: the first part (*bron*) is the Breton word for ‘breast’, and the second (*bag*) the Breton word for ‘boat’ (Delaporte 1992: 6, 10): the sense of *bronbag* is then ‘boat’s breast’, very similar to the one that we find in Portuguese. The fact that the same name occurs in these two apparently distant areas comes as no surprise: on the contrary, it is another proof of the existence of an Atlantic contact area from early prehistory (Cunliffe 2001), recently confirmed also from a genetic point of view (Sykes 2006).

After reconstructing the meaning of ‘boat’s breast (or belly)’, we have to find out the original motivation of it (technically speaking, its *iconym*: Alinei 2006a). I think that a plausible answer is offered by the technique used to carry these big stones (or at least some of them) from one place to another. I am referring to a hypothesis formulated in order to explain the way of transporting the big stones at the entrance of the passage tomb at Newgrange, which have been identified with rocks belonging to the site of Clogher Head, a place in the eastern coast of Ireland, 20 miles away from Newgrange (Frank Mitchell 1992; Phillips et al. 2002; Mighan et al. 2003). I am also referring to the explanation given for the way of carrying stones to the megalithic site of Gavrinis, in Brittany (5th millennium), not far from the place where the word *bronbag* has been collected, which have been identified with rocks coming from Er Vinglé, a few miles in the western part of Morbihan (Le Roux 1985). Geraldine and Matthew Stout summarize the possible way of bringing these stones from one place to the other as follows: “a great skin-covered boat may have had the buoyancy to take a stone quarried beside the sea, to have it lashed to the bottom of the boat, and both boat and stone then lifted with the tide” (Stout and Stout 2008: 11). The following figures show the three main steps (fig. 1):
This hypothesis has been advanced comparing a similar technique used in recent times by quarrymen of Herrylock, South-West of Ireland: “it was in this manner in historical times that, in the south east of Ireland on the Hook Peninsula in County Wexford, the quarrymen of Herrylock carved out Old Red Sandstone millstones and transported them from cliff edge to
harbour. A typical kerbstone weighing three tonnes on dry land would weigh only half under water – still heavy but much easier to transport” (Stout and Stout 2008: 11).

It seems reasonable to recognize in the Portuguese word ventrecuro and in the Breton word bronbag a motivation related to this technique: the etymology of these words indicates that the stone was seen and described as a sort of ‘breast’ – or ‘belly’ – of the boat, and this means that the two words still bring memories, embed in their etymology, of the prehistoric transportation of stones from the sea (this works well in the PCP approach, where European dialects are interpreted in their continuity with languages that were spoken in the Upper Palaeolithic: see Alinei 2001, and his Introduction in www.continuitas.org).

One should emphasize that in a renewed ethno-linguistic and ethno-philological perspective (Alinei 2006a; 2009; Benozzo 2007; 2009; 2010), where linguistic data can be actually studied as archaeological finds (Alinei 2009 theorizes in this sense an “Etymological Archaeology”), these two words represent the only evidence to corroborate an explanation that simply was, before them, a brilliant archaeological conjecture.

References
Introduction

In the last decade digital technologies (databases, GIS, 3D surveying, GPS mapping) have significantly influenced archaeological research and documentation. To date, 3D modeling is one of the most discussed topics of computer science applications in the different fields of archaeology (research, documentation, preservation, visualization and animation of archaeological contexts or items). Despite the high quality and accuracy of the reconstructed reality-based 3D models, the applications which use the third dimension as a new tool for analysis are sporadically used in archaeology due to several factors, but especially because the majority of archaeologists still consider them only as a tool for visualization and not as an instrument which can add new information and gain knowledge about an object or context. Another big problem is connected to the difficulty of integrating 3D data with 2D data.

In the APSAT project (Ambiente e Paesaggi dei Siti d’Altura Trentini)¹, experimental research has started to tackle these issues, using the 3D modeling and documentation of a small old town in the north of Italy (Canale di Tenno, Trento, Italy) as a case study. It still conserves gems of medieval structures and architectonical elements (narrow alleys, arcades and dense distribution of structures). The surveyed area, approximately 170 x 150 m, contains about 50 buildings and was digitally reconstructed through photogrammetry. The main goals of the project are to document the architectural structures for visualization, conservation and preservation purposes, and, at the same time, to test if the 3D models could help researchers to study the architectonical and stratigraphic elements of the buildings. Furthermore, the project aims to explore whether non-experts would be able to obtain detailed and realistic 3D models of a large and complex architectonical context with the inexpensive - albeit complicated - photogrammetric method.

In this field of research it is quite unusual that a large number of researchers with different backgrounds and competences work side by side to obtain a common goal. This pilot project is possible thanks to the research unit “3D Optical Metrology” of the Bruno Kessler Foundation (FBK) of Trento (Italy), which has provided instruments, software, computers and, first of all, precious know-how to conduct a useful experience which led to satisfactory results.

¹ The project is financed by the Autonomous Province of Trento (Italy) and involves the University of Trento (Dept. of Philosophy, History and Cultural Heritage; Dept. of Civil and Ambient Engineering), University of Padua (Dept. of Archaeology), IUAV of Venice, Fondazione Bruno Kessler, Trento (3DOM research unit), Castello del Buonconsiglio, monumenti e collezioni provinciali (Trento) and Museo degli Usi e Costumi della Gente Trentina (Trento).
In this contribution, preliminary results of the ongoing project are reported. Problems encountered, potential benefits and the capabilities of this new methodological approach in the analysis of an old urban context are also discussed.

3D surveying techniques: an overview
To date there are a number of different techniques that allow the creation of accurate 3D digital models, but the most common methods are based on range data (acquired with active optical sensors like laser scanners) or images (acquired with passive sensors like cameras). These approaches permit to retrieve more accurate and complete results than the traditional surveying techniques, and, most importantly, they are non-destructive for the surveyed area. However, both techniques have advantages and disadvantages. Recent research experiences have clearly demonstrated that there is no single 3D modelling technique able to satisfy all requirements at the same time (high geometric accuracy, portability, full automation, photo-realism, low costs, flexibility and efficiency). The technique selection is therefore done according to the project size, required geometric and radiometric detail, objectives, surface characteristics and size of the object, budget and experience of the team. For many surveying and 3D modelling applications, the integration of different technologies leads to the best results, in terms of details, time of acquisition and processing, or visual quality of the results, in particular for the recording of large architectural objects or complex sites, where no single technique alone could efficiently and quickly provide a complete and detailed model. Generally, 3D data gathered with these techniques are also combined with survey information for correct geo-referencing and scaling.

Range-based 3D surveying and modelling is based on active sensors which are able to obtain geometric 3D information directly from an object (in form of an unstructured point cloud) using artificial laser light or a light pattern projected onto the object. These active instruments obtain 3D information using different measurement principles like triangulation for small objects and short ranges (up to 2 meters) or time of flight for larger objects and longer distances (up to 2 km in terrestrial applications). The processing of range data is quite simple and straightforward and it is possible to achieve good results even if the operator is not an expert. But the high cost of the instruments, transportation problems and the time-consuming and complex data processing and management limit the usability of this surveying technique.

On the other hand, image-based approaches (primarily photogrammetry and computer vision) use a mathematical formula to transform a set of two dimensional images, recorded in different positions with generally inexpensive and very portable digital cameras, into 3D coordinates. Image-based techniques are quite useful for destroyed objects, low budgets or simple geometrical scenes (e.g. buildings or architectonical elements), but image data often need to be acquired by an expert to make the 3D modelling process satisfactory and productive. Indeed the image processing is often considered a complicated and time-consuming task due to the accurate calibration and orientation procedures required.

3D Modelling process
Photogrammetry was chosen as a technique for the 3D surveying and modelling of the small medieval town. This technique, especially terrestrial photogrammetry, is actually considered a good instrument for digital documentation and an extremely promising alternative to the increased use of range sensors which are traditionally considered to be easy and efficient surveying instruments, but are not always portable and readily usable.

The entire photogrammetric process to derive metric and reliable information of an object from a set of images includes (1) camera calibration, (2) image orientation, (3) 3D scene reconstruction and (4) modelling and texturing.

A calibrated Nikon D3X (24 Mpixel) equipped with a 14 mm objective was used for this project to acquire a set of images useful to reconstruct the main geometrical features of the different buildings. The use of a wide-angle lens was justified by the narrow streets in the village and the necessity of capturing each entire building facade in one picture. PhotoModeler software was employed for photogrammetric image processing. The required tie points were measured manually between adjacent images and then the main 3D geometrical structures were reconstructed using lines and surfaces. The reconstructed 3D
geometric models of the building were also textured for photo-realistic presentation. Finally, using the measures of the topographic surveying, the 3D models were correctly scaled. In this first part of the work, the entire ancient area of the town (15-20 buildings) was digitally reconstructed in approximately one month of work.

Fig. 1. 3D scaled model with the tie points used during the modelling process.

Results, applications and next objectives
The first results of the 3D modelling of the ancient town Canale di Tenno are promising and have proven that it is possible to visualize the reconstructed parts in 3D under different points of view. Moreover, using some modelling software it is also possible to digitize, record and highlight particular architectonical elements or stratigraphic patterns as well as measure distances, surfaces and volumes, derive plans and sections, etc.

Fig. 2. Stratigraphic patterns and architectonical elements can be highlighted directly in the 3D model.

Fig. 3. Measurable orthophoto created by 3D model and exported in CAD where same elements are emphasized.
Some 3D reconstruction problems were encountered in the most densely built areas, but in the second part of the project this problem will be solved by acquiring new images. Thanks to the collaboration with the 3D Optical Metrology unit of FBK Trento, practical and reliable solutions for the 3D data management are under investigation. The goal is to create a tool able to access the new 3D models and link them to external databases to study particular objects or areas, create thematic or chronological maps, visualize specific artefacts and highlight particular architectural or archaeological elements. The tool, coupled with the presented modelling process, will be a very useful instrument not only for the remote and virtual visualization of the medieval town, but also for conservation and preservation to highlight the significance of the area.

**Excavations of the Unique Eneolithic Cemetery with Ritual Stone Constructions on the Island Khortytsia in the Dnipro Rapids Area (Ukraine)**

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During the last years an expedition of the Institute of Archaeology of the National Scientific Academy of Ukraine in cooperation with the National Cultural-Historical Preserve “Island Khortytsia” investigated the Eneolithic flat cemetery with ritual stone constructions. The cemetery is located in the northern part of the island Khortytsia (in the territory of the city Zaporizhzhia) on the Dnipro river. Before the 1920s and 1930s, when the water reservoir with the dam “DniproGES” was built, the island Khortytsia and many other islands were situated in a river area with strong currents.

700 square meters of the cemetery were excavated (fig. 1). The cemetery lies on the slope surface of an ancient gully. Burials of children in graves with stone constructions were laid out in two rows. Each burial was covered with a small “cairn”, built of stone slabs and different stone pieces placed around and on top of the slabs. In addition, the stone circles adjoin each burial cairn from their south side. The circles consist of small stones and pebbles placed on the ancient surface. The diameter of the circles varies between 1.2 and 4 m. The majority of the stone circles encompasses stone slabs deliberately placed in an upright position (fig. 2) or, alternatively, 5-6 very small stones.
Each stone burial mound containing a child burial was connected with a stone circle, together they formed a so-called “burial complex”. In total, nine such complexes were excavated, six in the first, fully excavated row (fig. 3), and three in the second, partly investigated row.

Unfortunately, only in some graves the fragments of the children’s skulls were preserved. We do not know the exact funeral rite employed in the burials. Some vessels, copper ornaments and pieces of ochre were found directly in the burials, but many fragments of Eneolithic ceramics of the so-called “Kvitiana type” were collected on the ancient surface as well as near and between the stone mounds and stone circles. All artefacts are very similar to finds from the so-called Eneolithic “extended burials” of the Black Sea steppe area (Group I after Yu. Rassamakin) and allow us to date the cemetery to the Middle Eneolithic. According to radiocarbon dates of the Trypillia Culture and the steppe burials in the mounds we can date the cemetery to the time between 3800/3700 and 3500/3400 cal. BC.

The flat cemetery on the island Khortytsia reflects the early period of the development of a ritual stone architecture, which is known from Eneolithic mounds in the steppe region. The cemetery is very important for the study of local prehistory in the Dnipro zone, because most archaeological monuments are now buried under water. It is important to note that the cemetery includes only the burials of very young children and therefore provides very interesting information for the study of social structures of the Eneolithic society in this region, which is situated in the context of the development of the early so-called “Kurgan tradition”. Thus, the flat cemetery on the island Khortytsia opens up a new discussion about the development of ritual stone architecture in the Black Sea steppe. Excavations of cemetery will be continued.
Radiography of the Past
A Total Project for Digital Prospection and Modelling of Complex Sites

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In April 2009 a European project, short-named “RADIO-PAST”, was launched within the FP7 Marie Curie framework “Industry-Academia Partnerships and Pathways”. The project, whose full title is “Radiography of the past. Integrated non-destructive approaches to understand and valorise complex archaeological sites”, aims to join resources and very different skills to tackle each possible aspect connected with archaeological survey, including the crucial aspects of the digital visualization of results, their dissemination and the site valorisation and management.


1 This initiative has received funding from the European Community’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement n° 230679, under the action Marie Curie – People IAPP, with the Project entitled “Radiography of the past. Integrated non-destructive approaches to understand and valorise complex archaeological sites”.

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The consortium of seven partners merges academic institutions (the University of Évora (PT), the University of Ghent (BE), the University of Ljubljana (SL) and the British School at Rome (UK)) with three SMEs (the companies 7Reasons Media Agency (A), Past2Present (NL) and Eastern Atlas (D)), to fulfil the objectives of the program, which can be summarized as follows:

- to open and foster dynamic pathways between public research organizations and private commercial enterprises, in particular SMEs and
- to stimulate intersectoral mobility and increase knowledge sharing through joint research partnerships in longer term co-operation programs between organizations from academia and industry.

The Consortium is attempting the application and validation of innovative methodologies of field research, specifically: testing novel techniques of geo-archaeological surveying, trying to develop new and more cost effective ways of geophysical survey, especially investigating the spectral response of different building and other materials used in antiquity, developing further different approaches to archaeological remote sensing, refining GIS applications to cityscape archaeology, doing experimental trials in automation of the data acquisition process. It is a main target of this project to allow multiplication of method and research approaches, and to generate methodological guidelines for urban survey and for the wide dissimulation of results. With the latter aims the project will attempt to link up fully with the EU policies of cultural heritage and landscape management.

![Fig. 2: Preliminary reconstruction of the monumental centre of Ammaia on the base of the geophysics survey (Corsi et al. in prep.).](image)

The special characteristic of this project is that "open laboratories for research and experimentation" are developed, where all expertises convey, analysis and technical activities are performed, experimental techniques and new data processing tested and formation activities are held. The place chosen as principal "open laboratory" is the archaeological site of Ammaia in Portugal. Here, the Coordinator Institution (University of Evora) pilots an archaeo-topographical project named "Cidade de Ammaia", centred around a deserted Roman town. First campaigns of geophysics in Ammaia achieved spectacular results (fig. 1), and preliminary 3D reconstructions are already available to disseminate data interpretation (fig. 2).

This research is linked to several reference projects, mainly on Roman urban sites, where several of the partners are active since many years. Developments of research activities, the first results, the multimedia imagery, bibliography and links are available on the project website: [www.radiopast.eu](http://www.radiopast.eu).
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preparation
**16th Annual Meeting, The Hague – The Netherlands**  
1-5 September 2010

**Dates to remember**
- 23 June – detailed program available on the website
- 30 June – early fee deadline

With more than 70 Sessions and Round Tables, around 500 papers and posters the 16th Annual Meeting is going to be a big success! The detailed program with sessions and papers will be available on the website as of 23 June 2010.

Because of the great interest in the Annual Meeting and the high number of registrations already, there might be room for some extra sessions. If you have an interesting, complete session (minimum of 6 papers including paper abstracts) you can send it to Jos Bazelmans (J.Bazelmans@cultureelerfgoed.nl) for review by the scientific committee.

**Opening Ceremony Wednesday 1st of September**
Do not miss the Opening Ceremony on Wednesday the 1st of September! The opening has been restyled by the EAA Executive Board, and this will be the first one following the new format, that includes keynote papers by Professor Colin Renfrew and Professor Wil Roebroeks.

After the Opening Ceremony the Opening Reception will take place at Den Haag City Hall, hosted by the mayor and presented with some typical Dutch delicacies. During the reception the Mayor of Den Haag will open the exposition ‘Europe Excavated in The Hague’ in the City Hall. This exposition is specially created for the EAA Annual Meeting. Incidentally: you will need to present a ticket to get access to the City Hall, and these tickets can be obtained only when exiting the Opening Ceremony.

**Annual Party – ArcheoRock – Thursday 2nd of September**
The Annual Party will be held in a beautiful location on a pier at the North Sea beach. During this evening the First European ArcheoRock will take place. ArcheoRock is a one-night Rock Festival by and for archaeologists. The ArcheoRockers and Diggeth from The Netherlands, OBTEST from Lithuania and The Savage Blues Band from Sweden, featuring past EAA-President Kristian Kristiansen will, together with the DJ, surely make the Annual Party a great success.
Please note that The Pier also has separate facilities to relax and talk to colleagues in a quiet atmosphere.

**Annual Dinner – Saturday 4th of September**

If you feel like having dinner at an Egyptian temple, you should not miss the Annual Dinner that will take place, not in The Hague, but in Leiden (just minutes on the train from The Hague), in the spectacular surroundings of the temple hall at the National Museum of Antiquities. And even the most ethical amongst us can rest assured: the temple was a recent gift of the Egyptian government, in recognition of Dutch assistance during the Aswan Dam project.

Tickets for this event are going rapidly, so please make sure to register soon if you wish to attend. We do not expect any tickets will remain for sale during the meeting.

**Travel Information**

The 16th Annual Meeting promises to be the most easily reachable meeting ever in the history of the EAA. It is just a very short train ride away from Schiphol Airport that has direct flights to almost anywhere in Europe and many by budget airlines. Schiphol is also a stop on all major international intercity and high speed train connections from Germany and from Belgium/France.

Do not forget that Rotterdam airport is also quite close, and has additional low budget airline connections.

For more travel information please check the conference website.

**Students4Students**

Students of Leiden University started the initiative to house foreign students for free during the EAA Annual Meeting. The archaeological student association L.A.S. Terra is making an effort to house as many students as possible in student rooms in The Hague and Leiden. For more information please go to the conference website at [www.eaa2010.nl](http://www.eaa2010.nl) and click on the accommodation button.

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**New Editor for the EJA**

Robin Skeates, Department of Archaeology, Durham University, South Road, Durham. DH1 3LE. UK. [Robin.Skeates@durham.ac.uk](mailto:Robin.Skeates@durham.ac.uk)

As you may know, Alan Saville is to retire as General Editor of the *European Journal of Archaeology* in September 2010, having served in that position since September 2004. At the same time, Cornelius Holtorf will stand down as Reviews Editor. Alan has put in an enormous amount of unacknowledged, painstaking work into maintaining the high scholarly standards of our international, peer reviewed *Journal*, while Cornelius has energetically enhanced the vitality of the reviews section. At the September 2010 EAA Annual Meeting in The Hague, Robin Skeates will be appointed as the next General Editor, while Leonardo García Sanjuán will be appointed as the new Reviews Editor. Robin is a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Archaeology at Durham University, UK, and combines specialist interests in Central Mediterranean prehistory and in museum and heritage studies. Leo is Profesor Titular in the Department of Prehistory and Archaeology at the University of Sevilla, Spain, and is a specialist in the later prehistory of Southern Iberia. A new Member of the Editorial
Board will also be appointed at the September Meeting, to replace the outgoing Member, Christina Marangou, who has undertaken her duty with dedication and efficiency. The aims and scope of EJA are worth reiterating here, particularly since the strength of EJA can only be maintained by the submission of new, high quality papers, review articles, interviews and short ‘debate’ pieces. These may present new empirical data and new interpretations of the past, or may contribute to debate about the role archaeology plays in society, about how it should be organized in a changing Europe, about heritage management, and about the ethics of archaeological practice. All periods are covered, as well as all regions of a broadly defined Europe. The Journal is mainly published in English, although articles in French and German are also accepted. In this way, EJA seeks to reflect the aims of the EAA, which are to promote:

- the development of archaeological research and the exchange of archaeological information in Europe;
- the management and interpretation of the European archaeological heritage; proper ethical and scientific standards for archaeological work; the interests of professional archaeologists in Europe;
- and cooperation with other organisations with similar aims.

So please do continue to support your EJA, not only by reading it and referring to it, but also by submitting your very best new papers to it. Informal approaches concerning new contributions are always welcome, and should be addressed to Dr. Robin Skeates: via e-mail or by post.

**EAA Calendar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 June</td>
<td>Deadline for early registration fee for the conference in The Hague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>Deadline for receipt of completed candidate forms from the nominees for the EAA election</td>
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<tr>
<td>before 3 Aug.</td>
<td>Message sent to all voting members, together with short biographies and candidate statements of the candidates for the EAA election and ballot papers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 August</td>
<td>Deadline for submission of papers for Student Award.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27 August</td>
<td>Deadline for postal ballot papers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 August</td>
<td>CAAS conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-5 September</td>
<td>EAA conference in The Hague</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 September</td>
<td>16:00 Opening ceremony</td>
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<td>17:15 Welcome Reception</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 September</td>
<td>21:00 EAA Annual Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 September</td>
<td>Deadline for ballot papers to be returned to the ballot box at the conference and for electronic voting at 12 pm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 September</td>
<td>16:00 ABM and announcement of the election results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 October</td>
<td>Deadline for sending in articles and announcements for TEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>TEA fall issue</td>
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<tr>
<td>14-18 Sept. 2011</td>
<td>17th EAA Annual Meeting in Oslo, Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>30 Aug.-1 Sept.</td>
<td>18th 2012 EAA Annual Meeting in Helsinki, Finland</td>
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**Continuous Activities**

Just to remind or update you that there is more to EAA than Annual Meetings and the Journal: there are regular activities that are relevant to you all and fancy your input. Topics involve the Bologna process, the trade in cultural material, archaeological legislation etc.
Amanda Chadburn has undertaken the re-activation of the important Committee on the Trade in Cultural Material and has planned a Round Table this year. Still active is the Committee on the Teaching and Training of Archaeologists, monitoring the progress of the Bologna Agreement and topics such as e-learning in archaeology, chaired by Arek Marciniak, with Mark Pearce as secretary. Also a new Working Group has been approved: Archaeology and Gender in Europe. It is progressively increasing in membership has established a website http://www.upf.edu/materials/fhuma/age/. The critically important Committee on Archaeological Legislation and Organization in Europe has not been active for some years, but will be revived by Jean-Paul Demoule and Chris Young. It is linked with The Professional Associations in Archaeology committee which holds a Round Table annually.

EAA Student Award: We Invite You to Participate

The European Association of Archaeologists decided to institute the EAA Student Award in 2002. The prize shall be awarded annually for the best paper presented at the EAA conference by a student or archaeologist, working on a dissertation. The papers will be evaluated for their academic merit and innovative ideas by the Award Selection Committee. The Committee consists of representatives of the EAA Executive Board. The Award shall consist of a diploma and a book voucher. The winner of the award will be announced at the Annual Business Meetings. The winning paper will be considered for publication in the European Journal of Archaeology (EJA).

The 2009 Student Award goes to Pamela Cross for her paper „Horse Sacrifice and Mortuary Rituals in First Millennium AD Britain“. The paper by Pamela Cross demonstrates skillful handling of an interesting topic, with the integration of archaeological and zoological data in a clear and informative fashion. The presentation of text, tables, illustrations and bibliography is to a very high standard, and shows a keen appreciation of the requirements of academic publishing. After setting out the scope of her project, with a consideration of the relevant literature and interpretative problems, the paper proceeds to a case study followed by a brief conclusion with suggestions for future improvements in analytical approaches to the archaeology of horse burial.

Uroš Matić received a special mention for his very good undergraduate work “Power Over The Body In a Hybrid Reality: Anthropomorphic Figurines of Bubanj-Salcuţa-Krivodol Complex on The Central Balcan s “.

Both winners received book gifts from Archaeolingua and a 100,- Euro voucher for purchase of books from Cambridge University Press at the 2010 conference in The Hague. These kind offers will apply to all future winners.

All MA and Ph.D. students as well as archaeologists working on a dissertation, who present a paper at the 2010 conference in The Hague are eligible to apply, and are urged to submit their papers to the Award Selection Committee before 13 August (please email a cover letter, CV and text of the conference paper to the EAA Administrator Sylvie Kvetinová: kvetinova@arup.cas.cz) for consideration by the selection committee.
General News

WARP
The Wetland Archaeology Research Project
is reviving its newsletter

WARP is an informal world-wide network of archaeologists and others engaged in wetland archaeology. Twenty five years ago we set up WARP to encourage contact and the exchange of information and ideas around the world. This led to the appearance of the newsletter NewsWARP, conferences and publications. From 2000, the newsletter was replaced by the Journal of Wetland Archaeology. Now, WARP’s Pacific Co-ordinators Dale Croes and Akira Matsui (herald@nabunken.go.jp) and European Co-ordinator Francesco Menotti (Francesco.Menotti@unibas.ch) have initiated a web site to continue these basic communications across the world. We welcome the return of NewsWARP on the web.

Have a look for yourselves at http://newswarp.info/ and send in your news, comments, photos, questions, book announcements, etc in pdf format to Dale Croes – South Puget Sound Community College (Olympia, Washington, U.S.A.) – at dcroes@spscc.ctu.edu. The more you contribute, the better NewsWARP will be. Please send a brief summary in English for contributions in other languages.

We look forward to reading all your wetland news.

Bryony and John Coles

Invitation to Participate: Ename Charter and the Presentation of Heritage

Ghent University, Belgium, and the Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation, Belgium, are working on a research project dealing with the potentials (and the threats) of the use of new information and communication technologies for the interpretation of heritage sites. More specifically, they want to examine how the 'ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation of cultural heritage sites', aka 'Ename Charter', can be applied to off-site (technologically mediated) presentation and interpretation of heritage.

Results of this research will be presented at the upcoming Annual Meeting of the EAA in The Hague. Because the theme of the research is directly relevant to the European community of archaeologists the EAA invites its membership to participate at filling in the online survey, which can be accessed here: http://www.mict.be/onderzoek

A report of the results can be requested by leaving an e-mail address after filling in the survey.

Thanking you for your cooperation,
The research team

Willem Derde (Project coordinator), Peter Mechant and Laurence Hauttekeete
Ename Center for Public Archaeology and Heritage Presentation, Abdijstraat 13-15, 9700 Oudenaarde, Belgium.
Position of the Bulgarian National Committee of ICOMOS in Relation to the Construction of the Sofia Underground

An Open Letter

27 May 2010 г.
Outgoing № 21

To
Mr. Vezhdi Rashidov
Minister of Culture of Republic of Bulgaria

Cc: Todor Chobanov, PhD
Deputy Minister of Culture of Republic of Bulgaria

Cc: Mrs. Jordanka Fandakova
Mayor of Sofia municipality

Cc: Mr. Andrey Ivanov
President of Sofia municipal council

Millennia old stratifications of Thracian, Roman and Byzantine, medieval, post-liberation and modern civilisations coexist in the centre of the Bulgarian capital. These traces are included within the borders of the historical and archaeological reserve "Ancient Serdica and Medieval Sredets". The reserve protects a unique archaeological heritage, an integral part of the European heritage.

The construction of the Sofia underground provides a lucky opportunity to bring to light these archaeological valuables. Also, being located in the heart of the city, these structures can become a landmark and an integral part of the present-day and the future life of the Bulgarian capital. For cases like this the internationally recognized principles of "integrated conservation" are especially important. They provide for respect for the discovered and in-situ preserved archaeological heritage, as well as implying the enrichment of thought and soul of present-day man. But these principles also come with the responsibility to maintain the heritage for the future generations. Following this spirit, the experts have worked for years on the idea of opening to the public the archaeological level within the reserve "Ancient Serdica and Medieval Sredets". This idea is summarised in the "Heart of the City" project.

The Bulgarian National Committee of ICOMOS has always held an active civic and professional position, participated actively in the informal public discussions on the subject and observed its development; yet, we have not seen the final positive solution. Having in mind the recent informally expressed ideas for the underground project, we consider as our duty to express our opinion on the future of the archaeological cultural values within the reserve "Ancient Serdica and Medieval Sredets".

BNC of ICOMOS insists on respect to the Bulgarian and international legislation procedures concerning:

- Archaeological research that precede this kind of construction works;
- The necessary conditions for the projects planning on conservation and restoration of the archaeological structures in the heart of Sofia;
- The integration of archaeology into the present-day urban environment.
- Strict compliance with international instruments concerning protection of cultural heritage such as the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, ICOMOS Principles for Conservation-Restoration of Wall Paintings, Nara Document on Authenticity and last but not least, the Portorož Declaration of the Council of Europe.
- Transparency in decision-making by the competent institutions and on wider professional discussion.
The Bulgarian National Committee of ICOMOS notes that there is no conflict between the deadline for the construction of the underground and the time required for making the best decisions for the future of the archaeological heritage. Both activities can be designed and carried out parallel at two different depths underground. But we have to mention that the construction of the underground now "de facto" is in violation of accepted legal norms, as the required projects are not based on the results of full archaeological excavations and an assessment of the value of the discovered archaeological heritage. This fact puts the future of archaeology at risk.

The members of the BNC of ICOMOS are convinced that with joint efforts and by political and professional will, Sofia may become a successful example of an original and contemporary approach to the integration of ancient and modern times in a solid urban organism.

This would be the first and indispensable step towards the next aim – namely the inclusion of the historic city centre of Sofia, as an outstanding witness to the dramatic ways for the formation of the European civilization, in the World Heritage List.

On behalf of the Bulgarian National Committee of ICOMOS,
Stefan Belishki, President of ICOMOS/Bulgaria

Exhibition News from Perth Museum

21 January 2010 saw the formal opening, by Scotland’s Minister of Culture Fiona Hyslop, of Perth Museum & Art Gallery’s current archaeological exhibition, Skin & Bone: Life & Death in Medieval Perth. The exhibition is part of Perth’s celebratory year, ‘Perth 800’, marking the 800th anniversary of the charter granted by King William, the ‘Lion’, and confirming the town’s royal burgh status.

The exhibition charts the archaeology and history of the town from the 11th to the 16th century. The Life gallery of the exhibition displays a wide array of material culture under the themes: Origins, Castle & Defences, Port of Trade, Streets & Vennels, Buildings & Rigs, Master Craftsmen, Everyday Pleasures & Pains, Religion and Food & Drink. The gallery is rounded-off with a look at the history of excavation in the town, including archive footage of the Perth High Street excavation 1975-77. The majority of the things on display have been recovered from excavations in the town over the past 40 years, including Perth High Street, Meal Vennel (1983) and Horsecross (2003). But there are also significant loan items on display including the Guildry or Lockit Book (courtesy of the Guildry Incorporation of Perth), the Perth Psalter and the Perth Hammermen Book (both courtesy of the National Library of Scotland), the Perth Hammermen’s offering box.
(courtesy of St John’s Kirk), a 14th century copy of the 1210 charter (courtesy of Perth & Kinross Council Archive) and several religious artefacts (courtesy of National Museums Scotland). The Death gallery airs the theme of people and pets through a display of the skeletal materials of several individuals (children, men – including a murder victim – and a woman) and several fighting, working and pet dogs.

This is a rich, colourful exhibition for young and old. Both can try their hand at dressing up or playing a medieval game when they have exhausted looking at the fascinating array of objects.

The exhibition runs until 29 December 2010 and the Museum is open Monday to Saturday 10am – 5pm, admission free.

Mark Hall
Important archaeological institutions threatened!

Savings measures of the Italian government are threatening the existence of important cultural institutions. Among them is the Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene (SAIA). SAIA's current activities already almost have ceased completely, because from mid-2010 the budget is cut to nil. The Scuola Archaeologica educates stipendiaries, bundles Italian research activities in Greece and publishes the renowned Annuario – and it celebrates its 100th birthday this year! Even the Italian President, Giorgio Napolitano, has argued against the massive cultural cutbacks and has demanded the Ministry of Culture to look for sufferable measures.

SAIA has launched a campaign on the web, with already more than 200 international supporters. Also other international institutions such as the Deutscher Archäologen-Verband back this petition. EAA thus encourages you to sign the petition under the following link: http://www.petizionionline.it/petizione/cessazione-dei-finanziamenti alla-saia-cronaca-di-una-mortemorte-annunciata/1363.

Also other institutions are under heavy financial pressure, such as the Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria based in Florence, the Unione internazionale degli Istituti di archeologia, Storia e Storia dell’Arte in Rome and many more. A campaign by the Istituto Italiano die Preistoria e Protostoria can be found here: http://www.petizionionline.it/petizione/appello-per-l-istituto-italiano-di-preistoria-e-protostoria-contro-i-tagli-del-finanziamento-del-ministero-per-i-beni-e-le-attivita-culturali/1429.

Books


This anthology is based on papers presented at a session at the 12th EAA Annual Meeting in Cracow in 2006. A few papers have been added to furnish a fuller thematic and geographical presentation of the subject. The articles explore the tensions between structure and history in understanding Neolithic developments in North-Western Europe with an emphasis on key regions and new studies. Can general principles or trends be established, or is Neolithisation a locally specific process? Are there any common themes that link otherwise historically discrete developments? And what does the Neolithic represent in different regions?


Papers from a session at the EAA conference held in Zadar in September 2007.


Creating data in modern archaeology became a procedure for grouping and locating objects, both in the fabric of excavation, and in the repository of artifacts. By tackling the relationship between things and recording, this book analyzes the emergence of archaeology and the question of antiquity of man in Argentina of the late nineteenth century. Controversies over classification, scientific priorities, and patrons create the scenario of a series of events linked to the standardization of archaeological fieldwork, the establishment of a network of data providers, and the acceptance of a local sequence of the prehistory of the New World. Museums, fieldwork, classifications are the main topics of this book that wants to understand the shaping of the practices of prehistory in the last decades of the nineteenth century.

Papers based on a session presented at the 10th EAA conference in Lyon in 2004.


Sixteen papers from an EAA session held at Krakow in 2006, exploring various aspects of the archaeology of death.


Nine papers from a session held at the EAA conference in Cork, Ireland, in 2005.


This collection of papers, resulting from a session at the EAA Cork 2005 meeting, aims at providing a theoretical and methodological platform for the study of social encounters - situations of contact when people and things interact. Thus it focuses on action, on people moving around, fetching things, using things, leaving things etc. and thereby involving themselves with people and materialities. The volume focuses on the effects and processes involved in intra- and inter-societal encounters, ranging from Scandinavian Stone Age, through Buddhist social practices of the first millennium AD, Maya warfare and ideology, to Aboriginal-European encounters in 20th century Australia.
Conference Announcements

New historiographical approaches to archaeological research

10-11 September 2010
Free University, Berlin, Germany
Organizers: Gisela Eberhardt (Berlin) and Fabian Link (Basel)

Recent developments in the historiography of the sciences have led to the call for a revised history of archaeology and a move away from hagiography and presentations of scientific processes as an inevitable progression. Historians of archaeology are beginning to utilize approved and new historiographical concepts and tools to trace how archaeological knowledge has been produced and to reflect on the historical conditions and contexts under which this knowledge has been generated (e. g. research network AREA - Archives of European Archaeology). However, a powerful arsenal of concepts and methods for the study of knowledge generation in archaeology is still lacking.

The workshop aims at broadening the spectrum of available historiographical frameworks, concepts, and methods for novel histories of archaeological research. We want to examine episodes from the history of archaeology in the light of recent historiographical approaches to other fields of research. Mainly history, sociology and philosophy of the sciences seem to provide a fruitful inspiration for new themes and theories. Various as well are the aspects of the history of archaeology to be approached, as for example the impact of social dynamics on research processes, the nature and role of practice(s), or the ways in which research results are presented, verbally and visually.

Sorting out useful approaches and learning how to adapt and modify them to fit our specific needs may help to develope fresh perspectives and to create a more comprehensive understanding on how archaeological research worked. Yet, it may not only open new perspectives on the past but even shed light on general patterns of knowledge production in archaeology.

Full details and program are available since early May at:
For further information email to: fabian.link@unibas.ch or gisela.eberhardt@topoi.org.

Ceramics, Cuisine and Culture
The Archaeology and Science of Kitchen Pottery in the Ancient Mediterranean World

16-17 December 2010
British Museum in London, UK
Organizers: Alexandra Villing (BM), Michela Spataro (BM), Lin Foxhall (Leicester)

The British Museum’s Department of Greece and Rome is pleased to announce its 2010 Classical Colloquium on Ceramics, Cuisine and Culture: the Archaeology and Science of Kitchen Pottery in the Ancient Mediterranean World, organized jointly with the British Museum’s Department of Conservation and Scientific Research and the ‘Tracing Networks’ Research Programme (Universities of Leicester, Exeter and Glasgow), funded by the Leverhulme Trust, and to be held at the British Museum in London 16-17th December 2010.

This conference is dedicated to the cross-disciplinary interpretation of ancient ‘kitchen
pottery’, i.e. utilitarian wares used as food containers or for food processing in a broad sense. By bringing together established scholars and young researchers from a wide range of academic backgrounds, including archaeologists, material scientists, historians, and ethnoarchaeologists, Ceramics, Cuisine and Culture will stimulate an international and interdisciplinary exchange of ideas and approaches. Themes will include: science, archaeology and society – how scientific techniques can reveal technological choices, cultural preferences and knowledge transfer production, consumption and the social biographies of utilitarian pottery – debates on the interplay of social and technological factors, social networks of production and consumption, development of specialist technologies (e.g. resistance to thermal shock), lifespan, re-use and recycling of kitchen pottery cuisine, culture and social hierarchies – the impact of context and status on food processing and storage, the significance of ritual, feasting, funerary and other ‘special’ contexts changing habits: cuisine on the move – innovations and adaptations in food processing and cooking in new or changing cultural settings, food and cultural identity, the impact of trade and migration. The conference aims to set this ubiquitous category of artefacts in its wider social, political and economic contexts, in order to exploit it more effectively for understanding ancient societies. The proceedings will be published in a peer-reviewed volume.

For further information, please contact kitchenpottery@googlemail.com.

Minoan Archaeology
Challenges and Perspectives for the 21st Century

23-27 March 2011
Institute of Classical Archaeology, University of Heidelberg, Germany
Organizers: Prof. Dr. Diamantis Panagiotopoulos, Sarah Cappel, Ute Günkel-Maschek, Torben Keßler, Yasemin Leylek, Noach Vander Beken, Eva Wacha. MinArch@zaw.uni-heidelberg.de.

The archaeology of Minoan Crete can now look back on more than 100 years of intensive research in which this field of scientific enquiry has experienced many changes and developments in quite different academic traditions. The turn of the new century which coincided with the completion of 100 years of archaeological research on the island has triggered several retrospective and prospective looks at the objectives, methods, deficits and potentials of our discipline. We would like to take the occasion of the 625th anniversary of the University of Heidelberg as an opportunity for organising an international conference for early career researchers which shall provide an innovative platform for discussing the past, the present and above all the future of Minoan Archaeology.

The main objective of this meeting will be to provide a common basis for future discussion by consenting to the precise meaning of some important theoretical terms and by identifying collective concerns in an attempt to approach new agendas for future research. Young researchers which will represent the main body of the conference participants shall be given the opportunity to present papers and engage themselves in an intellectual dialogue with some of the most distinguished senior colleagues of our discipline who will be invited to attend the conference as keynote speakers. Approaches focusing on comprehensive objectives, grounded on innovative and promising theoretical and methodological concepts shall be presented with the aim to reflect on the scopes of current research and set forth the trajectories for future Minoan Archaeology.

Suggested Themes
The topics of the conference focus on theoretical and methodological approaches. The design of the sessions is deliberately not based on material categories. Instead, the focus is on questions/issues pertaining to recent concerns of social and cultural studies. Thus, a decontextualised approach to the different object groups shall be avoided and a re-
integration of the respective objects into their original context is prompted. The key issues include but are not limited to materiality, practices, and discourses and shall be explored within the following fields:

- **Social Interaction/Communication**: pictorial media, written media, administration, rituals, feasts, spaces/places of communal practice, self-representation, ideology, religion
- **Social Structures**: gender, social boundaries, political institutions, households, social stratification
- **Cultural Processes**: diachronic development of palatial society, emergence of palatial Institutions, influence of foreign cultures
- **Foreign Contacts**: cultural interaction, emulation, trade, travel, diplomatic relationships, economic expansion
- **Environment/Living space**: architecture, settlements, landscapes, seascapes, natural resources, geomorphology, climate, natural disasters
- **Economic Strategies**: modes of production, modes of exchange, subsistence, storage
- **Technologies**: lithic industries, metallurgy, ceramic production, processing of raw materials, mining, tools
- **Legacy of Minoan Culture**: antiquity, modern times

**Conference Format**
The conference addresses young researchers (Post-Docs and PhD candidates at an advanced stage of their dissertation) who will have the opportunity to present and discuss perspectives and methodical approaches applied in their own work in an international setting. Each paper will be allotted a 30 minute time slot: 20 minutes for reading the paper and 10 minutes dedicated to discussion. For the last day a final discussion in the form of a round table will be organised. Conference language is English.

It is intended to make the conference also accessible as a live-stream on the web. More information on this will follow soon on: [http://www.propylaeum.de/klassische-archaeologie/fachservice/MinArch2011.html](http://www.propylaeum.de/klassische-archaeologie/fachservice/MinArch2011.html)

**Keynote Speakers**
The conference will invite keynote speakers to give an introductory lecture to each session and chair the Round Table discussion. Information about invited speakers will be available soon.

**Conference Proceedings**
We are intending to prepare an edited volume of conference papers for publication, within one year after the conference. Thus, participants are strongly encouraged to submit their publication-ready version of their paper already during the conference (March 2011). The ultimate deadline is 31 May 2011. Guidelines for publication will be made available soon on our conference website: [http://www.propylaeum.de/klassische-archaeologie/fachservice/MinArch2011.html](http://www.propylaeum.de/klassische-archaeologie/fachservice/MinArch2011.html)

**Abstract Submission**
Please submit the application form and paper proposal of 300 words to MinArch@zaw.uniheidelberg.de until 15 July 2010. If you do not plan to give a paper, but would like to register your interest, please get in touch! For further questions or comments regarding the conference, please contact us at the same address.
The Eighth International Conference on the Mesolithic in Europe

13-17 September 2010
Santander, Spain
http://www.meso2010.com/

Technical Conference Secretary
Afid Congresos S.L.
meso2010@afidcongresos.com
www.afidcongresos.com
C/ Menéndez Pelayo, 6 Entlo.A
39006-Santander
Phone: +34 942318180
Fax: +34 942318653

Scientific Secretariat
IIIPC (Instituto Internacional de Prehistoria de Cantabria)
meso2010@unican.es

Sessions include:
- Animal resource management during the Mesolithic in Europe
- Archaeogenetics of the Mesolithic
- Blades and blade makers. Cutting edge research on cutting edge technology in the Nordic Stone Age
- Hunter-Gatherers in a changing world
- Mesolithic lithic scatters: method, theory and protection
- Two Transitions and a Bit In-Between: Integrated approaches to the reconstructing of Early Holocene subsistence using stable isotope analysis
- What can social theory and philosophy do for Mesolithic studies?
- What have hunter-gatherers done for us? Europe’s Mesolithic communities a neglected resource for the 21st Century.
- What is this remain? Evidence of aquatic resources in Mesolithic times
- Gathering Evidence, Crafting Knowledge: plant procurement, processing, storage and use in the Mesolithic.

Aerial Archaeology Research Group: AARG 2010

15 - 18 September 2010
Institutul de Memorie Culturală (CIMEC) and the Aerial Archaeology Research Group, București. http://aarg2010.cimec.ro

Organizers: Professor Dr hab. Wlodek Rączkowski (AARG, University of Poznań), Irina Oberlander-Tarnoveanu (CIMEC), Dave Cowley (AARG, RCAHMS), Carmen Bem (CIMEC), Lidka Żuk (AARG, University of Poznań)
Contact: Dave Cowley, RCAHMS, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX, Scotland - dave.cowley@rcahms.gov.uk

18 September: Field Trip, Neolithic sites south of Bucharest, towards the Danube

Sessions include:
Lidar in context: interpretation and integration
Laure Nuninger and Rachel Opitz (rachel.opitz@mshe.univ-fcomte.fr)
In this session we would like to address two related topics in the emerging field of archaeological lidar: the integration and interpretation of airborne laserscanning data. The
integration of lidar with other sources of archaeological data (e.g. the results of geophysical survey, fieldwalking, aerial photography, multi and hyperspectral imaging, or excavation) in order to draw conclusions on the feature, site, landscape, and/or (micro) regional scales presents numerous challenges. Is having one area studied primarily through fieldwalking and another area primarily through lidar a problem when drawing conclusions about the whole landscape? Can lidar derived topographic data help improve our analysis and interpretation of large scale geophysical surveys? Should we expect lidar to show the same sites and features as other techniques, and if the answer is no, what does this mean for ground observation?

What lessons might be learned from the experience of integrating aerial photography into projects addressing landscape archaeological questions? What practical and theoretical challenges and possibilities are involved? The second topic is the interpretation of lidar data itself. How far are we willing to push topographic data? How confident can we be about interpretations made based primarily on information about morphology, scale, location and relative position in the landscape? How should the desk-based observation and ground observation of lidar data be carried out? Given that a major strength of lidar is its ability to reveal features in areas with poor archaeological (and specifically ceramic) visibility, how should we approach questions of chronology? How much of what looks like archaeology is actually archaeology? What features are visible but not recognizable? What analytical and visualization approaches are most useful for interpretation?

We suggest that interpretation and integration challenges exist on both the feature / site scale where multiple types of data are available for the same location, and the landscape / regional scale where fundamentally different types of information are available in different places. We hope to provoke a discussion involving those using lidar and those employing other forms of prospection on the topics of integration and interpretation. We encourage the submission of abstracts from researchers whose projects are at all stages, from design to completion, and hope to be able to address a wide range of environmental and archaeological contexts.

Aerial Archaeology in Romania and SE Europe
Contact: Irina@cimec.ro; dave.cowley@rcahms.gov.uk
As the AARG annual conference has moved around Europe, sessions designed to showcase work in the host country or region have become an important component of the conference. This session will highlight ongoing projects in Romania and neighbouring areas of the SE Europe.

Interpretation
Contact: dave.cowley@rcahms.gov.uk
The interpretation of archaeological features recorded on aerial photographs, satellite imagery and hyper/multi-spectral data is recognised amongst ‘traditional’ aerial archaeologists as a subjective process, depending on the skill of the interpreter, their experience and training. However, many approaches under development are emphasising the auto-extraction of information from imagery, with varying degrees of input from a skilled interpreter. Equally, many in the ‘remote sensing’ community have developed an interest in such applications for archaeology with little or no archaeological background. This session will explore the roles and inter-connections of auto-extraction approaches, experience, the role of training and so on, in addressing the central issue of how the interpretation of source data can be addressed in a coherent and structured way, that extends beyond just looking, to a robust, critical process that challenges ‘how interpretations are made’ and in which stage of research interpretations are made.

Postgraduate research
Contact: dave.cowley@rcahms.gov.uk
AARG has a long tradition of encouraging postgraduates and young researchers to present their research in a relaxed environment, and giving them exposure to experts in their fields and providing an opportunity for necessarily incomplete research to be presented.
New Projects
Contact: dave.cowley@rcahms.gov.uk
This session is designed to allow for the presentation of work-in-progress, and also for projects at an early stage, where research design, methodology etc. can be presented for peer review and comment.

Presenting aerial data
Contact: dave.cowley@rcahms.gov.uk
The challenges of presenting aerial data – in publications, on-line and to a variety of users – are many, and papers that explore these issues are welcome.

Crossing Borders in Southeast Asian Archaeology

13th Meeting of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists (EurASEAA)
27 September – 1 October 2010
German Archaeological Institute, Ethnological Museum, Free University, Berlin

The conference includes papers on the archaeology, art history and philology of South-East Asia and provides an international platform for scholars from Europe, America, Australia and South-East Asia, presenting their research projects and reporting from the field. South-East Asia is an unusually diverse region, due to various geographical and climatic conditions – high mountains, highland valleys, rivers systems and deltas, coasts, islands – resulting in a high cultural, political and ethnic variety. Nevertheless, interactions exist between these worlds. The aim of the conference is to scrutinise these trans- and interregional exchange relations, looking at transfers of knowledge, language and material culture.

Also ten archaeological sites belonging to the UNESCO world heritage will be discussed with reference to new approaches to research and preservation, together with regional scholars.

Contact:
Professor Dominik Bonatz, Freie Universität Berlin, Institut für Vorderasiatische Archäologie, Hüttenweg 7, 14195 Berlin +49 30 838-55033, euraseaa@zedat.fu-berlin.de.
Deadline for registration: 1 July 2010.

First Specialization Forum1 “Radiography of the past. Integrated non-destructive approaches to understand and valorise complex archaeological sites”

5 - 11 July 2010
Museum of the archaeological site of Ammaia and Parque Natural de Serra de São Mamede, municipality of Marvão (Portalegre, Portugal).
www.radiopast.eu
info@radiopast.eu; cidehus@uevora.pt

In the framework of the FP7 Marie Curie – People IAPP project RADIO-PAST (s. report by C. Corsi, above), a series of three High Formation Summer Schools (2010-2012) will be organized at the archeological site of Ammaia.

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1 This initiative has received funding from the European Community's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013) under grant agreement n° 230679, under the action Marie Curie – People IAPP, with the Project entitled “Radiography of the past. Integrated non-destructive approaches to understand and valorise complex archaeological sites.”
Topics: traditional approaches to urban survey (ancient sources, archive data and historical cartography, GIS processing, surface artifacts collection…), wide range of remote sensing techniques, (vertical and oblique airborne photography, satellite imagery, multispectral remote sensing, LiDAR…), topographical and microtopographical survey, DGPS, geomatics and GIS integrated data processing.

Teaching strategy: based on theoretical topics and case studies will also imply field activities and applications.

Official language: English.

Participants: up to 20 participants, master students, master degree holder or doctoral students and specialists wanting to deepen their experience in these topics. Participants will be selected on the basis of their CV. The registration form (for admission request, available on line at www.radiopast.eu) must be submitted before May 8th, 2010, at the attention of: Cornelia Fischer by e-mail: cornelia.fischer@sapo.pt

Costs: As the teaching staff is financed by the EC, registration fee will be limited to: EURO 300, including accommodation and meals (full board, 7 nights) at the Parque Natural de Serra de São Mamede Management Centre, and didactic materials.

Destroy the Copy!

A Workshop on the Fate of Plaster Cast Collections

24-25 September, 2010
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA

The histories of university classics collections in Europe and the United States demonstrate that art, science, academia and politics were—and still are—closely intertwined, both on a global level and on more specific national, local, and disciplinary levels. Plaster cast collections of ancient Greek and Roman sculpture and architecture usually formed a core part of royal, museum, and finally university collections. Their heyday is marked by the nineteenth century when the cast collections—by now including other periods—constituted universal museums in Europe and in the United States. However, the nineteenth century marks also the beginning of a decline in the reputation of plaster casts that eventually ended in entire collections being dispersed and discarded, if not actively demolished. Our workshop aims to inquire the reasons for these destructive acts, which happened at different places in different moments. While it often seems that classicists or art historians themselves were in the end responsible for the destruction of cast collections, we want to place their decisions within broader political, economic, aesthetic or scholarly discourses. This approach from the opposite and often denied side of the reception of Classical antiquity and European art will provide further insight into the history of disciplines such as Classics and History of Art. We are looking for papers that address the question within and against European and U.S. American political, artistic and intellectual movements such as the enlightenment, neoclassicism, romanticism, nationalism, positivism, fascism, communism, capitalism etc. Keynote speakers for the conference are Lorenz Winkler-Horaček (Institute of Classical Archaeology, Free University Berlin and curator of the Berlin Cast Collection of Ancient Sculpture); Marcello Barbanera (Department of History of Art, La Sapienza, Rome) and Stephen Dyson (Department of Classics, SUNY Buffalo).

A publication of the papers is planned.
Abstracts of no more than 200 words should be sent via email by July 31st to Annetta Alexandridis, Department of History of Art and Visual Studies, Cornell University, aa376@cornell.edu.