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Dear EAA Members, dear European Archaeologists!

Not surprisingly, this issue of TEA contains a lot of interesting stuff that relates to the 16th Annual Meeting in The Hague – news from the Netherlands and beyond, session reports, short presentations of the prices that were awarded there etc. The session reports reflect the wide array of themes and topics we as archaeologists, molecular biologists, soil morphologists etc. plough through in the manifold aspects of our work. We are especially happy that a couple of session reports go beyond a summary of each presentation, analyzing the state of the art and future directions of their respective topics.

With over 1,000 delegates and more than 70 sessions and round tables the 16th Annual meeting in The Hague was not only successful quantitatively, but members also approached us to relate the inspiring discussions, the welcoming atmosphere, and the well-structured organisation of the meeting. It even featured in two German radio broadcasts on nationwide Deutschlandfunk1, one on ‘Alcohol in the Bronze Age’, on air on 3 September – i.e. while the meeting was still running – the other on broken Neolithic figurines from Japan’s Jomo culture, broadcast on 8 October 2010.

With so many people and so many events involved it comes as no surprise that not everything ran perfectly smoothly; some complaints concerned small conference rooms, others the social programme (see also EAA matters below). Here, I would like to take the opportunity to remind you of the EAA blog: EAA officials are very much interested in hearing your opinions and observations and in improving both the communication within the EAA and the future meetings. The blog is one means to get your voice through. Currently a newly created Website Working Group discusses how to restructure and uplift the EAA webpage, including the blog – so keep your eye both at www.e-a-a.org and at mail alerts informing you about webpage and blog news!

This TEA issue contains a lot more news concerning the EAA, such as reports by EAA Committees and Working Parties and the minutes of the Annual Business Meeting (ABM) in Riva del Garda in 2009. The ABM minutes from The Hague will be published in TEA’s next issue. Please also have a look at the EAA calendar for 2010-2011.

Among the contributions published in this issue there is a recurrent topic: the situation of students and professional archaeologists in Europe, as it is reflected in the Leonardo da Vinci Project "Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe" (DISCO). So look out for the contributions by Vesna Pintarić (EAA Matters), Tobias Wachter (Session Reports), and Andrew Lawler (Reports) on work done in relation to the DISCO project. And check the various national reports on www.discovering-archaeologists.eu.

As you will have noticed, we have introduced new sections and features, designed to make your newsletter more lively and diversified, and to have more opportunities for presenting concise information. One of the premieres you will witness is that TEA opens up for discussions and publishes a comment to a report presented in a previously TEA issue, and we encourage you to continue to read reports carefully and critically and submit your comments. As well as your announcements, enquiries, letters to the EAA members, reports etc. – TEA is the newsletter of EAA members for EAA members.

Please note that the deadline for submitting session proposals to the Oslo meeting organisers is 31 January! Talking about deadlines: Submissions for the summer issue of TEA should be sent to us by 30 April 2011.

Looking forward to hearing from you, Alexander Gramsch

1 Both the German texts and the podcasts are available at www.dradio.de/dlf/sendungen/forschak/1264352/ and www.dradio.de/dlf/sendungen/forschak/1292051/.
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Reports

Neolithic Settlements and Soilscape in Eastern Hungary

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Recently the spatial organisation of small settlements from the Late Neolithic in Eastern Hungary (ca. 5000 BC) and the relationship between these settlements and the larger and better known Late Neolithic tells and Early Copper Age settlements (ca. 4500 BC) has been approached using geoarchaeological methods, spatial analyses and a soil as material culture approach (Salisbury 2010). In spite of extensive surveys, two decades of rescue excavations and more than a century of excavations at tell sites, small Late Neolithic settlements have remained largely unexplored. To fill this gap, small farmsteads in Békés County, Hungary were examined (fig 1). All of the sites are located on ridges or lag islands along defunct palaeomeanders within the Körös river system. Sites were hand-cored for stratigraphic characterization and soil sample collection. Vertical stratigraphy was described based on soil colour, soil texture, and presence of cultural material. Soil samples were tested for relative levels of phosphates to determine vertical and horizontal site limits and a general idea of activity areas. Select samples were tested for multi-element characterization and magnetic susceptibility to gain better understanding of activity areas within the settlements. Principal Components Analysis (PCA) was performed on the multi-element data to reduce the number of variables, under the assumption that related elements covary because they are related to the same input. Results of all data were mapped in ArcGIS 9.2 using ordinary kriging to interpolate prediction maps (fig 2).

One of the most interesting results is the identification of activity zones within Neolithic household clusters. Geochemical and geophysical analyses identified middens, cooking areas and other activity areas. Activity zones were modelled by combining the household cluster concept originally developed by Winter (1976) with communal/family zones as developed by Portnoy (1981) and Oetelaar (1993). Household clusters were identified at CSSZ-8, SZH-108, MB-68, O-16 and O-19. Each cluster contains a house, several pits, a food preparation area and middens. Concentrations of burnt daub, typical remains of burnt wattle-and-daub construction in Central and Southeast Europe, marked the houses. The sites examined here contained a ‘front’ zone relatively clear of chemical enrichment but having thick cultural layers. This area was surrounded by the house, pits and food preparation areas. Outside of this area were middens and additional pits, forming the family back zone. These three zones fall within an area where cultural sediments are clearly visible in cores, and where relative levels of phosphate are elevated compared to regional background levels. Site locations along relict stream meanders suggest that these channels were also part of the cluster, supplying wetland resources. A communal back zone composed of the palaeomeander, meadows, and portions of the loess ridge surrounds the inner zones. Garden plots were not identified with these methods but were likely located on the loess ridge adjacent to the household cluster.

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1 The premise behind PCA is that elements whose enrichment or depletion derives from the same inputs or activities will covary. By grouping these elements into components, PCA produces a smaller number of variables to be analyzed (Drennan 2009: 299-307). As a data reduction method, principal components were extracted using Minitab 15.

2 Kriging, or ‘optimal interpolation’, predicts estimated values based on weighted average of known values. Using this method, an estimated continuous surface is produced from a scattered set of points with known z-values, allowing investigation of the spatial patterns of the variables (Zubrow and Harbaugh 1978). Kriged interpolations were produced in ESRI’s ArcView 9.2 geostatistical analyst.
Results suggest that people within small farmsteads maintained traditions of spatial organization during both the Late Neolithic and Early Copper Age. Patterning of cultural soilscapes within farmsteads from both periods indicates a different spatial organisation from that of large, nucleated Late Neolithic villages. This continuity in use of space reflects deep-
running beliefs about community, place and soil implies that soil acted as material culture. The changes to the soilscape would be both visual and tactile, and shared experience of these cultural soilscape formed identity and connected people in networks of communities.

References
The extraordinary early Neolithic site of Herxheim (Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany) has revealed hundreds of butchered human individuals, intentionally smashed high quality pottery and other, also mostly destroyed artefacts (fig. 1), gathered in assemblages or, as we call them, "concentrations" in a pit enclosure (fig. 2) around a settlement area (Zeeb-Lanz et al. 2007; 2009a). This Bandkeramik (LBK) site is analyzed by an international team of scientists since 2004, with generous financial support from the German Research Foundation (DFG). Herxheim gained international attention following the publication of a report in Antiquity with the admittedly somewhat lurid title "Mass Cannibalism in the Linear Pottery Culture at Herxheim" (Boulestin et al. 2009a; 2009b; see also Zeeb-Lanz et al. 2009b). Although the cannibalization of around 400 or more individuals cannot be proven, the various traces of manipulation on the human bones and bone fragments at Herxheim led to the hypothesis that cannibalism could have been part of a special ritual, hitherto unknown in European prehistory. Besides the cannibalism hypothesis, another hypothesis postulates that the dead were manipulated in this anomalous way for ritual or religious reasons without any anthropophagy (Zeeb-Lanz 2009). The latter hypothesis is definitely supported by the special treatment of the skulls, which as a general rule were reduced to skull caps (calottes; fig. 3). But it cannot be denied that there are also strong arguments for the cannibalization of the individuals deposited in the "concentrations".

Fig. 1: Herxheim. One of the bigger concentrations with lots of human bone fragments, skull caps, animal bones and pottery sherds (excavation 2007)

The Antiquity article triggered a huge wave of comments in European popular science magazines and daily papers – online, as well as printed – and the topic was also soon detected by the prevalent American online magazine Science News, quickly followed by

1 www.sciencenews.org/view/generic/id/50351/title/Contested_signs_of_mass_cannibalism
Discovery News\(^2\) and Archaeology\(^3\), the online magazine of the Archaeological Institute of America. The advertency that the mysterious pit enclosure and its gruesome (in today’s view) contents (fig. 4) gained in the media attracted the attention of a producer of National Geographic TV (NatGeo TV), who phoned the author of this article, being the head of the research team, asking for further information about the site. After a few lengthy telephone conversations, NatGeo TV announced that they were definitely interested in producing a 50-minute documentary about Herxheim. It became clear from the beginning of the very intensive collaboration that the responsible editors of the TV association did not want to concentrate solely on the attractive topic of “cannibalism”, although this theme would act as the crowd puller. The core of the film should be, producer Jeanine Butler declared on several occasions, to show the methods and means that a specialist team of archaeologists, anthropologists and scientists apply to reach their conclusions, and how they work out hypotheses with evidence and try to solve the mysteries of a site as complex as the Neolithic settlement with pit enclosure of Herxheim.

Jeanine Butler and her assistant, Susanna Simpson, were very focused on getting a thorough comprehension the Bandkeramik culture in general, beyond the particular setting in Herxheim, which impressed us considerably. A huge amount of e-mails with detailed questions came from the USA, answered by the Herxheim team archaeologists, Andrea Zeeb-Lanz and Fabian Haack, at length. Lots of photos of Bandkeramik artefacts, house

![Diagram of Herxheim](http://news.discovery.com/archaeology/mass-cannibalism-german-village.html)

**Fig. 2:** Herxheim. Plan of the LBK pit enclosure around the settlement area with the excavated parts of the site as well as parts of the earthwork revealed by geomagnetic prospection (dashed lines).

\(^2\) http://news.discovery.com/archaeology/mass-cannibalism-german-village.html
\(^3\) http://archaeology.org/blog/?p=805
reconstructions, village settings (fig. 5), burials and other aspects of Bandkeramik life were sent to the NatGeo TV studios in Washington. Unfortunately, the last field season at Herxheim, after three campaigns of research excavation (Zeeb-Lanz and Haack 2006), had already ended in the autumn of 2008. Nevertheless, there still remained some questions that could only be answered by further fieldwork. Therefore, the author filed an application to the Expedition Council of the National Geographic Society asking for a grant to finance a survey in the unexamined part of the postulated eastern part of the pit enclosure (fig. 2). This proposed survey would take place with the presence of the NatGeo TV team at Herxheim and would be filmed for the documentary.

The Expedition Council fortunately approved the application, so we found ourselves furnished with enough funds to not only undertake the survey, but also to do some excavation work at the northern end of the inner pit ring. In 2008, excavations had ended, leaving the northern part of a "concentration" of human bone fragments, pottery and other artefacts unexamined. A vast amount of preparatory work awaited the members of the Herxheim project team residing at Speyer. In addition to preparing the excavation and survey, accommodation for the French and Swiss team members had to be arranged and artefacts from the previous excavation seasons, which were to be filmed, had to be selected and displayed for inspection by the film team. Copies of LBK pots had to be acquired for the reenactment of "ritual smashing," as well as all kinds of cereals and legumes. Along the way, we were bombarded with further questions from the NatGeo TV producers and received various versions of the ever-changing schedule for the two weeks of filming. Fortunately, Gabrielle Pfeiffer, from Berlin, was enlisted by Jeanine Butler to act as a
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Fig. 6: The cameraman is already in flight position with his huge camera in the microlight, steered by Michael Voselek, one of our voluntary aerial photo airmen.

Fig. 7: Three of our actors wearing our Bandkeramik costumes.

scout, supporting the preparatory work. The task of a scout for a film, we learned, comprises preparation of all that is necessary to let the film run smoothly, such as booking hotel rooms for the film crew in the various locations where film scenes are scheduled, scouting all the places that are designated for shooting, arranging permission for filming if necessary and many other details.

As the film team was keen on getting pictures from the air, we organized our voluntary aerial photographers (fig. 6), Michael Voselek and Ulrich Kiesow (s.a. www.archaeoflug.de), and a parking space for their microlight on an airfield in the vicinity of Herxheim, including a permanent clearance for take-off and landing. But the most difficult request reached us only two weeks before shooting was to begin: Approximately a dozen actors had to be found for reenactment scenes depicting the daily life of the Bandkeramik people, as well as improvising a ritual scene at the excavation site – which was to include fresh bones, smashed pots, and other artefacts being thrown into a deep pit. As the budget for the film was tight, the reenactment group from the "Bandkeramisches Aktionsmuseum", an association of students of prehistory from the University of Frankfurt (Lüning 2005; www.bandkeramiker.de), could not be hired. Instead, lay actors had to be found who would be willing to take part just for the fun of it. Finally twelve people were found, both men and women, young and old, who decided that performing as Stone Age people would be an interesting experience and probably a lot of fun. The next task was to find appropriate scenery for the daily-life scenes, which had to include a reconstructed Bandkeramik longhouse, as well as being not too far away from Herxheim. Gabrielle Pfeiffer came...
across a nice Bandkeramik long house in Lorentzweiler (Luxembourg), situated in a clearing amidst a bright mixed deciduous forest, a tree population already common in Bandkeramik times. A reenactor was found who would provide a second team of lay actors for Luxembourg. Now we had to think about appropriate clothing for our Bandkeramik people. As no textiles from the early Neolithic have survived, we decided on very simple, unsophisticated shirts and trousers (fig. 7), as well as long skirts for some of the women. All clothes were made from linen, in various shades of beige and brown. Girdles made from hemp breds or strips of leather, and a few pieces of jewellery, like shells beads and bracelets, completed the picture. The highly decorated costumes of the "Bandkeramisches Aktionsmuseum" (Lüning 2005, 213 ff.), based on the ornaments depicted on small clay idols, were considered to be too festive for our purposes and would not give an appropriate impression of everyday Bandkeramik clothing. For the rather elaborate hairstyles known for Bandkeramik women – again from clay figurines of humans – we even found a professional make-up artist who was happy to help out voluntarily for this occasion (fig. 8).

On Tuesday, 15 June 2010, the film team finally arrived in Germany. It had commenced the filming process in York (UK), where biologist Hannah Koon is scrutinizing whether human bones from Herxheim had been cooked or not. Jeanine Butler and her team were keen to document all the scientific investigations, including C14 dating, strontium-isotope analyses, etc., directly at the laboratories, where possible. The film team disembarked with impressive equipment – a huge camera, weighing around thirty pounds (and mostly hand-held by Rob Lyall, the cameraman), several large and heavy metal cases, lots of cables, tripods, lamps and electronic devices, their function remaining obscure for us. For each new filming location, all the material had to be installed anew, a task that was executed by Rob Lyall and Spence Palermo, the soundman, in an astounding routine with precision and expertise. We very soon realized that we were dealing with a team of absolute master practitioners who were used to working on a very high quality level and being very inventive and able to adapt to unexpected situations. On one of the first days of filming, for example, the evening light during some interviews at the survey was gleaming so gorgeously over a wheat field that spontaneously, the first reenactment scene was shot – "Bandkeramik people migrating to Herxheim". As there were no actors present at this early date in the schedule, the film team unhesitatingly threw themselves into the costumes and performed the scene (and it came out wonderfully…)(fig. 9).

The two weeks of filming required a focused commitment over long hours every day, not only from the film team, but as well from the scientific team. Besides lengthy interviews in English, German and French, the excavation had to be undertaken, the survey to be organized and supervised, and various special tasks had to be accomplished: Where do we get 20 kilos of bones from freshly butchered animals? Where do we get a few kilos of dry ice quickly (for the ritual; fig. 10)? Can we coax a local butcher...
to cut up half a pig in front of the camera (to compare modern and Neolithic butchering methods)? Is there a farm with livestock on the meadows somewhere in the vicinity (for the “everyday life” scenes)? However, the enthusiasm and working discipline of the film team, which did not hinder lots of jokes and laughter on the side, was contagious, and represented an important factor for the positive atmosphere in which the filming took place.

For the scholar, it is very interesting to see how scientific content is conveyed through the means of modern filming techniques, as well as the personal skills and improvisational ideas of the film team itself, to a wider public. It is quite obviously not sufficient to have a good camera and other high quality equipment (fig. 11) to show rather dull procedures like the cutting of teeth for isotope analyses or the accurate examination of bone fragments for cut- or scrape marks in a way that will excite the public. Whereas the actual fieldwork on site can be mediated in an interesting fashion rather easily – new finds are detected all the time (fig. 12) – these routine scientific procedures beg for special effects, perhaps special lighting and unexpected adjustments of the camera, to trigger the interest of the observer. We learned that a small LED positioned at the right angle gives a special shine to pottery surfaces; that you can make underwater pictures in a washbowl; and that the film sequence of the refitting of a smashed pot, when run in double speed, gives a totally new impression of the individual steps of work.

It was impressive and reassuring for us to see how much importance was attached to authenticity concerning the scientific work and dialogues. Of course, we “acted” scenes for the camera, like the refitting of pottery sherds, the analysis of teeth concerning their enamel status and the like, but all these scenes had actually taken place in our daily work, and the performed dialogues contained questions and hypotheses that we had discussed within the project team in exactly the same way and with exactly the same content.

Naturally, reenactment scenes are a different topic. The daily life in the Early Neolithic as depicted at the rebuilt longhouse in Lorentzweiler (fig. 13) was partly reconstructed from the archaeological evidence. However, the

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**Fig. 11:** The “jib” was one of the impressive technical devices used by the film team (borrowed for the occasion) with which you can get astounding pictures from a great variety of perspectives.

**Fig. 12:** While the excavators are digging up a concentration of bones, the cameraman is eager to catch all details of each new discovery.

**Fig. 13:** “Daily life” in a small Bandkeramik community: Reenactment scene at the longhouse in Lorentzweiler (Luxembourg).
The narrative, which always constitutes an important part of historical documentaries, requires the imagination of the producer and the cameraman, as well as the scientific skills of the specialists. Suggestions from the producer on how the story might unfold were scrutinized by the archaeologists regarding their probability in light of the previous results of our scientific work, and were discussed in detail with the film team. The scientific part of the documentary, too, is not unambiguous. At the present stage of our analyses, many questions are still open, including questions concerning the ritual, the identity of the dead (Turck et al. in press) who were cut up and deposited with smashed artefacts, the meaning of the animal bones in the "concentrations" (Arbogast 2009), and many other details. There is also no definite assent regarding the nature and meaning of the manipulations of the human individuals – the hypothesis of ritual mass cannibalism within the framework of special ceremonies (Boulestin et al. 2009) is countered by the interpretation that the bones had been excarnated and smashed as part of a ritual without any intent to use flesh or marrow as nourishment (Zeeb-Lanz et al. 2009b, 123). Therefore, the various possibilities to tell a "story" was the recurrent theme of the scientific part of the documentary in the interviews and laboratory scenes. Naturally, the ritual had to play an important role in this narrative as it is a central feature of the Herxheim site, but also because this topic would attract widespread attention – and being a commercial organization, NatGeo TV is interested in gaining the attention of as wide a section of the public as possible. The narrative, as defined by Jeanine Butler, comprised the history of a young couple, at first happily living in their Bandkeramik community, then being snatched by raiders, and finally prepared ceremoniously for a sacrifice during the special rituals at Herxheim. No ferocious scenes were constructed; the rituals performed for the camera (fig. 14) gained a ceremonial atmosphere with the help of the talented acting of the
two chief characters. Thus, room for speculation and diverse hypotheses remained open, reflecting the present state of research concerning the extraordinary rituals at Herxheim (fig. 15). After two long and very exhausting days of shooting the reenactment, we finally had to say good-bye to the NatGeo TV team, who had provided a fascinating insight into professional filming and with whom we had spent two enthralling weeks unreeiling our scientific work in the project and performing some of the hypotheses weaved around the mysterious Stone Age rituals at Herxheim.

We are all rather excited to see the results of these two weeks of shooting (to be telecasted in November/December 2010). Even up until now, in the aftermath of the actual filming here in Germany, F. Haack and the author consistently receive e-mails from the producers with questions or pleas for verification of statements concerning facts about the Bandkeramik culture as a whole, and Herxheim in particular, showing us how wholeheartedly our film partners take the challenge of a truthful presentation of scientific facts about the Early Neolithic farmers in our part of the world.

There probably will be scenes and commentaries that will not meet our full "scientific" approval as perhaps being too manipulative, too lurid, and playing too much on the sensibilities of the spectators. But with the experience of how deeply the producers tried to dive into the knowledge about the first farmers in Europe, how much detailed scientific information they asked from us, and having seen the wonderful camera shots, we are confident that the end product will give an insight into our scientific work, as well as trigger the imagination of the public concerning the wide variation in ritual life in the time of the first farmers of Europe.

References


Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe: Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Profiling the Profession 2009

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Introduction
This study attempted to profile the archaeological community of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in line with the aims and objectives of the 'Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe' (DISCO) project undertaken in several EU states between 2006 and 2008. The study culminated in a report, available on the DISCO project's website, at www.discovering-archaeologists.eu/bosniaherzegovina.html. In line with the aspirations of the twelve national reports of the original 'Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe' project, the primary objectives of this investigation were to investigate the archaeological labour market in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and profile the workers in terms of age, gender, education level and other demographic indicators, and to assess the workforce as a whole. Furthermore, the report attempted to identify any deficiencies in the support and remunerations provided to them by their employers. Also, the report aimed to recognize problems posed to the institutions themselves, whether from a perspective of funding and equipment, or identifiable weaknesses in the available workforce. The report also presented the views of Bosnia-Herzegovina's archaeological community with regard to the internationalization of archaeology and the freedom of labour movement between Bosnia-Herzegovina and other states. It also attempted to reveal the extent to which opinions on ethnicity, religion and language pervade the labour market, a notable potential problem facing this country's attitudes toward cultural heritage.

This article outlines the methodologies employed in the creation of the report, and also outlines some of the difficulties and problems encountered during research.

Reasons for undertaking this study
This report culminated from research undertaken for my MA thesis, at KU Leuven, Belgium, in the 2009-10 academic year (Lawler 2010). Bosnia-Herzegovina was selected as the country of study for a variety of reasons. I had lived in the country for approximately 2 years prior to undertaking my Masters studies, and knew a large number of people working within the heritage sector, and would describe myself as proficient in the language. Also, due to the small size of the nation's archaeological labour market, undertaking such a project about Bosnia-Herzegovina was felt to be manageable as a Master's Thesis. The war of 1992-95 devastated many of Bosnia's cultural and academic institutions and facilities, which are only now starting to recover. Due to this, and its desire for EU accession, the country is undergoing rapid transformations, and this may be reflected within the archaeological labour market and the institutions which employ archaeological workers. Changes in the country's attitudes to archaeology in its post-war years have already started. In recent years, two universities in Bosnia-Herzegovina have begun to offer undergraduate courses in archaeology; The University of Mostar (since 2000-01) and the Philosophy Faculty of the University of Sarajevo (from the 2008-09 academic year). Eventually, these universities are expected to significantly increase in the number of qualified archaeologists in the country. Undertaking such a project now provides a base point to which comparisons can be made regarding the development of Bosnia-Herzegovina's archaeological labour market and heritage infrastructure in future years. The country's archaeological society, Arheološko Društvo BiH (Archaeological Society of Bosnia-Herzegovina), ceased to function during the war. Efforts are now being made to re-instigate its operations, which will hopefully create further cooperation between the country's archaeological institutions and personnel.
A background to the project

The number of archaeologists currently working in the country is undefined. However, estimates of the membership of Arheološko Društvo BiH prior to the war show around 50 members throughout the 1980s, with a decline to approximately 30 by the outbreak of war in 1992, when the Archaeological Society ceased to function. An estimate quoted by the Center for Investigative Reporting (CIN) in late 2005 gives the number of archaeologists working in Bosnia-Herzegovina as 15. The National Museum states the number of archaeologists currently operating throughout the country to be 23. However, the accuracy of this number can be contested, as it appears that such a precise figure would be heavily reliant on a more subjective definition of ‘archaeologist’ than was applied within this report, or upon statistics gathered by a functioning regulatory body. An estimate of 25-35 archaeologists was therefore considered to be more appropriate for this project.

The current political situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina is relatively complex. The country has a national government, responsible primarily for international matters, such as trade, defence and diplomatic relations. There is no Ministry of Culture at this governmental level, and all decisions on cultural heritage fall tangibly within the jurisdiction of the Ministry for Civil Affairs. Below this are two Entities, the Republika Srpska (RS) and Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina (FBiH), plus the autonomous district of Brčko, each of which has its own Ministry of Culture, responsible for a variety of functions, including the issuing of permits for archaeological research and excavation, and the upkeep of museums and other cultural heritage institutions.

Below the Entity level of government, the Federation is divided into 10 Cantons. Each of these has its own Ministry of Culture, and some have developed their own cultural protection laws, which can, at times, contradict those of the Federation. It is unclear which set of laws takes precedent, and Cantons have been known to take exception to the Federation granting permission to foreign institutions to undertake archaeological excavations within their jurisdiction without first consulting them, or obtaining the necessary permits and paperwork, delaying research for several seasons. This political system has created problems aside from those of archaeological excavation. Cultural institutions on a national level, such as the National Museum, Sarajevo, are caught in the curious position of being responsible to no governmental ministry. The unresolved legal status of this museum has massive ramifications where obtaining funding is concerned. As the Museum is a national institution, funding should be allocated by the national government. However, as no competent ministry exists at this level, funding should, theoretically, be allocated from the budget of the two Entities. However, the Republika Srpska directs its funding towards the Museum of Republika Srpska, situated in its capital, Banja Luka, and the Federation shuns its responsibilities back up to the national level, and down to the Cantonal level, to Sarajevo Canton, within which the museum is situated. In reality, funding for the museum is obtained from a variety of governmental levels, right down to municipal councils, and donations from both within Bosnia-Herzegovina and abroad.

Questionnaires

Two separate questionnaires were used to obtain the results in this report. The first was distributed amongst institutions which employ archaeologists within Bosnia-Herzegovina (many addresses were found collated in an online document\(^1\)), and mainly attempted to address employment and training issues. It was divided into six sections, covering the institution's basic information, its personnel makeup, contracts, working conditions, training, and institution evolution and future prospects.

The second questionnaire was distributed amongst archaeological employees. As well as being sent to institutions, with the instruction to forward to all relevant staff, this questionnaire was distributed amongst individual archaeologists whose personal contact details were

\(^1\) http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:V3Xkohx-RsQJ:www.bosnia.org.uk/uploads/Bosnian%2520Museums%2520and%2520Cultural%2520Heritage%2520Institutions.doc
available, with a request to forward to their contemporaries who had worked in archaeology in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2009. This ensured the widest distribution of questionnaires possible. It was also divided into six sections, attempting to obtain personal data, education level, employment details, work and contract conditions of the respondent, as well as their views on the international movement of archaeological workforces and opinions on ongoing training and education. As an addendum, an optional section asking the respondents’ opinions on how religion, ethnicity, language and alphabet affect archaeology in Bosnia-Herzegovina was added.

All questionnaires were sent in both English and Bosnian/Serbian/Croatian languages, to enable both local and foreign archaeological workers to complete them. However the Bosnian/Serbian/Croatian version was only made available in Latin script, and not Cyrillic. The questionnaires were initially distributed by email, but during interviews and meetings in Sarajevo in early 2010 hard copies were also handed to employees of some institutions, and further contact details were often obtained during interviews. In total 11 institutions known to employ archaeologists were contacted, plus two government ministries, and a further two individuals known to have worked on archaeological excavations during 2009. Copies of the questionnaires issued, in both languages, were included as an appendix to the report.

Problems Encountered

Profiling an archaeological community in as complex a socio-political environment as Bosnia-Herzegovina posed numerous difficulties. The dual-Entity political system posed one of the main problems for analyzing and presenting data. Although archaeological funding is controlled at this governmental level, and therefore distinctions between the two Entities could have been made, it was decided that such an approach could present grounds for either Entity to criticize the other’s approach to archaeological research and funding. The results, therefore, were analyzed with regard to Bosnia-Herzegovina’s archaeological community as a whole. The dual-Entity system created further ambiguities in deciding which Ministries of Culture to contact. Of the 13 Ministries of Culture within Bosnia-Herzegovina, 11 are within the Federation: one at Entity level, and the other 10 at the lower Cantonal level. Including all ministries in such a report would potentially introduce a great deal of bias into the results, particularly as no Cantonal ministries employ archaeologists to oversee their decisions when granting excavation permits. It was decided that government ministries would, therefore, only be contacted at the Entity level of government.

In a similar situation, difficulties were encountered in defining who and what could be considered an ‘archaeologist’ or ‘archaeological institution’. It was decided that a person could be considered an archaeologist if they were employed by a company involved in archaeological research, or had received payment for participating in archaeological excavation at any point during the 2009 calendar year. Due to the lack of professional independent archaeological units, a dedicated regulatory committee or institution, or a functioning archaeological society, there is no legal definition of what constitutes an archaeological institution in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Therefore, all museums, university faculties and government institutions dealing directly with the archaeological heritage of the state as part of their operations were deemed suitable for inclusion. Furthermore, there were several institutions falling outside of this definition which dealt in part with the nation's archaeology, or employed archaeologists. These institutions were first asked whether they considered themselves to employ archaeologists or people employed primarily to work with aspects of archaeology. Those that responded positively were then asked to participate.

From previous estimates of the number of archaeologists operating in the country, it was obvious that the labour market was very small indeed, and far smaller, both numerically and as a percentage of the nation’s workforce, than in any country profiled within the DISCO project. The small population meant that results obtained were presented as numbers, as opposed to percentages, in the report. Likewise, due to the fact that an unascertained
number of archaeologists are operating in Bosnia-Herzegovina, it was decided that responses were best presented as numbers, and not as a proportion of an estimated population size.

The response rate in itself initially caused some concern. Questionnaires were slow to be returned, and, particularly so for institutions. There was a large discrepancy between the number of positive responses during the initial questionnaire distribution phase, and the number of returned questionnaires. By mid-April, the final deadline set, questionnaires had been returned by 4 institutions and 10 individuals, which was deemed a large enough number upon which to undertake analysis.

After collating and analyzing the data, the results were compared to other datasets available, both within Bosnia-Herzegovina, and across the EU Member States profiled in the DISCO project, and summarized in the project's Transnational Report (Aitchison 2009). Unfortunately, Bosnia-Herzegovina has not undertaken a population Census since 1991, so many labour market statistics had to be obtained from a report published by the Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Milinović 2010) and various reports of international organizations. This meant that some results obtained could not be compared with Bosnia-Herzegovina's labour market as a whole. Furthermore, several results presented could not be adequately compared with those of the DISCO Transnational Report, due to differing laws on labour movement, and therefore only summaries of the notable differences were given in such instances. Also, the results of the section presenting information gathered on personnel's views on how religion, ethnicity, language and alphabet pervade archaeological work, which were presented and analyzed in a separate chapter, could not be compared to any other datasets, either from within Bosnia-Herzegovina, or from any of the reports in the 'Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe' series.

**Results**

The results obtained show that both institutions and personnel desire further training opportunities to be made available in the country, through the creation of a resource centre or other specialized organization or institution. There has been a gradual rise in the number of personnel employed in the archaeological sector within Bosnia-Herzegovina in recent years, and institutions predict this trend to continue, although none claim that this is connected in any way to pressures from the construction industry, suggesting that 'rescue/emergency' archaeology is yet to develop within the country, something also identifiable through the nation's lack of private archaeological companies. Institutions also highlighted a lack of equipment and finances as their greatest hindrances in undertaking archaeological research, as well as the current lack of graduates entering the labour market. Individuals who responded to the questionnaire generally had undertaken university education to at least undergraduate level (8 of 9, compared to 14.3% of the national workforce). Many described themselves as proficient in at least one second language, although none were fluent in Hungarian, and only one in German – the two languages besides English which were considered relevant to archaeological research (Hungarian is the language in which many excavations were documented during Austro-Hungarian rule), and many stated they would appreciate further language training relevant to their employment being made available to them. Although the archaeologists who responded were largely very satisfied with their job, and received good remuneration (128% of the average national wage) and contractual benefits, there was a high level of uncertainty professed regarding career prospects, with many expressing a willingness to seek work abroad, should the opportunity arise, with EU Member States being considered the most desirable destination. Many were motivated solely by the opportunity to further their career, and a commonly recurring theme was the desire to increase academic output through publications, an issue which also often came up whilst undertaking interviews for background research for the thesis.
Evaluation
This report highlighted the basic requirements of the archaeological labour market of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Although different opinions were professed by individuals regarding several aspects investigated by the questionnaire, a general consensus was shown in many areas, namely the need for a dedicated institution to provide further training, equipment and resources for archaeological professionals. Overall, a strong desire to integrate within a wider European community was shown, and many archaeologists wish to increase both their personal and the state's academic output.

It would be useful to undertake this (or a similar) survey in the coming years, as Bosnia-Herzegovina's political system, and its views in regard to the archaeological profession may change, including an increase in funding, and a more centrally-organized approach to archaeological research. Furthermore, the country's aspirations to become an EU Member State will surely affect its policies towards the nation's cultural heritage. In addition to this, a new generation of archaeology graduates will be entering the labour market upon completion of their studies at both Sarajevo and Mostar universities, and other institutions abroad. It will be interesting to see whether positions are created for these people within archaeology, or whether they will seek employment in other sectors. Also, without some form of database or functioning Archaeological Society, it is currently difficult for qualified archaeologists to find employment, and likewise for institutions to find staff, without relying on personal networking. Members of the National Museum hope to rectify this in the near future by reinstating Arheološko Društvo Bosne i Hercegovine as a functioning organization.

The sample of 10 individuals and 4 institutions which responded to the questionnaires is relatively small, being roughly 30% of those known to operate in Bosnia-Herzegovina in both categories. Ideally, for a country this size, a response rate of over 50% of individuals, and 70% of institutions – spanning academia, museums and other forms of institution – would be attained. To achieve a larger number of responses, the questionnaire would ideally have been distributed during the height of the excavation season (April to September), when archaeologists are in far more personal contact, and could be encouraged to participate by their peers. Also, the inclusion of a questionnaire in the Cyrillic alphabet may have encouraged the participation of archaeologists who primarily use this alphabet in their work.

Overall, the responses obtained, presented, and analyzed provided the first overview of the state of the archaeological profession in Bosnia-Herzegovina since its independence from Federal Yugoslavia in 1992, and helped in identifying several shortcomings in the services available to professional archaeologists and archaeological institutions operating in the country, as well as creating a basic profile of the profession.

References


In July 2009, a small expedition from the Archaeological Laboratory of Bashkir State Pedagogical University, directed by senior lecturer Iay Shuteleva, excavated barrow № 16 in the southwestern part of the burial mound site, known as the Kazburun I barrow burial ground. Kazburun I barrow burial ground dominates the floodplain of the Urshak River. The length of the total mound site from the south-west to north-east is 980 m, and from west to south-east is 850 m. The Kazburun I mounds are located on a hill near the town of Uzmanovo (fig. 1). The barrow burial ground plateau is elevated, with four drops in level from north to south (fig. 2). In the barrow burial ground, we found 33 barrows, five of which have been excavated; six of the barrows have been destroyed during the construction of the Uzmanovo (Kazburun) - Turumbet highway. The mounds form four clusters: the south-west cluster consists of nine mounds; also the north-western cluster consists of nine barrows; the central cluster is represented by three barrows; the south-eastern cluster is represented by six mounds, divided by the highway. The excavated barrow № 16 is in the north-western cluster of Kazburun I. The north-south diameter of the barrow mound is 9.0 m, and 10.0 m from west to east; the height of the mound is 0.20-0.23 m. The mound of earth was round in shape, its surface sodded. The north-east edge of the barrow collapses into a drain trench from a farm. The northeastern floor of the barrow consists of peat, where the site meets the runoff of farm waste (fig. 3).

In the central part of the barrow, at a depth of approximately 0.35 m there was the north-west head of some sort of stone cist, which angled further into the ground to the depth of 0.84 m. The walls of the cist, however, do not delimit the boundaries of the burial itself, but are practically in its centre (fig. 4). At its bottom the grave pit was 2.15 m from north to south and 1.4 m from west to east. A male skeleton was found in crouched position, lying on the left side. The total length of the cranial and postcranial skeleton was 0.95 m on the north-south axis. Bone preservation is poor; the small bones of the skeleton, the ribs and most of the vertebrae did not survive, and only a small part of the pelvis was preserved. However, the long bones of the arms and legs as well as the skull were fairly well preserved. In the north-eastern part of the tomb, near the skull, was a broken Alakul ornamented vessel (fig. 5).
The estimated age of the male is 50 - 55 years, with a calculated body height of 1.69 m to 1.76 m. The diagnosis of sex and the estimation of age at death are based on the methods described in Dobryak (1960); Pashkova (1963); Pashkova and Reznikov (1978); and Tomilina (2000). It is interesting to note some specific features of this skeleton: it showed a significant growth of bone fabric on the articular margins of the first cervical bone and long bones, suggesting some systemic disease of the impellent device.
A grave with a size of 1.15 m by 0.96 m has been detected in the south-western section of the barrow at a depth of 0.55 m. At the bottom of the grave were fragments of subadult cranial bones and of ribs in poor condition; the estimated age of the person is 7.5 - 9.5 years. Judging by the grave architecture and grave goods, burial mound № 16 belongs to the Alakul culture. The burial ground belongs to the settlement of Muradymovo of the same time period. According to radiocarbon dates these groups of monuments date to the time between 1740 / 1520 and 1880/1430 cal. BC.

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ARCHAEOLANDSCAPES EUROPE: Five Years of Pan-European Collaboration to Foster Education and Research in Aerial Archaeology and Other Advanced Surveying Techniques

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Aerial archaeology, satellite imagery, geophysical investigations and airborne laser scanning (LiDAR) are techniques of archaeological surveying that have long been recognized throughout Europe and abroad. But still the use of these methods is not mandatory in all European countries. While in some parts of Europe aerial archaeology is hardly used at all, LiDAR scanning is not known in others – and vice versa. Sometimes this is caused simply by the lack of expert knowledge within some countries; sometimes it is the lack of awareness of the abilities of these techniques; and sometimes it is simply the differing cultural heritage policies in different countries that hinder their adoption.

Fig. 1: Partners from the ArchæoLandscapes Europe-project at the kick-off meeting in Bucharest.

To overcome these problems, the mutual exchange of ideas, teaching activities and networking in general has to be cultivated amongst universities, cultural heritage management authorities and research institutions from all over Europe. In February 2010 the European Commission (Directorate General Education and Culture) accepted the project proposal for the 5-years networking project within the framework of the funding programme Culture 2007–2013 (Agreement number - 2010 - 1486 / 001 – 001, CU7-MULT7). Currently 39 partners from 25 European countries are working together to build up a self-supporting network of institutions and partners involved in advanced surveying techniques such as aerial archaeology, satellite imagery, geophysics and airborne laser scanning. A budget of 5 million Euros (50% provided by the EU, 50% coming from the co-organising partners) will support the work for the next five years.
The partner organisations are drawn from the field of archaeological heritage management, from universities, archaeological research institutions and from pan-European non-profit organisations such as the Aerial Archaeology Research Group (AARG), which was one of the leading partners in the predecessor project European Landscapes: Past, Present and Future (2004–2007) and was also deeply involved in the proposal for the ArchaeoLandscapes Europe project.

Public awareness and dissemination of challenging skills in aerial and remote sensing techniques will be achieved by the project through eight key Actions:

1. By creating an ultimately self-supporting network, with a small central secretariat, to provide leadership, coordination and advice on the use for heritage purposes of aerial photography, remote sensing and landscape studies.

2. By using traditional and innovative methods to publicize the value of aerial survey, remote sensing and landscape studies amongst the general public, students, teachers and all those who explore, enjoy or care for cultural landscapes and heritage sites across Europe.

3. By promoting the pan-European exchange of people, skills and understanding through meetings, workshops, exchange visits, placements and opportunities for specialist training and employment.

4. By enhancing the teaching of remote sensing and landscape studies through courses for students and teachers, and in the longer term through a European masters degree in remote sensing and heritage management.

5. By securing better exploitation of existing air-photo archives across Europe by researching, assessing and publicizing their potential for heritage interpretation and landscape conservation.

6. By providing support for aerial survey, remote sensing and landscape exploration in countries relatively new to their use, especially in northern, eastern and southern Europe.

7. By further exploring the uses of laser, satellite and other forms of remote sensing and web-based geographical systems in archaeological and landscape research, conservation and public education.

8. By providing technical guidance and advice on best practice in aerial survey, remote sensing and landscape studies, with a particular emphasis on conservation and heritage management.

A large number of meetings, conferences, aerial field schools, technical training schools, exhibitions and publications will be the basis of the project’s work, both for the internal and external networking aspect and for the dissemination of ideas and knowledge to the archaeological community and to the general public.

The kick-off meeting took place alongside this year’s AARG conference on 19 September in Bucharest and hosted representatives from all of the co-organising (CO) and from most of the associated partners (AP). This first meeting was a very successful get-together at which the eight Working Parties, responsible for the eight Actions mentioned above, were collocated and at which the General Management Board, consisting of two APs – University of Vienna (AT), Aerial Archaeology Research Group (International) –, and six COs – Flanders Fields Museum, Ypres (BE), Discovery Programme, Dublin (IE), Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research, Oslo (NO), University of Ljubljana (SI), The Heritage Laboratory Galicia, Santiago de Compostela (ES), Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, Edinburgh (UK) – as well as the Roman-Germanic-Commission of the German Archaeological institute (DE) as the project leader, was established.

While COs are fully committed in terms of EU funding, APs have no financial commitment but are fully integrated in all activities and in all panels and boards of the project. It is the aim of ArchaeoLandscapes Europe to further extend the network so new representatives of other countries and institutions can still be accepted under certain circumstances as associated partners. For more information on the ‘ArchaeoLandscapes Europe’ project, please visit www.archaeolandscapes.eu or contact Axel Posluschny at posluschny@rgk.dainst.de.
A Survey of Book Reviews Published in the European Journal of Archaeology (EJA) Between 1998 and 2009

Leonardo García Sanjuán, Reviews Editor, Estella Weiss-Krejci, Assistant Reviews Editor

This study was undertaken in the summer of 2010 and is based on an exhaustive survey of the book reviews section in the European Journal of Archaeology (EJA) covering the period 1998-2009. It is intended as a means of reflecting on the future directions the EJA reviews section should move on to. The report covers data concerning the affiliation of the authors/editors and reviewers by country, country of book publication, the language of the reviewed book, the regional focus of the reviewed book, as well as the gender of authors/editors and reviewers. The results suggest some interesting trends in the way scientific production is currently debated within our discipline at a European level.

Survey data
Between 1998 and 2009, 259 books were reviewed in the EJA’s reviews section. Of these, 181 were reviewed individually, 19 were reviewed in groups of two, nine in groups of three, two as four and one review dealt with five books. The total number of book reviews published is 212, with an average of 17.6 reviews per year. The lowest number of reviews corresponds to 1998 (n = 6) and the highest to 2008 (n = 35).

A great imbalance is found as far as the affiliation of the authors/editors and reviewers as well as the language of the reviewed book are concerned. The majority of the book authors or editors are affiliated with UK institutions (fig. 1). If one looks at first authors/editors these make up 38.3% of the total. If one includes second authors (n = 97) the percentage remains more or less the same (38.8%). The second largest group is authors/editors from the US (19.7%), followed by Swedish (8.5%), Germans (7.8%) and Italians (2.7%). Naturally, not all authors/editors (the same applies to reviewers) based in institutions of a particular country are nationals of that country. This is particularly true in the case of the UK, where academic staff is often very international.

When the reviewer’s country of institutional affiliation is taken into account, once again the UK comes top of the list, with 22% of reviewers, followed by Germany (12.6%) and the US...
(11.2%). Countries such as Sweden, Italy, Spain, The Netherlands, Poland, Greece or (noticeably) France, fall quite below those percentages, with their institutions accounting for between 6% and 2% of the reviewers (fig. 2). It is somewhat interesting that US-based reviewers are quite more numerous than those from some of Europe’s largest countries, such as France, Italy or Spain. Institutions from Eastern Europe are significantly under-represented. Given the considerable importance of Anatolia in the study of European Prehistory and ancient history, it is also interesting to note the lack of involvement of Turkish colleagues in this list.

The reviewed books have been published in 18 countries (fig. 3). The majority are US/UK Presses (n = 174), followed by Germany (22) and Sweden (18). The most frequent presses are Routledge (n = 28), Cambridge University Press (17), BAR/Archaeopress (15), Oxford University Press (13), Oxbow (12), Altamira Press (9), Thames and Hudson (5) and the German Publisher Theiss (also 5). Despite being published in 18 different countries, up to 85.6% of the reviewed books were published in English. Other major international languages such as German (6.7 %), Spanish (2.4 %) or French (1.4 %) are clearly under-represented. Several European languages are altogether absent, including Italian, Turkish, Dutch, Greek and all Slavic languages.

Slightly below half of the books reviewed in EJA have a regional focus, that is to say, they deal with issues within the approximate boundaries of a particular European region. The rest of the books under review either have a world-wide scope or deal with archaeological theory or methods, and heritage management. The distribution of the main European regions within this sample is fairly even, with Eastern and Central Europe, the Aegean, the British Isles, Iberia and Scandinavia all with percentages between 8% and 12% (fig. 4). The fact that Eastern Europe tops the list of the regional focus of the reviewed books is somewhat paradoxical since, as it was stated before, reviewers based at Eastern European institutions are strongly under-represented. Other regions, such as the Atlantic seaboard of continental Western Europe (from Holland to France), Italy, Anatolia or the islands of the Western Mediterranean display lower percentages, between 7% and 4%. Altogether, however, the observed differences in the representation of all main European regions within the book reviews section are relatively minor and do not seem to be statistically significant.
When the gender of the book authors/editors and reviewers is considered, a clear-cut pattern emerges, with a strong predominance of males over females. Only one third of the authors/editors of the reviewed books are female (31.4% first authors only, 33.2% first and second authors considered) whereas two thirds are male. The percentage of female reviewers is slightly higher than among authors/editors (male reviewers 62%, female reviewers 38%).

Discussion

Major European languages other than English, as well as the scientific traditions behind them, are significantly under-represented in the book reviews section of the journal. The imbalances concerning the affiliation of the book authors/editors as well as the language in which reviewed books are written can be mainly attributed to two factors: first, the influence of publishing houses of the English-speaking world (particularly from the UK and US), which make review-copies of their books more readily available; second, the internationalization of English as lingua franca in today’s world, particularly within the scientific community. Although English has clearly become the reference language for the scientific community and EJA itself is published in English, there may be grounds to question the overwhelming nature of its predominance among the reviewed books. As Kristian Kristiansen has observed “reviews ... influence not only your own readings, but also the choice of books ending up in the reading lists for students” (Kristiansen 2001: 41–42). As a journal of European scope, EJA may wish to be as representative as possible of research news, trends and approaches existing throughout the European continent. In order to achieve this, it may be worth to attempt to give books published in other European languages a higher profile as well as a stronger presence within the reviews section. There is also a further element to consider: the vast predominance of English-language books in the reviews section may be perceived by some EJA readers or subscribers as a symptom of cultural or scientific “imperialism”, whereby only approaches and research from English-speaking countries are considered as valuable.

Regarding representation of book reviewers from the non-Anglophone world, reviewers themselves may have reasons for reflection. Up to 58 commissioned book reviews pertaining to 65 books, which were sent out by the former reviews editors Cornelius Holtorf and Troels Myrup Kristensen between 2006 and 2009 are either still pending or have already been cancelled. The most common reason for non-publication of commissioned reviews is non-submission. In the group of the 58 pending or cancelled reviews, only 20 reviewers are affiliated with institutions from the English speaking world. The others come from
Scandinavia (n = 14), Eastern Europe (10), Germany (5), France (3) and other, non-Anglophone (6) countries. Hence, in order to allow European archaeologists from all over Europe to be more evenly represented within the reviews section, more cooperation will be needed. While it is true that EAA’s membership is more popular in the UK and Germany than in other European countries, perhaps the reviews section could be used to diversify the range of colleagues by country, thus encouraging more interest on the association and its journal in countries with particularly low membership rates.

As far as the predominance of males among authors/editors and reviewers is concerned, beyond stating the facts, the reasons behind it are undoubtedly complex and fall beyond the scope of this study. This is basically in line with what John Chapman found in a bibliometric review of JEA/EJA’s contents published a decade ago, and where he stated that in the period 1995-2001 “(...) it is clear that the aim of a 50-50 representation of male and female authors has not been achieved” (Chapman 2001: 300). Our analysis suggests that, as far as gender balance is concerned, little progress has been made. As a future project, it would be worthwhile to compare these figures with those of EJA authorship and also with figures of distribution by gender in the EAA itself, and within professional archaeology or the academia in different countries.

Acknowledgments
The data on the book reviews have been compiled through a revision of the reviews section using mostly the pdf files available at EJA’s Sage website and, to a lesser extent, other pdfs provided by Cornelius Holtorf, the reviews editor for the period 2006 to August 2010. We would like to acknowledge the outstanding job done by Cornelius Holtorf and Troels Myrup Kristensen, possibly best reflected in the first two issues of the 2010 EJA, which contains 30 reviews, which were not included in this survey. Our thanks also go to Kristian Kristiansen for providing scans of his article and Robin Skeates for editorial comments.

References
Cuts at Sheffield Museums: A Way Forward?
John Collis

All across Britain we are awaiting the full impact of the cuts just announced by the Government. Museums Sheffield (www.museums-sheffield.org.uk) was an early casualty, but it may also provide a guide for other institutions suffering similar problems. In the 1990s in the spirit of privatization then (and still) in vogue in Britain, Sheffield City Council gave up its direct control over its museums, setting up two museum trusts. One was to take over the running of the industrial museums, notably Kelham Island and Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet, both of which have been major innovators in how to present the industrial past, in Sheffield’s case especially the iron and steel industries. The major collection of Sheffield plate and cutlery (a ‘Designated’ collection of national importance) as well as the craft and art objects collected by John Ruskin in the 19th century as part of the Arts and Crafts movement were placed under another trust, Museums Sheffield. This trust looks after other areas such as social history, geology and natural history, and also archaeology. The latter includes the Thomas Bateman Collection, one of the four major antiquarian collections in Britain from the 19th century, with its important finds from barrow burials of Neolithic, Bronze Age and early medieval date, mainly from the Peak District area of North Derbyshire (s. figs 1-4).

Funding for Museums Sheffield comes from two main sources, the City Council and from national government grants at present disbursed by the Museum, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA), most recently through its Renaissance initiative aimed at developing outreach to a wider public and the educational role of museums. The City Council is undergoing major cuts in its services and staff, and while it has tried to protect the museums, including giving a one-off grant to help the trust pay off debts incurred in the opening of its award-winning new galleries in the Weston Park Museum (where the major archaeological finds are displayed), it is facing a cut of 28% over the next four years and this will in turn impact on the museum settlement. In addition, Renaissance funding will come to an end in March 2012 and the Government has announced that the MLA is one of the bodies which it will be abolishing, leaving a question mark not only about the level of any future funding but also the

![Fig. 1: The Benty Grange helmet, North Derbyshire dating to the 7th century AD. Bateman Collection.](image)
mechanism by which it will be dispensed. In contrast to the major museums in London which have been largely protected from the worst of the cuts, the provincial museums like Sheffield are predicted to be one of the big losers. Some staff at Sheffield have already taken early retirement or reduced their working hours and taken pay cuts to try to maintain its level of expertise.

Fig. 2: Detail of the boar on the Benty Grange Helmet. Bateman Collection.

Since the establishment of the Trust, there has never been more than one curator of archaeology despite the international importance of the archaeological collections, so it has been especially prone to suffer from the vagaries of funding or of people moving to other posts. Eighteen months ago the curator of archaeology left for a job in another museum, and the plan was that she should be replaced with the minimum of delay. Unfortunately this was just the moment when the need to cut became apparent, and though the post has not been lost, it is unlikely to be filled in the foreseeable future, probably for several years. At the time the Director expressed the hope that the cuts would not have a major impact on the main functions of the museum, but for archaeology it very quickly became apparent this was not the case. For most of us working in Sheffield our main contact with the museum services had been through the curator of archaeology, so her departure meant that this relationship had broken down. More problematic was the conclusion by Museums Sheffield that it could no longer process, curate, research and facilitate access to the collections, although it would try to meet any commitments already entered into, though naturally even this could be problematic as no other member of staff has a detailed knowledge of the museum’s holdings of finds and archives. The limited access to its collections includes academic researchers and students and those of us who have handed over our finds to the museum. It is also no longer possible to deposit finds and archives there as there are no staff to curate, to advise on discard, retention and accession, and to document them.
On the whole we would agree with the museum’s decisions, as the archaeological service is not something that can be done on the cheap, but we still have to make some arrangement so that archaeological work and research can continue in Sheffield and the surrounding regions until such time as a new appointment can be made and Museums Sheffield can resume its full functions. One thing we have decided to do is to set up an archaeological network encompassing all the archaeological groups working in the area, which includes the two universities, departments in the local government and the Peak National Park, local societies and community groups involved in archaeology, as well as representatives of national organizations such as English Heritage. In addition we are also liaising with, and informing other national and international organizations such as the Council for British Archaeology and EAA which helps to impress on local and national politicians that this is not just a local matter which can be ignored. The network has been set up under the local Hunter Archaeological Society (www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/hunter/index.html), in part because it is one of the longest established organizations (it will soon celebrate its centenary) and it is not subject to the vagaries of funding of more official organizations. It is also the meeting place of both amateur and professional archaeologists, and also can transcend administrative boundaries. A trained archaeologist acts as secretary for our network meetings.

We do not have a formal committee, and meetings will be set up as needed, to be attended by those who are involved in the matter to be discussed (we will not only be considering museum matters). We have divided members of the network into three categories: those who will certainly want to be represented at meetings; those who will want to be fully informed though not attend, and who will receive the full minutes of any meetings; and thirdly organizations such as the EAA to whom we will send a brief update, perhaps once a year, or which may want reports such as this one which it can pass on to anyone across Europe who may have similar problems. In the last category we will also included local members of Parliament, one of whom, Nick Clegg, is Deputy Prime Minister, but he also studied Archaeology and Anthropology at

Fig. 3: One of two Early Bronze Age jet necklaces from Cow Low, Derbyshire. Bateman Collection.
Cambridge, though specializing in Social Anthropology. We have so far had two main meetings, and a third is scheduled, and we are still at the stage of exchanging information and looking at ways in which we can deal with immediate problems like access to the collections for researchers. At both meetings there was either a senior officer from the City Council or a Councillor, so we know our message is being heard by the local politicians. For the archaeologists it has meant that both the people who run the Museums Sheffield and the City Council are aware of the problems and there is now a regular dialogue; for the museum staff it means that there is access to help and advice on academic and practical matters, so we are all benefiting.

We all accept that there is no immediate solution to the problem (there is simply no money) but we hope that by working together we can resolve the short-term difficulties. However, as in all situations where cuts are involved, the important thing is to have a medium and long term strategy about where we want to be in five or ten years time, and be ready to take opportunities as they arise. So for instance, we hope to put the Bateman Collection forward for ‘Designation’ as one of national importance, which could open up additional funding. But we are also discussing the principles and funding of depositing material with the museum. In the past archaeologists have just assumed that museums will take their material without considering the costs that are incurred by the museum in boxing, registering and conserving the material (English Heritage already makes some payments for its material, but this does not necessarily extend to commercial excavations, university research or community projects). We also need to discuss what needs to be preserved and what can be discarded.

One other question on the agenda which we cannot resolve locally is whether savings could be made by having a regional organization to house archaeological finds as already happens in Oxfordshire rather than each museum having its own set-up.

We are far from resolving our problems, but at least we can now fully appreciate the problems that the different sectors are having, and we may be able to have an impact politically, both locally and nationally, and influence government thinking. For instance, in recent years the general government attitude has been that museums should be reaching out to a wider public through education programmes, but this has often been done at the expense of the curatorial side, and as archaeologists we should argue that a better balance needs to be achieved. Once museums in Britain were a major player in academic life, but this has been diminished over the years in provincial museums and much academic expertise has been lost; at its worst one could say that museums are disseminating ‘the message’ but without the expertise in the museum to say what that message should be. At least here in Sheffield we are discussing what needs to be done in a friendly and open way, and others may want to follow our model. But we all look forward to more happy times.

Fig. 4: A bronze torc from Dinnington, South Yorkshire. First century AD.

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Three, Two, One – None! Successful Fight Against Illegal Trade Of Archaeological Artefacts

Helmut Luley, LVR-Amt für Bodendenkmalpflege im Rheinland, Bonn – Speaker of the Committee "Illegale Archäologie" of the Verband der Landesarchäologen (VLA)

As of 1 July 2008 the world’s largest auction platform on the world wide web, eBay, has corrected and tightened its conventions to cut off the now overflowing sale of archaeological finds. With immediate effect archaeological artefacts can be placed and sold on eBay’s German marketplace in the section ‘Antiquitäten & Kunst > Antike > Originale’ only if they are provided with a certificate, a so-called ‘pedigree’. This proof of origin and legality, designed to attest to both the compliance with legal regulations and the legitimate right of property of archaeological artefacts, has to be displayed legibly together with the offer. eBay publishes its respective convention under http://pages.ebay.de/help/policies/artifacts.html; this defines archaeological finds, and clarifies the cases in which a pedigree is necessary and the requirements for such a pedigree. In addition, eBay refers to the Association of State Archaeologists in the Federal Republic of Germany (Verband der Landesarchäologen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland e.V. – VLA, www.landesarchaeologen.de), because the VLA has its own page on eBay where it calls attention to the legal regulations in Germany concerned with archaeological finds.

eBay and VLA’s Committee ‘Illegal Archaeology’ co-operated in a pilot project that was initially scheduled for three months and that in its testing phase was already producing results. eBay’s ‘Marketplace’ was monitored and objects that did not possess an adequate pedigree were filtered, leading to immediate deletion of the respective page where the artefact was offered. We also co-operated with public authorities to achieve further sanctions and judicial consequences. While at the start of this project 2,000 to 2,500 archaeological objects were offered each day in the ‘Marketplace’ by the end of 2008 only 250 objects were offered. Two years earlier there had already been good results after eBay demanded a proof of legality for ivory, leading to a decline of its trafficking by 98%.

eBay’s convention concerning archaeological finds explicitly refers to the requirements outlined in the pedigree. These requirements depend on issues such as whether the artefact comes from an archaeological assemblage, and whether it was taken from an old corpus or bought in an auction. Moreover, a declaration concerning the place of origin is necessary, referring to EU countries or third countries. It is crucial that the pedigree enables the verification if the offered object can be identified unequivocally. If the pedigree is too general and imprecise or illegible or incomplete the offer will be deleted immediately. The decision of whether the convention has been violated or not is made by eBay.

As the pilot project came to an end in 2009, the VLA, together with eBay, decided to start monitoring long-term to maintain the standards that had been achieved. This has been operating effectively up to the present in fighting illegal trafficking of archaeological heritage on the internet. Members of VLA’s ‘Illegal Archaeology’ committee worked within a limited time-frame, but with competence and commitment, to check the vast majority of offers that ‘migrated’ into other eBay categories as well as countless objects offered by small self-styled traders and auctioneers. The e-tailers continuously seek and find ways to avoid eBay’s conventions and to manipulate the proofs of origin and legality. In many cases the offered artefacts have been photographed in high quality while the pedigree is reproduced out of focus or blurred. The high number of these cases raises the suspicion that this illegibility is

1 http://members.ebay.de/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewUserPage&userid=verband_der_landesarchaeologen
deliberate. Pedigrees are also presented that refer to a lot or corpus although only a single item is offered. These pedigrees later also surface regularly in other auctions. Likewise, pedigrees were detected that did not belong to the offer or were blatantly falsified.

This monitoring project – operated by eBay, VLA and public authorities for two years now – today can present a ‘clean Marketplace’ that hardly contains any archaeological objects in the German eBay category ‘Antiquitäten & Kunst > Antike > Originale’. As is not intended to end the monitoring yet, and an analysis and final assessment of the project cannot yet be completed. Meanwhile a shift of the trafficking of illegal archaeological goods to other auctioneers and less accessible markets can be observed. Presumably internet platforms concerned with archaeological items also play their role here, but these are not displaying their activities openly. That the various archaeological objects are now absent in the respective eBay Marketplace leads to the conclusion that the trafficking has moved back to more well-known traditional paths – conventional car boot sales and dealers as well as retailers of antiques and coins.
Debate

At Swim-Two-Rocks
Comments on an article by Francesco Benozzo in TEA 33

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In a contribution to TEA 33, Francesco Benozzo (2010) has argued for what he calls an 'ethno-philological' approach to the study of European megaliths. As an example, he has argued that the names of two megaliths, ventrecurgo in Portugal and bronbag in the Bretagne, may translate as 'the belly' or 'the breast' of a '(hide) boat'. This he sees as further proof for the existence of an Atlantic coastal contact area in early prehistory, but then goes on to examine a plausible motivation for the emergence of such terms for megaliths. This, he argues, can be found in a possible technique of transporting megaliths by sea: lashed to the bottom of large hide boats (Stout & Stout 2008, 11).

Let me preface my comments with a disclaimer: I am quite in favour of using linguistic evidence in archaeological interpretations, and have frequently done so myself (e.g. Karl 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009). However, Benozzo's (2010) argument is so problematic that it could serve as a textbook example of how linguistic evidence should not be used in archaeological interpretation.

First, the facts: the element curgo he identifies as one part of ventrecurgo, as he rightly observes, is not a Portuguese word. He wants to connect it to "...the Celtic words for 'boat', such as Irish currach and Welsh corwg/cwrgw..." (Benozzo 2010, 7). While there is little doubt that Celtic languages were spoken in Portugal in at least parts of later prehistory, and it has even been argued recently that Celtic might have originated there (Koch 2009; 2010; cf. Karl 2010; Isaac 2010), Benozzo (2010) provides no reason why the element curgo in a Portuguese should be connected to any Celtic word.

But let us, for the sake of the argument, assume that Portuguese curgo, Irish currach, 'coracle, skiff, boat' (DIL 633¹), and Welsh corwg, corwgl, 'boat, coracle' (GPC 567²), are indeed linguistically related: this neither proves that curgo is originally a Celtic word, nor that its meaning was or is 'boat, coracle'. The linguistic origins of currach and corwg are unclear anyway: while the Welsh University Dictionary lists a reconstructed common Celtic *k徇ruko-s as a possible linguistic ancestor for corwg, it also mentions that it was possibly loaned from Latin corium, 'hide, skin, leather' (GPC 567). The same is possible for Irish currach. Given that Portuguese is a Romance language, a Latin origin for Portuguese curgo would hardly be surprising.

The Breton name bronbag can much more reliably be interpreted as 'boat's breast', even though this is debateable, too. However, Breton bag, 'boat' (Favereau 1992, 51-2; Delaporte 1995, 33), is neither cognate with curgo, currach and corwg nor with corium and refers to any kind of boat, not hide boats specifically. A cognate to currach and corwg does seem to have existed in Old Breton (see corrucela, Fleuriot 1985, 119), but since been lost. Thus, since neither of the elements in the attested Breton name bronbag are cognate to either part of Portuguese ventrecurgo, there exists no significant linguistic link between them.

Thus, where the facts are concerned, they do not create sufficient linguistic buoyancy to make the theory of hide-boat transport of megaliths swim.

Yet, the real problem with Benozzo's use of linguistic evidence as archaeological finds is not so much the facts as the lack of method. If suspecting that the element curgo in Portuguese

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² GPC: Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru. Cardiff: University of Wales Press.
ventrecurgo is Celtic in origin, Benozzo would have had to demonstrate that it is a loan from Celtic into either Latin (from where it could have entered Portuguese later) or directly into an early Portuguese, or a Celtic word which survived as a meaningless element in a place name. Since languages largely evolve by undergoing regular changes, he should have demonstrated a regular development of the word from its suspected root (of course, not all linguistic change is regular, but one can not base a linguistic argument on presumed irregular changes).

Let us assume that curgo was derived from “the Celtic word for ‘boat’” (Benozzo 2010, 7) and the reconstructed common Celtic form *kōʁuko-s (GPC 567) is actually that root: what Benozzo would have had to show is that if this reconstructed form was subjected to the known changes that Latin and/or Portuguese went through, it would have developed into the modern form curgo. Or alternatively, that if one started with curgo and subjected that word to these known changes in reverse order, one would arrive at *kōʁuko-s or a very similar form. Both approaches would be possible and are commonly used by historical linguists. Ideally, this would be supported by parallels of known definite loans changing similarly, or other examples of unknown terms in Portuguese place names that could have been subject to the same regular changes.

Yet, neither approach is taken here, even though there are distinct features that distinguish curgo from both its suggested ancestor *kōʁuko-s and its suggested cognates curach and corwg that require explanation: for instance, how and why did in the Portuguese case *kōʁuko-s lose the second vowel to give curgo, while in both Irish and Welsh the reconstructed root *kōʁuko-s lost the ending? With none of this even attempted, we are left with a guess about a possible connection between terms which may or may not be Celtic and may or may not mean ‘boat’.

The place names used are not examined methodically either: two isolated megaliths separated by a thousand kilometres as the hide boat sails, are lashed together. The only feeble connection between them is that they both might refer to some part of a boat, and that is in doubt in at least one of the cases. There is not even an attempt to systematically assess the meaning of names given to megaliths, to demonstrate that not just two, but at least several, actually do refer to parts of boats. There are megaliths in Wales: is there any that is referred to as bronbad, the Welsh equivalent to bronbag? There are megaliths in Ireland: how about cognates there? There is no attempt to assess the meaning of other terms for megaliths either, whether in Celtic or other languages. Rather, based on two names of which we can effectively only translate one, Benozzo thinks it “reasonable to recognise” that “the etymology of these words indicates that the stone was seen and described as a sort of ‘breast’ – or ‘belly’ – of the boat”, and that these words still retain memories of the prehistoric method of transporting stones by lashing them to the bottom of boats (Benozzo 2010, 9). Yet, a much more common term for megaliths is dolmen from Breton taol maen, ‘stone table’. Why assume a less common term for megaliths retains a memory of the technology used to transport them, rather than that the more common term retains a memory of their primary use: as dinner tables?

Also, the interpretation of changes the terms were subjected to seems rather random: ventrecurgo is alleged to be a composite from a Portuguese and a presumably originally Celtic word. Since we know that Portuguese hasn’t been spoken in Portugal from the megalithic period onwards, this composite must have replaced an earlier term, presumably (for Benozzo’s argument to have a remote chance to stay afloat) also a composite, meaning ‘boat’s belly’. This not only requires us to assume that whoever came up with the ancestor of ventrecurgo did understand some, but not much Celtic. After all, they supposedly were able to translate the first element quite correctly from the previously used Celtic word for ‘belly’, but not the second half from the Celtic word for ‘boat’. It also makes little sense: ‘curgo’s belly’ – with nobody knowing who or what curgo is – is no more meaningful than the original term without any half-translation.

Similarly, the Bretons who allegedly had named their megaliths ‘boat’s breast’ presumably
had previously had a different name for it: after all the megaliths allegedly were being transported by hide boats (Benozzo 2010, 7-9). But when the Old Breton word for ‘hide boat, coracle’ went out of use, someone replaced it with an alternative term largely synonymous to the original instead of simply retaining the now meaningless element in the place name. This only makes sense if one assumes that the Bretons who changed the name still knew that the ‘boat’ element in the name was significant, even though it had no apparent connections to boats.

Given that place names do not need to be meaningful (other than as a signifier for the place called by that particular name) in the language they are used in, neither the Portuguese nor the Breton example used by Benozzo makes much sense. Only if one assumes that those who transmitted these place names were at least subconsciously aware that the megalith builders transported the megaliths by tying them to the bottom of hide boats the two scenarios become remotely possible. But such a subconscious knowledge can certainly not be assumed for Portuguese or Bretons living at least three millennia after the last megalith had been transported.

Rather than trying to find confirmation for megalithic transport techniques in innocent words, it might be worth giving some more consideration to the function of words: words, particularly those used to identify physical things rather than abstract concepts, mainly serve to identify the thing they signify. This frequently is best achieved by comparison to things that look roughly similar to them.

Thus, the Breton taol maen, ‘stone table’, does not indicate that megaliths were used as dining tables, but rather that dolmen look like giant stone tables. Nor does the English word hogback for a 10th-12th century AD type of Viking grave markers indicate that the slabs were carried on the back of a hog, but rather that they are somewhat reminiscent of a hog’s back. Words for things often simply are descriptive.

Thus, I would rather suggest that the stone-faced entrance to the Kercado dolmen in Morbihan, which I assume is the one called bronbag3, looks a bit like looking from astern to the bow of a boat4, and that this explains why it is called the ‘boat’s breast’. And since bronbag is the only of the two terms we can translate with any certainty, we may as well leave it at that for an explanation – at least until we have a larger sample of attested, certainly boat-associated names for megaliths.

While I would maintain that systematic study of the linguistic evidence can indeed usefully inform archaeological interpretation, this isn’t the case with random fishing expeditions like the one undertaken by Benozzo (2010) in TEA 33. Rather, Benozzo’s buoyant attempt to provide evidentiary support for “a brilliant archaeological conjecture” (Benozzo 2010, 9) does ‘etymological archaeology’ a great disservice: lashing less than brilliant linguistic conjecture to the bottom of an archaeological boat makes both sink. Like a rock.

References


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3 Benozzo (2010, 7) sadly isn’t very specific which stone at Kercado is called bronbag.

4 For an image, see www.megalithic.co.uk/modules.php?op=modload&name=a312&file=index&do=showpic&pid=9309
ShortCuts

Urine in the Sky

On 25 October 2010, the German press reported on recent research on the Nebra ‘sky disc’, informing the audience that it had been coloured with urine. Daniel Berger and Christian-Heinrich Wunderlich of the State Museum in Halle are said to have discovered that the bronze surface of the disc had been etched using a mixture with a base of fermented urine. This changed the colour of the surface to dark brown. The researchers assume that this procedure was necessary to make the embossed gold symbols visible against the bronze background of what is supposed to be the oldest depiction of the sky. This ability to change the colour of bronze chemically led to speculation about secret knowledge of Bronze Age craftsmen. A research project on the Nebra finds, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG; Project FOR 550), experimentally applied fermented urine to different copper and bronze alloys. It is interesting to recall that years ago, one of the critics of this controversial find, Peter Schauer, had already assumed that the disc had been treated with urine to make a quite recent object look like an archaeological find.

Sources: http://newsticker.sueddeutsche.de/list/id/1058325
www.lda-lsa.de/forschung/dff_projekte/for_550_aufbruch_zu_neuen_horizonten/modul_nw1/
http://archaeologynews.multiply.com/journal/item/745

Ship Underground

While heavy machines dug deep into New York’s Ground Zero, workers detected a ship hull of 9.8m length. What they saw were timbers that formed the outlines of the vessel, most likely a sailboat. Archaeologists Molly McDonald and Michael Pappalardo, who work for AKRF, a firm hired to document artefacts discovered at the site of the 11 September 2001 attacks, were called. They believe that the ship was used in the late 18th century as filler material, to extend lower Manhattan into the Hudson River. The vessel, more than 200 years old, which once may have plied the local waters, was found more than 6m below today’s street level. Between today’s Liberty and Cedar Street, two wharfs were located in 1797: Lindsey’s Wharf and Lake’s Wharf. No construction has occurred in that specific location since Washington Street was built in the early 1800s, said Steve Coleman, a
spokesman for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which owns the property. A large anchor was also found a few metres away from the hull, but archaeologists are unsure if it belongs to the vessel.

Sources: www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-10649949

Iceman Under Microscope

Newly developed techniques were applied to our favourite iceman, Ötzi. The researchers circulated a press release to inform the public that his genome has been sequenced, applying the new SOLiD technology developed by the company ‘Life Technologies’. In a joint venture of the Europäische Akademie Bozen (EURAC), the Institut für Humangenetik at Tübingen University and the Heidelberg biotechnology company ‘febit’ SOLiD was applied to a bone sample from Ötzi’s hip, enabling the researchers to sequence the complete genome, despite its fragmentary state. The press release reminds us that this kind of research is of high relevance for the present and future, saying that the abundance of data enable us to answer questions such as: Do descendants of Ötzi still live, and where? Are there genetic mutations between past and present populations? Can we detect certain predispositions in Ötzi’s genes that refer to modern hereditary diseases such as diabetes or cancer? It also reminds us of the chances and pitfalls of the collaboration of humanities, sciences and independent commercial companies.

Source: www.idw-online.de/de/news380759

Landscape In a Changing World

Landscape research should be a key element in the European Research Area; it is an important arena for integrating the Natural Sciences and Humanities and a major factor in policy formulation. But its full potential is not being realized. It is divided by disciplinary barriers and scattered across several research domains. To challenge this fragmentation, a Network of Networks was established by European Science Foundation (ESF) and European Cooperation in Science and Technology (COST) and is chaired by professor Tom Bloemers. The briefing resulting from five workshops organized in 2008 and attended by a representative sample of the landscape research sector can be accessed at www.esf.org/publications/science-policy-briefings.html. This release puts landscape research / studies (and therefore large areas of archaeology) into the world of the European Research Area, quite a big symbolic step forward. But it will not achieve much on its own – it is just a tool (admittedly a very useful one) which needs to be taken up and used, preferably in the next two or three years, while it is new and visible.

Sent in by: Sylvie Kvetinová
(Scales of) Space and Time in Mediterranean Prehistory

Athena Hadji and Stella Souvatzi

The idea for this session was triggered by three main observations: the ever growing interest in space and spatiality in archaeology; the comparative theoretical and methodological neglect of the issue of time or temporality; and the large amount of new information coming from Mediterranean prehistory. Our aims were: a) to address and critically re-examine issues related to the archaeological theorization of and approach to space and time; and b) to attempt to incorporate as many scales of analysis of space and time as possible, drawing on prehistoric Mediterranean case studies. Space is habitually used in archaeology simply as a backdrop for human interaction and deemed as a neutral dimension, together with time, where things simply happen. The interactive dimensions of space and time in the production of a social environment have often been overlooked, whereas the interplay between different scales of space (and time) has rarely been considered at all.

The session included eleven papers, mostly by archaeologists, but also by architects, which addressed theoretical and methodological issues, discussed a variety of scales of space and time (from landscape through to domestic buildings, and from longer term settlement patterns to short-term daily activities), covered several regions of the Mediterranean, and overall, presented creative interpretations of space and time relationships in prehistoric sites.

In the first block of papers, addressing broader theoretical and methodological concerns, Konstantinos Athanasiou examined the settlement at Akrotiri in Thera, using systemic functional theory; Eimar Meegan stressed the significance of the body in archaeological inquiries and reassessed the validity of phenomenological approaches; Magdalena Saura talked about the necessity of physical form and the physicality of space and time, using data from northeast Spain; and Celine Wawruschka focused on landscape regional analysis at a macro-level in the Cilician plain, assessing the contribution of central place theory to archaeology.

The second block of papers focused on different scales and units of space. Alia Zorz discussed ritual landscapes with the example of megalithic structures in Slovenia; Evita Kalogiropoulou focused on the use of open-air spaces among houses in flat, extended Greek Neolithic settlements; and Emmanuela Apostolaki addressed the long-neglected scale of domestic space and everyday life in Neopalatial Crete.

The papers from the last part of the session were concerned with time and the movement of bodies through time and space. Leslie MacFadyen discussed Chalcolithic enclosures from Portugal and raised the point of the atemporal representation of sites and finds in archaeological publications; Ellen Adams examined the relationship between space and time, using examples from Minoan art, and discussed the idea of mobile and immobile time; Emily Miller Bonney focused on the use and reuse of Early Bronze Age tombs in Crete and the interaction of living communities with their ancestors; finally, Noah van der Beken examined Minoan palatial architecture and iconography as expressive media and how they embodied social concepts of reality.

As a whole, the session was successful in bringing together researchers from different research contexts and theoretical backgrounds, and it attracted many attendees. Between the blocks of papers, and particularly at the end of the session, we found sufficient time for lively discussions and questions. Some of the diverse approaches to and meanings of space and time were intriguingly outlined and new avenues for archaeological thought and research identified, and above all, the need to engage in multiple scales of analysis and interpretation in order to understand the lived space and time of past societies became obvious. The result, we felt, was an important widening of our framework of thinking.
Approaches to Alcohol Consumption in Bronze and Iron Age Europe: Theory and Practice

Elisa Perego, UCL Institute of Archaeology, UK, and Cristiano Iaia, Modena and Reggio Emilia University, Italy

Following seminal work by A. Sherrat and M. Dietler, the archaeology of alcohol consumption has recently gained momentum. Alcohol is now well understood as a meaningful embodied artifact and a powerful catalyst of socio-political dynamics of change, integration and exclusion. However, we strongly feel that something is still missing in current research on the topic.

In our opinion, the problem is threefold:

1. Comprehensive methodological and theoretical reflection is partially missing; a systematic approach to the crucial socio-political role of alcohol in past societies is still lacking in many European countries.
2. Archaeobotanical data are often undervalued.
3. Mainstream research on the topic generally focuses on a narrow range of topics, such as colonial encounters, trade, commensality, elite consumption and analysis of drinking implements in terms of origin, typology and diffusion. However, other important themes deserve more attention: for example, the multidimensionality of alcohol-related material culture; gender; non-elite alcohol consumption; and the interplay between alcohol vis-à-vis solid food consumption in ritual contexts.

The session’s first speaker, Lolita Nikolova from the International Institute of Anthropology (USA), was not able to attend. However, she sent a nice powerpoint presentation, kindly read by Rafael Scopacasa. In her paper, Lolita discussed the relationship between alcohol consumption and identity in the early Bronze Age Balkan region. By focusing on material evidence from the Yunatsite culture in southern-central Bulgaria, she suggested that the ritual use of alcohol played an important role in structuring the identity of the inhabitants of this micro-region vis-à-vis their neighbours.

The second speaker, Cristiano Iaia (Modena and Reggio Emilia University, Italy), urged us to re-consider the issue of alcohol consumption in protohistoric Italy from a long term perspective, not solely focusing on the Iron Age. The topic was addressed by analyzing two case studies dating to the Late Bronze Age (13th-12th centuries BC). In his first case study, Cristiano discussed both material and archaeobotanical evidence from the Terramare culture in Emilia, while the second case study focused on the Sibaritide region in northern Calabria (Broglio di Trebisacce). Cristiano stressed the existence of similar trends of consumption in the two areas, which both entailed the use of services made up of numerous ceramic drinking cups with strap handles. However, he noted that comparable material culture was used in the framework of different socio-cultural attitudes. While the Terrame drinking customs seem to have been embedded in the domestic everyday life of kin groups of equal social standing, the Broglio di Trebisacce context, characterized by the introduction of new Aegean-type ceramics, shows the emergence of styles of consumption much more indicative of a separated elite group.

Albert J. Nijboer (University of Groningen, The Netherlands), presented a comprehensive comparison between three Mediterranean traditions of drinking and eating customs: Marzeah (Phoenician), Symposion (Greek) and Symposium (Middle Thrrenian Italy), for the period from the 10th to the 8th century BC. Albert particularly emphasized the gradual transformation of local banquet traditions linked to funerary commemorations under the influence of Near Eastern manners of consumption. In the material culture sphere, this resulted, for example, in a widespread adoption of vessel shapes and elements of furniture that originated from the

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1 Thank you to Rafael Scopacasa for writing about his presentation and for commenting on an early draft of this report.
Levant; in central Italy, Greece and Spain this phenomenon is intimately linked to a broader scenario, that of early developments towards urbanization in the Mediterranean. Elisa Perego (UCL) proposed some preliminary observations on ritual alcohol consumption in Iron Age Veneto (Italy). First, Elisa discussed the archaeological, iconographic and (scanty!) archaeobotanical evidence suggesting that alcoholic beverages may have been consumed in Veneto from at least the 8th century BC. By focusing on the rich funerary record from the main settlement of Este, Elisa also investigated the social status of the dead individuals to whom complete or partial drinking sets were offered. Her specific aim was to shed light on the possible attribution of alcohol-related material culture to those individuals often neglected by mainstream scholarship, such as women, children and the non-elite deceased. The presence of vessels and implements related to alcohol consumption was indeed noticed in the tombs of these subjects, although further analysis is required to better understand the complex social phenomena that motivated this burial pattern.

After the coffee break, Rafael Scopacasa (University of Exeter/ British School at Rome) presented a preliminary assessment of commensal politics involving the consumption of drink in central Apennine Italy, between the 7th and 5th century BC. Rafael began by noting that there has been a tendency to ignore the importance of drinking in the central Apennines, as the region has not yielded the highly lavish drinking sets that are commonly associated with the Etruscan symposium. Through quantitative analysis of vessel assemblages in three key funerary sites (Fossa, Val Fondillo and Alfedena), Rafael proposed that ritual drinking (possibly of alcoholic beverages) did occur in the central Apennines, though not in the overtly conspicuous manner attested to in Etruria, Latium and Picenum. Rafael observed how the emphasis on imported bucchero wine jugs could suggest the use of fine wares as diacritical status markers, as well as the distribution of wine or other beverages as a means of negotiating authority through hospitality. Rafael concluded by pointing out that drinking sets are equally associated with men and women in the central Apennines, which might indicate a gender system where men and women play equally important roles in the structuring of power relations (although such an observation must remain tentative at present).

Finally, Michael Dietler presented an overview of his latest reflections on the role of alcohol as a special form of ‘embodied material culture’. This notion refers to the ingestion by people of a liquid material substance (alcohol), with distinctive properties and techniques of production and consumption. By presenting a wide range of ethnographic and archaeological cases (the latter especially belonging to Iron Age Europe), Michael emphasized the central position of this specific kind of artefact within the political, socio-economic and religious dynamics of ancient societies. On this basis, he stressed the need for a careful assessment by archaeologists of the variable historical and cultural role played by alcohol within each context, through a comparative approach including quantitative and qualitative evaluation. Overall, we think the session was very well received and very well attended. Although we regret we lacked time for a comprehensive discussion at the end, we feel that the six individual papers and the related questions asked by the attendees raised some important issues for the discipline, such as:

1. The importance of investigating processes of local development versus the idea of the introduction of alcohol from abroad in the Iron Age.
2. The need to overcome the concept of ‘symposium’ for protohistoric Italy, in that it is too specifically linked to a definite cultural and historical context, in favour of more nuanced and open models.
3. The importance of shedding light on the role of women and supposed ‘marginal’ individuals in ritual practices of alcohol consumption.

Our aim is to involve other prominent scholars in the field to prepare an edited publication on the topic. For further information feel free to contact Elisa at e.perego@ucl.ac.uk or Cristiano at iaicst@unife.it.

Eveline Altena, Forensic Laboratory for DNA Research, Leiden University Medical Center, The Netherlands, and Miranda Jans, Institute for Geo- and Bioarchaeology, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands

The aim of this session was to introduce bioarchaeological methods that can be used for the analysis of human remains and grave contexts, in an uncomplicated way, to archaeologists. This relatively young field is developing rapidly. Numerous publications illustrate that these developments significantly increase the information potential of archaeological human remains and grave contexts. However, the diversity and concepts of all these newly available analytical possibilities can also be overwhelming. These approaches pose new challenges to archaeologists, for example, in terms of developing sampling strategies and data interpretation. Therefore, successful bioarchaeological research requires close cooperation between researchers in archaeology and bioarchaeology. This approach ultimately will contribute to a better understanding of (complex) ancient burial practices, human palaeodiet, health and disease, and social structure and migration.

The first presentation in the session, by Brendan Keely, showed a promising example of new methods currently in development: micromorphology and chemical analysis of soil from the grave that can reveal information that would otherwise stay hidden. By these methods, chemical signatures can be picked up from remains of, for example, body tissue, clothing and grave goods. Signatures from body tissue can reveal information about diet, medication used and embalming practices. Objects made of perishable materials, such as wood or textile, are often degraded to such an extent that no visible remains are left, but with these methods, traces of them can be detected. This enables archaeologists to reconstruct funerary behaviour in much more detail than before.

The other presentations discussed methods that allow us to reconstruct palaeodiet by nitrogen and carbon isotope analysis, and social structure and migration by analysis of strontium and oxygen isotopes and DNA. The presentation by Oliver Craig on reconstructing diet showed how an Italian coastal population did not eat as much fish as might be expected based on the geographical location and archaeological evidence. Domingo Carlos Salazar-Garcia presented bioarchaeological research results from a Spanish Calcolithic burial site, containing more than 1300 individuals. The analysis on the first sample of individuals enabled archaeologists to obtain valuable information on differences in diet between sex and age groups, as well as weaning practices. Diet reconstruction for individuals excavated from the Iron Age site of Glauberg, Germany, as presented by Christina Roth, also made it possible to detect differences in diet. In this case, the finding of high intakes of carbohydrates could be correlated with a relatively high frequency of caries. Furthermore, a male suggested to be of high social status based on the grave context, seemed to have had distinctly more animal protein in his diet relative to the other individuals analyzed. Based on DNA analysis, it became clear that none of the tested individuals were related to each other by a maternal line, a strong indication of migration between populations. Further supporting evidence was provided by the results from strontium isotope analysis that showed that about 25% of the investigated individuals were not born in Glauberg. Presentations by Eveline Altena, Alexey Nikitin and Wolfgang Haak also presented evidence of migration by either DNA analysis or strontium and/or oxygen isotope analysis, or a combination of both. The project presented by Wolfgang Haak also shows an exceptional example of how DNA analysis can help understand complex burials. In Eulau, Germany, four Neolithic multiple burials were recovered with individuals positioned in specific ways with regard to each other. DNA analysis revealed that these different positions correlated with specific familial relationships. A final example of how bioarchaeological research on human remains and other archaeological research methods can reveal unexpected information was presented by
Eveline Altena. Carbon and nitrogen analysis on cattle samples that served as control in diet reconstruction for medieval individuals from Vlaardingen, The Netherlands, showed results that clearly deviate from the expected values for herbivores. The cattle seemed to have had a significant proportion of marine food intake, which is not expected for these herbivorous animals. However, Vlaardingen is located close to the sea estuary of a river. It is possible that cattle grazed on fields close to the river that were regularly flooded by brackish water, causing a marine signal in their bones. This hypothesis was supported by the finding of remains of salt-loving plants in excavations in the town of Vlaardingen itself, probably brought there in cattle manure from the grazing fields.

In conclusion, we can state that bioarchaeological methods are clearly able to make an important contribution to understanding and reconstructing funerary behaviour, individual life histories and social structure. Of course, there is still a lot of fundamental research in this field that needs to be done. Reference databases of the geographical distribution of strontium and oxygen isotope values are extremely important to be able to reconstruct more reliable and more detailed geographical origins of individuals. For DNA, the distribution of genetic profiles of modern populations is known to a wide extend and very useful as a reference, but genotypes migrate and are not geographically fixed in time. Therefore, it is extremely important to reconstruct the genetic distribution in different (pre)historic periods if we want to use it as a tool for understanding complex behaviour, such as migration and interaction between populations.

Analysis of carbon and nitrogen isotopes is a powerful tool for reconstructing palaeodiet. However, the presentations on this topic also showed that more information is necessary to understand isotope ratios as a result of different factors in diet, such as marine food sources. Moreover, the best results are obtained when isotope work is integrated with archaeological or historical data. The integration of data from different sources is what makes a bioarchaeological study successful, and the presentations in this session unambiguously demonstrated this.

Finally, we would like to stress the necessity of securing samples that are needed for the methods described above in the right way. Samples for isotope analysis can still be collected after excavation, although cleaning with water is not recommended. DNA samples, however, are best taken in the field, during excavation with protective measurements to ensure the samples are not contaminated with DNA from others, and immediately stored in a freezer to stabilize degradation. And, of course, samples for micromorphological and chemical soil analysis need to be taken during excavation as well.

Golden Glittering Garments. Investigation, Systematic Study, Experimental Reconstruction and Handling

Britt Nowak-Böck and Timm Weski

In this session, garments decorated with gold metal threads, mainly from the Early Medieval period, were discussed. The session was not only aimed at archaeologists, but also at restorers, experimental archaeologists or natural scientists. The session co-organizer, Britt Nowak-Böck, Germany, set the theme in the first paper: Are there new methods to analyze gold threads? How were the gold threads produced and applied to the cloth? Which parts of the garments were decorated? Are there chronological or spatial differences? Were textiles with gold threads always gifts or imports from the Mediterranean area or were some produced locally? Were gold decorated textiles just fashionable clothes or signs of a certain social position? Are there uniform rules on how to document and catalogue gold threads? How can the gold decoration be reconstructed experimentally? How should textiles with gold threads be handled from the excavation to their display or long-term storage? Magarita
Gleba, United Kingdom, gave an insight into her study about gold threads in Italy, dating mainly from the Hellenistic period. Ina Meißner, Germany, presented the result of her diploma. She centred her investigations on Early Medieval gold threads from Bavaria, southern Germany, and from northern Italy. With the help of a scanning electron microscope and a confocal microscope, the production methods were analyzed, while X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy and an SEM equipped for energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy were used for the determination of the chemical composition of the gold. This presentation was followed by Carina Stiefel, Germany, with her summary of her MA thesis about Merovingian gold textiles from southern and western Germany. By comparing graves according to the “Qualitätsgruppen” by Rainer Christlein, she concluded that garments with gold threads were not limited to graves belonging to those of the highest social rank. Graves containing garments with gold threads from Vandal period Tunisia were discussed by Christoph Eger, Germany. The wearers of the clothes most likely originated from southeastern Europe. Niklot Krohn, Germany, spoke about two graves from southwestern Germany. In one of them, a very unusual, square shaped appliqué, most likely stemming from a frontlet known as *vitta*, was discovered. Although some other speakers, including two from Russia and one from Ukraine, had been unable to come, it was an interesting session with vivid discussions. Nearly all speakers complained about the low standard of documentation and publication of work on gold threads, which clearly need to be improved. Further, it became apparent that different approaches to analyzing this group of objects are necessary to gain more reliable results.

**When Matter Meets Theory.**

**The Entanglement of Material Culture and Queer Theory**

**Bo Jensen and Marjolijn Kok**

Queer archaeology has often been caricatured as a project limited to the search for past gay and lesbian populations. All participants in this session seemed to share Uros Matić’s concern over "looking for the gay Neanderthals". We wanted to do something more. The session was intended to raise the level of theoretical reflection and debate in archaeological engagements with identity and the queer.

The coordinators note that the past decade has seen existing developments in both queer theory and archaeological theory on materiality and material culture, but also that these two fields have developed largely independently of each other. To remedy this, we encouraged speakers to explore the ways in which the performative aspects of queer theory and archaeology can be combined and taken further. We suggested the works of Judith Butler and Karan Barad as starting points, and stressed the notion of performance as a way of becoming, where citational practices embed performative actions in the social and in tradition (time-depth). We encouraged participants to reflect on how to try to further these concepts methodologically and/or theoretically. In this, we aimed not only to enhance our archaeological understanding by the use of queer theory, but also to enhance debates in queer theory by introducing methods and theory we are developing within archaeology.

The replies were remarkable, and remarkably diverse.

Marjolijn Kok examined the various stages and actions involved in creating earth monuments and ritual depositions in the western Netherlands during the pre- and protohistoric period. She emphasized the dramatic effects incorporated in experiencing these practices, and explored how the concept of performative action can help us understand how people in the past perceived and used material culture through time. She argued that performative action not only considers the actions that took place in the past, but also the dramatic effects of these actions and what they conveyed to the people involved.
Kok argued that through the specific performative actions taking place, differences and complementary aspects of the landscape were highlighted. Notably, the soft character of the landscape and its wet and dry components were mobilized to create a complex narrative. The use of movements, textures, colours and displays created a stage, which was a focus within the landscape and at the same time made connections to the wider landscape. Only when we consider these performances through time can we get a better understanding of how the landscape was perceived and enacted. These performances moved beyond just visual display: local memory must have played a significant role, as some of these places were used for hundreds of years. Embedding material use in specific places through time into the concept of performance may inform us about how identity was constructed as different from, but connected to others at the same time.

Uros Matiç discussed the Dupljaja Cart found in south Banat, western Serbia. This is one of the Bronze Age artefacts most frequently cited when reconstructing cult and religion. Matiç explained how previous interpretations of the cart group are based on the uncritical gendering of the figurine. As the sex and gender of the figurine have never explicitly been studied or problematized, several conflicting interpretations have emerged, some considering the figurine as male in female dress, some neglecting the phallus and considering it female. Matiç argued that the different views of the sex/gender of the figurine formed completely different, but in some ways, similar, narratives of the past, notably based on Classical Greek or Indo-European parallels. Against this, Matiç drew on the comparative contemporary Bronze Age figurine finds and dress ornaments, in order to more critically study the sex/gender of the figurine in the cart using a multiple sex/gender paradigm. As a result, the gendered Dupljaja Cart was placed in the wider network of similar Bronze Age representations that are equally problematic. He called for a radical cross-dressing of this artefact and more explicitly formed theories of its embodied identity and queerness.

Toril Christine Lindstrøm challenged the conventional wisdom that Roman sexuality was a paradigmatic example of genders as social constructions. She argued against recent works, which assume that the Romans constructed and conceptualized genders very differently from us. According to that tradition, homo- and hetero-sexualities, as we understand them, were irrelevant categories for the Romans. Instead, a major distinction was made between being passive versus active in the sexual encounter. Thus, masculinity, or rather, “manliness”, was not demonstrated through heterosexual behaviour, but by being “active”. “Femininity” was the passive counterpart, but not necessarily connected to women. Lindstrøm argued that this reconstruction not only conflicts with traditional (modern) gender roles, but also with queer theory. She used classical texts and archaeological case studies of Roman erotic art to argue for a more complex picture, and tried to show that the dominant reading of the Roman classification of gender roles can be both confirmed and contradicted. She argued that the elite texts reflect elite ideology, and that everyday life in the Roman empire was a lot less exotic and closer to modern understandings of sexual pleasure.

Bo Jensen used modern queer subcultures to illustrate how artefacts, locations and references are used to change and maintain particular claims to identity, whether to reinforce or modify stereotypes. He saw this use of material culture as decidedly queer, in that it challenges received wisdom about the sufficiency and isolation of the “natural” subject, and likewise challenges the naturalness of identities: no one is born a leatherman or a dyke on a bike. Yet, he argued, such creative use of material culture is not limited to well-defined sexual minorities.

Jensen focused on a Dublin weaver’s sword to argue that in “Viking” culture, gender-identities were remarkably uncertain and open to re-negotiation. He located this observation in the larger context of contemporary society, and the sweeping changes in economy, religion and political order that characterized this period. He argued that we may not be able to recognize specific members of sexual minorities in this material, but that we should recognize that many people in the past had decidedly queer understandings of their own being. They used material culture to make a difference in ways very recognizable from
modern subcultures. This also means that queer archaeology is not a cottage industry: it has something to say about issues central to all archaeology, such as urbanization.

Will Meyer asked "What is a "material girl"?", and suggested that Madonna's 1985 observation would seem as relevant today as ever: We are "living in a material world." He summarized how, as cultural beings, our every action is accomplished with and through the aid of non-human things. Meyer pointed to high-heeled shoes as one artefact that structures very specific performances of gender. He argued that contemporary archaeologists who seek to understand past gender systems may be betrayed by our own relationships with these very things. Reflecting on a pair of recent museum experiences, Meyer discussed how modern, Western material-gender relationships continue to find their way into our understandings of the past. He argued that as we move forward, however, we must endeavour to develop a degree of "agnosticism" in our approach to archaeological materials, refusing to allow a priori gender assumptions and categories shape the understandings of the past that we gain from them.

The gay Neanderthals proved absent throughout, but the entanglement of matter and theory inspired plenty of comments from the floor – some bewildered, some sceptical, and more than a few inspired. Interestingly, Lindstom and Jensen's papers were both challenged with references to very universal archaeological problems: are our sources representative? (And how can we ever know that?) How do we know the original use of a tool? If nothing else, these debates can illustrate that queer archaeology does not belong in a ghetto. Matter meets theory all over archaeology, and queer theory offers an obvious starting point for unsettling staid assumptions.

The session was remarkably well-visited, and the short list of speakers allowed for an unusual amount of heated discussion. Serious engagement with any theory requires a lot of background reading, but certainly, the session demonstrated that European archaeologists are both able and willing to do the homework needed, and that the queer allows for some unsettling dialogues across periods and regions. Surely, opening these new dialogues is one of the things that the EAA is about.

**Material Networks in the Ancient Mediterranean and Beyond**

Katharina Rebay-Salisbury, University of Leister

The ‘Material networks’ session was organized in the context of the ‘Tracing Networks’ (http://tracingnetworks.ac.uk/content/web/introduction.jsp) programme funded by The Leverhulme Trust and based at the universities of Leicester, Glasgow and Exeter. Networks of contacts between people in the Mediterranean and adjacent regions are central to explanations of artefact distributions, cultural contact and change. Their workings beyond the surface of the archaeological observable, however, remain poorly understood. Our intent was to focus on the way in which materials and the materiality of objects adds quality to networks – in other words, how the properties, affordances, functions and styles of different materials are linked to the construction, maintenance and collapse of networks. Exploring these qualities can aid the interpretation of knowledge flow and the transmission of technologies. Examples show how, for instance, distributions of objects change with shifts in materials and technologies used. We were particularly interested in integrating the concepts of the chaîne opératoire and Cross-Craft Interaction into our exploration of networks, and selected a number of papers in which innovation through overlapping materials and associated crafts are taken into consideration.

Bleda S. Düring discussed patterns of interaction between the Fertile Crescent and Asia Minor in his paper "Material and Craft Networks in the Prehistory of Asia Minor". He outlined
how distribution networks changed over time from raw material procurement (obsidian) to exchange of labour intensive goods such as stone vessels, figurines and metal artefacts, which may have been pivotal for the development of social and political relations in this area. Eva Andersson Strand gave a detailed account of the steps involved in textile production, and widened our understanding of its entanglement with all aspects of life. Due to their perishable nature, textiles are still often overlooked in archaeology, although their production is highly labour intensive and therefore textiles were probably highly valued commodities. She also mentioned occupational diseases related to textile production as well as epidemic diseases amongst the livestock as potentially limiting factors to network growth. The following paper by Alessandro Quercia and Lin Foxhall focused on studying loom weights as a means to understanding women’s networks in the Greek and indigenous communities of southern Italy. Personalizing loom weights with stamps or impressed ornaments (fig. 1) was a Greek habit that was taken to Italy in a colonial context and offers a unique possibility to study women’s movements. The authors explained how a change in the organisation of textile production was reflected in loom weights as more mass produced weaving tools became common.

Interactions between basketry and pottery in Early Iron Age Attica were explored by Judit Lebegyev. Drawing on basketry imprints, representations, vessels modelled in baskets and ceramic forms that mimic baskets she shed light on a very elusive artefact category. The social role of basketry is still very poorly understood – as a craft that can be done without specialist tools or locations it was probably not considered a high status activity, and yet baskets play a role in the marking of young women’s and children’s identities in graves. Rik Vaessen discussed interesting aspects of the development of Protogeometric pottery at the beginning of the Early Iron Age in Greece. Particularly at Athens, metalworkers and potters worked side-by-side and the interaction between people led to the exchange of technological knowledge and a pooling of resources. Rik convincingly showed that these innovations can not only be observed through visual likeness of pottery and metal forms, but also through the introduction of new technologies such as using a brush to draw concentric circles or using test-pieces before firing painted pottery. A colonial context for technological sharing was investigated by Andrea Roppa and Peter van Dommelen in their paper on Iron Age Sardinia. Rather than understanding the Phoenician colonization purely as an expanding network, they interpret the interactions between indigenous Sardinians and colonizers in terms of reciprocal learning. The technological study of ceramic traditions provides powerful insights into the ways in which Nuragic and Phoenician people interacted and negotiated their identities in daily practices.

Justin Walsh explained skeuomorphic pottery produced by diverse Mediterranean cultures in the Bronze and Iron Ages in the light of consumer feedback processes. Shapes and decorations originally developed in metal such as concave rims, carinated bodies, high-swung strap handles, false rivets, and shiny slipped surfaces were often functionally problematic, but still extremely popular. Communicative links between consumers and producers had to be maintained over long distances and across cultures to balance the relationship between supply and demand. Andrea Dolfini explained that with the introduction of copper metallurgy in Central Italy the superregional exchange networks manifest in the distribution of obsidian and greenstone artefacts collapsed. Contrary to popular belief,
metalwork did not immediately fill this void; metal artefacts did not travel far from their source in the Copper Age. This led Andrea to argue that the ‘power of distance’ was replaced by an ability to develop and maintain a network of acquaintance within a few days’ walking distance, and that more rigid, perhaps identity-based boundaries dominated the social landscape. Anthony Harding rounded up the session with his views on connections between the Minoan-Mycenaean world and the North and West of Europe. Recent finds of exotica like glass, amber and faience have filled in gaps in our distribution maps all over Europe and new analytical methods to trace object biographies are now available. Craft traditions produced the objects that we see in the archaeological record and played an important role in linking up the Bronze Age World. This allows us to re-appraise Bronze Age networks in a much more nuanced and concrete manner than previous standard models of interaction have allowed.

As a whole, the ‘material networks’ session brought together a range of chronologically and geographically diverse papers. They addressed a range of materials, discussed their properties, technologies to work them and related craft traditions. The session provided ample opportunity to learn from each other and appreciate the social networks of craftspeople as the basis of what we observe as the archaeological record. The ‘Tracing Networks’ team will compile an edited volume on the topic of the session within the next year.

The Current Position for Students of Archaeology in Europe

Martina Leistner and Tobias Wachter

The aim of the round table was to explore the current situation of archaeology students in different European countries. The first part consisted of different participants presenting an overview of the current situation of students in their own country, and gave an insight into various projects that were held locally by students. As well as the short presentations, there were several contributions from the audience. Discussion included the circumstances that exist with regards to student engagement in the archaeological institutes in Europe and whether existing problems can be solved.

The following students gave presentations regarding the situation of students in their own countries: Tobias Wachter on Germany; Hallvard Indgjerd on Norway; and Peter Lochmann on Austria. In Austria and Norway, the situation of students is rather uniform, because at all university institutes students are represented by speakers in various panels. In Germany, however, the integration of students at various institutes is very divergent, due to the fact that the laws concerning universities (Universities/Higher Education Acts) differ considerably in the Federal States (Bundesländer): in fact, there is almost no comprehensive integration into institute life. From the plenary, there were several contributions from England, France, the Netherlands and Slovenia, referring to situations at particular universities.

The second part concentrated first and foremost on specific student projects. After a short presentation from Andrea Kurz on the Facebook project “Next generation,” Maxie Maria Haufe introduced the “Dachverband archäologischer Studierendenvertretungen” (Head Association for the Representation of Archaeology Students), which is an organization where student representations from several institutes from Germany, Austria and Switzerland network. The association aims to preserve and support student engagement at several institutes. The annual change of the board of directors of the Head association allows students to integrate into the association’s work, which in return benefits from the students’ know-how. From this, the association was able to organize several of its own projects over the last couple of years; for example, Tobias Wachter spoke about the project “archaeoworks – Archäologische Berufswelten” (www.archaeoworks.de) a career/business-fair especially created for archaeology students. All those attending the fair are given an insight into the whole spectrum of archaeological work, to give them the opportunity to collect and create
their own ideas for a professional future. The first edition of the fair in Berlin in 2009 had over 1,100 visitors and was a great success. The second edition will take place in Mainz, Germany, from the 2nd to the 5th of June 2011.

Peter Lochman from the University of Innsbruck spoke about the results of an investigation on the mobility of the “Dachverband archäologischer Studierendenvertretungen” and the career prospects of students in archaeological studies in Germany. His investigation was inspired by the report on the situation in Slovenia by Vesna Pintarič, which was part of the “Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe” project (s. http://www.discovering-archaeologists.eu/final-reports.html; see also Pintarič’s report on the Committee on Professional Associations in Archaeology in this issue).

In regard to the "Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe" survey all participants agreed that a complementary project, a European-wide survey of archaeology students ("Students-DISCO"), should be carried out in different countries. This project can only be realized if we involve as many students from different nations as possible. Therefore we urge you to please send an e-mail if you are interested in working for "Students-DISCO", we would really appreciate your help.

Coming back to the main question, the engagement problems students across Europe are facing, there were several answers. A central problem is that the study time is too limited and thus cannot be fully comprehensive. Initiatives concerning higher education politics launched by students usually exist only as long as they themselves are able to manage them. Therefore, organizations such as "LAS Terra" or the "Dachverband archäologischer Studierendenvertretungen" want to take over responsibility for striving that projects are long-term.

For the forthcoming annual meeting of the EAA 2011 in Oslo, we would be delighted to arrange a student round table again. We look forward to other students reporting in the context of such a follow up round table about the current situation in their countries, student projects or student organizations.

If you are interested please send an e-mail to: tobias.wachter@archaeoworks.de.

What’s in a Name? The ‘Post-Excavation’ Session

Jerry O’Sullivan
Session Organisers: Rónán Swan and Virágos Gábor, Rapporteur: Jerry O’Sullivan

Sorting the records of a field investigation and interrogating them to create knowledge are critical tasks in archaeology. So why does this work not have a name? Baking bread is not called ‘post-harvesting’. Forging iron is not called ‘post-mining’. Yet we name the work of analysis, reporting and archiving as a post-script to excavation, as if all the more valuable work was already completed. But clearly this is not the case. Post-excavation work is a large and diverse field. Any examination of this must consider policy and legislation, procurement and funding, data management and knowledge creation. It must consider the relationship of archaeology with the state and with the people, with private and public developers, and also consider the relationships of archaeologists with each other.

This examination is especially important now. All over Europe there has been a surge in development-led archaeological excavations in the last 20 years, with a corresponding surge in the quantities of artefacts, samples and records to be curated and information to be disseminated. Most of the work is being performed by private-sector archaeology companies that have no mandate and few facilities to curate the materials and records generated by their excavations. The ability of the statutory regulators to cope with these changing circumstances is being severely tested.

The post-excavation session at this year’s annual conference in The Hague focused on the relationship between practice and policy, and on the possibility of achieving common European standards of ‘best practice’. The participants were asked to consider in particular the management
of artefacts and documentation (‘the archive’), access to information, and the resources needed in completing the post-exavagation process. Ten speakers from nine countries accepted the challenge. They came from all quarters of Europe and the USA, and from all sectors; private companies, state heritage and development agencies, universities and museums. An audience from 18 European countries, and even Australia, contributed to a lively session that will continue on the web (http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/postexcavationprocess). Full publication will hopefully follow and this short report offers a sample of what was said on the day.

Regulation
Statutory regulators got a very mixed review at this session. The good news is that the law is not a 20th century fossil. Speakers from several countries described recent legislation and statutory guidelines specifically relevant to post-excavation work. Reporting and publication have been strengthened in the statute books of several jurisdictions but in others there is still no legal requirement to create a permanent archive of records and materials, or to deposit this in a public repository. And even where this is required, sometimes the state does not provide the resources to implement the law effectively. Sanjin Mihelic described local museums in Croatia where archaeological assemblages had been deposited in accordance with the law, yet where there were neither conservation facilities nor professional curators. Corina Bors spoke with intense concern about the failure of communication between Romanian legislators and practitioners. This was echoed in the bleak statement by Damian Shiels that, in Ireland, ‘the State has left commercial companies to find their own moral compass in the matter of their post-excavation obligations’ and has failed to address either archive requirements or finds storage.

Guidelines
Is it reasonable to expect only ‘top-down’ solutions from the legislators? There was surprisingly little discussion in this session about the role of professional representative bodies. And yet things do work best when professional bodies help to implement the law. Duncan Brown described English planning and development guidelines that require developers to fund post-excavation analyses and reporting, and also the deposition of an archive in a local repository. Archive procedures must be agreed and documented at the beginning of a project and this requires early communication with the intended repository. These requirements are given more detailed expression in non-statutory guidelines adopted by the IfA in 2009, reflecting a welcome convergence of professional practice with national law.

At European level guidelines are being developed by ARCHES, a working group of the Europae Archaeologiae Consilium (a forum for national heritage agencies). But how will these European guidelines be implemented? Duncan Brown felt that legislation may not be the most effective way to achieve ‘buy-in’ from practitioners on the ground. But the guidelines need not become a toothless paper tiger because of this. We suggest here that procurement as well as legislation will have a role to play, with contracts for archaeological investigations – and especially public contracts – incorporating the guidelines as requirements of the contract.

Practice
Reuben Thorpe’s paper ruefully observed that no amount of guidelines on archiving can make up for a badly managed excavation: archive guidelines must engage closely with field practice too. This was the message from several speakers who were concerned with data management throughout all phases of investigation. Data management is not something that comes at the end of a process. It is ongoing, local and specific. It occurs whenever an excavation supervisor examines a completed field record sheet or a post-exavagation specialist accepts a consignment of samples. In his account of one large Irish motorway

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1 The current membership of the EAC includes Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy and the UK.

2 A paper by Reuben Thorpe was read in his absence by Jerry O’Sullivan.
project, Damian Shiels said ‘the post-excavation process begins before a spade is turned, continues throughout excavation and reaches its conclusion many months after construction is complete.’ The field archive for that project was compiled, audited and ‘signed off’ by the time the excavations were completed.

There are new technologies to facilitate this and Robert Zukowski illustrated one example in his presentation on bar code and datamatrix labels. This simple but effective technology is being used in fieldwork projects by the Polish Academy of Science to label finds, samples and even photographs. The information in these labels doubles as database records that are easy to search, retrieve and transmit to other parties on demand. Importantly, the technology is simple and mobile, so that labelling can commence on the excavation site.

So far so good. But what happens when the sheer volume of data overloads our ability to synthesise results and publish interpretations? In Italy, as elsewhere, the increase in raw data from development-led excavation has not resulted in a corresponding increase in data sharing and dissemination. Gabriele Gattiglia characterised this as the growing gulf between archaeography (i.e. raw data-gathering) and archaeology (analysis and interpretation). Sharing the primary data in ‘open source’ Internet archives may be part of the solution. But this is no shortcut to Heaven. It takes work. In a comment from the floor, Julian Richards of the Archaeology Data Service (UK), reminded the session that a digital archive is not merely a collection of all the digital files generated in the course of the project but is itself a custom-built, managed resource.

Money
European law requires that ‘the polluter pays’ for environmental remediation. In corresponding national laws, developers are required to pay for archaeological investigations on development sites. Frustration with regulators is most intensely felt by field archaeologists left alone—without the support of the state—to negotiate post-excavation budgets with recalcitrant developers. Some developers simply will not pay, whatever the law says. This is not just Europe’s problem. Teresita Majewski told the session that, in the USA, sometimes even a public body will decline a Federal grant in order to escape compliance with Federal heritage law.

Rival archaeologists can also be key players in determining the available budget for an archaeological investigation. The surge in development-led work has created a new market for archaeological services. This means opportunity but also competition, and competition drives down prices. The effects of this vary from one market to another. In Sweden, according to Eva Skyllberg, competitive cost-cutting can result in ‘diluted’ outcomes of excavation and therefore a more limited exchange of knowledge. Sanjin Mihelic cited more extreme effects in Croatia, where some archaeological companies have won contracts by entirely omitting post-excavation costs from their bid prices.

This form of extreme price-cutting is not unique to Croatia. It can happen everywhere from time to time. How big is the resulting hole in the project budget? Russell Coleman, of Headland Archaeology Ltd, was the only speaker to offer a typical breakdown of fieldwork and post-excavation costs. In the M74 motorway project, in Scotland, roughly 75% (£6 million) of the budget was spent on fieldwork and 25% (£2 million) on post-excavation work. This is not typical of Headland’s experience, however, because the fieldwork costs on the M74 were skewed upwards by the sheer scale of the project. A more normal ratio would be 60% for fieldwork and 40% for post-excavation work, including publication and archiving. Every company needs profit to grow, to reward its staff and to develop its resources and expertise, but in these lean times some companies are underbidding for short gain. This undermines the post-excavation process and is exposing many fledgling companies to high risk. If the money is not secured in the project budget from the start, 40% is a very big hole to fill when the endgame begins.

Communication
The traditional consumer of archaeological discoveries is a professional scholar, often a
university teacher, who recycles news from the field in publications or in lectures to students. The relationship is a reflexive one. Field data must be made accessible for critical interrogation by scholars; reciprocally, the resulting ‘higher’ narratives will influence how things are dug and interpreted in the field. But as Eva Skyllberg remarked, the results from a single excavation are rarely significant without being analysed together with results from other excavations. In this vein, several speakers called for more close collaboration between field archaeologists and academics in building syntheses and, of course, in publishing the results. This was mirrored in a comment by Teresita Majewski who said in the USA too, government, private companies and universities are working together on innovations to streamline the post-extraction process, manage the archaeological archive and disseminate it.

One of the most positive messages from this session is that statutory regulators are beginning to consider the public, at last, as consumers of archaeological information. Eva Skyllberg painted an especially positive picture of post-extraction work in Sweden under the most recent National Heritage Board Guidelines (2007–2010). Development-led excavations must produce a scientific record but also tell stories ‘for different target groups in an interesting and relevant manner’. Archaeological project designs must explicitly identify target groups and the means of communicating with them—via reports, popular and academic publications and, where appropriate, public access to the excavation site.

This was achieved on a very large scale in the Scottish case study presented by Russell Coleman. The public bodies funding the M74 motorway investigations, in the city of Glasgow, wanted more than ‘just a boring archaeological monograph’. The public archaeology programme included an oral history project, an academic monograph and technical papers, a website and a popular booklet. Professional writers (i.e. non-archaeologists) were recruited to write for specific audiences and to make the material more accessible. Organised public participation was considered very important and there were c. 18,000 visitors to the project ‘Dig Centre’ during the investigations.

As we saw above, all this costs a great deal of money. It is money well spent. Shared information is the due dividend of the citizen taxpayer, who ultimately owns and often pays for our discoveries. And in a world of competing demands, the attention of legislators is much more likely to focus on archaeological issues if there is a vocal, well-informed public that cares about these issues too.

Conclusion

A striking feature of this session was the degree of convergence that already exists among archaeologists from all quarters of Europe in terms of our problems and our hopes for the future. It seems that we all want universal standards and guidances for post-extraction work and especially for the preparation and curation of archaeological project archives. Knowledge will be one dividend but opportunity will be another. If a common standard for archives is adopted throughout Europe, we may see a greater convergence in our fieldworking, recording and reporting methods too and, consequently, more opportunities for mobility in the workplace and for collaboration in our researches.

Space Syntax and Archaeology

Hanna Stöger, University of Leiden

For the first time the EAA conference included a session entirely dedicated to Space Syntax and its application to archaeology. As can be seen from the number and variety of papers presented, and the interest demonstrated by those who attended the session, Space Syntax, although at times critically received, has been successfully established within archaeological research. Space Syntax has not only enriched the archaeological toolbox for spatial analysis, more importantly it has generated a greater awareness of the role of space in the processes
by which people construct their understandings of the world.

Prof. Bill Hillier (University College London), the brain and pioneer of Space Syntax theory and method, delivered the keynote paper. Starting his lecture with a voice of warning: ‘You might not like what I will tell you!’ Bill Hillier kept his audience spellbound. He emphasised that archaeology more than any other discipline needs to interpret social forms from spatial data such as settlement and household patterns; he then criticised that there was no general theoretical model for how the social can be inferred from the spatial. Bill Hillier clearly stated the need for a ‘spatial ontology of societies’. He proposed that a first step was to ‘construct’ a spatial ontology. This is where Space Syntax comes in, since a spatial ontology can be inferred from the findings of Space Syntax research on the relations between spatial configuration and the social functioning of space. Bill Hillier’s presentation provided much food for thought and it seems that although archaeology is inherently a spatial discipline, we might not yet fully understand and appreciate the complex links between spatial form and social process, and might not yet understand the full dimensions of Space Syntax research either.

Fig. 1: Visibility Graph Analysis of the Zakros Palace (2nd phase), Crete, Late Bronze Age; the analysis was performed with Space Syntax software ‘Depthmap’ (UCL). The visibility graph represents a hierarchy of visually integrated spaces within the building. The degree of visual integration is rendered along a colour scale from red to blue: red stands for visually integrated areas, while blue represents visually segregated areas. The central courtyard is the visually most integrated space within the palace. This court was used for major communal gatherings and acted as the main buffer zone between inside and outside (image courtesy of Q. Letesson).

Nevertheless, for more than two decades, the theories and methods of Space Syntax, developed by the Bartlett School of Architecture (B. Hillier and J. Hanson, The Social Logic of Space), have been applied within archaeology, and have inspired new ways of studying
space and movement within archaeological and historical contexts. Above all, Space Syntax has helped to redress a theoretical imbalance in archaeological research, that highly dynamic space of past urban landscapes, settlements, and individual houses remained predominantly studied from fractured, isolated and static positions. Space Syntax allows us to pursue new methods of analysis which are the basis of interpretations that are configurational, dynamic and experiential. The number and variety of archaeological studies which incorporate aspects of Space Syntax in their analyses and interpretations have been steadily growing, including all time periods and diverse geographic settings. The EAA session presented an excellent cross section through the various fields of archaeological research which provide data sets suitable for Space Syntax analyses. The session papers, including Bill Hillier’s key note address will be published in 2011, in a volume dedicated to Space Syntax and Archaeology, while short summaries will be presented here: Quentin Letesson’s study (Late Bronze Age Crete, c.1600-1425 BC) skilfully used Space Syntax methods to analyse Cretan Neopalatial architecture (fig. 1). The study identified a large number of topological and quantitative recurrences within the Minoan architectural landscape. These findings allowed him to recognize a genotype – an underlying set of principles – that permeated the Minoan built environment, forming a continuum between houses and palaces. Letesson’s research established that at the end of the Middle Minoan Period, a seemingly conscious concern about structure – i.e. spatial configuration – manifested itself, contributing to a shift from vernacular building to ‘theoretical’ architecture. That in mind, his research intends to further investigate processes of invention, innovation and diffusion across different scales within Minoan architectural tradition.

Monika Baumanová explored new regions, periods and environments suitable for the applications of Space Syntax. Moving to exciting places she examined the spatial structures of Swahili sites of East Africa and the built space of Medieval villages in the Czech Republic. Both case studies revealed underlying social and cultural rules which would not have been identified without applying formal spatial analysis (Space Syntax). The examples from the Czech villages exposed changing cultural attitudes towards the role of the village green and shifts in the understanding of privacy in households. Furthermore, Baumanová added a strong ‘heritage component’ to her research, stressing the importance of incorporating the results of the Space Syntax study into the presentation of the sites to the general public, so that these results can be appreciated and reflected upon by a wider audience outside scholarly circles.

John Bintliff’s contribution stayed on more familiar terrain: the Greek Aegean. His presentation developed a long-term approach to houses and society by reviewing some of the more striking changes to Greek houses in the Aegean, from elite to commoner, from the Iron Age down to the arrival of Italian merchants and settlers in the Late Republican era. Bintliff explored the changes within the built environment in the light of changing analytical approaches to past space (Hoepfner and Schwandner, Wallace-Hadrill and Zanker), and with specific reference to applications of these linked approaches to the social changes and their reflection in the organisation of the built domestic environment (Hillier and Hanson).

Eleftheria Paliou’s and Hauke Ziemssen’s careful study of the relationship between architectural and social space in Rome of the 4th century AD, demonstrated how analytical methods can enhance archaeological interpretations of historic built space. The study applied selected Space Syntax tools (Isovists and Visibility Graph Analysis) to examine the visual structure of Late Antique Roman spaces used as markets and audience halls. The study focused on aspects of visibility and accessibility within the bounded spaces of the buildings, and explored the relationship between their visual structure and functional uses. The results formed the basis for the interpretation of a possible function of the Maxentius Basilica (Rome), the use of which has been debated in the past.

Moving again further away, the study of Crusader castles in the Levant by Eva Mol provided an invaluable insight into the spatial organisation of the castles and their social functioning. Despite the castles’ varied architectural constructions, Space Syntax research revealed that while different categories of castles existed, the differences were not based on form or style, but solely on their spatial structure. Mol’s study went further to assign those spatial
categories to different types of social behaviour or lifestyle. From this a clear difference could be established between castles built by military orders or by the aristocracy. Her paper also addressed the various difficulties encountered when applying Space Syntax to the study of Crusader architecture, but these were clearly outweighed by the remarkable results her study contributes to a new understanding of Crusader castles in the Near East.

Staying in the Medieval period, the presentation of Marlous Craane offered new ideas about the intricate organisation of the Medieval economy of the Netherlands through the relationship between town and country (fig. 2). Our knowledge of Medieval towns and regions, as well as the Medieval economy, has been generated from independent studies of either archaeological or written sources. Craane’s study went beyond the traditional methods and added Space Syntax approaches to the discussion. Her first analysis concerned the central role of the economy and whether the spatial distribution of trade had a bearing on Medieval society. The second analysis dealt with large-scale systems of integrated regional commercial networks. Space Syntax applications played a crucial role in Craane’s research, since they allowed her to analyse large regions in their entirety. Only a wider analysis, including the spatial configuration of a whole region, enabled her to address and answer questions about the changing Medieval economy.

![Segment analysis of the street network of 's-Hertogenbosch in 1550, performed with Space Syntax software 'Depthmap' (UCL); the street network is analysed for integration values of all streets to all streets; the integration values are represented along a range of colours from red for the most integrated streets to blue for the most segregated streets (image - courtesy of M.L. Craane)](image)

Last but not least, Niklas Eriksson's paper concentrated on the spatial aspects of naval architecture, adding a new ‘physical’ dimension to the discussion, namely the sea-beds of the Baltic. Eriksson demonstrated how past functional and social space of ships can be analyzed from well-preserved shipwrecks from the 17th century. He studied the division of space on board shipwrecks and revealed new insights into the working, living and social conditions onboard of merchant ships during their period of use.

![Figure 2: Segment analysis of the street network of 's-Hertogenbosch in 1550, performed with Space Syntax software 'Depthmap' (UCL); the street network is analysed for integration values of all streets to all streets; the integration values are represented along a range of colours from red for the most integrated streets to blue for the most segregated streets (image - courtesy of M.L. Craane)](image)
Feminist, Masculinist and Queer Visions of the Past

Will Meyer, Margarita Díaz-Andreu and Ericka Engelstad

This year, the annual meeting of the EAA offered a number of opportunities to explore the potential for a European gender archaeology. Among these opportunities was Thursday’s full-day session, "Feminist, Masculinist and Queer Visions of the Past", organized by three members of the Working Party on Archaeology and Gender in Europe (AGE; see report in the EAA Matters): Will Meyer (United States), Margarita Díaz-Andreu (United Kingdom), and Ericka Engelstad (Norway).

The first papers on women’s archaeology appeared in Scandinavia nearly 40 years ago. In the four decades since, archaeologists have worked to (re-)examine the lives of women, men, and – most recently – "other-gendered" individuals in the past. Gender archaeology, and the insights that it provides, proved to have significant potential for guiding archaeological research whose content falls outside of traditional gender discourse.

Unfortunately, in trying to overcome one asymmetry (i.e., the overwhelming visibility of men in archaeological interpretations to the exclusion of women), gender archaeology may have produced another. The majority of accounts in gender archaeology have focused on the lives of women, to the exclusion of others or in relation to an essentialized, monolithic male other. The asymmetrical visibility of "womanist" (if not entirely feminist) interpretations, coupled with a constant and necessary concern over the persistent underprivileging of woman in archaeology throughout the world, have led to the common misperception that gender archaeology is only practiced "by women, about women, for women." As we move forward with the project of developing European gender archaeology, this misconception stands out as a critical obstacle to be overcome.

The presentations in "Feminist, Masculinist and Queer Visions of the Past" highlighted the potential scope of gender archaeology; offering not only insights into women’s lives in the past, but also into those of men, children, and others. The session began with nine case studies, spanning the period from the Paleolithic to Late Antiquity; and crossing the European continent from Britain to Romania, and from Scandinavia to southern Spain and Cyprus. The afternoon portion of the program focused on exploring related topics (e.g., the archaeologies of childhood and disability), in addition to the politics and practices involved in producing feminist, masculinist, and queer visions of the past. The day closed with an all-too brief discussion, led by Liv Helga Dommasnes (Norway) and Jana Esther Fries (Germany). Dommasnes is one of the Co-chairs of AGE, and Fries is an active member of both AGE and of FemArc, the German women’s archaeological network.

The 17 presentations in this session represented the work of 18 scholars from eleven countries: Brazil (1), Germany (1), Ireland (1), Norway (1), Poland (1), Romania (1), Serbia (2), Spain (3), Sweden (3), the United Kingdom (2), and the United States (2). The organizers were particularly happy to welcome our colleagues from Central and Eastern Europe, where the opportunities to discuss gender archaeology may be quite rare. The organizers were also pleased to offer a session that featured the work of both female and male participants, drawn from all stages of the academic process, from undergraduate to emeritus.

For more information about AGE and its upcoming activities, please visit our website at www.upf.edu/materials/fhuma/age/index.html.
Body Manipulation and Burial Tradition

Jo Appleby and Rosalind Walduck

This session on brought together eight papers encompassing a broad range of archaeological periods and regions of the world, each dealing with the themes of body manipulation, burial processes and the temporality of burial traditions through the study of human remains.

The idea for this session came about through common underlying themes in the organisers’ research on dead body treatment. Traditionally, there has been a tendency for a focus upon the normative treatment of complete bodies, and the grave goods that accompany the body. Various mechanisms of dead body/bone deposition were, in fact, frequent in the past, including practices such as dismemberment, exposure and secondary burial. Funerary processes have an extended temporal aspect, which relate to different kinds of states and treatments of the dead body. Throughout the funerary process, the choices made in order to deal with the inevitable aspects of death are very socially salient, making understanding past peoples’ engagement with dead bodies a valuable component of archaeological enquiry.

The session brought together scientific approaches to human remains in the study of funerary practices, with theoretical investigations of body manipulation. Papers both focussed on the way in which body manipulation can be assessed in the archaeological record through techniques such as taphonomic analysis and Anthropologie de Terrain, as well as examining the cultural implications of burial practices in past societies. Themes such as management of the process of decay by the living, the role of the corpse itself in burial practices and the temporality of funerary acts were explored. The implications of manipulation of the corpse on aspects of personhood, memory and identity were also examined.

Amy Gray Jones and Rosalind Walduck both discussed treatments of the dead body in Mesolithic Europe, although each had a somewhat different focus. Gray Jones used examples from Northern Europe to investigate the varying funerary practices of the Mesolithic, asking how we should interpret the differences that occur even within a single site. Walduck carried out a detailed taphonomic study of two sites from Croatia to determine whether human bone deposits derived from disturbance, deliberate bodily manipulation after deposition or secondary burial practices. These papers highlighted the fact that we cannot look for a single Mesolithic way of death, but must seek local contextual understandings.

The two Mesolithic papers were followed by three further papers dealing with aspects of body manipulation in prehistoric Europe. John Robb discussed the reanalysis of human skeletal remains from Scaloria cave in Italy, carried out by him, Chris Knüsel and Maryanne Tafuri. This has shown that far from the normal view of individual inhumation as the standard rite with occasional deviation, in fact manipulation of the body was very common. There is some indication that there were two distinct mortuary traditions at Scaloria cave, which may indicate the presence of two separate groups. Jo Appleby took the concept of the chaîne opératoire to investigate the change from inhumation to cremation as the dominant burial rite in Bronze Age Britain. This paper emphasised the variety of possible treatments of the body in the British Bronze Age, with practices such as disarticulation and secondary burial being relatively common. It argued that the introduction of cremation interrupted some, but not all, of these practices, over time leading to changes in the temporality of funerary rituals. Irmtraud Hellerschmid gave a paper about deviant burials at the late Urnfield fortified settlement of Stillfried an der March in Austria. Here, multiple individuals had been buried in pits that had been originally used for grain storage. Specific features of these burials were compared to descriptions of Iron Age burial practices by Classical texts.

Karina Gerdau-Radonic introduced the site of Tablada de Lurin, Peru, dating to the beginning of the Common Era. Through the use of the techniques of anthropologie de terrain, she was able to show that certain elements had been removed from skeletonised individuals and also that extraneous bones had been introduced from elsewhere.
The penultimate paper, by Frédérique Valentin and Geoffrey Clark, discussed recent finds of cremated bone from a settlement site on Tongatapu island, Tonga. Dating to 2300-2600 years ago, these are the oldest known human remains from Tonga. Valentin and Clark's analysis utilised a chaîne opératoire to investigate the possible sequence of the mortuary ritual, demonstrating that this early practice was significantly different to Lapita and late prehistoric Polynesian groups.

The final paper of the session was given by Pamela Cross, who presented the results of her work on human/horse burials from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery of Sedgeford in England. Here, human graves had been cut into the grave of a horse, resulting in the construction of a composite individual. Detailed taphonomic analysis was used to determine the sequence of events.

From the various papers presented and the following discussion, it became clear that manipulation of the dead body, far from being an unusual act, occurs at most times in history and in many cultures. In some cases it constitutes the dominant practice, whilst in others it involves only a minority of individuals. Similarly, the manipulation of the dead body has a varying relationship with the construction of social identity. The development of techniques and methodologies, such as taphonomy and archaeoanthropology, is allowing us to identify such practices more than at any time previously, yet it is only through combining a rigorous methodology with a considered theoretical stance that we will be able to understand these practices.

**How We Imagine the Past? Seeking The Mind of the Maker**

(Instead of a Session Report)

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*Session Organisers: Dragos Gheorghiu and Paul Bouissac*

"To ask me to verify my life by giving you my statistics is like using science to validate sorcery. It robs the world of its magic and makes milestones out of us all." Castaneda

In the EAA 2010 session "How we imagine the past? On Metaphorical thought, experientiality and imagination in archaeology" we came together to consider patterns, patterns that indicate humanity’s place in time and space. Physical markers of identities such as long lasting technologies are shared over the boundaries of what we could call ethnicities or cultures and have vast synchronic and diachronic distributions. A specific example was made by an individual and it is from their hand to our hand the item has come. We see the individual’s inclusion in the group; they display the pattern through the mastered chaîne opératoire. But have we ever found the very first example of Levallois? Have we seen the invention process (it must have been at a specific location/time) that surely came from an actual person, an individual thinking in another way about the dimensional qualities of a chunk of raw material? In our experiments of learning can we touch this person’s hand and see through their eyes? There is a magic, a romance to archaeology actually situated in gaining a sense of a specific individual. We have this from the physical remains of specific peoples. I had this sense of the person early in my training with finding a child’s skeleton. The same deciduous teeth were missing as with my six year old daughter. My mind turned to the parents and their loss. Physicality can be measured and defined indeed explored through DNA, C12, C13, facial reconstructions, and a myriad of techniques that have emerged over the last century. Even if their deeds remain obscure we have a sense of them as physical beings.
In rare instances the individual comes from the deed, their specific interpretation of what may be technically a group shared idea of how things are to be done in making material culture items. Then an indefinable magic comes from an ordinary object made unique, an object so singular that it comes from a specific individual to charm, to enthrall, to challenge you to seek the mind of the maker. And in the context of this session I presented just such challenge to our thinking outside the Wheeler Box.

It started for me 20 years ago in a museum in New Mexico. Displayed was material culture of the Pecos Pueblo unearthed by Kidder nearly a century ago. Singular was a ceramic for which I have only seen one other approximate representation from Salinas. Although the Salinas ceramic has the components of the slightly earlier Pecos ceramic, it does not achieve the visual transformation accomplished by changing the viewer's perspective of the rim design to the interior design. Indeed, it is possible that the Pecos ceramic was seen from an oblique angle by an unsophisticated child who later attempted to reproduce the effect of shape-shifting between the bird and the human forms that give us pause to consider (fig. 1). To better understand the metaphorical content of the ceramic and its representation of transformation a modern ceramic was produced this past summer to approximate the Pecos example. These three ceramics built a pathway to the mind of an individual – a woman who made this bowl, and a metaphor for worlds of wonderment in which she lived and we now observe. In a bricolage of general cultural information, quantifiable characteristics of Pueblo ceramics, indications of the idiosyncratic in this specific ceramic all informed by magic realism and reflexivity, the ceramic emerged as a dynamic representation of the mind of a maker. This was a woman who lived in a world where matrilineal kin owned pueblos and farmlands and women as potters "owned" designs and passed these designs down their kin lines through the generations. An annual religious calendar with specific ceremonial events elaborated by chants, songs, dances, oratory, and ceremonial progressions through the village also was situated in kin relations and inheritances. Central religious figures were (are) represented in the form of Kachinas, the most important being the wuya, as spirit being transformations seen in either male or female form. Many of the SW Kachinas represent transformational states. The image on the Pecos ceramic was purposely created to "demonstrate" transformation and may be a Kachina image. The belief in shapeshifting was and remains a widespread concept. Famous is Raven and the trickster Coyote in North American iconic transformational forms. But they are not alone as some of the European mythic stories attest. Consider the place of birds – the swan, and the owl for example.

In handling the modern example and moving the rim in the perspective of the viewer one of the three rim birds 'births' the human form and the human then takes flight on the back of the bird. Thus the bird gives birth to the spiritual form, which in outline is human shaped. Yet this form retains some birdlike qualities seen in the feathered headdress, and the symbolic design of the mesa sides on the garment, the place where we can yet today see the nests of birds. Indeed, some of the archaeological sites are known for their nests – in particular the Mesa Verde Ravens' nests.
The woman as a potter displays her artistic development of the theme with a fluidity that tells directly that she knew her subject matter intimately and from this familiarity how it was to be represented. This became evident as we worked on the simple modern reproduction. She began by placing the bird, then working the internal figure from head down to create the appropriate position for the illusion to unfold. There is spontaneity to her brush strokes that ended as only colouring book representation in my attempt. Her concepts of space and time in the relationship between the figures shows the ability to position images in three dimensional space to create the fourth dimension – time. Here is the moving picture quite literally and, more importantly, metaphorically, transcendentally. The use of motion to give a story time dimension tells us that all things are one, all is in process, and transformation is possible.

The Salinas ceramic is another matter. The motion of transformation is missing although the images in the Pecos bowl are all represented. This bowl is later in time – as much as one to two generations although the dates given on the basis of stratigraphy suggest a possible contemporary relationship. Regardless: I contend the Salinas pot is an attempt at a copy without the understanding on how the motion was achieved. Indeed the perspective of the viewer could have been from one side rather than straight on and from a distance without close examination of the relationship of the forms. Thus this ceramic does not achieve the same effectual motion/time/transformation representation as seen with the Pecos ceramic.

Additionally, there is the, perhaps challenging, view that the Pecos bowl was part of the cultural resistance at the time the first Spanish explorers, and then the first priest, came to Pecos Pueblo. Resistance grew and eventually lead to the Pueblo Revolt in 1680 and a brief period of reinstatement of the traditional Kiva based religion. The association between Pecos and Salinas was further entrenched during the spread of the missions with the Salinas area becoming significant. The making of this bowl in the Salinas area could be a very specific statement on traditional culture as seen at Pecos in the face of the threat from the Catholic Church.

There is a hole through the heart in the Pecos ceramic; if cultural, then this bowl was ritually killed. Pottery was (and is) considered to have life, there not being a division of animate from inanimate as we know it. It could have been sacrificed for a specific occasion. If this was the case (and we know so from other documents that this did occur), why was this ceramic so symbolic of transformational power killed at this time of such cultural change?

In honour of the EAA session and with respect for the role of the modern ceramic in the demonstration of the mind of the maker of the Pecos ceramic, the pot was sacrificed as a point of completion of the session (fig. 2). We considered how to approach metaphorical, transcendental worlds of the past and the sensibilities that defined these past worldviews. The ceramic will be reconstructed as we do with such ‘finds’ and put on display in my office at my home university. Its life is complete in the literal world but it remains whole in understanding the metaphorical world and the woman of the past it represents.

Fig. 2: The sacrifice of the modern ceramic at the EAA Session 2010.
Socio-sedimentary dialectics

Roderick B. Salisbury and Inger Woltinge

During the past several decades, sediments have begun to receive more attention from archaeologists and they are slowly being recognized as a significant source of data about community and identity as well as landscape and environment. Comprehensive analyses of sediments from archaeological sites can provide much information about people and their world, including issues like affordances, identity, land use, climate change and human impacts on landscape. In addition, ethnography and ethnoarchaeology provide insights into how people who interact with soil in their everyday routines think about soil. Our fundamental question is "what impact do people have on the soil and what impact does the soil have on people?" Participants in this session were encouraged to consider sedimentary data — whether geomorphological, micromorphological, ethnographical, pedological, geochemical or geophysical — in light of human interaction with soil, and to address issues such as why we see changes in sediments and how humans and sediments are connected. Participants were also encouraged to consider how their soils-based perspective can contribute to or define topics in current research and/or rescue archaeology.

After a brief introduction to the session by Inger Woltinge (University of Groningen) and Roderick Salisbury (University of Leicester), Mary Ann Owoc (Mercyhurst College, USA) gave the first presentation, "Formation processes: towards a socio-sedimentary ontology". This was a good beginning to the session as it introduced several concepts that recurred throughout: sediments as a work in progress, new concepts of material culture that include sediments and most importantly the need to focus on what sediments do rather than on definitions that reify dualisms. Hamish Forbes (University of Nottingham, UK) followed with "Soil as artifact: an ethnographic case study" in which he presented manure and cultivated fields as artefacts. Forbes argued that we cannot continue to view fields and soils as "away places" for trash and manure discard, but rather should see these as essential aspects of the annual lifeway. Gábor Bácsmege and Pál Sümegi (University of Szeged, Hungary) presented the results of an excellent case study, "Geoarcheological survey in Karancsság (N-Hungary)". Their research shows a continuous process of clearance and erosion over time from the Neolithic through to the Medieval period. Patterns of land clearance and reforestation are made visible through their mixed approach of sediment analysis, geochemistry and mollusc analysis, giving good indications of local scale human impacts on the landscape. Roderick Salisbury presented "Late Neolithic farmsteads - exploring soil/community dialectics", in which geochemistry and sediment characterizations from cores were combined to reconstruct intra-site spatial organization and the development of cultural soilscapes. From these results, thinking of soil as material culture, Salisbury offered a fresh look at how the interaction between people and sediments influenced attitudes toward communities of identity and place. Inger Woltinge discussed the fantastically preserved site sediments from the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic in "Human influence on the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic landscape in Southern Flevoland (NL)". In this case, sites are so deeply buried that most research focuses on sedimentology and geomorphology, and Woltinge's paper reminded us of how much information sediment analysis can provide about both human impacts on soil, and the impact of changing soil landscapes on society. Hans Huisman (Cultural Heritage Agency, Netherlands) used micromorphology to investigate site characteristics in three case studies, showing that the LBK site of Elsloo was in use during both construction and abandonment of the house he investigated in his presentation "Micromorphology of soil features: traces of high-impact human influence on soils". Huisman also convincingly showed that micromorphological research can be useful in distinguishing changes in land use that remain invisible to the naked eye, such as agricultural field levels at a Swifterbant site. Kristen Ilves (Uppsala University, Sweden) used patterning of soil phosphates to differentiate between Iron Age coastal sites in Estonia where occupants focused on marine resources and those with a more terrestrial focus in her presentation "On
the verge of the sea? Soil-phosphate analysis as a tool for establishing the site-contemporary shoreline”. In her presentation, Ilves showed that prehistoric shore lines can be tentatively located on the basis of phosphate analysis even if the present-day shore line is different. The final paper in the session, “Save our soil, don’t peel the planet: archaeological lessons on soil conservation” was presented by Erika Guttmann-Bond (VU Amsterdam, Netherlands). In this paper the focus was on cultural heritage and soil sustainability, asking what we can learn from past agricultural systems and human/soil interactions. Soils are always part of a system, and destroying part of the system, for example trees that prevent erosion from terraces, can destroy the entire system. However, terraces can be rebuilt as part of sustainable agricultural systems, as is being done in China and Yemen. Guttmann-Bond showed several examples of present-day societies going back to prehistoric ways of farming and thus creating a more sustainable environment than would be the case with modern farming methods.

As intended, case studies from the session crossed regional, temporal and methodological boundaries. Coherence was provided through the focus on sediments as both a resource for archaeological investigation and as a material that influences human culture. Sediments are not something natural waiting to be domesticated, but rather are involved in a constant dialectic with the communities living on them. Sediments are also part of a total system; part of a “flow” of change. Besides that realisation, it is equally important to realise that this system is a dialectic one: culture can change the soil and when that happens, the ensuing soilscape can force people to alter part of their system.

**Temples and Sanctuaries from PPN to Copper Age. Type, Content and Functionality**

Gheorghe Lazarovici and Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici

In this session, nine presentations were given, three other colleagues were not able to reach the Hague for various reason and they were not able to send their presentations (Celik Bahattin, New Pre-Pottery Neolithic Settlements in the Sanliurfa (Urla) – Turkey; Natalya Burdo, Landscape sanctuaries of Trypillia culture; Mykhailo Videiko, About temples-dwellings of Trypillia culture). But in spite of this, the papers presented were very interesting, reflecting the interests of different archaeologists for such a tempting subject and covering a large geographic area from Anatolia to Central Europe. The first two presentations focused on Anatolian discoveries, the authors presenting a synthesis or reanalyzing some of these amazing monuments. Ali Umut Türçan (On the Genesis of Early Anatolian Temples at Neolithic Period), summarized the shape of cult monuments during the PPN (round shape in PPNA, rectangular shape starting with PPNB), and detailed the common architectural features (monumental buildings with massive stone walls and/or monumental pillars, most of them with relief decorations; pillars located in the main part of the buildings; presence of benches). Some walls suggest that structures or rooms may have been partially or entirely sunken. Moreover, the care was noted with which the floors have been treated. In some cases, offering or foundation pits have been found, including human skulls or ox skulls. Some buildings have been intentionally buried (some first being set on fire), covered with a large deposit, which helped in their intact preservation. This took place after they had been emptied of the most important items of their inventory. In our opinion, such an attitude is related to the preservation of the sacred character of these buildings, the intentional burning having the role of preserving this character. The author also mentioned that such edifices are different in shape and in manner of building compared with unburnt ones. Their construction necessitated a good organization system, and collective work, and their monumental character designated them
as the forebears of the protohistoric temples of the Near East.

The presentation of Marta Bartkowiak (The Cultural Biography of Skull Building from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic Site Çayönü Tepe of South Eastern Anatolia), showed that even buildings have a cultural "biography", including changes that affect artifacts, sites and complexes over time. She used the example of Çayönü Tepe, which had different building stages (I-IV, from PPNA until PPNC), including ceremonial structures, covering a wide period (10,000-6,700 BC). The Skull Building had several stages in PPNA/PPNB that may be seen analogous to birth, maturation, death, observed in the building plan, which was related to other ceremonial structures of the site. The analysis covered all of these stages, including an inventory and other specific features. As a conclusion, it was underlined that even from the beginning, such ceremonial structures were located in a separate area from the ones used for living.

Vassil Nikolov (Neolithic ritual pits and pit sanctuaries in Bulgaria), presented some sites from Bulgaria with specific structures and complexes represented only by pits, varying in shape and dimension. Many such pits have been interpreted until now as garbage pits, but discoveries from Samovodene have forced researchers to rethink this assessment and to suggest that they represent ritual features (this situation was mentioned for tells and other sites such as Kapitan Dimitrievo, Pomoshtitsa, Samovodene, Sofia-Slatina, Sapareva Banya, Dobrinishte, Karanovo, Hotal Saedinenie). Nikolov also presented different situations from sites related to Karanovo III-IV (Lyubimets, Sarnevo), Karanovo IV (Ezerovo, Hadzhidimitrovo) and from sites with Karanovo III-IV elements (Chernomorets, Budzhaka-Sozopol, Bikovo, and Sabrano). Such pits cover large areas, the largest being the result of successive digging of small or medium size pits. Their inventory is not different from the regular sites complexes (bone, stone or clay artifacts, including anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines, table altars), but in some situations, their base is plastered with yellow clay or their upper part is filled with fired fragments of house walls.

Marco Merlini (Religious calendar systems from the prehistoric Southeastern Europe), presented an interesting aspect of the passing of time that reflects the preoccupations and knowledge of the Neolithic and Copper Age communities. As agrarian communities, their activity was in accord with astronomic events. As well as several other aspects of this subject, the author has investigated lunar menstrual chronograms, showing their operation system, precision and variance. The presentation started with the analysis of a conical spindle-whorl from Dikili Tash (Greece, Late Neolithic or Copper Age). The piece, incised with lines and chevrons, displays a group of six of the moon’s phases, very similar to the female reproductive cycle, which offers the possibility of being used to keep track of the menstrual cycle. To support this hypothesis, the author has also used modern medical information (the Standard Days Method). The full moon period is regarded as the best for human and agrarian fertility. Other objects, with similar representations could have been used for the same purpose. Merlini believes that the examples presented suggest the synchronization of the human reproductive cycle with the cycle of the moon. The main transmised element is the full moon that is believed to play an important role in the reproductive process.

Gheorghe Lazarovici (Neo-eneolithic cult constructions from Southeastern Europe: Spatial organization and short interpretations), presented a paper outlining the difference between temples, sanctuaries and altars. In terms of temples, a large number of monuments was analyzed, starting with the PPN temples, those from Catal Höyük, temples from the Balkan area (Lepenski Vir, Madjari), from the north of the Danube (Banat culture, Gumelnita, Cucuteni/Tripolye), and from the Pannonian Plain. From the inner features and the objects discovered in temples and sanctuaries, the cultic activities that took part inside can be inferred: statues, stelae (invocatio, oblatio); columns (invocatio, oblatio); fireplaces (fumigatio); benches (invocatio, oblatio); altar tables (oblatio); cassettes (oblatio); ritual grinding stones. Domestic sanctuaries were also mentioned, some of them bringing into discussion interesting elements related to sacred numerology, or fantastic, mythological animals, as well as other more common discoveries. The audience was reminded of sanctuaries found in nature, usually considered inadequately in the literature, located in areas such as on top of mountains, in woods, lakes or caves, which represent good places
for initiation rituals, celebrations, invoking rituals or sacrifices. Andrzej Pelisiak (*LBK communication systems: Northwards Danube scripts*), presented the problem of signs and symbols engraved on different clay artifacts found in some sites of the LBK culture (Poland, Czech Republic, Germany), which, until now, has not drawn much attention. He believes that this system of communication is related to that of the “Danubian civilization” and reflects the spreading of such ideas to the northwest from the central area of this culture group. This supposition is supported by evidence of quite intensive exchange of raw materials in the Neolithic period. Elements related to this civilization survive in the Polish area until the end of the Baden culture.

Cornelia-Magda Lazarovici (*Domestic sanctuaries in Cucuteni-Tripolye civilization*), analyzed some of the characteristics of domestic sanctuaries, presenting in chronological order the most suggestive ones. Most of the discoveries are related to fecundity and fertility, and the main structure inside is the fireplace. Elements of sacred numerology, as well as signs and symbols related to cult activities have also been identified. Excavations have uncovered some unique elements suggesting these activities have been noted, as well as a number of common elements (fireplaces or ovens). During the Cucuteni A/Tripolye AB period, there are pots with representations of the divine couple found in these domestic sanctuaries; clay models of houses (temples/sanctuaries) first appear during the Cucuteni A-B/Tripolye B period. Later, during the Cucuteni B/Tripolye C period, painted pots with birds, animals, solar elements and the tree of life appear. Such dwellings contain a wide range of small cult artifacts or monumental pieces (Trușești), including idols/statuettes, special or regular pots, stelae, tablets with sacred script, house patterns, and axes. These suggest that cult practices were mainly related to fertility and fecundity, but also involved good knowledge of different sciences (anatomy, astronomy, etc.).

Taras Tkachuk (*Settlement or Sacred Place: Tal’ianki the biggest site of Tripolye Culture*), reopened the discussion related to the use of a large site, Tal’ianki (450 ha, a megasite), with dwellings arranged in an oval pattern. At this site few refuse pits have been discovered and some artifacts suggesting workshops for stone or flint tools. Because of this, the author believes that the site may have played more a symbolic role, representing a seasonal place for meetings of different communities, like the *kiva* in the USA. This supposition is hard to sustain in our opinion, as only a few dwellings have been investigated up until now (circa 48 dwellings from over 4000) and the excavations have generally followed the features observed through magnetic prospecting.

The last presentation was by Evyenia Yiannouli (*O-pi e-de-i: On round building as an archetypical form of sacred space in the Aegean*), involving a very interesting Bronze Age subject, concerning round buildings. Speaking about this type of building in Crete, the author suggested that round buildings may be understood as a form of sacred space with archetypical characteristics. Starting from the first building of this type, the author outlined the transformations that took place during the third millennium, and the precarity of information that points generally to the beginning of habitation from the prepalatial settlement data. She also brought up as arguments other evidence such as talismanic seals, clay hut models, and architectural elements that support the existence of some particular constructions. The author made a typology of such representations, including those underlying the visible architectural elements and those that connect them with the sacred (for example, models from Knossos and Archanes that have representations of the goddess in the middle). In the examples presented, the author detailed a spatial relationship of the goddess to the vertical axis of the round type building that is fundamental to incipient settlement. Yiannouli also made connections between decorative elements with signs from Linear A and Linear B, and a semantic analogy between language and iconography. Finally, the author suggested that Palatial Crete represents a terminus *post quem* for the inception of round building as a form of sacred space during the Bronze Age, even though such structures, with cult or profane characteristics, are known from PPN.

Throughout our session, the papers presented a very interesting subject, for which new discoveries can only bring more information and new and sometimes unique insights.
Instruments for Quality Management in Archaeological Research and Heritage Management

Monique van den Dries

Session Organizers: Esther Wieringa, Marc De Bie and Monique van den Dries

The session organizers are glad to have the opportunity to report on this session, also because we unfortunately had to disappoint many colleagues who could not attend it due to the fact that the quality of the room did not exactly meet expectations (we were sharing the space with a grand piano, so we could host 20 people at the most). Our sincere apologies to the colleagues we had to disappoint.

Our session was a follow up of the session on quality assurance that Willem Willems and Monique van den Dries organised at the EAA in Cork in 2005 (Willems and van den Dries 2007). Back then the different systems were discussed through which quality assurance is organized in different countries and experiences were shared on how they work in practice. Roughly said, states assure quality through guiding the processes (this may include voluntary or enforced standards for archaeological work, codes of conduct, etc.), through directing and evaluating the end product, i.e. new knowledge about the past (involving instruments such as research agendas, peer review systems, etc.), or through a combination of this. It was apparent that each country has its own typical legislative context within which it develops and applies instruments to ensure quality in archaeological research and heritage management. This implies that good practices cannot easily be applied elsewhere. What seems to work in one country would not in another. Knowing this, we this time wanted to look at the issue of quality management from a different angle, by looking at ‘small practices’ and individual instruments rather than at entire quality systems and their ‘political’, organisational and legal dimensions. The aim was to gather various initiatives, taken in Europe and beyond – by various parts of the archaeological community – to manage the quality of various dimensions of the archaeological work and which may be fruitfully applicable in other situations.

Following the introduction, the session started with a critical reflection by Peter Hinton (Institute for Archaeologists, United Kingdom) on the reasons and needs for quality regulation. He discussed that society needs regulations, either defined by the state (laws, permits) or by the profession (self-regulation by means of standards and professional registers) and underlined this by showing some examples of very unethical behaviour. He nevertheless also warned us that regulations not always provide the expected results. People may not take them serious at all, or may take them too serious. So Peter offered the audience a valuation instrument, a checklist against which regulations as quality measurements could and should be judged: are they fair, reasonable, transparent, accountable and do they work?

Then we moved on to three contributions on ’national’ strategies for ensuring quality in respect to the management of sites and monuments and to excavations. The first contribution was from Claudia Kraan (National Archaeological-Anthropological Memory Management (NAAM), Curacao), presented by Marc De Bie. It was shown how the little Caribbean islands Curacao, Bonaire, St Eustatius, Saba and St Maarten are preparing their heritage management system for the new constitutional situation as of 10 October 2010. Some islands will get the status of a country, others of a municipality of The Netherlands. As their aim is to start working according to the principles of the Valletta Convention and to allow contract archaeology, this raises issues of quality control. Because of the differences in scale and legislation the Dutch system cannot be applied, but to ensure high quality standards under the upcoming situation, NAAM is developing a tailor-made toolbox to guide the archaeological work. It consists of heritage maps, research priorities and questions, project outlines and standardised data management software.

The second contribution on this aspect was from Terje Hovland and Isa Trøim (Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Norway), on a comprehensive management strategy for archaeological
monuments and cultural environments in a non-commercial setting. This strategy was an assignment by the Ministry of the Environment. The aim was to ensure the implementation of a clear and predictable management of the archaeological heritage in order to enhance the overall quality of the management. It encompasses elements such as improving the basis for decisions (updated information on sites and monuments and improved monitoring system); developing standards for documentation to ensure communication and transfer of knowledge; applying clear routines for the involvement of the heritage management in the planning process; regional research programs for prioritising; standards for excavation budgets (to create transparency for developers and to compare costs of projects); development of archaeological expertise in municipalities; and more focus on dissemination and accessibility of knowledge and co-operation with local stakeholders. The strategy is to be implemented in October 2010 (www.riksantikvaren.no).

Marleen Martens (Flemish Heritage Institute, Belgium) then presented the research framework that is used for quality management in Flemish Archaeology (www.onderzoeksbalans.be). This framework is also developed within the context of the implementation of the Valletta Convention and originates from the notion that it generates a mass of new data which, however, is usually not studied in depth and is hardly used to generate new meaningful knowledge. In order to change this there is a clear need for a research framework that would stimulate the creation of new knowledge, of relevant research questions, and of adequate research designs. Inspired by the research framework of the Dutch neighbours (www.noaa.nl), the Flemish framework provides a status quaeestionis of research results and research questions for new projects. For this all publications on heritage have been collected (including "grey literature" like dissertations, excavation reports, etc.) and made available online. It already consists of more than 18,000 bibliographical references. Moreover, it provides a comprehensive collection of researches per period/per topic (with bibliographies), which have been placed in a theoretical framework. It even gives information on experts and their expertise. Marleen emphasised that the goal of the framework is not to regulate research questions, but to act as a source of inspiration.

After the break we fortunately could move to a larger room and we continued with instruments directed towards enhancing the competence of the actors, either individual archaeologists or the organisations they work for. The first was presented by Arkadiusz Marciniak (Institute of Prehistory, Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznań, Poland). As quality of the actor is highly based on knowledge, he showed a multimedia e-learning application for lifelong learning in the field of archaeological heritage. This instrument was developed with partners from the UK, The Netherlands, Sweden, Latvia, and Germany as part of the European Commission’s Lifelong Learning Programme of Leonardo da Vinci II. These partners exchanged best practices on heritage management and used prepared vocational training materials to develop the course. It consists of 15 modules, which all together cover five themes: the history and theory of archaeological heritage management; methods and instruments to map sites and monuments; valorization; protection and management; and politicizing archaeological heritage. The course can be accessed through internet and is offered for free to students as well as professionals (www.e-archaeology.org).

Quite a different instrument was shown by Esther Wieringa (SIKB, The Netherlands). SIKB is a private foundation that operates as a platform for quality standards in both soil management and archaeology. As such it maintains the Dutch Quality Standard on behalf of the Dutch archaeological community. In 2009 it introduced a certification trajectory for archaeological organisations performing contract work. At the moment a certificate can be acquired for desk research and writing project outlines, processes for which no licence is required by law. Application is on a voluntary basis and is paid for by the applicant. Esther explained that having a quality mark through a certificate is a means for commercial companies to show their quality and good intentions and to distinguish themselves from others. In the near future certification procedures will be available for processes like borehole surveying, trial trenching, and excavating as well. These will be additional quality marks to the existing licensing system. At the moment four organisations are certified, two local governmental organisations and two commercial companies (www.sikb.nl).
The session was finished with two contributions discussing instruments for quality management on the level of data. The first was presented by Ardit Miti and Eglantina Serjani (Albanian Heritage Foundation). Ardit talked about the Future of Albania’s Past Project, which aims to trace, map and document all Albanian archaeological sites and monuments and their condition. The goal is to establish a database and digital archive which provides a qualitative baseline for heritage monitoring. This rich knowledge source will be available for both archaeologists and – at a later stage – for the public. It also offers training opportunities for students by involving them in the continuous updating of the knowledge. Ardit showed us examples of how the database already enabled them to enhance the quality of the knowledge about archaeological sites, their correct spatial positioning and of the prediction of new site locations (www.archaeofoap.org.al).

The final presentation was given by Guus Lange (Dutch Agency for Cultural Heritage). He talked about the way in which reference collections can contribute to quality control of the vast knowledge accumulation that is induced by ‘Malta’. It is acknowledged that for a well-functioning AHM, registration and access to data and knowledge is vital, not just regarding sites and monuments but also on artefacts and features. For this reason digital reference collections are being developed all over Europe. They offer knowledge on classifications and thesauri concerning material culture. This serves the quality of heritage policies, education and research. Guus stressed that quality control in the process of creating and adding knowledge is of crucial importance in order not to pollute existing knowledge bases, especially when reference collections are expanded into large networks. The ways to control quality in such processes is one of the main objectives of the research in this domain (http://rob.rnaproject.org).

Reference

Later Historical Urbanisation

Paul Belford (Nexus Heritage, United Kingdom) and Jeroen Bouwmeester (Cultural Heritage Agency, The Netherlands)

The later historical archaeology of towns and cities is becoming more and more a focal point in research in Europe. This session was the first in what is hoped to be a series exploring the role of urban archaeology in understanding post-medieval urban development. With contributions from Sweden, Britain and the Netherlands, the session gave a good sample of the variability in development of European towns.

The first paper was presented by Jeroen Bouwmeester. His aim was to give an introduction to the theme by giving an overview of the different developments the Dutch towns had gone through between 1500 and 1900 AD. Jeroen categorised four different types of towns in the
Netherlands, and, as the session progressed, these distinctions were also found to be very useful for other towns in Europe. The four types were: the newly founded or reorganized towns, towns which declined or 'contracted' towns, the 'corseted' towns where growth was restricted (perhaps by earlier fortifications), and the largely expanded towns. The paper looked at the last three of these in detail. The port of Enkhuizen is an example of a contracted town, which grew rapidly at first (having 21,000 inhabitants in 1621), but suffered in the 17th and 18th centuries as the herring trade collapsed and the lucrative VOC trade (Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie) was mostly taken over by Amsterdam. In the middle of the 19th century only 4,900 people lived in Enkhuizen, of which 2,300 were very poor. The urban environment declined: There were many empty buildings (many of which were later torn down), and parts of the harbours were filled.

Zutphen provided a good example of a 'corseted' town, where earlier defences prevented expansion. So population growth led to an increased pressure on the available space, resulting in the appearance of slums. We see the remains of small single room houses in which whole families had to live. Most of these houses have disappeared and their archaeological remains are hardly traceable. The last group of towns concern the towns who expanded enormously as a result of industrialization. Hengelo is a good example of such a settlement. Until the middle of the 19th century the village had only about 4,000 inhabitants, while in 1930 the number of inhabitants had grown into almost 35,000! Archaeologically, these towns are often overlooked because the late 19th-20th century heritage is not seen as being important. Therefore many of these later buildings and sites may be at risk from development.

The next presentation was from Kate Page-Smith (Nexus Heritage, United Kingdom), who looked at the phenomenon of the deserted village. In England, the term 'deserted medieval village' is widely used, giving the impression that such villages are all medieval. In fact, her research had shown that many – if not most – of these settlements were actually deserted in the post-medieval period. In many cases the real moment of departure was only in the 18th century. She presented some examples like Riplingham (Yorkshire), which was abandoned in the 17th century in a well-documented dispute between the puritan priest and his superiors: The villagers all emigrated to north America. At Llwanddyn (Montgomeryshire, Wales), the village was abandoned in the 18th century as a result of agricultural improvement. Kate's most striking example was of Tyneham (Dorset). This last village was taken over by the British Army during World War II on Christmas Eve, and formed part of a large area which was (and still is) used as a training area for troops. After the war, the village was never given back to the inhabitants. This makes it a very recent, and for the former inhabitants very dramatic, example of a deserted village.

Another paper with a somewhat dramatic ending was that of Mark Spanjer (Arcadis, The Netherlands). He surprised his audience with an interesting paper about the history of a street, the 's-Heerboeijenstraat in Dordrecht. He gave an overview of the history of this street in the context of the development of Dordrecht. The paper showed clearly how urban archaeology can tell a clear and often compelling story about individual lives, which reflect the broader social and economic conditions of the individual town, region or country. Several phases of use and occupation were revealed by excavations, with the residents battling all the time with their city sinking into the peat on which it was built. The end of his presentation was for his history-minded audience, as stated, quite dramatic: All the medieval and post medieval buildings had been demolished as part of urban renewal (‘stadsvernieuwing’) in the 1960s and 1970s. Instead of a picturesque street, nowadays the ‘s-Heerboeijenstraat is filled with new buildings with a monotonous, flat façade and a large car park in front.

Göran Tagesson (Riksantikvarieämbetet, Sweden) explored the phenomenon of urbanisation in a Swedish context. He showed us various examples of new or redesigned towns, and discussed some of the motives behind the re-planning. Kalmar was one example of an entirely new town, which was created in the 17th century with the goal of creating an 'ideal' town. Starting with a regular and symmetrical grid plan, enclosed with fortifications, the original motive seemed to be to provide a demonstration of equality. However the
archaeology showed that this ‘ideal’ plan was very quickly modified, and special modifications were made which provided smaller plots for poor people. So the town ended up being a much closer reflection of social stratification. Jonköping was an example of a town which was designed purely for its military function. They tried to create an ideal fortified town and for this reason to give up the old medieval town. However the new town was never quite finished, and the ghost of the old medieval town continues to haunt Jonköping.

A much deeper time-frame was used by Roger White (University of Birmingham, UK), who looked at some of the similarities between post-medieval urbanisation and Roman cities. He made it very clear that, on a superficial level, there is a great deal in common between the old Roman towns and the post-medieval ones. In both periods, towns were complex organisations that needed a large hinterland to support them; they also formed hubs in trade networks and to some extent became ‘global’ cities with a diverse and cosmopolitan population. Both Roman and post-medieval cities also had sophisticated infrastructure — roads, aqueducts and so-on — to support them. However there were also important differences between the two periods, and one of these was the process of industrialisation, which developed in a much more sophisticated and advanced manner in the early modern period. Roger ended his presentation with a striking reminder that many Roman and post-medieval cities were and are, environmentally and economically, unsustainable — using the examples of the desert cities of Las Vegas in modern times and Palmyra (Syria) in the Roman era!

Paul Belford concluded this session by reviewing many of the themes of the papers which had been presented, before looking from a more abstract point of view to the later historical industrialised town. Town planning, social control, trade and communications were important and common themes, but perhaps one of the most significant impacts in creating the modern city was the process of industrialisation. He showed the effect of modernity on the structure and infrastructure of these new places. Paul pointed out the many similarities between the present-day growth in India and China and the later historical development of industrial cities in places like the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands. Conditions such as unregulated labour, unplanned urban expansion, poor quality construction and a deeply stratified society were being replicated. How can we learn from the present situation in places like these, and use it to enhance our understanding of our own past? Perhaps more importantly, how can archaeologists use what they know about the development of later historical urban places to improve the situation in developing countries nowadays?

The organizers of this session are following it up at the next EAA meeting in Oslo and elsewhere and to publish the results. If there are researchers who are inspired by this session and are willing to contribute at the next meeting, please get in contact with us!
**In situ Site Preservation**

Vibeke Vandrup Martens (Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU), Norway) and Michel Vorenhout (IGBA, VU University Amsterdam and MVH Consult, Leiden, The Netherlands)

This was the fourth time a specific session on *in situ* preservation was held at an EAA conference. This year, the focus was on site level *in situ* preservation and tools needed to assess the value and quality of the site. *In situ* site preservation raises many scientific questions: How do we define good site conditions for *in situ* preservation? And which are the best methods for monitoring different types of remains? Is there a difference between site preservation and preserving remains? Do we need to include all techniques when monitoring, or can we do without many of them? This session invited papers dealing with all related aspects, especially papers dealing with the following issues:

- setting up monitoring schemes
- definition studies of good site conditions
- new techniques and new viewpoints on preserving remains *in situ*
- how to access or unlock the information potential of fully or partly preserved sites,
- how to monitor and preserve sites in a state where the information potential will be secured, and
- how to present the often invisible sites to a wider audience; general public, developers, city planners, cultural heritage management institutions, and researchers

In addition to the papers, several abstracts were added to the poster session, concerned with subjects such as hydrology, site deterioration, 3D documentation, anthropogenic sediments etc. The session was very well attended, with far more people than could comfortably fit in the room, and very good discussions. The discussions touched on the themes of all papers, and a few general ones of importance to all.

A first result was that approaches to *in situ* preservation differed considerably throughout the presenting countries. The USA showed an example of the value of *in situ* preserved remains through a reassessment of a site; Turkey and Russia focussed more on the presentation of possibilities of *in situ* preservation. The Northern and Western European countries use a more strict approach to *in situ*: leave the remains where they are. Some authors even mentioned the current practice of not researching *in situ* sites.

Another interesting question was: What is the timeframe for *in situ* site preservation? Is it really an option that is to the best for archaeology, or is it an easy way out for developers? The answer obviously depends on the site and the type of the archaeological remains preserved, soil type and present use of the area.

What happens if a site designated to *in situ* preservation and being monitored shows signs of accelerating degradation? Who will pay for a rescue excavation, if the original developer was only asked to pay for monitoring? As was shown in the presented papers and again in the discussion, there are huge national differences in how the subject is approached, which legal acts protect the heritage, and how the different countries implement these acts. The session also demonstrated the need for further research in conservation conditions and preservation possibilities. There is a strong need for guidelines, and even thresholds for environmental conditions. These thresholds should aid in deciding on the best preservation practice for a specific site. At present, there is a risk of circular reasoning about the whole topic.

It was debated whether assigning value to archaeological sites might be used as a tool, since giving equal value to all sites makes it difficult for developers to understand why they have to pay for excavations or monitoring. Still, a risk by giving value is that developers may use it to avoid any type of archaeological investigation, since the archaeologists themselves have ascribed ‘low value’ to a site.
Overall, everybody was very happy with the session, which was too short in the end to discuss all relevant issues. The ambition is to continue the good discussions in this ever increasing network, to use this network in national and international projects, aiding each other in the further development in measuring methods, evaluation tools and decision making. We also wish to arrange a new session on the subject at next year’s EAA conference in Oslo, since the theme is far from exhausted.

Under the Microscope: New Applications of Archaeological Science to the Linearbandkeramik

Penny Bickle and Alasdair Whittle, Cardiff University

The Linearbandkeramik (LBK: ca. 5500–4900 cal. BC) was the first Neolithic culture across vast areas of the European continent, coinciding with the first farming subsistence practices and a distinctive range of material culture, putting it at the heart of many themes current in archaeology. Not only does the study of this culture contribute to the perennially debated Mesolithic-Neolithic transition, but also to issues of landscape, climate, subsistence, social structure and cultural identity.

The session began with an introduction to the ‘LBK lifeways project’ (funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council, AHRC), which is combining the isotopic analysis of some 500 individuals with new osteological studies and a reconsideration of the archaeological evidence. Alasdair Whittle and Penny Bickle (Cardiff University) introduced the first results from the cemetery site of Aiterhofen. The isotopic results suggest that men and women were experiencing different degrees of mobility, but that the community had a rather uniform diet. Linda Fibiger (Cardiff University) then presented her osteological study, carried out as part of the lifeways project. She demonstrated variations in the prevalence of pathological conditions between the western and eastern distributions of the LBK and suggested that these variations represented social and economic differences between the populations.

Three related papers were then presented, each taking a different approach to the LBK of the Elbe-Saale region of Central Germany. Guido Brandt (Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz) presented new palaeogenetic analysis of 21 individuals buried at the settlement site of Karsdorf. Corina Knipper (Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz) discussed new strontium isotopic results on individuals from the same site, and Vicky Oelze (Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig) concentrated on dietary isotopes, and discussed two other sites as well (Halberstadt and Derenburg). Together these three papers illustrated the ability of scientific techniques to throw light on the nature and formation of settlement communities.

Fabian Haack (Generaldirektion Kulturelles Erbe Rheinland-Pfalz, Speyer) discussed the insights which a multitude of different analytical techniques have provided into the nature of the Herxheim enclosure site. The suggestion of ritualised cannibalization is not the only intriguing aspect of this complex site and material culture studies currently underway suggest long-distance contacts. Mélanie Salque (Bristol University) presented her analysis of lipids preserved in LBK pottery, from Niederhummel and Wang in Bavaria and Eythra in Sachsen. Results currently show little specialised use of pottery, but the definite presence of animal adipose fats and interestingly the first evidence that the LBK population were using products of beeswax; ‘cheese strainers’ from Brodau and Bad Nauheim suggest the presence of ruminant dairy fats, and raise the issue of dairying and milk use in the LBK.

The session was then concluded by two further papers addressing recent analysis in the field of ancient DNA. Wolfgang Haak (University of Adelaide) presented new results from the Elbe-Saale region, and in line with the results presented by Guido Brandt, argued that the LBK individuals sampled have strong genetic ties to modern Near Eastern populations. Ruth
Bolloggino (Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz) finished the session with a comparison of LBK results to Funnel Beaker population, concluding that the genetic continuity demonstrated from the Paleolithic to the Mesolithic was disrupted during the Neolithic and the LBK played a significant role in this change. Thus, this session brought together researchers involved in the scientific analysis of the LBK and discussed what recent developments in a number of different fields have contributed to our understanding of the Neolithic. Genetics, stable isotopes and new methods of analysing material culture, as well as more integrated biocultural approaches and improved methodologies in traditional techniques such as osteology, offered new windows on the transition, subsistence activities and demography of LBK populations. Despite the diversity of analytical techniques and varied scales on which the papers focused, the session demonstrated that shared themes and challenges face the groups tackling the history of the LBK.

The Study of Ceramic ‘Standardization’ and ‘Variability’ as a Search for Human Choices in the Mediterranean of the Late 2nd to Late 1st Millennium BC

Antonis Kotsonas and Elissavet Hitsiou (University of Amsterdam, New Perspectives on Ancient Pottery Project - www.npap.nl)

In accordance with the spirit of the EAA Meeting, the session that took place on 3 September 2010 involved contributors from different academic institutions in Europe (Netherlands, France, Spain, Bulgaria) and the United States. The session began with two introductory papers that focused on method and the significance and utility of the concepts of standardization and variability/variation; the terminological complexity of the latter terms was also discussed. A wide array of case studies was presented, extending from the Lebanon to Spain and covering a time span ranging from the 14th to the 3rd century BC. Several papers focused on Greece and Italy of the late second and the early first millennium BC. The case studies were grouped according to content. Issues covered include the relationship between standardization/variability and a) centralized production, b) cultural contact, c) aspects of intra-site production and consumption. Vladimir Stissi (Welcome and Introduction) emphasized that the concepts of the session are relative and depend very much on the questions asked in each specific case study and the nature of the material considered. Using the example of select groups of Greek pottery of Archaic and Classical date, he argued that there can be a thin line between standardization and variability/variation. Also, he argued that standardization and its opposite are ‘active’ phenomena, which should be explored beyond the prevailing starting point of the chaîne opératoire to reveal the human choices that generated them. Antonis Kotsonas (Standardization, variation, variability and the study of Greek pottery) provided a history of the research on standardization and its opposite and commented on terminological and conceptual problems. He argued for a model in which variability refers to the continuum between standardization and variation. He also stressed that, although reference to the concepts has been explicit only since the New Archaeology discussions, standardization and variation implicitly pervade many traditional discussions of ceramic style. Kotsonas placed emphasis on suggesting ways in which the concepts can be used to shed light on old questions regarding the production, distribution and consumption of Greek pottery, as well as introduce fresh lines of inquiry and new methods for addressing them. A case study on the pottery from the destruction level of the Late Bronze Age palace of Pylos was presented by Julie Hruby (Moving from Ancient Typology to an Understanding of the Causes of Variability: A Mycenaean Case Study). She emphasized the significance of emic classifications and real – as opposed to reconstructed – dimensions for assessments of
standardization. At the same time, she showed (through the use of statistics measuring the coefficient of variation) that the crockery of the palace of Pylos was, at the time of its destruction, not particularly standardized, even if produced by a single potter. This was largely because this individual was not very skilled, as confirmed by a range of technical faults found on the products.

Johannes Verstraete (Standardization and variation: the study of a deposit of undecorated Mycenaean pottery from Mycenae) used the evidence of a deposit of undecorated pottery from the House of the Sphinxes at Mycenae (13th century BC) to argue that despite widely held assumptions over the standardized nature of the material, it actually shows considerable variation. This variation is especially apparent in the case of the production techniques used for the production of the carinated kylix (a cup on a tall stem), one of the best represented shapes. The significance of standardization in contexts that show two or more, markedly different ceramic wares was addressed by Arianna Esposito and Julien Zurbach (Technological standardization, cultural standardization and cultural contact). Discussion focused on the cases of Late Bronze Age Miletus and Iron Age south-eastern Italy (the Oinotrian region). In the case of Miletus, the conditions of production and the role of efficiency are considered to account for the standardization seen in the two dominant ceramic traditions (a Mycenaean and an Anatolian tradition). Conversely, in the case of Oinotrian Italy, standardization is connected with consumption and the desire of different communities to distinguish themselves from their neighbours.

Petya Ilieva (North Aegean sub-protogeometric ceramics: regional standardization or variation of Aegean standard) tackled the significance of the concepts of the session for the understanding of regional ceramic ware G2-3, which was produced and distributed in the Northern Aegean during 700-650 BC. Several standardized features differentiate this ware from others. Yet again, the production of the ware shows considerable internal variation. Likewise, patterns of consumption differ between the sites that produced the ware and the sites that imported it.

Standardization and variation in Phoenician Iron Age pottery in general and the material from a cemetery in Tyre in particular, was the subject of Francisco Núñez’s paper (Tyrian potters and their products: a combination of technical standardization and ceramic variability). Núñez showed that particular vessel forms and simple decoration persisted for a long time in the Phoenician ceramic repertoire, which underwent a very slow development. When different needs arose, the potters would slightly adjust the main form. Interpreting this persistence is not particularly easy, given the paucity of information on the status of potters in Phoenician society. The contribution of Jeltsje Stobbe (Changing frameworks: from self-explanatory observation to social interpretation in Latial pottery studies) discussed evolutionary models (found in studies of Iron Age Latium and beyond) critically, as they assume that ceramic variation is typical for handmade assemblages of relatively simple style and technique, bound to give way to standardized works of specialists. Using the evidence of different wares seen in Satricum, she argued that the archaeological record is far more complex than these models assume and can best be interpreted by studies of the full range of material seen in ceramic assemblages, rather than the selective discussion of specific wares.

The paper by Fernando Pérez Lambán, Javier Fanlo Loras and Jesús Picazo Millán (Ceramic variability, family and social organization in a First Iron Age settlement: el Cabezo de la Cruz (Zaragoza, NE Spain)) discussed the case of the Spanish Iron Age site of el Cabezo de la Cruz. Although handmade, stylistically unaccomplished, and produced by non-specialists, the pottery from the site shows considerable standardization, including standardized holding capacity in the case of bowls. At the same time, however, the material shows some variation, as well as individual potters’ marks, which, when plotted against the plan of the different phases of the site, shed light on the different choices made by various social groupings.

Colette Beestman-Kruijshaar (New Halos – the Hellenistic Wine-drinking cups) examined the repertoire of shapes associated with drinking in the Thessalian city of New Halos during the 3rd century BC. She found considerable differences from patterns seen in Athens at the time,
particularly with reference to the use of the krater. She also used the example of the kantharos (a type of cup) represented in New Halos to argue that drinking vessels found within the same assemblage show notable variation in form and capacity because they served different purposes.

Following the discussion of the last paper, Gert Jan Van Wijngaarden organized a general discussion. He summarized the main points raised throughout the session and organized them in the form of conclusions. This was an interactive process, in which not only speakers, but also the audience (which was populous throughout the session), contributed significantly.

The Archaeology of Water Installations

Marta Zuchowska (Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw)

The session focused on the subject of archaeological remains of water installations – those used for water supply, storage and evacuation, and those that used water for different purposes. The aim of the session was to bring together scholars working on water management on sites of classical, medieval and modern Europe and the Middle East and to stimulate discussion on different aspects of water use in archaeological and social context.

Proceedings commenced with Brian Durham from the University of Oxford, who presented a paper entitled Water installations and geopolitics. In his presentation, he gave some theoretical background for interpretation of riverine water installations, such as crossing places and mills, and the importance of the study of such installations for historical and geopolitical research. Based on the detailed analysis of some medieval mill sites in England, he confronted this theoretical approach with archaeological data.

Moving further back in time, Emily Modrall, from the Department of Art and Archaeology of the Mediterranean World, University of Pennsylvania, explored the theme Cistern complexes in inland western Sicily: new water supplies in the fourth century BCE. She presented the study of large fourth century cisterns from two Carthaginian sites in Monte Iato and Monte Adranone, and proposed a new interpretation of their function in the urban landscape. In opposition to the older hypothesis, placing these installations in a religious and ritual context, Modrall proposes to consider them as new elements of the public water supply.

Yoshiki Hori from the Department of Architecture and Urban Design, Kyushu University, gave a paper titled Drainage system of rainwater and the excess water discharged on the streets of Pompeii, in which he presented the results of two seasons of topographical investigation at the site of Pompeii. The use of the most advanced techniques, such as a 3D scanning system and 3D modelling, led the author to uncover a very interesting example of the application of how the ancient technology was used to control and use the discharged water.

Sufyan al Karaimeh, a graduated student of the University of Leiden, presented a study on Roman law: Historical sources concerning irrigation and water management. In his paper, the author analyzed some examples of laws from the large corpus of sources, such as the Digest of Justinian and the Theodosian code, comparing cases mentioned in these laws with archaeological and ethnographic data from the region of ancient Gadara (Umm Qais) in Jordan.

Karol Juchniewicz, from the Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, in his paper Water management in Chhim and Jiyeh (Lebanon) in Roman and Byzantine Periods explored the water supply system of the small village of Chhim in Lebanon. Observations made on the site over a few seasons of excavation brought the author to the conclusion that the water was channeled to the site through small canals and stored in the cisterns. In the second part of his presentation, he also presented the first results of his research on the water evacuation system observed on the large coastal site of Jiyeh (Porphyreion).

Karol Juchniewicz and session organizer Marta Zuchowska, from the Institute of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, presented the results of their research in their paper entitled Water supply and distribution in the city of Palmyra (Syria) in Roman and Byzantine
Periods. The paper focused on the interpretation of the multiple elements of the water supply system in the city in the middle of the Syrian Desert. The authors tried to reconstruct the whole system, based on fragments from different periods.

Matt Edgeworth, from the School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester, started the sequence of papers dealing with medieval sites. In his paper titled *Archaeology of flow: the multiple uses of water in a town boundary ditch*, he examined the structure called King’s Ditch, which encircles the southern part of the Saxon burgh of Bedford, and is dated to the first half of the fifth century. Apart from its defensive purpose, the author presented other uses of the flowing water and the interrelations between this structure and different activities developing in the neighbouring settlement.

Ieva Reklaityte, from the Department of Antiquities, University of Saragossa, gave a paper called *Waste and Rain Water Evacuation in Medieval Muslim Towns: the case of Al Andalus*. She presented the results of her research on the archaeological remains from Villa Vieja de Calasparra in Murcia and literary sources concerning the elements of waste and rain water evacuation in Muslim cities. She described the elements of these quite elaborate systems that divided rain water from waste water, and presented the rules observed in Muslim cities in the process of creating such systems in terms of the wider background of the social and cultural context.

Tadeusz Baranowski, from the Institute of Archaeology, Polish Academy of Science, presented a paper researched in cooperation with Urszula Sowina (Institute of Archaeology, Polish Academy of Science), Robert Żukowski (Institute of Archaeology, Polish Academy of Science) and Leszek Ziabka (MOZK, Kalisz). In the paper, entitled *Late medieval city of Kalisz water supply: evidence of archaeological data and written sources*, he examined the fragments of the late medieval water supply system, consisting of wooden pipes joined with iron clasps, found during excavation that began in 2004 in the Jewish quarter of the city. The analysis of written sources and the location of the aqueduct led the authors to suggest that these elements formed a part of the system providing water from the public cistern to the Jewish bathhouse, including a mikvah, since in the surviving city documents, there is information that in 1543, the Jewish community in the city obtained permission for construction of such an installation.

Włodzimierz Pela, from the Historical Museum of Warsaw, in his presentation on *Warsaw (Poland) – The water supply to the city from 14th to 19th century: the archaeological sources*, examined the new archaeological data concerning water supply installations, such as wooden pipes and wells, from the city of Warsaw and compared them with the literary and iconographic sources. This interdisciplinary study allowed the author to provide further support to previous hypotheses and add some more details to the knowledge on the location and construction of different elements of the water supply system in the city.

The session attracted many participants and all papers stimulated a lively discussion. It will be followed by the publication of the contributors’ papers.

**Soil Micromorphology in Prehistoric Archaeology**

Cristiano Nicosia, University of Milano, Italy, and Carolina Mallol, University of La Laguna, Tenerife

Archaeological soil micromorphology is the microscopic study of archaeological soils and sediments with a focus on their composition and microstructure. It represents an efficient tool to approach depositional and postdepositional issues at high resolution. Such issues include depositional sources, modes and rates of sedimentation, paleoenvironmental conditions and processes, and weathering or diagenetic alteration of the archaeological deposits. This technique also allows us to identify anthropogenic features imprinted in the sediment and identifiable at a microscopic scale, such as ashes, fabric, bedding and matting, and actions
such as trampling, burning or sweeping, among others. Moreover, soil micromorphology is routinely employed in order to identify indicators of deforestation, slash and burn agriculture and other land management practices.

The session covered various aspects of archaeological soil micromorphology in prehistoric archaeology, a field to which this technique is increasingly applied and has seen a diversity of positive case studies. Interestingly, in the audience were mainly non-micromorphologists. The presentations were divided in two groups, with a first set of talks dealing with open-air sites, followed by one about caves and rockshelters. A broad chronological framework was covered in the papers presented (Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and the Metal Ages). The first half of the session began with the talk titled "Micromorphological characterization and interpretations of earth-based architectural remains from a Bronze Age settlement in the Upper Guadalquivir (Spain)" by J. M. Rivera Groennou, who focused on the composition and distribution of different earth-based construction materials. Lisa-Marie Shillito presented interesting data derived from integrating micromorphology, phytolith, biomolecular and spectroscopic analyses in her talk "Daily activities, resource use and diet at Neolithic Çatalhöyük, Turkey - microstratigraphic and biomolecular evidence from middens". The third talk, entitled "The Bronze Age terramara of Montale (Modena, Northern Italy): soil micromorphology, site formation processes and methodological approaches", by Cristiano Nicosia and Mauro Crema, focused on the peculiar taphonomic processes observed in these settlements from the Po river plain.

The second part of the session started with the presentation "Micromorphological evidence of human occupation and paleo-environmental context in rockshelter deposits during Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene in Northern Spain" by A. Polo-Díaz and A. Alday-Ruiz. The authors focused on the Mesolithic and Neolithic site of Atxoste, located in the Ebro basin. The next talk was "Cave entrance microfacies of layers 18-21 of El Castillo, Cantabria, Spain" by Carolina Mallol, Federico Bernaldo de Quirós and Paul Goldberg. This presentation dealt with various site formation aspects (mainly the sources of sedimentation and diagenetic aspects) of an emblematic Middle-to-Upper Paleolithic transitional site. Boris Brasseur presented the talk "Pedo-sedimentary dynamics of the Grenzbank zone in the Sangiran dome (Java central, Indonesia): the witness of a complex transitional period in the hominid bearing series" (by B. Brasseur; F. Semah, A. M. Semah; T. Djubiantono). This presentation focused on the analysis of lithostratigraphic microfacies from a sedimentary series ranging from the early Quaternary to the Lower/Middle Pleistocene, and containing important fossils of *Homo erectus*. Subsequently, Ana Polo-Díaz presented "People of the ancient rainforest: geoarchaeology of prehistoric rockshelters in south-western Sri Lanka" (by N. Kourampas; I. Simpson; N. Perera; S. Deraniyagala; A. Polo-Díaz; D. Fuller), which focused on three rockshelters with a stratigraphic record covering the Last Glacial Maximum and the Pleistocene/Holocene transition.

After the presentations, some of the presenters and some of the attendees participated in a small discussion session, concerned mainly with the issue of the description of thin sections from archaeological contexts. Some participants stated that they do not normally perform complete descriptions, but focus only on those features perceived as relevant for archaeological interpretation. Other discussants, however, prefer to carry out full descriptions of thin sections, in accordance with standard terminologies (e.g. Stoops 2003, Bullock et al. 1985), and then single out those features relevant to the archaeological questions. Furthermore, the need to define additional methodological tools in archaeological microstratigraphic studies, such as "soil microfabric types" or "microfacies", was discussed. The participants agreed that there is a need for new publications that focus on methodological aspects.

As a whole, the talks presented in this session revealed the current trends in archaeological soil micromorphology: to identify and characterize geogenic, biogenic and anthropogenic microscopic components that would go unnoticed in the field, and to then incorporate them into explanations dealing with site formation processes. All the case studies presented gave well-argumented explanations in terms of to paleoclimatic and geogenic processes.
However, there was an overall weakness in the formulation of archaeological explanations. Soil micromorphology is a technique that emerged from soil science, and as such, it deals with the generic transformations that occur in a given sedimentary deposit with time and the effect of climate and the environment. When applied to archaeology, the human factor must be taken into consideration, not only as an agent of postdepositional transformation, but also, and perhaps more importantly, as the main agent of deposition. In a way, the original deposit, the characterization of which is our research target, is not simply a soil or regolith (as in soil science), but a complex set of anthropogenic features that conceal historic and anthropological information. We think that in the future, archaeological micromorphologists need to further incorporate their research into the particular archaeological discourse within which their sites are framed.

**Threads to the Past: Novel Methods for Investigation of Archaeological Textiles and Other Organic Materials**

Margarita Gleba and Susanna Harris, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, UK

The 16th EAA meeting offered a timely opportunity for researchers investigating archaeological textiles to come together and evaluate recent developments in the field. In the past few years, textile research has witnessed a major dynamism and no longer suffers from being an understudied area. This is amply demonstrated by the numerous conferences and publications, and the beneficial impetus of several large-scale interdisciplinary collaborative programmes. The aim of the interdisciplinary session *Threads to the past: novel methods for investigation of archaeological textiles and other organic materials*, organized by Margarita Gleba and Susanna Harris was to discuss new methods that can be applied to the investigation of archaeological textiles and demonstrate their potential for the investigation of ancient economy, technology and agriculture. The papers, which will be outlined below, demonstrated how scientific methods that have been or are being developed within archaeology (such as ancient DNA studies, isotopic tracing, laboratory excavation, and experimental archaeology) can be incorporated into this field.

When ancient textiles are preserved they are usually fragmentary and decayed, and no longer retain their original material properties. After standard archaeological documentation and analysis have been performed, it still remains difficult to understand what these materials were originally like. This is especially true for fibres and interlacing structures that are not familiar in the present day, such as lime bast fibres, twining or knotless netting. But even those textiles that seem recognizable, such as wool or plain woven textiles, may have been quite different due to the specific combination of techniques and materials. Susanna Harris, in her paper *"Investigating the material properties of archaeological textiles"*, demonstrated quantitative and qualitative methods used in textile engineering and industrial textile design to investigate the material properties of archaeological textiles through examples from the Neolithic to Bronze Age in Western Europe. Not simply a matter of curiosity, these properties are an essential aspect in understanding how the fragments of preserved textiles may have been used and appreciated in the past.

Eva Andersson Strand presented experimental tests and discussed the limitations and possibilities of a new method of textile tool data analysis in her paper *"Loom weights and weaving, textiles and production in the ancient Mediterranean"*. Textile tools often constitute the single most important and plentiful type of evidence for the assessment of the scale of textile production and technology during prehistory. These implements include tools associated with various stages of textile manufacture: preparation of the fibres, spinning of the yarn, weaving and finishing. In order to get a better understanding of the function and suitability of ancient textile tools, several experiments have been conducted whereby...
different spindles and spindle whorls have been tested, and the knowledge obtained has given new insights that can be used in the interpretation of ancient production of thread. Different types of loom weights have also been tested on a warp weighted loom by experienced weavers. Different types of fabrics have been woven with loom weights reconstructed on the basis of archaeological finds. After the tests were performed, the yarn and fabrics produced were analyzed in the same way that archaeological textiles would be analyzed. The conclusion was that both the mass and the thickness of a loom weight govern the suitability of its use in the manufacture of different types of cloth. Furthermore, by systematically recording and analyzing loom weights’ mass and thickness, it is possible to calculate the range of fabrics a specific loom weight could have been used to produce. These results can help us to visualize textiles in situations where none have been preserved and furthermore allow a discussion of textile production, its complexity and impact on society. Margarita Gleba and Tom Gilbert discussing “Textiles, wool, DNA and sheep domestication”, gave an overview of the possibilities of DNA analysis for the studies of sheep domestication and presented the results of a pilot project that aims to develop the methodology for wool textile use in ancient DNA sequencing by analyzing modern sheep wool of different types (variation in pigmentation, fibre size, presence of dyes, etc.), which subsequently can be applied to archaeological material. DNA analysis can be used to investigate sheep phylogeny or evolutionary relationships between different breeds, and provide information about the domestication, use and the economic importance of sheep. In animal genetic studies, the material commonly used consists of bones. Wool textiles recovered from archaeological contexts provide a unique and never-before explored source of ancient sheep DNA, even though hair has been demonstrated to contain DNA in other species. Analysis of wool textile samples may help to address the questions of specific sheep breeds and, consequently, fibre and textile qualities, particularly when correlated with wool fibre analysis.

It has been argued that the use of organic material in production of woven artefacts can be traced for around 24,000 years BP. Such long span of use of organic material is known from the incisions carved on the early female figurines of Eurasia, as well as the implements that are argued have been used in the process of textile production. While organic textile remains from the Palaeolithic period do not survive archaeologically, the evidence of their use may be analyzed by looking at the potential sources of plant fibre present in archaeological sediments. In her paper “Weaving invisible - looking for earliest traces of plant fibre use and weaving through phytoliths analysis”, Liliana Janik suggested an innovative science-based approach of using phytolith extraction and sample analysis to search for the potential presence of plant material. Such work requires the creation of a reference collection that would establish a database of potential plants’ phytoliths, as well as their Scanning Electron Microscope imagery, allowing us to target the identification of early plant fibre remains invisible to the human eye.

In the last two decades, measurements of strontium isotopes in archaeological bone tissue have shown to be an effective technique for the characterization of human and animal mobility in prehistory. In her paper “Provenance studies of ancient textiles, a new method based on the Strontium Isotope System”, Karin Margarita Frei presented the methods and results of the strontium isotopic system, which has been developed in order to address questions regarding the provenance of ancient textiles. The growing interest in the study of ancient textiles and their potential to elucidate not only prehistoric and historic textile technology, but also socioeconomic and even religious purposes, makes this method an important new tool for archaeologists. Presently, this method is being applied to Danish Iron Age garments, which represent one of the best preserved textile collections from European prehistory. The method is being further developed to remove possible dyestuffs, as these could act as potential contaminants to the primary wool fibre’s strontium isotopic signature. Archaeological textiles are made of natural fibres, which can be divided into two subgroups according to their origin. The two subgroups are animal fibres (wool, hair and silk) and plant fibres (flax, nettle, hemp, etc.). While it is relatively easy to distinguish between animal and plant fibres in well preserved archaeological textile samples, it is much more difficult to
differentiate between different types of plant fibres. The tendency has been to simply assume, based on sometimes rather superficial examinations, that the textiles were made of flax and the possibility that other plants might have been used is often not considered. Bodil Holst and Christian Bergfjord in their paper “Identifying archaeological textile fibres using modern analysis techniques” presented a novel method for identifying nettle fibres based on polarization microscopy using x-ray microdiffraction. The method relies on measuring very slight species-dependent differences in the cell wall structure and can be applied both to animal and plant fibres. It often works well even on damaged fibres with degraded surface features that may obscure the results of light and electron microscopy.

The key to successful laboratory and experimental methods is often good excavation and documentation practice. Developments in this area were highlighted in Tereza Štolcová’s presentation “Latest results of the laboratory research of in situ blocks with organic materials from the Early Migration Period chieftain’s grave in Poprad-Matejovce, Slovakia”. The grave, discovered in 2005 and excavated in 2006, was preserved in waterlogged conditions, and consisted of a large outer log-built chamber with its own roof and floor and a sarcophagus-like inner chamber with a gabled roof. Despite the lack of the most luxurious grave goods due to ancient robbery, the grave contained numerous organic materials, including textiles, leather, bast and basketry products, as well as many pieces of very well preserved wooden furniture. After the excavation, all organic materials were transported to the Archäologisches Landesmuseum in the Stiftung Schleswig-Holsteinische Landesmuseen, Schloß Gottorf in Schleswig, Germany for further conservation and restoration treatment. Wooden parts of both chambers, as well as the furniture, are currently being conserved and documented with 3D scanning and GIS. Over 40 in situ blocks have been kept frozen at -20°C and are currently being processed one after the other. The paper described the organization of the laboratory work, processing methods of the selected in situ blocks containing textiles and leather, their connection to the grave and other finds through GIS. The Poprad project has been envisaged for the next 5 years, when the processing and conservation of the grave will be completed and it will return back to Slovakia for further presentation to a broader public.

These papers demonstrate not only that the field holds great potential in elucidating many aspects of past cultures, such as economy, technology, trade, fashion and religion, but also that there is a developing energy and expertise in this research at the moment. Such advances are only possible by building on the solid foundation of several decades of high quality, dedicated scholarship that has developed standard recording, identification and classification practices.

The session was standing room only and attracted EAA attendees from a variety of fields, who provided pertinent and probing questions following each paper. Some of the exchanges became quite heated, as scholars debated to clarify their methods, results and positions. The atmosphere of the session is best summarized by the comments of a session attendee, who said they “felt genuinely excited” at several points in the session, due to the accumulation of new ideas, new data and debate.

Rethinking Palaeolithic Chronologies in Europe and the Circum-Mediterranean Region

Michael Walker (Biology Faculty, Murcia University, Spain) and Tom Higham (Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art RLAHA, Oxford University).

The Palaeolithic archaeology of Europe and the circum-Mediterranean region has undergone remarkable changes over the last 20 years thanks to notable advances in field and laboratory techniques and an ever-increasingly complex range of multidisciplinary research methodologies and scientific applications. This new knowledge often challenges cherished
interpretations about Palaeolithic cultural categories or sequences and chronological trajectories, calling into question the relevance of much traditional wisdom about the archaeology of our Pleistocene fore-runners. The session was conceived as a forum where participants debate the significance of recent advances in Palaeolithic research (prior to the onset of the Holocene) in Europe and the circum-Mediterranean region, and re-think the place of Palaeolithic studies within a twenty-first century disciplinary framework for archaeology in general.

The three hour session was eminently successful. The seven papers presented were enthusiastically received by the participants and a very worthwhile discussion took place. It should be remarked that had all ten papers been presented a session of four and a half hours would have been necessary and that greater flexibility of the Meeting Programme therefore ought to be ensured at the XVII Annual Meeting for the duration of Regular Sessions (the XV Annual Meeting at Riva del Garda seemed to have been more flexible, and hence preferable, in that regard than was the XVI Meeting at The Hague).

The papers presented (Presenters are underlined):

1. **Radiocarbon dating the earliest Aurignacian in western Europe.** Dr. Tom Higham (Oxford University).

2. **Opportunities and Challenges in Developing Multi-technique Chronologies for Human Evolution and Dispersal.** Dr. David Sanderson (Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre, SUERC), Dr. Rupert Housley (Royal Holloway University of London), Dr. Darren Mark (SUERC).

3. **Anatomically modern humans migrated out of Africa almost 50,000 years ago: Radiocarbon dating of the MP-UP transition in Kebara Cave, Israel.** Dr. Elisabetta Boaretto (Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel), Dr. N. R. Rebollo (Weizmann Institute), Dr. Steve Weiner, (Weizmann Institute), Dr. Fiona Brock (RLAHA, Oxford University), Dr. Liliane Meignen (UNSA, CEPAM-CNRS, Sophia-Antipolis, Valbonne, France), Dr. Paul Goldberg (Boston University), Dr. Anna Belfer-Cohen (Hebrew University of Jerusalem), Dr. Ofer Bar-Yosef (Harvard University).

4. **Advances in interdisciplinary research in the West Asian Palaeolithic.** Dr. Geoffrey Clark (Arizona State University), read on his behalf by Dr. Michael Walker (because Dr. Clark was unwell and unable to attend as planned).

5. **Palaeolithic chronologies and population dynamics in changing environments. Data and research strategies.** Dr. William E. Banks (CNRS UMR 5199-PACEA, IPGQ, Bordeaux-1 University, France), Dr. Francesco d’Errico, (CNRS UMR 5199-PACEA, IPGQ, Bordeaux-1 University), Dr. Maria Fernanda Sánchez Goñi (UMR 5808-EPOC, Bordeaux-1 University), Dr. Masa Kageyama (UMR 1572 CEA/CNRS/UVSQ, Gif-sur-Yvette, France). Dr. Banks presented the paper, which originally had been scheduled to be presented by Dr. d’Errico.

6. **The Greenland GISP2 Glaciochemical Record: Rapid Climate Change during the Upper Palaeolithic.** Dr. Bernhard Weninger (Cologne University, Germany), Dr. Olaf Jöris (RGZM, Schloss Monrepos, Neuwied, Germany).

7. **Cueva Negra del Estrecho del Río Quipar (Murcia, Spain): A late Early Pleistocene hominin site with an “Acheulo-Levalloiso-Mousteroid” Palaeolithic assemblage.** Dr. Michael Walker (Murcia University, Spain), Mariano López-Martínez, Dr. José Sebastián Carrión-García (Murcia University), Dr. Tomás Rodríguez-Estrella (Cartagena Polytechnic University), Miguel San-Nicolás-del-Toro (Instituto de Patrimonio Histórico, Comunidad Autónoma de la Región de Murcia), Dr. Jean-Luc Schwenninger (RLAHA, Oxford University), Antonio López-Jímenez (Murcia University), Jon Ortega-Rodríguez (Murcia University), Dr. María Haber-Uriarte (Murcia University), Dr. Juan-Luis Polo-Camacho (Murcia University), Matías Campillo-Boj, Azucena Avilés-Fernández.

Not presented:

Not presented: Scheduled for presentation, but received just a few hours too late to be read on his behalf,
owing to totally inexcusable organizational problems at XVI Meeting venue at The Hague where access to the computer room at the Rijks Conservatoire was denied to EAA participants (in marked to contrast to the XV Meeting at Riva del Garda where we all had access to it): The Early Pleistocene hominid dispersals out of Africa: Two outstanding issues, with special reference to the circum-Mediterranean region. Dr. Nicolas Rolland (University of Victoria, Canada).

Scheduled for presentation, but withdrawn a few days before September first 2010: Chronometric data for the Late Middle Palaeolithic of south-western France and the chronostratigraphic position of Mousterian technocomplexes. Dr. Daniel Richter (Max-Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology MPEVA, Leipzig, Germany), Harold Dibble (University of Pennsylvania), Paul Goldberg (Boston University), Jean-Jacques Hublin, (MPEVA, Leipzig, Germany), Jacques Jaubert (UMR 5199-PACEA, Bordeaux-1 University), Shannon McPherron (MPEVA, Leipzig, Germany), Dennis Sandgathe (University of Pennsylvania), Marie Soressi (INRAP, Centre Archéologique d’Orléans, Saint-Cyr-en-Val, France), Kelly Trebault (Ecole Normale Supérieure de Paris), Alain Turq (National Museum of Prehistory, Les Eyzies, France).

Scheduled for presentation, but withdrawn a few days before September first 2010 because the author still had not received the new data from the laboratory: New chronological evidence for Middle and Upper Pleistocene archaeological sites in the Almonda karstic system (Torres Novas, Portugal). Dr. João Zilhão (Bristol University).
Colour your Home

The Orkney Research Centre for Archaeology (ORCA) informed the press about the discovery of stonework, painted in red, yellow and brown, during excavations at the Brodgar peninsula on Mainland, the largest Orkney island. These painted stones were found in parts of a Neolithic building and were decorated in patterns such as a zigzag chevron. This is said to be the earliest evidence for decoration of interior walls in the UK. Interestingly, only certain parts of the walls had been coloured. Have the painted and decorated stones been used to enhance important buildings, enhancing entranceways or areas of the building that had particular significance? Nick Card of Orca is quoted: "There has been evidence at some other Neolithic sites where paint pots have been found with remains of pigment, but they were considered to be for personal adornment rather than being used on a wider scale for the decoration of buildings. This is a first for the UK, if not for northern Europe." It is thrilling to learn that the colour survived at all. The paint will soon be analyzed, but it is thought it may have been made from haematite mixed with animal fat and perhaps milk or egg.

Sources: The Scotsman (3 August 2010), The Press and Journal (4 August 2010)

In their shoes

Areni-1 is a dry cave in the Vayots Dzor province of Armenia. The dry conditions of the cave have led to amazing preservation of occupations from the Neolithic to the late Middle Ages. Chalcolithic deposits contained ceramic sherds, animal bones, wheat and barley – and a shoe. The shoe, of processed cowhide, was found in 2008. Made to fit a person’s right foot, it is 24.5 cm long, and 7.6-10 cm wide (a woman’s European size 37 or US size 7). It was designed from a single piece of leather wrapped around the sole of the foot and laced together at the top. Moreover, it was completely stuffed with grass.
(Poaceae), perhaps to maintain its shape. Like a moccasin, the shoe does not have either a constructed sole or vamp. Using forensic charts for the estimation of sex on the basis of foot and shoe dimensions (employing data from modern adult Turkish men and women), it appears that the shoe length is close to the average dimension for females (24.99 ± 1.31 cm) and out of the male range (25.00–32.50 cm). The shoe width is well within the range for adult males (7.00–13.40 cm) and females (5.00–12.20 cm), as well as adolescent males. Radiocarbon dates from the shoe leather and from the grass inside it suggest it was made between 3627-3377 cal BC (95.4% confidence interval). The Areni-1 shoe is not the oldest example of footwear in the world; that title belongs to 10,000 year old sandals from Cougar Mountain and Catlow Caves in Oregon (~10,500-9200 cal BP). But Areni-1’s shoe is slightly older than Ötzi’s soft leather footwear and it is the oldest complete shoe specimen we have. But perhaps most important of all: it can make us imagine what walking in their soft leather moccasins across Caucasian mountain paths may have felt like.


PLoS One is an interactive open-access journal for the communication of all peer-reviewed scientific and medical research.

Landward

Kenneth Aitchison (kenneth.aitchison@landward.eu), Chair of the EAA Committee on Professional Associations in Archaeology, is now running Landward Research Ltd, a socially and environmentally responsible consultancy that carries out research into employment in archaeology and the historic environment. The company also plans to work across the wider culture and heritage sector in the future. This research explores issues that interest employers, educators, government agencies and individuals, asking questions regarding who works in the sector, what qualifications do they hold, who employs them and how much do they get paid – and, in particular, they look at where there are barriers to opportunity that the market is not accommodating. The company then uses those data to identify ways that any problems can be addressed – for example, through better communications, or by designing and delivering training; one of the focus areas for the company is in e-learning. Landward Research Ltd (www.landward.eu) is based in the UK, but is working across Europe.

Sent in by Kenneth Aitchison

The Körös Regional Archaeological Project

The Körös Regional Archaeological Project is a multidisciplinary research project directed by William A. Parkinson, Department of Anthropology, The Field Museum, and Attila Gyucha, Field Service of Cultural Heritage, Hungary. Richard W. Yerkes, Department of Anthropology, Ohio State University, is field director, as well as co-director of the Körös Regional Archaeological Project Field School. For 2011, there is an opportunity for five students or post-docs – particularly qualified minorities and members of other underrepresented groups – to join the Project, with fieldwork in Hungary and laboratory work in Hungary, Greece and the US. They will join an international, multidisciplinary research team studying prehistoric European agricultural villages on the Great Hungarian Plain, occupied between 5500 and 4500 BC (cal.). This research, training, and mentoring program includes field work at Neolithic tells and flat sites, data collection, laboratory analysis, publication, and dissemination of information to a wide audience. Funds from a National Science Foundation OISE International Research Experiences for Students (IRES) grant will cover airfares, food, and lodging for participants during fieldwork, residence at European and American research facilities, and emergency travel insurance. To obtain an application form, contact Dr. William A. Parkinson (wparkinson@fieldmuseum.org) or Prof. Richard W. Yerkes (yerkes.1@osu.edu). Completed applications must be received by 15 December, 2010.

EAA 17th Annual Meeting, Oslo, Norway

The 17th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists will be held in Oslo, Norway, 14 - 18 September 2011. The meeting will be located in the centre of Oslo, with the venues near each other at the Radisson Blu Scandinavia Hotel conference centre, the Museum of Cultural History and the University of Oslo.

Radisson Blu Scandinavia Hotel, conference centre

The meeting is organized by

• The Museum of Cultural History, University of Oslo
• The Department of Archaeology, Conservation and History, University of Oslo
• The Directorate for Cultural Heritage
• The Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research
• The Cultural Heritage Management Office of the City of Oslo
• The Norwegian Maritime Museum.
Oslo is best served by Oslo Gardermoen OSL airport, with good flight connections to most cities in Europe and beyond. The airport has excellent train connections to downtown Oslo and the conference centre, as well as frequent bus departures.

**Online Registration**

Since 20 October 2010 online registration is available at [www.eaa2011.no](http://www.eaa2011.no). Also, proposals for sessions and round tables can be submitted. If you have questions, please contact eaa2011@gyro.no for technical or practical questions or eaa2011sc@ra.no regarding program/scientifically related questions. The early registration deadline is 30 June 2011.

**Dates to Remember**

- 20 October 2010: Online registration and hotel booking opens
- 31 January 2011: Deadline for proposal submissions
- 30 June 2011: Deadline for early fee registration
- 14 - 18 September 2011: EAA Annual Meeting 2011

_Sessions_  
The meeting will focus on three major themes: Archaeological Heritage Resource Management, Interpreting the Archaeological Record, and Perspectives on Archaeology in the Modern World. In addition, the organizers would like to invite sessions that explore concepts, methodologies and case studies concerned with landscape and the relationship between society and landscape. The Oslo meeting will also follow up on the round table discussions in The Hague 2010 on cultural heritage and the formation and articulation of identities. Finally, the harbour in prehistoric and historic times will be the theme for a session in Oslo.

Note that session and round table organizers **must be current EAA members.**
Language: Papers in English, German, and French will be accepted. Abstracts must be in English. The opening ceremony and the annual business meeting will be in English only.

"Fanehallen", Akershus, a Medieval and Renaissance castle and fortress where the opening reception will take place.

Programme
Monday 12th-Wednesday 14th September
Pre-conference excursions

Tuesday 13th September
10.00-17.00 Other special meetings and working groups

Wednesday 14th September
10.00-18.00 Registration, Museum of Cultural History
17.00-18.45 Official opening of the 17th Annual Meeting at the Assembly Hall of the University of Oslo
19.00-21.00 Opening Reception at Fanehallen, Akershus Fortress

Thursday 15th September
09.00-18.00 Parallel sessions
20.00-24.00 Annual Party at Chateau Neuf

Friday 16th September
09.00-16.30 Parallel sessions
17.00-18.30 EAA Annual Business Meeting

Saturday 17th September
09.00-17.00 Parallel sessions
20.00-01.00 Annual dinner at the Ekeberg Restaurant

Sunday 18th September
Post-conference excursions

The annual dinner will be at the Ekeberg Restaurant, overlooking the Oslo Fjord.

Excursions

Pre-conference excursions
Visit the World Heritage Site Alta in the North of Norway
The rock art in Alta, made by people with a hunting-fishing economy, is the largest concentration of rock art in Northern Europe. The rock art consists of carvings and paintings from between 6200 and 1800 years ago, see www.alta.museum.no. A trip around the Alta fjord explores the landscape used by the Sami population.

From west to east: Bergen - Oslo
The excursion starts in the Hanseatic city of Bergen, and includes a ferry trip through the Sognefjord, visits to stave churches and crossing the breathtaking mountains to Oslo.

High altitude archaeology in South Norway
Glaciers in the mountains have always been a summer refuge for reindeer – attracting hunters throughout prehistory. Due to the changing climate, exceptionally well preserved archaeological material is constantly coming forth from the ice. The bus will take us through beautiful valleys and over mountains, and will make stops at key sites that provide insights into the archaeology and prehistory of the interior of Norway. The highlight of the trip will be the visit to (and in) a glacier close to 2000 m.a.s.l. - bring some warm clothes and proper shoes.
One day post-conference excursions

Oslo
The tour visits the Viking ships, the Medieval Castle and the ruins of the Medieval town of Oslo which was situated in the eastern part of the today’s city.

Bronze Age rock art in Østfold
The county of Østfold in south-east Norway boasts the largest number of Bronze Age rock art sites in the country. Bordering western Sweden and near the Tanum World Heritage-area, the Østfold rock art is regarded as part of a regional Bronze Age complex. The excursions first stop is the "Solberg tower", an information centre for prehistoric and historic sites, monuments and landscapes c. 100 km south-east of Oslo. The final destination is the Old Town of Fredrikstad, a town founded in 1567.

Excursion to the Viking county Vestfold
The excursion visits important sites known for their Viking Age ship burials. Oseberg, Gokstad and Borre are among the destinations. Viking Age rituals will be a central theme in the presentation of the sites.

The excavation of the Viking Age Oseberg ship in 1904. The excursion to Vestfold visits this site. The ship is on exhibit at the Vikings Ship Museum at Bygdøy, part of the Museum of Cultural History.
Fees

Members

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<tr>
<th>Early Birds (deadline is 30th June)</th>
<th>Non-members</th>
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<tr>
<td>early member NOK 1 000 (ca. € 125)</td>
<td>Early Birds (deadline is 30th June)</td>
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<td>early student member NOK 650 (ca. € 80)</td>
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<td>Standard non-member NOK 2 150 (ca. € 270)</td>
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<td>Standard Eastern European NOK 750 (ca. € 95)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standard EE student + retired NOK 600 (ca. € 75)</td>
<td>Standard non-member Eastern Europe NOK 1 350 (ca. € 170)</td>
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Grants

The organizers hope to provide opportunities for participants from Eastern Europe to apply for grants.

Visa

Should you need an invitation letter to obtain a visa, please check the conference website www.eaa2011.no for more information.

Accommodation

Several hotels in a range of price categories have been pre-booked for the Conference. More information and the online booking form are available on www.eaa2011.no.

Conference Secretariat

Gyro Conference AS • P.O. Box 14
NO-2601 Lillehammer • Norway
Tel: +47 61 28 73 20 • E-mail: eaa2011@gyro.no

New Reviews Editors for the European Journal of Archaeology

Leonardo García Sanjuán and Estella Weiss-Krejci

The September 2010 EAA Annual Meeting in The Hague has resulted in a number of changes within the European Journal of Archaeology’s (EJA) editorial team. Among these changes, Cornelius Holtorf and Troels Myrup Kristensen have stepped down as EJA Reviews Editors after a greatly successful four year stint in which the reviews section has seen sustained growth and achieved a remarkable diversification of its scope. Their successors, Leonardo García Sanjuán and Estella Weiss-Krejci, have taken over the task of reviews team as of September 1, 2010. Leonardo Garcia Sanjuán is a Senior Lecturer in Prehistory at the Department of Prehistory and Archaeology, University of Seville (Spain). His research focuses on social organization, funerary practices and megalithic landscapes during the fourth to second millennia BC in southern Iberia. His recent fieldwork has centered on the megalithic landscapes and...
prehistoric settlement patterns of Antequera (Málaga, Spain) and Almadén de la Plata (Seville, Spain). Estella Weiss-Krejci (University of Vienna, Austria), focuses on mortuary behaviour and political dead-body use in medieval and post-medieval Europe, Neolithic and Copper Age Iberia and among the ancient Maya. She also regularly conducts archaeological field work in Belize where she investigates ancient Maya water storage features.

In close contact with the outgoing reviews team and with Robin Skeates, the journal’s new editor, and in order to make the transition as smooth as possible, the new reviews team has carefully and thoughtfully examined the current structure and status of the EJA’s reviews section. A number of conclusions have been reached as to how the EJA’s reviews section must be organized in the forthcoming years. The main outcome, especially concerning book reviews, is published separately in the current TEA issue (A survey of book reviews published in the European Journal of Archaeology between 1998 and 2009). Additional conclusions and future directions are mentioned here.

The reviews section should continue to include reviews not only of books but also of other cultural events, particularly exhibitions and films. A review should be a critical discussion of the approaches, views and interpretations put forward in the reviewed medium. Specific issues dealt with in reviewed book(s), films, exhibitions, etc., should be placed within the larger context of general scientific debates at a wider geographical and chronological scale. Book reviewers are invited to express their opinions and arguments both in favour and against the views expressed by the book author(s). While a description of the contents of the reviewed books is to some extent always necessary, EJA’s book reviews cannot solely consist of a descriptive account of the book’s contents. All periods as well as all regions of a broadly defined Europe should be covered as evenly as possible. Since the European Journal of Archaeology is mainly published in English, reviews will continue to be published mostly in this language. However, for the reviews section to be more representative of European archaeology, we would like to expand the range of languages of the reviewed books as well as of the authors’ affiliation by country.

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Report on the EAA Student Award 2010
Eszter Bánffy and Robin Skeates

Seven papers have been submitted to the EAA Student Award this year. The evaluation committee consisted of the EJA editor (Robin Skeates), one member of the Executive Board (Peter Biehl) and the secretary (Eszter Bánffy). In spite of some papers being very good indeed, the committee voted univocally that the 2010 Student Award should go to the paper
submitted by Camilla Norman, titled "The Tribal tattooing of Daunian women". In the process of the evaluation, we tried to consider not only the content but also, whether the work matches the criteria of a paper to be presented. The awarded paper is a very good scope of work: a topic not too large, not too small, interesting and well built, with convincing arguments. Norman’s paper is interesting and very well-constructed. It convincingly rejects the long-established interpretation of the decoration on the forearms of the Iron Age statue-stele of Daunia as representations of gloves. Instead, she reinterprets this marking as tattoos, with reference to appropriate ethnographic evidence of the tattooing of women in a range of traditional societies. These ethnographic parallels, however, do not seem to be exaggerated or arbitrary. In the process, Norman succeeds in extending previous gendered interpretations of Daunian stelae and bodies whilst demonstrating an excellent knowledge of the relevant archaeological data. Overall, this is an outstanding piece of work.

The 2010 student rewardee received a diploma that contained the laudation written by Robin Skeates. The reward goes together with the offers of currently two publishers: Cambridge University Press offered books to be chosen from their list in the amount of 100 Euros, while Archaeolingua gifted the student award winner by a new main series publication about Old World iconography.

Student Award 2010:
Camilla Norman and the Tattooed Women of Daunia

Camilla Norman is a PhD student at the University of Sydney, Australia, writing a dissertation on the Iron Age Stelae of Daunia (Northern Apulia, Italy) under the supervision of Professors Margaret Miller (Sydney) and Jean-Paul Descoeudres (Geneva). She was awarded a BA(hons) from the same university in 1994 and spent the intervening years working in various capacities within the discipline of archaeology, most notably as Production Manager of the journal Mediterranean Archaeology and as the Project Officer of the Australian Archaeological Institute in Athens, positions she holds until this day. Over the past 15 years Camilla has also been actively engaged in fieldwork in Greece and Jordan, and particularly in Southern Italy. Her experience ranges from excavation, survey work and archaeological illustration and photography to head finds registrar.

Sydney University has a long and rich history in the study of South Italian archaeology, and especially of its ceramics, beginning with the work of Dale Trendall and later Alexander Cambitoglou and Richard Green. It is a tradition continued today by Ted Robinson. Camilla was introduced to the region in 1995 by Descoeudres (then of Sydney) and Robinson, working on their site I Fani in the extreme south of Apulia. During this excavation she made a trip to Manfredonia to see the Daunian stelae, sparking an interest which continued to grow and culminated in her embarking on a
The stelae of Daunia are anthropomorphic, and carry no inscriptions. Each is comprised of a single slab of limestone incised to show a human figure in long, richly decorated robes, with arms held symmetrically across the chest. The men carry weaponry, while the women wear embroidered aprons, and are adorned with jewellery. The heads of the stelae are separate, standing atop of the slab. Drawn within the geometric borders of their robes, figured iconography is sometimes present. The subject matter depicted is varied and far-reaching. Included are scenes and vignettes of weaving, hunting, fishing and the preparation of food, of banquets, farewells, processions, martial games and warfare—even, arguably, of local myths, legends and rituals.

The vast majority of the stelae were gathered together in the 1960s and 70s under the direction of Silvio Ferri of the University of Pisa. Although there are today some 1200 complete and fragmentary examples, there are no known primary contexts or provenances for them, rendering any study of these enigmatic monuments difficult. Nonetheless, headway is being made. Implications are that they were funerary in nature and, thanks to a typology developed by Maria Luisa Nava, they can be dated roughly between the late 7th and mid 5th centuries BC.

Knowledge of the social and religious identity of the Daunians is limited. They were a society that, by and large, did not otherwise produce figured art. Their pottery is still decorated with geometric designs at a time when the pottery of the Greek and Italic groups with which they were in contact is regularly figured, and statuettes and architectural terracottas are rare. Furthermore, the Daunians did not embrace literacy. There are no extant religious or civic structures to speak of in the region and their domestic architecture, having not been widely excavated, is poorly understood. Although some of their sites grew to be very large, the archaeological evidence for social hierarchy is restricted. The same is broadly true of their funerary record. The narrative provided by the figured iconography of their stelae is therefore invaluable as it provides the best insight into a society that we would otherwise know relatively little about.

There is, however, also much to be gained from a study of the clothing and accoutrements of the main figures themselves. Camilla’s recent paper at the EAA conference in Den Haag investigated one such aspect: the decorated lower arms of the female stelae. The paper, entitled "The Tribal Tattooing of Daunian Women", specifically sought to overthrow the long-held assumption that this patterning represents embroidered or woven gloves. Instead she proposed the markings represent tattoos. To support her theory she pointed to the possible Thracio-Illyrian origins of the Daunians, tribes among those of the Balkans whom were well-
known to be tattooed in antiquity – as evidenced by ancient authors such as Herodotus and Strabo, and through depictions on red-figured pottery from both Attica and South Italy. Gloves as a means of protecting and/or embellishing a woman's hands are not known in antiquity, and do not take hold as a fashion item until Victorian times. That Daunian women would wear such gloves is a modern projection, wholly unsuited to a proto-historic people in temperate climes. Conversely, anthropological evidence suggests that the tattooing of women's arms and hands is a wide-spread practice that can be traced back many millennia, not only in the Balkans but in indigenous tribal societies across the globe. Looking at the archaeological, literary and ethnographic data, it becomes clear that the markings on the forearms of the Daunian stelae are not gloves, but a form of body decoration, most probably applied at the onset of puberty to celebrate and acknowledge fertility. By questioning a single long-held belief about the stelae, this paper hopes to highlight a very important principle of method: the need to identify and investigate the socio-cultural context of an image or artefact. For too long the Daunian stelae have been looked at through Hellenized or modern eyes. Unlike for other Italic societies, Daunian material culture remained reasonably unaffected by Greek and the wider Mediterranean influence right up until the region was incorporated into the Roman state in the 3rd century BC, suggesting the Iron Age inhabitants of Daunia retained a strong ethnic identity. Any hope of understanding these people properly relies on a correct reading of their stelae, which can only be achieved by firmly placing these monuments in an Adriatic-Italian milieu.

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize 2010

Decision
The EAA Committee for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize, consisting of Anastasia Tourta from Greece, Luboš Jirán from the Czech Republic, Mircea Angelescu from Romania, and Willem Willems from the Netherlands (chair), has decided to award the twelfth Heritage Prize of the European Association of Archaeologists to professor doctor David John Breeze from Scotland, in recognition of his contributions to international cooperation in heritage conservation and archaeological heritage management.

Justification for the Prize
Professor Breeze has recently retired from a distinguished career with the national heritage agency, Historic Scotland, where for many years he served as head of profession within the Inspectorate. His contribution to the advancement of archaeology, and particularly to standards of archaeological scholarship within the United Kingdom and further afield, would have been remarkable had he worked within an academic institution such as a university. To have achieved so much while working within a heritage management organisation is truly exceptional. Professor Breeze’s contributions to the field of Roman studies, and particularly to the topic of Roman frontier studies, are widely recognised throughout Europe. His role in organising the Congress of Roman Frontier Studies is of major significance for European research and for research cooperation between European countries and those along the shores of the Mediterranean in North Africa and the Near East. However, the reason for awarding him the EAA prize is specifically for his contribution towards the field of international cooperation in heritage conservation and management. Already heavily engaged in international heritage matters through his links to the Limes Congress over many years, Professor Breeze seized an opportunity to advance the practical conservation of the Roman frontiers of Europe – and potentially beyond, into Asia and Africa – which presented itself in the early 2000s. He led the negotiations and practical work involved in nominating Scotland’s Antonine Wall as a UNESCO World Heritage Site while also managing the EU Culture 2000 project “Frontiers of the Roman Empire” and the EAA working group on Roman frontiers.
The outcome, as is now widely known, was not simply the acceptance of the Antonine Wall onto UNESCO’s list in July 2008 but also the invention of a new type of trans-national, multi-centriced, World Heritage Site. This novel concept required considerable skills of diplomacy and resourceful negotiation, bringing together several national heritage agencies and ministries, as well as many independent scholars, to agree a shared vision and a forward agenda. Without the unrivalled knowledge, unfailing energy, philosophical disposition and constant cheerfulness with which Professor Breeze approached his duties, this monumental task would almost certainly not have been achieved. The multi-, or transnational model is now being emulated in other areas of cultural heritage around the world. Thus we might perhaps say the achievement is not limited to the Roman frontiers of Europe, but is genuinely proving to be a creation of “outstanding universal value” in its own right.

Within the United Kingdom, Professor Breeze has been awarded numerous distinctions: he is a Fellow the Royal Society of Edinburgh, an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and an Honorary Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. He holds the status of visiting or honorary professor at 3 Universities (Durham, Edinburgh, Newcastle) and has been awarded the Honorary degree of Doctor of Letters by a fourth (Glasgow). He has recently been created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

But that is all national. It is for his international and European achievements and contributions that the Heritage Prize Committee of the EAA came to the unanimous decision to award the 2010 European Archaeological Heritage Prize to David Breeze.

The EAA Committees and Working Parties 2010

Committee on the Teaching and Training of Archaeologists

The committee responded to the Scottish [University] Funding Council’s consultation on teaching funding, which proposed to reduce the unit of resource available for the teaching of archaeology in Scotland. The committee argued that, as a laboratory and field-based discipline, the funding of the teaching of archaeology should be aligned with other similar disciplines, rather than with library based subjects such as the Humanities. A link to the Committee’s response can be found at www.sfc.ac.uk/news_events_circulars/Consultations/2009/SFC0509ConsultationResponses.aspx
The Archaeology and Gender in Europe (AGE) working group was formally presented at the EAA annual meeting in Riva del Garda 2009, where we arranged the round table/session "Gender and Archaeology in Europe". In this session, reported in TEA no. 32, the current status of gender archaeology in eight different countries was presented.

During the year that has passed, several actions have been carried out. In June 2010 the ICREA workshop on "Engendering the Past" took place in Barcelona, arranged by AGE-members. The book "Situating Gender in European Archaeologies", edited by L.H. Dommasnes, T. Hjørungdal, M. Sánchez-Romero, S. Montón-Subías and N.L. Wicker, published in September 2010, is based on the session "Gender, Identity and Materiality" at the Malta meeting in 2008, where the idea of our working group was first discussed. At the EAA annual meeting in The Hague this year AGE members Ericka Engelstad, Margarita Diaz-Andreu and Will Meyer organised, on behalf of AGE, a successful all-day session on "Masculinist, feminist and queer visions of the past" (see session report in this issue). Other AGE members co-organised other gender-related sessions independently of the AGE initiative: Bettina Arnold together with Hrvoje Potrebica: "Burial Mound Ladies – Gender, Age and Status in Mound Building Prehistoric Societies", and Bo Jensen together with Marjolijn Kok: "When matter meets theory: the entanglement of material culture and queer theory" (session report also published in this issue).

A website (www.upf.edu/materials/fhuma/age/) has been established in order to present the working group and to keep in touch with the members. The website presents AGE members, goals and actions. One section is devoted to papers written by AGE members. It is our policy to include contributions not only in English, but in all European languages. Even if not all papers can be read by everyone, this is a way to make known the richness and variety of gender approaches within European archaeologies.

**Future actions**

During the EEA annual meeting this year we also held a business meeting for AGE members present at the EAA, discussing AGE policy and future actions. We will submit a session proposal for the Oslo meeting in 2011 on "The relationship between gender and animals". If accepted, the session will be organised by Nona Palincas, Bucuresti, Romania (palincas@gmail.com), and Kristin Armstrong Oma, Oslo, Norway (k.a.oma@iakh.uio.no). We also plan to upgrade the AGE webpage, making room for more information. The webpage will be managed by Bettina Arnold (USA), Doris Gutsmiedl-Schümann (Germany) and Sandra Montón-Subías (Spain, main editor).

AGE members are encouraged to post local AGE-related actions on our website, so please visit us there to find out what is happening on the "Archaeology and Gender" arena in Europe.

AGE has 47 members from 15 countries, 44 women and 3 men.
Garda, namely the appointment of the Committee Secretary, electing Vesna Pintarič to the position of Committee Secretary.

Following official Committee business the session heard reports from Committee members about the current state of professional archaeology in their respective countries. Reporting on this topic were Kenneth Aitchison for the UK, Gerhard Ermischer for Germany, Mark Lodewijckx for Belgium, and Vesna Pintarič for Slovenia, with contributions by Raimund Karl and Peter Lochmann for Austria, Tobias Wachter for Germany and Sophie Hüglin for Switzerland.

The next item on the Committee agenda was a discussion about the possible iteration of the Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe (DISCO) project. Kenneth Aitchison at this point gave a quick review of the aims and objectives of the project and its results as an introduction to the discussion. The Committee first heard a presentation of the Discovering the Archaeologists of Bosnia-Herzegovina research, a spin-off of the DISCO project, undertaken by Andrew Lawler as his MA thesis at the KU Leuven (see report above). The discussion continued about a possible iteration of the DISCO 2006-2008 project with the members and attendees expressing their interest in repeating the project and continuing the pan-European debate on the status and issues of professional archaeologists in Europe. The discussion concluded with a proposal of a parallel survey to the DISCO project, provisionally entitled Discovering the Students of Archaeology in Europe, which would document the issues students of Archaeology face during their study and their transition into professional Archaeology. This parallel student survey would also greatly contribute to the EAA Committee on Teaching and Training.

The CPAA continues to promote the idea of a new and more diverse Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe project, seeking expressions of interest from institutions participating in the previous project, as well as new participants. The Committee continues its work through e-mail correspondence and will organise its next inter-conference meeting in Spring of 2011 when detailed plans to start work on the new project will be discussed.

**EAA and EAC Working Group on Farming, Forestry and Rural Land Management**

**Progress Report: February 2010**

Steven Trow, English Heritage

The Working Group, formerly organised under the aegis of the EAA became a joint Working Group of EAC and EAA in March 2009. This report covers the first year’s work of the joint group.

**General**

The Working Party has identified rural land uses (most notably agriculture and forestry) as amongst the most destructive of processes acting on the archaeological historical landscape in Europe. It is a particular concern that these processes, in contrast to construction and development, have few or no established mechanisms for impact assessment, avoidance or mitigation.

**Membership**

Group membership has now reached nearly 30 participants or correspondents, representing 13 countries. Importantly, in 2009, colleagues from the Czech Republic and Hungary joined the group giving it a perspective of the situation in central/eastern Europe for the first time. The Working Group continues to seek additional members, particularly from Southern and Eastern Europe.
The Working Group’s Terms of Reference are provided in Appendix 1.

Web site
In November 2009 the Working Group refreshed its pages on the EAA web site http://www.e-a-a.org/wg2.htm and arranged a hyperlink to them from the EAC web site.

Conference session
Vince Holyoak and Stephen Trow, on behalf of the Working Group, organised a conference session “Rural land use and the management of the archaeological historical landscape: a European perspective” at the 15th Annual EAA meeting, held at Riva del Garda, in September 2009. Many Working Group members participated in the session.

The group also held a business meeting during the EAA event, at which the main topic of discussion was reform of the Common Agricultural Policy and its potential implications for the European cultural heritage.

At the meeting the Working Group resolved to (a) find ways of lobbying for the better recognition of cultural heritage in the future direction of the CAP, while noting the serious challenges this poses and (b) to pursue a means of publishing papers from various conference sessions it had organised.

Lobbying activity in relation to the Common Agricultural Policy
Following its business meeting the Working Group has begun to find ways of raising the profile of cultural heritage in discussions taking place on the future of the CAP from 2013. Subsequently this has included actions by members from Belgium, England and Scotland:

- Influencing a report on “public goods through agriculture” commissioned by EU DG Agri from the Institute of European Environmental Policy, to ensure mention of cultural heritage
- Holding an informal meeting with Thierry de l’Escaillie, the Secretary General of the European Landowners Organisation to discuss areas of common interest in relation to the CAP
- Holding a meeting (as a delegation of environmental bodies) with George Lyon, Member of the European Parliament and rapporteur on the future of the CAP for the Parliament’s Agriculture and Rural Development Committee
- Preparation of a briefing for George Lyon and others on the situation in England to illustrate the role of the historic environment in the "public goods through agriculture” argument
- A meeting with Europa Nostra (March 2010) and others on possible joint advocacy on CAP reform

EAC Occasional Paper
At its business meeting the Working Group agreed to pursue the publication of papers arising from conference sessions it organised in 2004 and 2009 and at the 2008 World Archaeological Congress in Dublin.

The group is delighted that EAC has agreed to jointly fund the publication of these papers, as a volume in its Occasional Papers Series, together with English Heritage, and the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and National Monuments Service of Ireland.

Progress with the volume to date has been good and the Working Party’s aim is to publish it before the end of 2010.
Additional activity

Group members are closely engaged in delivering the broad objectives of the group within their individual countries and are making significant progress. Examples for 2009-10 include:

- Germany: A second meeting of the “Commission for Archaeology and Agriculture” within the German Association of State Archaeologists was held at Lohne (Lower Saxony) in spring 2009, including members of the Working Party.
- Ireland: Irish group members were active ensuring submissions on the importance of protecting the cultural heritage were made to the public consultation process on the shape of the CAP 2013; in advance of a new Agri-Environment Scheme due for roll-out by the Irish Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 2010; and to a consultation on the “2020 Strategy”, the national long-term strategy for the agri-food, forestry and fisheries sectors.
- England: English group members negotiated and helped design a new agri-environment scheme for England’s uplands, which replaces a system of less favoured area payments, and requires greater commitment to environmental land management including maintenance of historic/archaeological features. Members were also involved in producing a new publication for farmers: “Farming for the historic environment” - [www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Stewardship.pdf](http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Stewardship.pdf?1265813638)
- Wales: Welsh group members were involved in consultation and negotiations relating to the inclusion of the Historic Environment within the Welsh Assembly Government’s new agri-environment scheme - Glastir. This will see protection afforded to all mapped historic environment features and traditional farm buildings within landholdings entered into the scheme and prescriptions to encourage active management of historic features. Glastir will ultimately replace all of the other existing Welsh agri-environment schemes.

However, some members have also reported serious problems encountered with the profile of archaeological site management in relation to various European Union rural development initiatives.

Members of the Working Group continue to informally exchange information, advice and expertise in order to facilitate advances or to counter problems.
Looking forward to 2010
Continuing advocacy work on the future of the CAP is likely to be the main activity of the Working Group in 2010, together with the work required to publish the proposed Occasional Paper. However, the group also wishes to consider further how it can facilitate the exchange of practical information on the issues of archaeological site management and will address this in the year ahead.
In addition, our member Cees van Rooijen, of the Netherlands Cultural Heritage Agency, has successfully proposed a Round Table session “Archaeology and managing change in economically marginal and semi-natural land in Europe” at the 2010 EAA annual meeting in the Netherlands. We also propose to hold our annual business meeting in the margins of this conference.
We will also continue to monitor progress with the EU Commission proposal for a Soil Framework Directive. Several years ago the Working Group successfully lobbied for this draft Directive to recognise the archaeological archival role of soils as one of their protected environmental, economic, social and cultural functions. Progress with the draft Directive has been stalled since 2007 but may be freed up by the arrangements delivered by the Lisbon Treaty.

Contact
Stephen Trow
Working Group Chair
Head of National Rural and Environmental Advice
English Heritage
steve.trow@english-heritage.org.uk

Appendix 1: Terms of reference
The EAA/EAC Working Group on farming, forestry and rural land management, working closely with other relevant EAA/EAC Standing Committees and Working Groups, will:

1a. Monitor the implications for the conservation of the historic environment of developments in farming, forestry and rural land management and related environmental policy and organization in Europe;

1b. Collate information on the activities of international organizations and nation states which will have an impact on the historic environment component (including buried archaeological remains) of farmed and forested landscapes;

1c. By encouraging the development of specific projects, contribute to assessing the impacts of agriculture, forestry and rural land management on the historic environment in Europe, and the responses to these impacts by archaeologists and other managers of the historic environment;

1d. Seek to inform and influence international agendas and organizations (eg the European Union, Council of Europe, UNESCO) in order to promote enhanced conservation of the historic environment within farmed and forested landscapes, with the approval of the Board;

1e. Encourage European governments to establish or support arrangements to engage farmers and other land managers in the positive management of the historic environment; with the approval of the Board and

1f. Identify and disseminate guidance on research and best practice.

2. Advise and assist the EAA and EAC Executive Boards on these matters.
3. Establish an e-mail discussion group and convene an appropriate forum at least once a year.

4. Brief the EAA/EAC membership on issues discussed at the working group forums and also on other relevant matters.

Working Party on Ceramic Production Centres in Europe

Derek Hall, Secretary

Delegates from Scotland, England, the Netherlands, Georgia and Norway met at the EAA Annual Conference in The Hague 2010, as they do annually, to review the progress of the project. The Round Table agreed on the need to complete the UK database (in preparation) which could then be used as an example of what can be achieved and possibly as template for further development on a trans-national basis. Further consideration on this matter is required but will be given to the possibility of widening the project across Europe. In the interim a web presence for the Working Group is under consideration. This would be created with a view to providing a web-based facility that can both store and transfer both published and as yet unpublished knowledge of European ceramic production. In this way it is hoped to ensure that both memory of the unpublished evidence and its sources is recorded and disseminated.

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting in Riva del Garda

19th September 2009

1. Opening and welcome by the President of the EAA

The Outgoing President of the European Association of Archaeologists, Professor Anthony Harding, inaugurated the EAA Annual Business Meeting and welcomed its attendees from among the members of the Association. He expressed gratitude to the local organizers, sponsors, volunteers and of course the delegates who all together made this conference one of the best in EAA history.

Having inaugurated the Meeting, Anthony Harding handed the Presidency over to Friedrich Lüth, elected last year as Incoming President. Friedrich Lüth thanked Anthony Harding for his work as President, and the members for having elected him. He briefly summarized the reasons why he accepted the nomination for President and decided to take the responsibility. Further he mentioned the results of the brainstorming meeting of the EAA Executive board and invited guests held in April in Frankfurt am Main and outlined how they would be taken forward. Looking back at the 15th EAA conference in Riva del Garda, Friedrich Lüth reiterated thanks to the local organizers and summed up the content of the conference: 51 sessions containing 474 papers were held, but one whole session and 30 papers were cancelled in the last weeks preceding the conference – he considers this last moment cancellations as something to be eliminated in the future. Involvement of EAA members in internal life of the Association is low, as reflected e.g. by the poor attendance of the ABM (approx. 118 people) and few votes received in the election, and this must change in the future. The new President pointed out that the European Journal of Archaeology should mirror more the content of Annual Meetings, and the Executive board itself should be more active in organization and content of the conferences.
2. **Honorary membership**
Anthony Harding presented the diploma corresponding to Honorary membership of the EAA, awarded to him last year, to Predrag Novaković.

3. **Minutes of the previous ABM (circulated in TEA)**
The minutes of the ABM at Malta, 2008, were published in the 31st issue of the TEA and were approved by the ABM as a correct record of the previous meeting. The Minutes of the Riva del Garda ABM will be circulated in the 33rd TEA issue in spring 2010 after the Executive Board has confirmed that they are accurate.

4. **Matters arising from the Minutes**
Since there were no matters arising, the ABM continued with the next point on the agenda.

5. **Annual Report by the Secretary and the Administrator**
As of the 5th of September 2009 the EAA had 781 paid-up members, a slightly higher number than last year. When all recent registrations for the conference are included, a number close to nine hundred could be reached. Tendency towards "Westernization" of the EAA continues and about two thirds of the members come from Western Europe or the rest of the world; full A members alone constitute half of the whole membership. The most represented country is traditionally UK, followed by Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Hungary and the USA. There are eight corporate members: INRAP (France), OCENW (Netherlands), English Heritage, Historic Scotland (both UK), NIKU (Norway), Field Service for Cultural Heritage (Hungary), Institute of Archaeology (Czech Republic) and ASHA (Albania).
Payments by credit card on-line are by far the most popular payment method, although the server where the EAA web page was hosted suffered attacks in late spring and was out of order for several weeks; this lead to an increased rate of payments by bank transfer. Most membership applications are received already the previous year or early in the current year, with a secondary peak in early summer.
Sylvie Květinová resumed services offered to EAA members in the Members’ only section of the EAA web page and stressed the potential of the Jobs service.

6. **Financial Report by the Treasurer and the Administrator**
Accounting for 2008 and 2009 was presented. Audited accounts for the 2008 financial year will be available shortly. The report on 2009 finances included all envisaged transactions till the end of the year. Both years turned to be financially in surplus; however, non-governmental organizations are not meant to accumulate surplus according to the Czech law regulating their management, though they must have reserves. After thorough consultation with the accountant, the 2010 budget should reflect this.
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7. **Membership fee level for the next year**
The membership fees in 2010 will remain the same as this year.

8. **Announcement of the 2009 Elections**
Two regular Executive board and two regular Editorial board positions have been available for election in 2009; the elected candidates will serve from 2009 to 2012. Due to the resignation of Kerstin Cassel, who should have served from 2008 to 2011 as member of the Executive board, and according to the Statutes, a complementary election took place for the remaining term 2009 – 2011.

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</tbody>
</table>
Call for nominations by members was sent out on 31 March; deadline for nominations was 10 May. The NC members approached proposed candidates in May and June; candidate’s statements should have been received at the Secretariat before 1 July. Election materials were circulated via e-mail on 18 August. 129 received votes (4 received by regular mail, 51 received by e-mail and 74 at the conference ballot box) were counted by the Secretary (Eszter Bánffy), member of the Nomination Committee (Jean-Paul Demoule), and the Assistant Administrator (Magda Turková). The EAA Secretary announced the results to the ABM.

9. Welcome to the new Board Members
Friedrich Lüth welcomed all elected board members and thanked the unsuccessful candidates for their engagement.

10. Election of new Nomination Committee member
Although democratization of the election procedure of the Nomination Committee members was introduced last year, consisting in the possibility for members to nominate candidates prior to the ABM, this opportunity was not used again in 2009. The Executive Board proposed Predrag Novaković to serve on the Committee and he was elected member of the Nomination Committee for the period 2009 – 2012.

11. Announcement of the EAA Student Award 2009
The Student Award Selection Committee composed of the EJA General Editor and two members of the Executive Board received nine papers for consideration to the Student Award. It decided to award the 2009 Student Award 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 Balkans".
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.
Students are welcome to submit their papers for the Student Award in the upcoming years, and professors are asked to encourage their students to do so.

12. Progress Report of the EJA by the Editor
The EJA Editor, Alan Saville, could not attend the ABM and his report was read by Peter Biehl. He recapitulated the last issues published: issue 11/1 appeared in March 2009, combined issues 11/2-3 were sent out in August 2009. Issues 12(1-3), a single entire volume devoted to the proceedings of the Vere Gordon Childe conference held at Durham University in December 2007, organized by Margarita Díaz-Andreu, should be printed before the end of the year. Due to the special and combined issues, there are now enough contributions for volume 13, but contributions continue to be most welcome. With issue 13/1 published in April 2010 the Journal will be back on track.
Alan Saville is stepping down as EJA Editor after six years and the position will be re-advertized, with a deadline on 30 November 2009, after which date the Executive board will take action. The successful candidate should take up office in September 2010.
13. **Report by the Editor of TEA**

The TEA Editor, Michael Potterton, was not present at the meeting, but Peter Biehl read his report. Issue 30 (Winter 2008–2009) was circulated to members in November 2008. It ran to 32 pages, with 13,000 words and 22 images. There were six short articles and notes, two EAA committee reports and eight reports on sessions at the Malta Conference. This issue of *TEA* was slightly shorter than normal for a Winter Issue, as a decision has been taken to publish the minutes of the ABM in the summer issue instead. Issue 31 (Summer 2009) was circulated to members in June 2009. There were 39 pages of articles, notes and project updates, as well as a separate section on ‘Archaeology in crisis?’.

Issue 32 (Winter 2009–2010) will be circulated to members in November 2010. The deadline for receipt of contributions is Friday 16 October 2009. All session organizers are welcome to provide a short account of their session.

Michael Potterton is stepping down after publication of issue 32. New TEA editor needs to be appointed and the Executive board will identify suitable candidates.

14. **Reports from the Working Parties, Committees and Round Tables**

The EAA Vice-President, Margaret Gowen, who is in charge of working parties and round tables agenda, could not attend the ABM. Nathan Schlanger introduced the individual speakers who briefly presented the activities of the particular groups over the past year. Full texts of the reports will be published in the TEA 32 winter issue.

**Committee on the Teaching and Training of Archaeologists (Mark Pearce)**

John Collis stepped down as Secretary of the Committee and was replaced by Mark Pearce. Over the last year the main activity of the committee has been the circulation amongst EAA members of an updated version of a survey about progress on the Bologna agreement. It will be available in a pdf format to all EAA members and a report will be submitted to the fall TEA issue. A meeting was held in Riva on Saturday afternoon.

**The Professional Associations in Archaeology Committee (Kenneth Aitchison)**

The Committee has been closely involved with and has welcomed the progress made by the Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe project. The national reports, together with a transnational overview and a report on qualifications and requirements to practice are all online at [www.discovering-archaeologists.eu/final-reports.html](http://www.discovering-archaeologists.eu/final-reports.html). An article on the results of the project will appear in the EJA. Half-day session was organized at the Riva conference.

**Committee on the Illegal Trade in Cultural Material**

The Chair of this committee, Amanda Chadburn, has not been able to attend the conference in Riva, and states that the committee has not been active over the last year. The Executive board perceives that this committee should be revived.

**Committee on Archaeological Legislation and Organisation in Europe**

No activities have been reported from this committee, which is however an important one and should be revived.

**Working Party on the Creation of Research Strategies for the European Frontiers of the Roman Empire**

The chair of this working party, David Breeze, could not attend the conference, but this group has recently met and is active.

**Working Party on Archaeological Archives and Collections in Europe**

This working party is very active and has started working also under the umbrella of EAC.
Working Party on Sustaining the Historical Environment within farmed landscapes in Europe (Steve Trow)
This group currently works under auspices of both EAA and EAC. It has 23 members from 11 countries, but is still looking for new ones from Eastern Europe. It will produce a document to standardize the practice throughout Europe.

Working party Gender and Archaeology in Europe (Sandra Montón)
This working party, counting with 25 members, has only been approved this year and convened a session at the Riva meeting.

Working party on the project ‘Archaeology in contemporary Europe - professional practices and public outreach’ (Nathan Schlanger)
Nathan Schlanger reported briefly on this working party, recently approved by the Board. It will organize a round table in Riva on the impact of the global economic crisis in archaeology.

15. Statutes amendment
The Executive Board has noted on several occasions that various parts of the EAA Statutes need updating. The proposed changes which follow also include one or two new initiatives, as explained below. The various items have been exhaustively considered by the members of the Statutes Committee (Roger M Thomas (Chair), Harald K Hermansen, Kristian Kristiansen and Willem Willems), and the changes have been put forward to members for approval by e-mail.

1. Position of the Editor of TEA.
The Statutes make no mention of the period of service of the Editor of the TEA, or whether s/he can attend Board meetings. The following amendment to the Statutes is proposed:

"Article X: Publications
5 The Association shall publish a newsletter. The Editor of the newsletter shall be a Full Member of the Association, appointed by the Executive Board for a period of three years. This appointment will be renewable without limit. The Editor of the newsletter will be an ex-officio non-voting member of the Executive Board."

This Statutes amendment has been approved.

2. Rules of Election to the Nomination Committee
Members will be aware that a more democratic form of nomination and election to the Nomination Committee has been implemented since 2008, in response to concerns expressed directly to Board members. Various mechanisms for formalising this have been proposed and considered. The following is now proposed:

"Article VII: Rules of Election
1 A Nomination Committee of three members shall be elected by a show of hands by the Members present at the Annual Business Meeting. Nomination Committee Members shall serve for periods of three years, one retiring in rotation each year. No serving member of the Executive Board may be appointed to membership of the Nomination Committee.

2 Names of candidates for election to the Nomination Committee, supported by at least five Full Members, must be submitted to the Secretariat at least sixty days before the Annual Business Meeting. Names of the candidates for election to the Board, supported by at least ten Full Members, must be submitted to the Secretariat at least sixty days before the Annual Business Meeting, for consideration by the Nomination Committee.

3 The Executive Board may propose candidates for election to the Nomination Committee. The names of any candidates proposed by the Executive Board must be submitted to the Secretariat at least sixty days before the Annual Business Meeting."
Adrian Olivier pointed out that the Nomination committee is in fact one of the most important in the EAA, and should follow the normal democratic election process as for other posts. It will be subject of another Statutes amendment next year to turn the Nomination Committee election into a regular one. With this reservation, the Statutes amendment has been approved (2 abstentions, 1 against).

3. Editorial Board
While the existing Editorial Board has done excellent work for the EAA and the EJA, it has become apparent that a more streamlined system is needed, in order to obtain opinions about the merits of submitted articles more speedily than is the case at present. The present Board of five members is too small to be able to cover more than a small fraction of areas of expertise, and in the opinion of the Executive Board needs to be enlarged. In addition, it would be advantageous if members of the Editorial Board were specifically selected for their knowledge of particular research areas, and of editorial work and publication procedures. Therefore a system of appointment rather than election, as at present, is proposed, as follows:

"Article X: Publications
2 The EJA shall be produced by an Editorial Board.

3. The Editorial Board shall consist of the Editor and the Ordinary Editorial Board Members. The Editor and the Ordinary Editorial Board Members shall be Full Members of the Association. There shall be not fewer than six and not more than twelve Ordinary Editorial Board Members, chosen to cover the main areas of interest of the EJA. The Editor shall be chairperson of the Editorial Board.

4. The Editor shall be appointed by the Executive Board after advertisement of the position and prior evaluation of the candidates by the Nomination Committee. Ordinary Editorial Board Members shall be appointed by the Executive Board. The Editor shall be appointed for a term of three years, renewable without limit. The Ordinary Editorial Board Members shall rotate on a regular basis, according to a schedule to be determined by the Executive Board."

Mark Pearce pointed out that the EJA should be a journal for EAA members, and with appointed Editorial board members this connection may be lost. Kristian Kristiansen, supported by Willem Willems, argued that since the Executive board (appointing the Editorial board) is elected, we can trust it; no other international journal has elected Editorial board. Margarita Díaz-Andreu insisted that the following phrase, to be included after the second sentence of Article X, point 4, is submitted for Statutes amendment next year: "... in agreement with the Editor". With this reservation, the Statutes amendment has been approved (2 abstentions).

4. Ethical and professional conduct
The Executive Board has discussed the matter of ethical and professional conduct by EAA members, and feels that some strengthening of procedures is required. The Board expects that most issues which may arise will be capable of satisfactory and amicable resolution. Nonetheless, there does need to be some sanction available for dealing with particularly serious cases which cannot be resolved in any other way. This change relates both to the codes of practice and principles of conduct and to the Statutes. The following additions to the 'Code of Practice' (adopted at Ravenna, 27 September 1997) are proposed:

"General [insert immediately after the Preamble]"
Members of the Association must adhere to high standards of ethical and professional conduct in their work, and must refrain from conduct which could bring the archaeological profession into disrepute.”

"Note [insert immediately after paragraph 2.10]

Questions of professional ethics and professional conduct may be raised by contacting the Secretariat, which will put the matter to the Board if necessary. The Board may convene a group, composed of past EAA presidents, to advise on particular issues which may arise."

Since this clause would have little force unless it could be backed up by action, the following change to the Statutes is proposed:

"Article VIII: Rules of Exclusion
1 Members may be removed from the Association for:

b) Gross or repeated violations of the Association’s Codes of Practice and Code of Conduct.

c) Non-payment of subscriptions

Kenneth Aitchison raised the question how a member can protest against exclusion. In article VIII, point 3, the Statutes define an Appeal Committee composed of three Full Members of the Association appointed by the Nomination Committee. K. Aitchison argued that EAA is a learned society, not a professional society, and as such should not exclude any one. Kristian Kristiansen perceived that a misbehaviour of an EAA member could damage EAA reputation; Mark Pearce supported him that every association needs rules of exclusion. Adrian Olivier stressed that members must adhere to the Codes, but K. Aitchison objected that the EAA has no restrictions to prevent any one from joining. Further Statutes amendments next year should define criteria for becoming member. With this reservation, the Statutes amendment has been approved (5 abstentions).

5. Administration of elections
At present, the Statutes (Art VII, 4) simply say that ‘Voting shall be by mail ballot’. Given the rapid changes in technology which have occurred since the Association was first established, and the further changes which may occur in the future, the Executive Board would like the Statutes to allow other methods of communicating election information and voting to be used. The following amendment is proposed:

"Article VII: Rules of Election

4 Each Full Member shall be entitled to vote for one candidate for each vacant position on the Board. Voting shall be by secret ballot. Ballot papers shall be mailed to Full Members in good standing by the Secretary at least thirty days before the Annual Business Meeting. The Secretary will be responsible for the counting of votes received and shall certify the vote to the Annual Business Meeting.

5 The method or methods of voting and the method or methods by which ballot papers and information about candidates and voting are communicated to members will be determined by the Executive Board and may include any or all of the following: ordinary mail, fax, electronic mail, web-sites and voting in person at the Annual Meeting.

This Statutes amendment has been approved.
6. *Rules for co-option*

The Statutes (Art VI, 5) allow the Executive Board to make co-options to the Executive Board (e.g. if an Executive Board member does not complete his/her term). Art VI, 5 goes on to say that ‘Such co-options ... shall be effective until the following Annual Business Meeting’. The Secretariat has observed that the Statutes do not specify whether any such co-options are then simply put forward for approval at the ABM, or whether an ordinary election to the ‘vacancy’ should take place.

It seems right that co-opted Executive Board members should only remain in place until it is possible to fill the position by an election in the ordinary way. To that end, the following amendment to Art VI, 5 is proposed:

"Article VI: Organisation

5 The Board shall be empowered to make co-options to fill the places of elected members who do not complete their full three-year terms of office or for other reasons that will assist the work of the Board. Such co-options which shall not exceed three in any year shall be effective until the following Annual Business Meeting, at which point the vacancy will be filled by election as described in Article VII."

This Statutes amendment has been approved.

16. **Location of future Annual Meetings**

The 2011 conference will be held in Oslo, Norway, and the 2012 conference will be organized in Helsinki, Finland. Locations after 2013 are free for bidding, and a preliminary letter of interest has been received from Plzeň, Czech Republic.

17. **Invitation for the 16th Annual Meeting in The Hague, Netherlands**

The 16th EAA conference in The Hague will be held from 1st-5th September 2010. The main venue will be Leiden University Campus and the building of the Royal Conservatoire in The Hague. The Opening Reception will be held at The Hague city hall; delegates can only attend the Opening Reception by attending the Opening Ceremony first. The Annual Party will take place at De Pier, Scheveningen, and will be accompanied by the first European ArchaeoRock. The Annual Dinner will be organized in the National Museum of Antiquities, Leiden. The meeting will be preceded by a separate one-day conference on science-based archaeology. The pre-conference meeting will take place on Tuesday, 31st August 2010, at Delft University, and is organized by the Delft-Leiden Centre for Archaeology, Art history and Science (CAAS). Four pre-conference and three post-conference excursions will be offered to the delegates. The new time schedule as discussed at this and the previous meeting in Frankfurt will apply to the 2010 conference where possible. Hotels of varying price levels have been pre-booked, including cheap hostel accommodation. The whole organization and registration is run by the Congrex Holland, which the Dutch conference organizers recommend to use also at future conferences (in which case a 5% discount would apply). The budget is based on 800 delegates, but has not been finalized yet. Congrex proposes a new handling process of session and paper abstracts which some Board members found suitable rather to natural sciences. The abstract book would not be a printed one, but instead only a thin booklet will be published and the complete list of abstracts would be available on a CD, and in print version only upon request and payment of a small fee. The website has been launched already, and will contain all relevant information.

18. **Any Other Business**

A graduate student suggested considering presence of a student representative on the Executive board, or creation of a whole Student committee. The Executive board will take this proposal forward at its spring meeting. Since no other matters arose, Friedrich Lüth declared the Annual Business Meeting as closed, and thanked every one for their participation.
Calendar for EAA Members November 2010 – June 2011

20 October  Opening of Oslo conference web page at www.eaa2011.no for registration and submission of session and round table proposals

November  TEA 34 fall issue sent out to the members

December  Reminder to renew EAA membership on-line e-mailed to members

31 December  End of the 2010 EAA membership (log in the members’ only section valid till the 31st January 2011)

1 January  Beginning of the 2011 EAA membership (log in the members’ only section valid since the 1st December 2010)

31 January  Deadline for session and round table proposals for the 2011 EAA conference in Oslo, Norway

1 March  Opening of submission of paper and poster proposals for Oslo 2011

Deadline for registration and payment for session and round table organisers for Oslo 2011

Mid March  Call for nominations to the EAA election circulated to the members

8 - 10 April  Executive Board meeting in Prague, Czech Republic

15 April  Closure of nominations by members

30 April  Deadline for paper and poster submissions for Oslo 2011

Deadline for articles and announcements for the TEA 35 Summer Issue

1 May  Deadline for proposals of candidates for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize

1st half of May  Nomination Committee Meeting

June  TEA 35 Summer Issue sent out to the members

30 June  Deadline for early conference fee

EAA Announcements

The EAA Executive board regrets complaints received from some participants of an excursion at the Hague conference. Until present, the EAA has not been directly involved in the technical preparation of the conference additional programme. Although EAA Executive board of course requires information about all aspects of conference programme including excursions, the detailed arrangements have up to now been always entrusted to the local organizers. This issue will be discussed at the next EAA Executive board meeting and will be raised also with the organizers of the Oslo conference next year. We believe that – learning from past mistakes – EAA conferences will tend to perfection. At this point, please accept our apologies for the inconvenience, and the local organizer’s remand for the failed excursion.

The EAA Executive board has decided at its last meeting that all delegates including session organizers should be treated equally and therefore pay the conference registration fee; it has been difficult in the past to explain why only one organizer should be waived the fee.

The good news: Membership fees in 2011 will remain unchanged. However, 10% surcharge for late payment (after 31 March) of membership fees will be introduced in 2011 to move members to pay early. The extra amount will be used to cover administrative costs involved in re-sending EJA’s first and second issue to those who pay later in the year. Please renew in time at www.e-a-a.org/password.htm (assistance with login information to be requested from Sylvie Kvetinova at eaa@arup.cas.cz).
**ShortCuts**

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**World War II Loot as European Wealth?**

As the Soviets captured Berlin in 1945, many artefacts fell into their hands. The loot received by the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum in Moscow, which became a repository for Soviet trophy squads, was significant – coins and medals, arms, paintings and furniture. Among the objects are also the artefacts known as 'Priam's Treasure', which Schliemann discovered in Troy and shipped to Berlin. Russian museums directors are keeping the looted art – they say, as compensation for the destruction of Russian cities and looting of Russian museums by Nazi Germany in World War II. On Thursday, 15 July 2010, the press office of the German Federal Government published a press release, saying that a new declaration enables German scholars to access the depository of the Pushkin Museum, as well as of the Hermitage St. Petersburg and the Historical Museum Moscow. The declaration, signed by German minister Bernd Neumann and Russian minister Aleksandr Avdeev, also arranges for a German-Russian exhibition to be planned; that, however, is supposed to be of European scope. The exhibition entitled "Bronze Age – Europe without Borders" will be shown in Russia in 2012-2013, and includes the looted art still claimed by the Staatliche Museen in Berlin. Neumann is quoted as saying that this exhibition "can be a prime example of ideal cooperation between museums. However, we cannot overlook the fact that the problem of cultural treasures dislocated due to the war, the Beutekunst, and their return under international law to Germany is not solved." In 2007, a similar exhibition was shown in the Pushkin Museum: "The Merovingian Period – Europe without Borders", again displaying highly-valued objects moved by the Soviets from Berlin museums in 1945, together with artefacts that remained in Germany. This exhibition, too, claimed to present an overview of European cultural history and aimed at improving the conditions for Russian-German cooperation concerning World War II loot.

*Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Press Release 9 March 2007*

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**Trading Looted Artefacts?**

The former Getty Museum antiquities curator, Marion True, had been charged by an Italian prosecutor in 2005 for receiving artefacts stolen from Italy and conspiring to deal in them. This probably was the first time an American museum official had been criminally charged by a foreign government for illegal buying/collecting archaeological/historical artefacts. On Wednesday, 13 October 2010, the trial ended when a court in Rome halted the proceedings, ruling that the statute of limitations on her alleged crimes had expired. Newspapers reported that curators at the Getty and other museums often did business with a network of shady middlemen and turned a blind eye to evidence that the objects had been recently
excavated and smuggled out of their countries of origin. Numerous witnesses testified for the prosecution, which argued that Ms. True knowingly bought ancient artefacts of dubious provenance for the collection of the Getty Museum in Los Angeles. After True’s indictment, American museums – such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and the Cleveland Museum of Art – returned more than 100 prized antiquities to Italy and Greece, tacitly acknowledging that they were the product of illicit excavations, as the LA Times reported. In 2008, the Association of Art Museum Directors adopted a “no provenance rule” forbidding members from acquiring antiquities that could not be adequately vetted. Today, Marion True has no criminal record; the three-judge panel in Rome will not rule on the extensive criminal allegations made by prosecutors during the trial’s five years of intermittent hearings.


A Baked Map of The Netherlands

Initiated by the Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed (www.cultureelerfgoed.nl) – the Dutch National Heritage Agency (Ministry of Education, Science and Culture) – a project was started that combines landscape and pottery in a rather unusual way. The project Drawn from Clay, together with Atelier NL (www.ateliernl.com), started by digging up, shaping and baking clay from different locations through the Netherlands. The results were sherds in different colours, making the different locations visually accessible. These sherds create a ‘baked map’ of the Netherlands (fig. 1), showing regional diversity. Moreover, Lonny van Ryswyck and Nadine Sterk from Atelier NL created a beautiful series of plates and bowls in different colours and shapes, further showing the local identity of the area the clay was taken from (fig. 2). The result is a pottery service made from six different local Dutch clays. Royal Tichelaar at Makkum (www.tichelaar.nl) finally manufactured the pottery service, in line with a tradition that thrived in Makkum until well into the 19th century, based upon the presence of local raw materials. The ceramics are on display at the entrance of the Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed at Amersfoort and available at Royal Tichelaar.

Sources and images: http://www.ateliernl.com/site/clayservice_more.html; http://www.cultureelerfgoed.nl/node/601
Letters

Help – Exceptional Viking Brooch

Helge Sørheim, Museum of Archaeology, University of Stavanger

Dear colleagues.
A few years ago, we dug out a number of Viking Age graves at Revheim near Stavanger, Norway, including a boat grave. Among the graves was a female grave, made of a wooden chest dug into the ground. It contained the usual pair of oval saucer brooches of Berdal type, a sword beater, a lump of resin with teeth-marks, nails from a small shrine, a small resin pearl and mineralized small pieces of textile.

The most marvellous find in this grave, however, was a 7.8 x 4.7 cm silver plated brooch later furnished with an iron lug on the reverse side. This was cut out of something that perhaps once could have been the lid of a small box (fig. 1). The piece was secondarily cut on two sides, while the other two sides are still in their original shape. The surface is divided into rhombic fields with round anchorage points for pearls in the corners. One of them is bigger than the others and may have been the original centre of the plate. The rhombic fields around the centre contain birds with quite natural looking heads and the body, wings and legs plaited around the head. At first glimpse, it looks like swimming birds making waves around their breasts. In the corner fields, we find "Vikings," with long moustaches and horns on the helmets (!) – or are they in fact some cat-like animals with something in their mouths? I find this artefact rather unique, and as I do not have much knowledge of Late Iron Age art I am having difficulty classifying this brooch. I cannot find clear parallels and have asked some people, who have given the following suggestions: one told me that it is an early gripping animal style (Oseberg style); another placed it into style E or Broa style. Style F was also

Fig. 1: Silver plated brooch from a woman's burial at Revheim, Norway
proposed, but I am having problems gaining a clear definition of this last style. As you can see, I need some help to find out more about this brooch, about the original form and use, the style, provenience, similar finds, etc., and, of course, tips about useful literature. Please contact me at helge.sorheim@uis.no or phone +47 51832660 if you have any information or advice. Thank you in advance for all your help.

Urgent Last Call to the Entire World – SOS Allianoi!
A Unique Health Facility of the Roman Period Threatened

Nezih Başgelen, Journal of Archaeology and Art (Turkey), Editor

Allianoi accommodates a Roman period health complex which surprisingly has managed to survive. This thermal bath facility is located in the Province of Izmir, in the Pergamon district right at the middle of Yortanlı Dam pond at Paşa Spa location. The archaeological site also known as Pasha spa is a unique heritage which must be conserved and displayed on site – with its huge columnated buildings with mosaics and main streets, nymphaeum, tunnels, antique bridges, historical spa, marble statues and other valuable works. Allianoi will be submerged totally under water when water retention will start at Yortanlı Dam. It is believed that the alluvium to accumulate in the pond area of Yortanlı Dam with an estimated life span of 40-60 years will place this unique archeological heritage under a fill of approximately 12-15 meters.

It is very likely that there were settlements at Allianoi and near surroundings in prehistoric times, too, due to Stone Age and Bronze Age finds from excavations and surveys in the forest area west of Allianoi and at the skirts of Çakmak Hill. Only a few archaeological and numismatic artifacts have been discovered from Hellenistic Age. It is inferred that in Allianoi in the Roman period, especially in 2nd century A.D., like in many settlements in Anatolia, a major public works activity went on from the fact that a major portion of existing buildings visible at the site today are from this period. Many works like bridges, streets, roads, insulas, passages, propylon and nymphaeum were built in this period in addition to the spa. The site is mentioned in the work titled Hieroi Logoi by P. Aelius Aristides, an antique period writer (III.1).

It is observed that there was a busy settlement in the Byzantine period too, but this was a weak period socio-economically like in Pergamon. The Byzantine settlement concentrating at the cult centre has used the sculptures and architectural ruins from Roman Period as adopted materials. New simple
buildings were built using the bases of stoas and main streets from Roman Period and the spa and nympaeum, which were the most significant buildings of Allianoi, continued to the used with small changes, as needed. A big church was built in basilical plan with chapels built within and nearby the settlement, metal, ceramic and glass workshops being established in this period.

When the Yortanlı Dam project became a prospect in 1994, archaeological rescue excavations were started at Allianoi under the supervision of Bergama Museum. Rescue work was pursued in a wide area in Çeltikçi and State Forest sectors in Paşa Spa location through sacrificial efforts of an idealist team lead by Ahmet Yaraş after 1998. For nine years the excavation team had to make every effort to save as much information and artefacts as possible on the one hand and to rescue this unique Roman spa on the other hand.¹

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one year remaining to the completion of the core construction of the dam, concerned people from various professions "who deemed themselves responsible for conveying historical and cultural assets to the future" have come together setting up Allianoi Initiative Group. The group has pursued the decisions adopted on Allianoi informing the public continuously. When Allianoi Initiative Group inquired why the conservation ruling of 2001 was not implemented, Allianoi was reintroduced in the agenda of Izmir no. II Regional Board of Conservation of Cultural and Natural Assets. On April 20, 2005, decision no. 742 was adopted which stated that the decision no. 9229 from 2001 was still in effect. Unfortunately, the construction of the dam has not stopped after this ruling of the Conservation Board either. So the members of Allianoi Initiative Group applied to General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works in March 2005 with petitions with three thousand signatures asking that "either the design of the said dam is changed or the site of axis be changed". The General Directorate replied that "the alternative option of pulling the dam axis upwards (...) was technically not possible" (May 12, 2005).

Two separate lawsuits were initiated for cancellation of execution of this adverse administrative transaction by State Hydraulic Works, initiated by lawyers and citizens as well as by institutions such as the Turkish Economic and Social History Foundation, Association of Archaeology and Archaeologists, and Chamber of Architects. When the Administrative Court denied the motion for a halt of execution, Izmir Regional Administrative Court where the said ruling was challenged, has decided that a survey should be done on site before a decision was rendered on staying of execution.

Right after the decision of the Conservation Board, our Ministry, which is mandated to conserve and is in charge of cultural assets, has proposed that "the artifacts unearthed so far are covered by a layer of silt" for solution of the problem; State Hydraulic Works has accepted the proposal. The Conservation Board, however, decided that "... Various recommendations and techniques for conservation of Allianoi be reviewed scientifically by agencies or institutions specialized in this field and conveyed to the Board and the matter be evaluated thereafter".

In line with this decision, a scientific committee has issued a report concluding that "the conservation proposals submitted (...) do not bring any realistic solutions for conservation of the site (...). Hence, instead of seeking instantaneous solutions, action must be taken without losing further time for conservation of and exhibition of the site as a whole and permanently; this is what our national and international responsibility requires". Izmir no. II Regional Board for Conservation then decided on September 28, 2005, that a survey should be conducted in Allianoi, which was executed by members of the Regional Board for Conservation on October 13, 2005, and it was concluded in the ruling no. 1453 of the same date "(...) that Allianoi antique thermal remnants in Izmir province Bergama district Paşap Spa location are cultural assets which must be conserved as they are part of world heritage; however, the core of Yortanlı Dam was in the stage of completion with the water retention stage being imminent and the socio-economic composition of the region will be affected upon completion of the Dam as it was found that the technical applications and characteristics in terms of quality and quantity for conservation of the thermal settlement which will remain in the Dam pond grounds are outside the field of specialization of our Board; also considering that the technical report requested from the General Directorate by the decision of our Board dated 01.06.2005, no. 968 did not contain the necessary and adequate recommendations and solutions for conservation, the subject and measures for conservation should be resolved by our Ministry and no water should be retained in the dam until a solution is produced (...)". State Hydraulic Works has initiated a lawsuit against the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for cancellation of this ruling. At the trial it was debated starting from the questionmark following the word Allianoi in the decision whether this place was Allianoi or not! A totally primitive attitude was

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2 Information on the communication network, set up on the internet by Allianoi Initiative Group, as well as information on legal proceedings we received from Arif Ali Çangı, Attorney at Law, the former representative of the group, were utilized for this article. By organizing a broad participation, the initiative has brought an effective non-governmental platform to a significant and reputable position in the agenda of the country with great sacrifice and success. The initiative has become a successful leader of an effective structure for conserving Allianoi.
displayed as if this site with important archaeological assets should not be conserved if its name was not Allianoi. The applicable court has denied the motion for stay of execution by State Hydraulic Works. As a result of these developments, the lawsuit has taken course in the direction of conservation of Allianoi. Another on-site survey has been conducted on February 25, 2006, by a scientific committee comprised by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, setting forth six alternative proposals, clearly stating in its report that they could not adopt the decision for such an archaeological site to be submerged under water. However, it was decided that a 3rd Academic Scientific Commission should be set up. This then decided to allow Allianoi to be submerged. Rumors on this decision being relied on the opinion of the academic member representing archaeological scientific discipline in the commission, stating that it was OK for Allianoi to be submerged have greatly impacted the national and international academic circles. In addition to this decision which shook the ethics of science and conservation in our country deeply, the fact that the head of Allianoi excavations was subjected to allegations that he dug excessive areas in the rescue excavations, destroying nature, was even more serious than the destruction of the archaeological heritage.

With the latest developments, the unique archaeological heritage in Allianoi (Paşâ Spa) near Pergamon is facing the risk of explicit destruction. Act no. 4434 ratifying the European Convention on Conservation of Archaeological Heritage (Reviewed) enacted by Turkish Grand National Assembly on August 5, 1999, underscores that the responsibility for conserving archaeological heritage lies not only with the applicable state but also with the entirety of European countries.³ We must consider and implement Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the said Act on Determination of Identity of Heritage and Conservation Measures. We must find a rational permanent solution which will conserve Allianoi in its place conveying it to the future. At this stage, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, members of the applicable conservation board, members of academy in the latest commission, State Hydraulic Works officials and applicable administrators must thoroughly consider the responsibility for destroying Allianoi. All these officials, who are directly related to the fate of Allianoi, are obliged to conserve it and convey it to future generations under both national law and also the international conventions we are party to. Hence, the fate of Allianoi questions the responsibility of the State and conservation and ethics of conservation and science in each respect. Conservation of Allianoi is Turkey’s legal and historical responsibility. If we think of our national honor a little, we should not submerge in mud the world cultural heritage at Allianoi.


Statue of a nympha
Conference Announcements

TAG 2010 in Bristol: The 32nd Annual Conference of the Theoretical Archaeology Group

17-19 December 2010
Department of Archaeology & Anthropology, University of Bristol, UK

Registration closing date: 30 November 2010
For more information, visit http://www.bristol.ac.uk/archanth/tag/index.html.
Contact tag-2010@bristol.ac.uk

Historic Environment Research Conferences 2010-2011

McDonald Institute, Cambridge University, UK
Organiser: Susan Oosthuizen

Managing water in pre-drainage fen and marsh
27 November 2010

Place-names and landscape: recent research
26 February 2011

Designing with water: new work in garden history
21 May 2011

The Historic Environment Research Conferences programme presents three one-day research conferences spread across the academic year, whose aims are:

- to bring together leading scholars in their fields, academic and professional, to discuss new and/or unpublished innovative research;
- to provide an opportunity for all those interested in the historic environment to engage with this work, including members of the public, professionals, scholars, policy-makers and volunteers.

The focus of work in the historic environment is the analysis and interpretation of a wide range of rural and urban landscapes in order to discern the history and/or archaeology of their origins and development. Fields, canals and waterways, the designed landscapes of parks and gardens, house sites and surviving buildings, military earthworks and those relating to religious belief can all better be understood through interpretation of existing features, upstanding mounds, banks and ditches, as well as soil and crop marks identified in air photographs. The underlying topography and geography add yet another dimension, together with place- and field-names, historic documents, old and modern maps, and natural history. The archaeology and history of landscapes and gardens is a fascinating and exciting interdisciplinary field. It allows us to glimpse, however opaquely, a world that has been lost and sometimes to see it as it may have been in the past, revealing successive or overlapping phases of planning, modification, re-use or ruin.

To find out more, contact smo23@cam.ac.uk.
The 5th Experimental Archaeology Conference
Experimental Archaeology: Developing Scientific Approaches

8-9 January 2011
University of Reading, UK

Saturday: Research paper presentations
Sunday: Experimental materials workshop offers an opportunity to present, examine and discuss materials deriving from experimental archaeological research (e.g. metalworking artefacts and residues, soil/sediment micromorphology slides from experimental hut floors, lithic artefacts from transport/trampling experiments; with other suggestions very welcome), during a series of individual sessions throughout the day.

For more information visit: www.reading.ac.uk/archaeology/research/Projects/arch-experimental-conference-2011.aspx.

Museum Futures
Emerging Technological and Social Paradigms

8-13 November 2010
Lemesos, Cyprus
Organisers: Maurizio Forte (University of California, USA), Elisa Giaccardi (Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain)

This workshop brings together researchers and professionals interested in exploring how emerging technological and social paradigms can be expected to change the way in which we experience museums and communicate heritage.

How will technological paradigms such as the Internet of Things and cloud computing change the museum?s consumption? Internet of Things and cloud computing are transforming software, contents, and shared resources in a public utility radically decentralized and ?on-demand? Can we think of a museum ?on demand?? Can we imagine all the artefacts of the world equipped with chips able to re-contextualize and re-generate ontologies and metadata in response to their changing social and environmental settings? In this scenario, what happens to cultural transmission? What about cultural identity and authenticity? What additional opportunities and challenges can the social web offer to this future scenario?

RFID tags, agile architectures, device and location independence, virtual communities and open social networks are creating socio-technical infrastructures that redefine our encounter with heritage and potentially act as places of cultural production and lasting values at the service of heritage practice. Museums in this sense are new ?places? which are co-evolving and migrating to digital territories not yet coded and analyzed.

Topics
• Theoretical considerations on the long-term impact of emerging paradigms with respect to museums and heritage interpretation and communication
• Innovative applications of emerging paradigms to museums and heritage practice
• Aspects of social, economic and cultural sustainability of emerging paradigms
In particular, the workshop will explore the idea of Museum Futures in relation to:

- New forms of cultural embodiment, experience, and engagement
- Virtual communities, collaborative environments, and global mechanisms
- Geo-localization, decentralized narratives, and local interactions
- Social web and emerging forms of socio-cultural interaction
- Internet of Things and emerging cultural paradigms

www.euromed2010.eu/

12th EAC Heritage Management Symposium
"Heritage Reinvents Europe.
A Critical Approach to Values in Archaeology, the Built Environment and Cultural Landscape”

17-19 March 2011
Heritage Centre of Ename, Belgium
Organiser: Dirk Callebaut (Ename)

The process of European integration is a laborious (and never-ending?) story. The search continues for new opportunities to bolster the ‘Europe-feeling’ and to create an affective link between citizens and the Union. Starting with a pragmatic idea of a common economic destiny in Europe in the 1950’s, today the cry is for a sense of shared cultural values that will bind us together. All kinds of EU programmes exhibit this thrust toward mutual understanding, such as the Culture 2007-2013 Programme which supports projects “to celebrate Europe’s cultural diversity and enhance our shared cultural heritage through the development of cross-border co-operation between cultural operators and institutions”. Also, the European Heritage Label aims to “enhance the value and the profile of sites which have played a key role in the history and the building of the European Union, and seek to increase European citizens’ understanding of the building of Europe”.

The question is whether or not all this is evident. Does archaeological, architectural and landscape heritage really have sufficient instrumental leverage to promote the integration process of Europe? Can it in fact compensate the shortfall of a common identity of the Union? Should and can we develop a shared vision on Europe from a heritage point of view? The new approaches highlighted in the Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society put a particular perspective on the elaboration of these questions.

Sessions include:

- European and national visions: how do we connect European space with locality-specific heritage
- Thinking about European heritage inductively: what lessons from local heritage?
- Challenged by dubious legacies: is some heritage desired and others undesired?
- Heritage presentation and the story of Europe: experts versus the people

19 March: Field trip in Flanders

For further information, please contact: Dirk.Callebaut@Ename974.org.
Socio-Environmental Dynamics Over the Last 12,000 Years: The Creation of Landscapes II - Open Workshop

14 – 18 March 2011
Graduate School "Human Development in Landscapes", Kiel, Germany

Social space and natural environment amplify the concept of landscape: different layers of human activities are visible in societal fingerprints on the environment. Global tendencies, regional developments, and local episodes interact in processes of human and environmental change. The development of social space is linked to ideological systems used by societies for economic reasons or ritual purposes. Thus, the study of landscapes does not only concern environmental, demographic, and social aspects but also ideological changes. A transdisciplinary effort of scientists and scholars is necessary to achieve a better understanding of societies beyond landscapes. Within this framework the Graduate School is glad to invite senior and junior researchers to the Open Workshop: Socio-environmental dynamics over the last 12,000 years: The Creation of Landscapes II.

Sessions
1. Tells: social and environmental space
2. Collapse or continuity: environment and development of Bronze Age human landscapes
3. Socio-environmental dynamics during Roman Iron Age in Denmark and Germany - The example of the Jutlandic Peninsula
4. The creation and dynamic of urban landscapes - Networks and interactions within towns, around towns and between towns from the 12th to the 16th century
5. ‘As time goes by’? Monumentality, landscapes and the temporal perspective
6. Dynamics of social space, social resistance and its reflection and production in landscape
7. Signal synchronies and asynchronies: towards supra-regional patterns in interdisciplinary palaeolandscape research?
8. Natural or anthropogenic - dynamic and mobility of faunal landscapes
9. Quantification and modelling in geo- and economic archaeology
10. Novel technologies in biomolecular archaeology

Abstracts addressing one or more of the following sessions are welcome until the 15th of October, 2010.
Full information is available at: www.uni-kiel.de/landscapes/allgemein/workshop.shtml.
To obtain more details, please contact workshop2011@gshdl.uni-kiel.de.

TAG USA 2011 in Berkeley
Archaeology of and in the Contemporary World

6-8 May 2011
University of California - Berkeley

TAG Berkeley invites participants to freely imagine ways in which archaeological theory, practice, politics, and publication articulate with "the contemporary". Whether looking at how archaeology is represented in popular culture, how archaeologists are examining the events and processes taking place around us today, or how archaeological examination of even distant pasts is bound up in the perspectives of our present lives, archaeologists are not of another time: we are here and now, and our discipline speaks to that time and place.
http://arf.berkeley.edu/event/TAG2011
Historic Water Supplies Yesterday – Today – Tomorrow

19-23 October 2011
Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut, Vienna, Austria
Organisers: Brigitte Macaria, Arthur Spiegler (ECOVAST Austria), Gilbert Wiplinger (Frontinus-Society and Austrian Archaeological Institute)

A cultural-technical Symposium with a special focus on monument protection and Operational Safety is organised as a reverberation of the 100th anniversary of the completion of the “Second Vienna Spring Water Main” (1890 -1910), with the focus on historic water supply systems.
The subject of this symposium are historic water supply systems that are preserved as such at least partially (but not just single buildings). Papers on the following two themes are welcome:
1. Water systems preserved in an exemplary way that are at least partially in function today and used for water supply. Discussion will take place on the consequences (advantages and disadvantages) for the historic fabric.
2. Examples of historic water supply systems (especially aqueducts) that, considering their cultural and technological aspects are presented to the public in an exemplary way or that are worthy of being presented in that way (perspectives of usage for tourism).
The organisers offer a whole day excursion that will illustrate the karst alpine catchments from the Schneeberg (“Snow Mountain”), the last or eastern-most 2000 m summit of the Alps, to the wells at its base, then following the route of the pipe with its impressive constructions well into the town of Vienna. Finally, there will be a special workshop to discuss the possibility and necessity of creating a new award or award category (Europa Nostra) for big and complex monuments.

Deadline for registration and abstract submission (up to 400 words) is 17 January 2011.
For further information email to: gilbert.wiplinger@oeai.at.

GPR Methods for Archaeology and Historical Buildings.
Ground Penetrating Radar Advances in Subsurface Imaging for Archaeology and Historical Buildings

1-3 December 2010
ITABC-CNR, Rome
Organisers: Dean Goodman (Geophysical Archaeometry Lab – CA, USA), Salvatore Piro (ITABC, CNR, Italy)

The archaeological and cultural heritage environments often have unique site conditions as well as special requirements for making useful subsurface images from ground penetrating radar surveys. ITABC-CNR organises a workshop which will explore GPR Methods in Archaeology and Historical Buildings. The course will cover a variety of topics which will encompass field collection practices and survey design as well as introduce signal processing and image processing techniques which are often used for these specific applications. The use of forward models to aid in the interpretation of recorded radargrams from archaeological sites and historical buildings will be examined with demonstrations of GPR simulations. Various surveys from Italian, Japanese, Asian, and Native American sites will be shown that will highlight the use of GPS navigation, topographic corrections, time slicing, horizon slicing, and overlay analysis in GPR archaeometry.
The course presents the basic principals behind the design and operation of gpr systems and
provides essential information needed to effectively utilize gpr to its full operational value. Participants gain insight into design methodologies for gpr systems and antennas. Field Methods for Archaeological Acquisition and Survey design are introduced and substantiated with real-world applications. Using several real-world applications, the processing and display of data sets are presented to show the necessary data manipulations from start to end.

The registration form (for admission), with attached CV, must be submitted not later than 10 November 2010, to the attention of: Dott. Salvatore Piro by Fax: +39 06 90672684 or by e-mail to Salvatore.piro@itabc.cnr.it.

**Emergence of Bronze Age Societies: A Global Perspective**

8-11 November 2011
Baoji Museum of Bronzes, Shaanxi province, China
Organisers: Lukas Nickel (University College London), Tianjin Xu (Peking University)

The International Centre for Chinese Heritage and Archaeology (ICCHA), Institute of Archaeology, University College London, Peking University and Baoji Municipal People's Government, Shaanxi province, China, invite scholars to participate in the conference *Emergence of Bronze Age Societies: A Global Perspective*.

The conference aims at enhancing our understanding of the background and development of Bronze Age societies on a global scale. It will trace the beginnings of the use of copper and bronze throughout Eurasia and beyond, and investigate the societies that developed metallurgy. Questions to be raised are: What constitutes a Bronze Age? Which characteristics share early bronze using cultures? Is the use of bronze sufficient to define a Bronze Age society? What kinds of artefacts were predominantly produced? Which technological solutions were found in different bronze-using cultures to source raw materials and to produce alloys and artefacts? What was the role of cross-cultural exchange in the development of Bronze Age societies?

**Intended Topics**

*Bronze metallurgy and complex societies*
- Demography, socio economic aspects
- Scale of production, specialisation of crafts, workshop organisation
- Types of commodities produced
- What makes a Bronze Age?

*Contacts and trade*
- Cross-Eurasian/long distance contacts and their role in forming Bronze Age societies
- Raw materials and bronze production
- Invention, transfer and adaptation of technology and typology
- Centre and periphery in metal production and metal use

*Technologies*
- Origin and development of bronze mining, smelting and alloying
- Bronze casting technologies
- Other metal working technologies

*Bronze and ideology*
- Bronze and religion, mythology, and social hierarchy
- Value, standardisation, and status
The deadline for the submission of abstracts is 31 December 2010. Abstracts for researchers from outside China should be sent to iccha@ucl.ac.uk, for researchers from China jianli_chen@pku.edu.cn

**Places, People, Stories**

28-30 September 2011  
Linnaeus University, Kalmar, Sweden  
Organiser: Cornelius Holtorf

This is the fourth conference in a series of meetings of the Scandinavian interdisciplinary research network on Geography and Emotion. Previous meetings took place on Emotional Geography in Århus 2006, Emotions, Materiality and Mythologies in Helsingborg 2008, and Motion and Emotion within Place in Århus 2009. The conference is organized by the interdisciplinary research network "Places as stories", based at Linnaeus University in Växjö and Kalmar and supported by a network grant from Riksbanken Jubileumsfond 2009-11. We welcome researchers from a wide range of disciplines including anthropology, archaeology, art, business studies, design, heritage studies, history, history of ideas, human geography, literature, media studies, pedagogy, religious studies, tourism studies. We also welcome professionals working in the education, landscape or heritage sectors. The conference will take place over three days and involve plenary lectures, parallel seminars, site-specific art and performed events. It will be possible to extend the stay in order to attend the annual Harvest Celebrations on Öland.

Call for Sessions: We are now inviting session proposals. Deadline 31 October 2010. If interested please reply to: cornelius.holtorf@lnu.se.

**CAA – Revive the Past**

12-16 April, 2011  
Beijing, China  
15 November 2011: Deadline for paper abstract submission.

The 39th Annual Conference of Computer Applications and Quantitative Methods in Archaeology, "Revive the Past", will be held in Beijing, China, 12-16 April 2011. The conference aim to bring together scholars from various backgrounds and continents, and to explore innovative technologies to help us access, investigate and visualize the culture heritage. In order to provide a pleasant environment for conference attendees, the friendship hotel is selected as our conference venue after careful considerations. The friendship hotel is adjacent to China's Silicon Valley and several top-level institutes and universities in China, it is also close to the Contemporary Shopping Center, one of the largest shopping center in Beijing. Today in many countries it is easy to get a tourist visa to China from the Chinese Embassy or Consulate in their living countries. For participating CAA2011, this tourist visa will give you enough duration for attending the conference and having a post conference tour. In this case, there is no need for you to get an invitation letter from the conference. However, if you do need a letter for attending the conference, please send an email to caa2011@bnu.edu.cn with subject "Invitation Letter Request".
Archaeoworks 2
Archaeology Business and Career Fair

2-5 June 2011
University of Mainz
Exhibitions – Presentations – Workshops

Contact: archaeoworks – Archäologische Berufswelten
c/o Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz
Institut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte
z.H. Sascha Fücker
Schillerstrasse 11
Schönborner Hof – Südflügel
D-55116 Mainz
www.archaeoworks.de; info@archaeoworks.de; orga@archaeoworks.de

7th Deutscher Archäologiekongress

3-7 October 2011
Bremen, State Heritage Service
Motto: “Archäologie rund um die Nordsee”
Organizers: State Heritage Service of Bremen and Nordwestdeutscher Verband für
Altertumsforschung
www.landesarchaeologie.bremen.de/
www.nwdv.org/pages/tagungen.php
ShowRoom

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