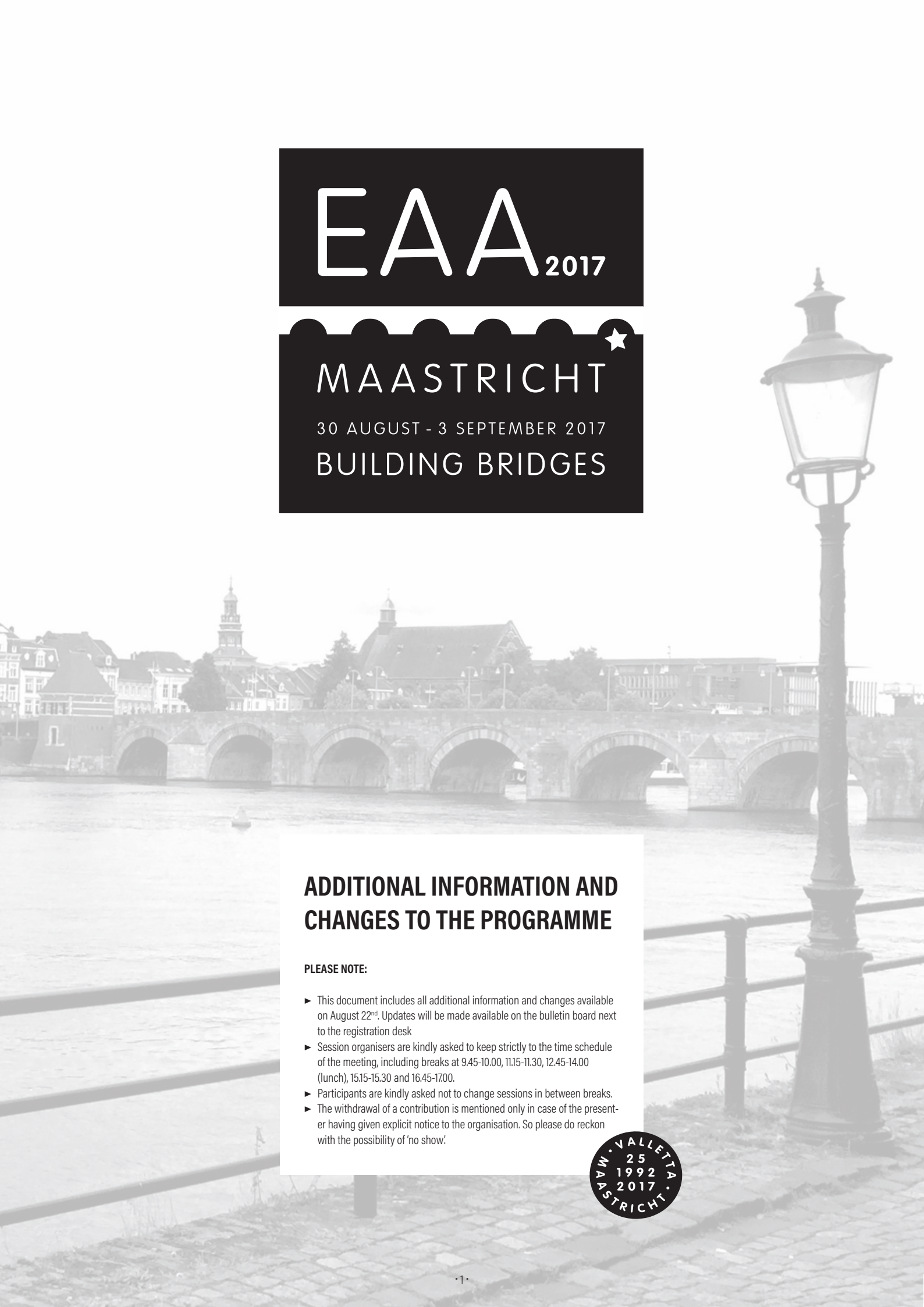
EAA 2017

MAASTRICHT

30 AUGUST - 3 SEPTEMBER 2017

BUILDING BRIDGES



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND CHANGES TO THE PROGRAMME

PLEASE NOTE:

- This document includes all additional information and changes available on August 22nd. Updates will be made available on the bulletin board next to the registration desk
- Session organisers are kindly asked to keep strictly to the time schedule of the meeting, including breaks at 9.45-10.00, 11.15-11.30, 12.45-14.00 (lunch), 15.15-15.30 and 16.45-17.00.
- Participants are kindly asked not to change sessions in between breaks.
- The withdrawal of a contribution is mentioned only in case of the presenter having given explicit notice to the organisation. So please do reckon with the possibility of 'no show'.

VALLETTA 25 1992 2017 MAASTRICHT

1. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND CHANGES TO THE PROGRAMME BOOK

(Errata to Building Bridges. Programme of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists 2017 ISBN: 9789057992841)

A. GENERAL PROGRAMME FOR THE EAA MAASTRICHT MEETING 2017

Changes:

- Thursday August 31st, 10.00-11.15 hrs. Sneška Quaedvlieg-Milhailović (Secretary General of Europa Nostra, not President of Europa Nostra)
- Friday September 1st, 14.00-15.15 hrs. Keynote lecture prof. John Bintliff, will be presented as a concluding keynote lecture on September 2nd, 16.50-17.30, room 2.1.
- Sessions 32, 406 and 420 adopted a new format: presentations with pre-circulated papers. These papers are available for all participants to the meeting through Dropbox. Use of the papers is conditional: 1. papers are copyrighted; 2. papers are for private use only; 3. papers should not be distributed to anyone else; 4. papers are not for quotation (please ask authors if whished for). Papers will be deleted from Dropbox after the meeting. To download papers use: www.dropbox.com; login: eaa2017maastricht@gmail.com; password: eaa2017

B. SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

Addition:

- **11 First aid for finds: Archaeological conservation in the 3rd science revolution**
  Full details, see below

- **132 Collecting rocks for science! Building bridges and how to successfully implement citizen science for Middle Palaeolithic surverying across nortern Eurasia**
  Session cancelled

- **156 Recording schemes for artefacts found by private persons. Approaches, opportunities and challenges**
  Two papers from session 442 added; new session sequence, see below
  - 08 Joined up access to European finds databases - Richards, Julian
  - 09 The Danish metal detector finds recording scheme DIME (Digital metal detector finds) - Dobat, Andres

- **196. MERC Forum: MEDIEVAL EUROPE: 25 years of bridging Europe's Medieval Archaeologies**
  For full programme, see below

- **442 Archaeology in Europe/European archaeology**
  Programme and time table (presenting author only)
  Please note: Session 442 is divided up into two parallel sessions: A (room 2.5) and B (room 2.6)
  Please note: the session starts with paper 35; and paper 33 is in between paper 40 and 41; paper 47 is in between paper 15 and 16; and paper 48 is in between papers 32 and 34; paper 49 is in between papers 38 and 39

- **442 PART A**
  Thursday 31st
  Room 2.5
  - 09.00-09.30: 35 The final development of the Mycenaen palace at Pylos MA Zeman, Piotr
  - 10.00-10.30: 01 The archaeological survey in different landscapes: some examples of surveys conducted in Italy – Mosca, Annapaola
  - 10.30-11.00: 04 Land value from cadastral maps as a qualifying approach to landscape archaeology. Borake, Trine
  - 11.30-12.00: 07 Shedding light on Dun Deardail, Lochaber: investigating a vitrified hillfort in highland Scotland. Mclaren, Dawn
  - 12.00-12.30: 08 What traces xylophagous insects leave into the archaeological wood? Analysis and interpretations of roman wooden from Rezé's dock. Toriti, Magali
  - 14.00-14.30: 10 Human Seascapes and Ritual Action: Modeling the maritime mobilities of the Great Gods of Samothrace. Blakely, Sandra
  - 14.30-15.00: 13 The Issue of Provenance: Looting, Repatriation, and the Encyclopedic Museum Assistant Curator of Visual Resources, Rights and Reproductions Ray, Ashley
  - 15.30-16.00: 14 Biosphere mapping. The next step. Evans, Jane
  - 16.00-16.30: 15 The binding role of Archaeology in Comparative Mythology. Güven, Evrim
  - 17.00-17.30: 47 Magnetometric and electrometric investigations in the Troesmis archaeologic site. Sorin, Anghel

- **442 PART A**
  Friday September 1st
  Room 2.5
  - 08.30-09.00: 16 Contribution of Geographic Information System in definition of human activity areas in Middle Palaeolithic. Examples of Caours and Beauvais (France). Moreau, Gwénaëlle
  - 09.00-09.30: 17 From the Rollrights to Stonehenge a measure. Wakefield, James
  - 10.00-10.30: 18 Hominin mobility and the evolution of general cognition. Bouissac, Paul
  - 10.30-11.00: 22 Management of Cultural World Heritage sites in National Parks. The case of the Mayan City of Palenque, Mexico. Vargas, Amilcar
  - 11.30-12.00: 23 What does marginality really mean in research agenda? Post-Chalcolithic Çatalhöyük and its relevance for marginality understanding. Hordecki, Jedrzej
  - 12.00-12.45: 24 The Settlement History of Ober-Roden from the Early to the High Medieval Period Specifically Considering the Early Carolingian Convent Rothaha. Aika Katharina
  - 14.00-14.30: 25 Archaeobotanical perspectives on agricultural production in western Iberia from the 8th to the 13th centuries. Tereso, João
  - 14.30-15.00: 26 Walk and talk and chalk Ludovic McLellan Mann. Brophy, Kenneth
  - 15.30-16.00: 27 Material markers of community in burials in South West Norway in the Iron Age. Arentz Ostmo, Mari
  - 16.00-16.30: 28 Uncovering the secrets of the Past Communities. Pyrgaki, Marie

- **442 PART A**
  Saturday September 2nd
  Room 2.5
  - 29 The Danish metal detector finds recording scheme DIME (Digital metal detector finds). Dobat, Andres
    Moved to session 156
  - 09.00-09.30: 30 A Unique Cave Village turned Medieval Village. Shrimad Rajchandra Prakrit Nidhi
  - 10.00-10.30: 31 Atlantic Rock Art under the lens of digital technologies. Valdez-Tullett, Joana
  - 10.30-11.00: 32 Possibilities of using archaeological finds in experimental work on the example of spindle whorls from Ruda site 3-6, Grudziądz district. Przymorska-Sztuczka, Magdalena
  - Paper 33 see Thursday 31st, 9.00 hrs.
  - 11.30-12.00 48 New insights in understanding the Sarmatians migration in North-East Serbia - Tamara Pavlović
  - 12.00-12.45: 34 The Long Road to Domination. Narloch, Krzystof
  - Paper 35: see Thursday 31st, 9.00 hrs.
  - 38 Integrating Data for a Holistic Landscape Approach to Chalcolithic Cyprus: Issues, Methods and Reflection on Results. Charalambos, Paraskeva
    Cancelled
  - 14.30-15.00: 49 Resettlement of the Selkups to the upper reaches of the Taz River in the XVII century, Poshekhonova, Olga
  - 15.30-16.00: 39 Archaeological Survey at Monte Bonifato, Sicily. Balco, William
  - 16.00-16.30: 40 The Aryan debate pertaining to India today, Elst, Koenraad

- **442 PART B**
  Thursday August 31st
  Room 2.6
  - 09.00-0930: 33 Phocean colonial Chora landscap in the Iberian peninsula: Empúries-Pontós. Saura, Magda
  - 14.00-14.30: 41 With Exotics but Still Local? The Early Bronze Age Settlement Agglomeration in Mikulovice, Eastern Bohemia. Ernée, Michal
  - 14.30-15.00: 42 Silk coffins upholstery from 18th century (Szczuczyn – Poland). Majorek, Magdalena
  - 43 Joined up access to European finds databases
    Author. Richards, Julian
    Moved to session 156
  - 16.00-16.30: 44 Visigoths in Iberian Peninsula: approaching funerary remains as a starting point to discuss migration and ethnic affiliation. Arezes, Andreia
  - 17.00-17.30: 45 Heritage of identity. Saba, Cinzia
  - 17.30-18.00: 46 Petroglyphs of Texcotzingo. The connection between cult of Mexican rain deity and rock art in pre-Columbian gardens. Prusaczyk, Daniel
  - Please note: paper 47 (Magnetometric and electrometric investigations in the Troesmis archaeologic site. Sorin, Anghel) is in between 15 and 16.
  - Please note: 48 (New insights in understanding the Sarmatians migration in North-East Serbia. Tamara Pavlović) is in between papers 32 and 34
  - Please note: 49 (Resettlement of the Selkups to the upper reaches of the Taz River in the XVII century, Poshekhonova, Olga) is in between papers 38 and 39

2. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND CHANGES TO THE ABSTRACT BOOK

Errata to Building Bridges. Abstract Book of the 23rd Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists 2017 ISBN: 9789057992858)

Please note: the withdrawal of a contribution is mentioned only in case of the presenter having given explicit notice to the organisation. So please do reckon with the possibility of 'no show'.

Information is ranked according to session number; changes in italics:

Session:

► **3. Archaeological networks and social interaction. Towards an application of network analysis and network concepts in social archaeology**
Sequence changed: Carl Knappett; Angus Mol; Lin Foxhall; Quentin Bourgeois and Eric Kroon; Simon Barker, Courtney Ward and Simona Perna; Søren Sindbæk; Mark A. Hill, Kevin C. Nolan, and Mark S. Seeman; Francesco Iacono; Lieve Donnellan; Aline Deicke; Owain Morris; Sabrina Authernrieth; Emre Dalkilic; Francesca Fulminante, Luce Prignano, Ignacio Morer and Sergi Lozano.

► **011. First aid for finds: archaeological conservation in the 3rd science revolution**
Theme: 4. The 'Third Science Revolution' in Archaeology
Author: Godfrey, Evelyne (United Kingdom) – Uffington Heritage Watch
Co-author(s): Joosten, Ineke (The Netherlands) – Cultural Heritage Agency (NL)
Faulkner, Bronwen (United Kingdom) – British Museum
Keywords: Conservation, materials science, finds study
Presentation Preference: Session with papers of six minutes and six slides
This "6 minute/6 slide" discussion session is an opportunity to present up-to-date field practice in archaeological conservation and materials science. Most often archaeological objects receive First Aid intervention before any analytical finds study or collections.

► **01 A Brief History of FAFF (First Aid for Finds)**
Author: Godfrey, Evelyne (United Kingdom) – Uffington Heritage Watch (Presenting author)
Keywords: Conservation fieldwork, Finds
Presentation Preference: Oral
The first edition of "First Aid for Finds", or FAFF for short, was published by RESCUE - the British Archaeological Trust - in 1972. A second edition was written by the Archaeology Section of UKIC (now ICON Archaeology Group) and published with RESCUE in 1987, and the third edition appeared in 1998. FAFF has been a very popular practical handbook, and there is on-going demand from field archaeologists for a new, fourth edition. ICON-AG and RESCUE are planning the new version now. In these six slides, I'll briefly review the aims, content, and application of FAFF over the past 45 years. Looking forward, I ask if the 'Internet of Things' can be relevant to, for example, condition monitoring in archaeological archives, and how the "Third Science Revolution", in which large globally-accessible scientific data-sets can be used to address Cultural Heritage issues, can play a role in archaeological conservation.

► **02 Always Crystal Clear? Advanced Lifting Methods, First-Aid Treatment and Adequate Storage Conditions for Archaeological Glass**
Author: Alexandra, Jeberien (Germany) – HTW Berlin; Conservation and restoration program (Presenting author)
Co-Author: Emgrund, Olga (Germany) – HTW Berlin
Keywords: Conservation fieldwork, Finds
Presentation Preference: Oral
Complex corrosion processes and the fragility of medieval archaeological potassium-glass requests high demands on field archaeology and conservation science. As the behavior of corroded glass artifacts is difficult to predict, current excavation guidelines clearly advise to sustain burial conditions, and treatment only to be performed by trained staff as well as under laboratory conditions [VdL 2006, BLDAM 2010, BDA 2012]. Likewise, field excavation literature states the necessity of maintaining burial conditions in order to prevent accelerated glass corrosion. These publications are either outdated [DOWMAN 1970], vary in methodology, or do not provide clear instruction at all [SEASE 1994, BRINCH-MADSEN 1994, WATKINSON / NEAL 2001]. Nevertheless, the workflow and time management on excavation sites requires prompt actions, which often go far beyond first-aid measurements, and include thorough cleaning and reconstruction. Inadequate measurements however, will lead to severe damage of the glass surface, an increase of conservation needs and expenditures, or even a complete loss of information.
In the course of the Waldglas project, improved lifting and first-aid methods were developed and evaluated using heavily degraded samples of potassium-rich glass from the medieval glass factory site in Bodenfelde, Germany. Evaluated methods included a combination of mini block liftings, sealed and inert packing, as well as cooled storage and controlled drying processes using salt solutions. The project's results will lead to an improvement of the excavation workflow regarding archaeological glass. The results will also be incorporated in revised guidelines for the recovery of archaeological glass during excavations in Germany.

► **03 Look after that sherd because we are yet to discover it's full story**
Author: Jones-Amin, Holly (Australia) – The University of Melbourne; Grimwade Centre for Cultural Materials Conservation (Presenting author)
Co-Author: Oudemans, Tania (Germany) – Kenas Consult Berlin
Keywords: Lifting Ceramics ORA
Presentation Preference: Oral
In an age when ceramic vessels can 'tell' us more then ever about their original use, and advancements in scientific technology will continue to add new knowledge, how do we go about lifting precious ceramics from the soil? How do we combine the desire to preserve the ceramic object with the need to prevent contamination of the organic residues that may be present in the vessel?
This presentation will explore these risks and make suggestions about how to mitigate them. Excavation strategies, recovery methods, and sampling decisions influence not only the make-up of ceramic assemblages, but also its potential for the preservation of organics. Ceramic vessels are not inorganic objects that are treated only for their typo-chronological value, but organic/inorganic complexes that tell us their story as a tool in the hands of people in the past. Some common lifting and post processing techniques used by excavators and conservation experts may destroy or contaminate organic residues. Sherds belonging to a vessel can crumble and collapse during lifting, this may prevent reconstruction, and can create a bias in that only the more durable ceramics would end up being reconstructed. But what variables need to be taken into account to make the right decisions? Archaeologists and conservators have a direct influence on the survival rate and the future condition of these vessels and their organic fingerprints. We have the potential to understand so much more about the role of ceramics in past societies.

► **04 Conservation problems of maritime textiles from a 17th century shipwreck found near Texel**
Author: Telleman, Sjoukje (The Netherlands) – University of Amsterdam (Presenting author)
Co-Author: de Bruine, Marijke (The Netherlands) – University of Amsterdam; van Bommel, Maarten (The Netherlands) – University of Amsterdam; Joosten, Ineke (The Netherlands) – University of Amsterdam
Keywords: maritime, textiles, conservation
Presentation Preference: Oral
In 2016 a huge collection of textiles from a seventeenth century shipwreck found in the Waddenzee near Texel (The Netherlands) was presented to the public.The collection consists of about 150 fragments. Thirty-six groups of related textiles were identified and almost half of them are costumes. The fabrics show a large variation in techniques and a strikingly rich execution. Almost all fragments are made from silk, enriched with silver and/or gold threads, and the large amount of red fragments is notable. A find of this kind is unique.
The shipwreck was buried a few meters into the sediment of the Waddenzee. As a consequence the textiles were during burial cut of from UV, light and oxygen and the temperature was about 10°C. These stable conditions probably slowed down the chemical degradation of the silk textiles. The absence of oxygen prevented biological attack from fungi and aerobe bacteria, but many fibers showed signs of degradation by micro organisms. All silver metal threads were corroded into silver sulfide. In addition, framboidal pyrite (iron sulfide) was present in some textiles.
Little is known about the conservation of maritime textiles and how they will keep in the long run. Research is carried out into rinsing and drying these kind of textiles, and how to store and present the collection. Recent literature shows that a high relative humidity (RH>50%) increases the degradation of silk dramatically. The role of oxygen as a possible factor for silk degradation is less clear and anoxic storage and presentation of textiles could be further studied. Because of the uniqueness and fragility of the material, intervention should be kept at a minimum. The focus should be on preventive preservation.

► **06 Before conservation: the need for careful consideration of research opportunities.**
Author: Kuiper, Elisabeth (The Netherlands) – University of Amsterdam (Presenting author)
Co-Author: Joosten, Ineke (The Netherlands) – University of Amsterdam; Beentjes, Tonny (The Netherlands) – University of Amsterdam;
Keywords: Conservation, materials science
Presentation Preference: Oral

During the summer of 2014, divers found an exceptional assemblage of objects off the coast of the Dutch island of Texel belonging to the cargo of a 17th-century shipwreck, which then lay exposed due to shifting sea currents. The most valuable of salvaged finds included objects such as some remarkably well-preserved textiles, ceramics, leather book binds and various metal objects ranging from items for everyday use to luxurious silver or gilded silver pieces. The urgency of conserving the objects after recovery evidently differs from one material group to the other, and consequently, soon after recovery, certain objects were treated following standard procedures. Other objects, on the other hand, on which conservation work was considered less urgent, were sent to a professional conservation laboratory for immediate treatment. In this process, which can be considered relatively common practice, the archaeological information an object can yield in the period right after excavation and before further conservation treatment receives too little attention. Before corrosion layers on metals are permanently stripped away or organic materials, for example, are saturated with polyethylene glycol valuable information can be acquired; information that is otherwise forever lost. The case of the Texel finds can be considered exemplary of the before mentioned issue. Silver or gilded objects, as an illustration, can hold information on gilding thickness or old finishing layers that are lost on museum objects that have been actively polished over the past hundreds of years since their fabrication. This data is still preserved in the untouched corrosion layers and regarding the Texel finds, is being investigated currently.
In this paper it is therefore argued that more attention should be paid to the research possibilities on objects before conservation work takes place and that standardized treatments should be carefully considered to minimize the risk of loss of valuable information.

► **07 Best practice: Integrating conservation into active archaeological projects**
Author: Greaves, Pieta (United Kingdom) – Drakon Heritage and Conservation (Presenting author)
Keywords: Conservation, Analysis, Archaeology
Presentation Preference: Oral
Using 6 slides and 6 minutes, this short paper will focus on three high profile archaeological projects where differing levels of conservation have been used at various stages to contribute significantly to the wider research programme.
Using snapshots from the Staffordshire Hoard (2010-2017), Strathearn Environs and Royal Forteviot (SERF): Forteviot dagger burial (2009), and the Ardnamurchan Transitions Project (ATP): Viking boat burial (2012). This paper will show the positive impacts of the conservation input, whether in a 'first aid' capacity or as a significant strand of a major research project.
The Staffordshire hoard, a seventh-century treasure discovered by metal detecting, is a high profile example of how conservation can be built into a major multi-disciplinary research project to benefit the project as a whole, including through public engagement.
The SERF dagger burial was block-lifted in the field by conservator and archaeologists, consisting of inorganic and organic materials with very complex conservation needs. To ensure the safety of fragile organic materials the conservation commenced before a full post-excavation research design was completed. This project shows how the conservator must understand the archaeological finds process to ensure no information is lost, encouraging active dialogue during conservation.
The ATP Viking boat burial, shows how small amounts of investigative cleaning which uncovers the shape of finds and mineralised organic remains can guide decisions about further analysis in conjunction with good dialogue with archaeologists.
This paper will look at the challenges and lessons learned from these projects, highlight current best practice for archaeological finds and show that there is no such thing as one conservation approach that fits all projects.

► **08 Conservation at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania**
Author: Franco Peters, Renata (United Kingdom) – Institute of Archaeology, University College London (Presenting author)
Co-Author: Diaz-Pila, Elizabet (United Kingdom) - Olduvai Geochronology Archaeology Project (OGAP); Ohara-Anderson, Eri (United Kingdom) - Institute of Archaeology, University College London
Keywords: Excavation; consolidation; Palaeolithic.
Presentation Preference: Oral
This paper discusses conservation work performed during an ongoing cross-disciplinary project at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania, a UNESCO World Heritage site considered essential for the study of human evolution. Olduvai Gorge's finds include a high number of Palaeolithic artefacts (ranging from approximately 1 million to 2 million years of age), amounting to thousands of pieces each season (mainly local lavas and fossilized animal bones). This paper focuses on the excavation process, temporary consolidation done with cyclododecane and other consolidants, block-lifting, and first aid conservation done in order to allow safe transportation to the local conservation laboratory - the Laetoli Lab, an historic building at the Campsite in Olduvai Gorge, built in the 1970s to store material associated with the famous Laetoli footprints. The site is far from any commercial areas, and rough terrain makes transportation of goods challenging, including water, food and any tools and materials for excavation and/or conservation. We will discuss the materials we have tested along the last four years and how we use factors such as accessibility, ease of transportation and preparation, disposal, Tg and toxicity of resins, and ease of re-treatability to help us decide what can be used and how. Our main aims are to ensure that specimens are excavated safely, that fragile or fragmented material does not suffer unnecessary damage or losses during the excavation and studies, and that they can be re-treated in the future. Pristine finds that have been long protected by the volcanic environment of Olduvai Gorge may also need to be stabilized by temporary consolidation before being lifted and transported to the Laetoli Lab, where further conservation work may be conducted. We will also discuss our efforts to build local capacities through collaborations with the local Maasai, who are skilful excavators and are now learning the basics of conservation.

► **132 Collecting rocks for science! Building bridges and how to successfully implement citizen science for Middle Palaeolithic surverying across nortern Eurasia**
Session cancelled

► **135. Contextualising the dead**
- 02 Dead body management and sit function(s): what interactions?, Zemour, Aurélie
  Withdrawn

► **156 Recording schemes for artefacts found by private persons. Approaches, opportunities and challenges**
Two papers from session 442 added
- 08 Joined up access to European finds databases
  Author - Richards, Julian
- 09 The Danish metal detector finds recording scheme DIME (Digital metal detector finds) - Dobat, Andres

New session sequence: Brüggler; Komoróczy; Chmiel-Chrzanowska; Lewis; Dobat; Roymans; Heeren; Richards; Wigg-Wolf.

► **196. MERC Forum: MEDIEVAL EUROPE: 25 years of bridging Europe's Medieval Archaeologies**
Addition of full session details

Welcome to the MERC Forum
Friday afternoon, between 14h00 and 16h45 in room 1.18 of the Conference building

MEDIEVAL EUROPE: 25 years of bridging Europe's Medieval Archaeologies

25 years ago, scholars of the main European countries decided that the time was there to start with a European Conference where the medieval archaeologists of Europe could meet in an open and democratic atmosphere. Amongst them where Martin Carver, Julian Richards, Else Roesdahl, Barbara Scholkmann, Hans Andersson and Frans Verhaeghe.
The first conference took place in York in 1992 and was an immediate success. After that MERC, the Medieval Europe Research Conference went to Bruges in 1997, Bazel in 2002 and Paris in 2007. In 2012 (Helsinki) MERC became a part of the EAA, and transformed into Medieval Europe Research Community. The goal of MERC is to host medieval archaeology at the EAA's annual meeting and to bring the medieval archaeologists of Europe together to discuss scientific and political themes concerning the medieval archaeologies of Europe in order to develop our subject as well as the European community.

In order to celebrate MERC's 25 anniversary, past, present and future medieval Archaeologies are addressed and discussed at the MERC Forum.
* Introduction to the Forum: Dries Tys, Brussels Free University VUB
*The past 25 years: Frans Verhaeghe, Brussels Free University, will talk about the development of Medieval Archaeology in the past 25 years.
*The present: Juan Antonio Quiros, University of the Basque Country, will talk about European Medieval Archaeologies today.
*The future: Five early career scholars will present their visions for the future through Pecha Kucha talks: 20 slides and six minutes, 20 seconds each

1) Adrian Maldonado, University of Glasgow: The Dark Ages in a dark age: identity and science in the post-truth era
2) Sarah Croix, University of Aarhus/Urbnet: 3D scanning in early medieval urba archaeology
3) Barbora Wouters, University of Aarhus/Urbnet and University of Brussels (VUB): Archaeological science and urban origins
4) Pieterjan Deckers, University of Brussels (VUB) & Alison Leonard (York): Portable

antiquities and North Sea Connections
5) Mirjam Kars, University of Leiden and Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam: the rituals behind Merovingian burial culture
6) Roos Van Oosten, University of Leiden, The material culture of hygiene and the loo.

There will be room to participate in the discussion on how Medieval Archaeology could and should develop itself in the next 25 years.

► **182 Reconstructing prehistoric identities and life histories through isotopes**
- 09 The Arpadian age burials of Oberleiserberg (At). An interdisciplinary approach, Brundke, Nina
  Poster instead of paper

► **263 Early Mediterranean metallurgy: technological innovation and cross-craftmanship**
- 01 Approaching the prehistoric innovation-process of metallurgy, Klimscha, Florian
  withdrawn

► **303 Who owns the battlefield?**
- 07 Beneath the surface, McWilliams, Anna
  withdrawn

► **308 Fading in and out of view. Copper Age innovations in their social context**
- 02 Prehistoric innovations and dynamic networks, Klimscha, Florian
  withdrawn

► **344 Deconstructing Eurocentrism. Building Bridges**
Addition of (co)authors, presenters and titles of contributions to the round table
Author(s): Robert Parthesius - Centre for International Heritage Activities, New York University – Abu Dhabi and Leiden University; Nurcan Yalman - Centre for International Heritage Activities, Cultural Awareness Foundation (Turkey), Ilaria Rosetti - Centre for International Heritage Activities, Eindhoven University of Technology; Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam.
Programme: Robert Parthesius, Introduction; Nurcan Yalman - The culture specific meanings of terminology; Anne Vera Veen, A palimpsest of meaning in Chontales, Nicaragua; Kathrin Hannen, Heritage of Bedouins in Udhruh (Jordan); Nour A. Munawar, Representations of heritage destruction and reconstruction in Syria's conflict. Round table, Biljana Volchevska, moderator.

► **348 Archaeology and large infrastructural projects**
additional paper

A pipeline through Flanders Fields
Author: De Decker, Sam - Vlaamse Overheid, Agentschap Onroerend Erfgoed
Abstract. Between Juli 2014 and June 2016 a large scale excavation took place in the western part of Flanders. Direct cause for this research was the planned construction of an important gas pipeline, connecting the port terminals of Dunkirk and Zeebrugge. Constructing the pipeline involved a sequence of operations over a distance of 90km and a working area of 30m wide, all having a major impact on the soil. Apart from expecting a lot of 'regular' archaeological sites, the line cut straight through the First World War frontline, north of Ypres.
The archaeological process started with a comprehensive desktop research, followed by an augering campaign in selected areas. Next step was to select the areas where clear indications for the presence of archaeological sites were found. The excavation of these areas took place before the work on the pipeline was started. For the major part of the route however, it was impossible to use trial trenches or any other invasive method of research prior to the actual construction phase. There was no other option but to organize an extensive watching brief for the remaining stretches of the line.
The pace of work for the archaeological teams was set by the progress made on the pipeline, which was a staggering more than 800m a day. Up to 60 archaeologists were involved, split into smaller teams with clearly set tasks and assigned to well defined areas. This was no unnecessary luxury: the total project yielded over 200 separate archaeological sites. It was hardly possible to treat every single feature with the same high quality standard, but in the end the continuous mutual consultation and collaboration between developer, multiple contractors and archaeologists resulted in a phenomenal increase in the archaeological knowledge of a large area.

► **362 Presenting archaeology. The good, the bad and the ugly**
Additional organiser
Van der Linde, Sjoerd Dr. (Studio Louter)

► **405 Cattle-base agriculture in Central Europe. Introduction, spread and impact**
Cattle pastoralism in Holocene North Africa, Julie Dunne
Additional paper For futher details, see session 442, nr. 37

► **395. Beyond simplistic narratives: can archaeology , linguistics and genetics go together?**
- 01 The Aryan debate pertaining to India today – Elst, Koenraad
  Moved to session 442 paper 40

► **413 New approaches in metal studies**
- 09. Viking Age swords studied with neutrons, Lindelof, Poul
  withdrawn

► **418 Integrative biology and archaeological remains**
- 09 A kinship analysis of the Gravettian individuals from Krems-Wachtberg, Austria, Fernandes, Daniel
  withdrawn

► **423 Sculptured stones as transgressive objects: carving liminality in early medieval north-western Europe**
- 04. Carving and Imagining Sacred Space in Early Medieval Insular Sculpture, Stoner, Heidi
  withdrawn

► **442 European Archaeology/Archaeology in Europe**
Full programma and time table, see above
- 37 Cattle pastoralism in Holocene North Africa: Pottery isotopes as ecological indicators, Dunne, Julie
  Moved to session 405, paper 14

- 38 Integrating Data for a Holistic Landscape Approach to Chalcolithic Cyprus: Issues, Methods and Reflection on Results. Charalambos, Paraskeva
  Cancelled

- 40 The Aryan debate pertaining to India today
  Moved from session 395 to this session 442
  Details and abstract, see: page 434 of abstract book

- 41 With Exotics but Still Local? The Early Bronze Age Settlement Agglomeration in Mikulovice, Eastern Bohemia.
  Author: Ernée, Michal - Dr. AU - Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic
  Presentation: paper
  Abstract: The newly excavated Early Bronze Age inhumation cemetery with more than 100 graves in Mikulovice (eastern Bohemia) can indicate much about the interregional long-distance connections, networks, exchange, trade and mobility of people and objects during the Early Bronze Age. Almost half of the graves contained imported "exotics" and highly valued commodities such as Baltic amber, sea shells, gold, bronze, stone industry, ceramic vessels etc. The site of Mikulovice is situated on the traditional route from Bohemia to Moravia and also to Poland, also known from Early Medieval written sources. Due to an enormous amount of amber (together more than 800 beads) it suggests itself to connect this site with the so-called "Amber Route". The uncovered exotics are in contrast to mostly local population, which is supported by multiple isotope analyses. Without doubt, this site offers an opportunity for a comprehensive studying of the significant settlement agglomeration along a prominent long-distance route and gives us chance to join actively the highly current discussion.

- 42 Silk coffins upholstery from 18th century (Szczuczyn – Poland); Magdalena Majorek, Magdalena - Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun
  Presentation: paper
  Abstract: Coffin upholstery, if it was present at all, belonged to an integral part of the coffin. Not all coffins were equipped with upholstery. Such equipment was very expensive, because it consisted most often of silk textiles, although using broadcloth was not cheap either. External coffin sides also roomed signboards, cartouches with coat-of-arms, coffin portraits and ornamental pegs, frequently with Christian use of symbols: Marian, christological (IHS) or dates of death, initials of names and surnames. Various silk textiles were used for coffin upholstery. Most of them belong to plain fabrics in weave 1/1 with varied warp and weft thread density per 1cm. Patterned and ornamented silks were also used for coffin upholstery. The coffin decoration and textile selection was deliberate. Textile ornamentation relates to motifs and elements taken from geometry and the plant world. In many instances they were used simultaneously in one composition. Harmony in proportions of particular details and elegance of drawing influenced the beauty of ornamenting motifs used in textile production. Floral

elements were either stylized or depicted realistically, creating most commonly, tangled patterns of bent or circular lines. These beautiful compositions were drawn by excellent painters who created the basis for modern industrial design.

- 43 Joined up access to European finds databases
  Author: Professor Richards, Julian - University of York (Presenting author)
  Presentation: paper
  Abstract: Following the success of the Portable Antiquities Scheme in England and Wales there has been a flowering of online systems designed to capture information about archaeological finds made by members of the public – in Northern Europe and Southern Scandinavia. Such projects can make a important contribution to capturing important data for archaeological research at national level. However, for most periods of archaeological interest modern political borders are irrelevant. Whether we are studying population movement, trade, manufacture, or the diffusion of ideas, we need access to data sets which transcend modern boundaries. ARIADNE is an EU-funded e-infrastructure of European archaeological data providers and information scientists whose aim is provide integrated access to archaeological data for European researchers. This paper will present the ARIADNE online portal, discussing some of the challenges of integrating data sets described in different languages and according to national or regional subject vocabularies and period terms.

- 44 Visigoths in Iberian Peninsula: approaching funerary remains as a starting point to discuss migration and ethnic affiliation
  Author: Arezes, Andreia Phd - Faculty of Arts - University of Porto (Presenting author)
  Presentation: paper
  Abstract: From the fifth century CE, first Sueves, Alans and Vandals, and later, Visigoths, entered this territory. Profiting the weakening of political and administrative structures attested in the aftermath of the fall of the Western Roman Empire, two of these ethnic units eventually created kingdoms. Consisting of minority groups within an Hispanic-Roman population previously established, their ethnic different features were initially emphasized. However, with the advance of chronology and due to the underlying context, the ways of expressing ethnicity changed. They have intentionally been shaped, in order to give more or less visibility to the identity of the members of these specific groups. And actually, identity could be inseparable from the social status and power exercised within a community. Being aware that ethnicity is closely linked to the sense of belonging, it can be questioned to what extent is archaeology able to unravel it in the archaeological record. In this regard, and despite all the questions that can be raised, I argue that the funeral world is a particularly fertile area to explore. Being evident that the analysis of burial sites is not linear nor can be understood in a simplistic way, I consider that they constitute privileged contexts to identify ethnicity indicators. Yet, how far can these indicators (namely, artefacts related to the practice of dressing the dead) be assumed as key to recognize, beyond doubt, necropolis connected to specific groups, in this case, Hispanic-Romans and Visigoths? This and other questions shall be asked, in other to discuss the strategies developed by a heterogeneous group of foreign origin to settle and establish political control over a particular territory. And, of course, to discuss what kind of social and cultural processes were intersected with the majority group, also non-homogeneous, but framed by a strong cultural matrix.

- 45 Heritage of identity
  Author: Saba, Cinzia Dr. - Università di Sassari (Presenting author)
  Presentation: paper
  Abstract: This study will focus on the investigation of iron age funerary urn decorations from Etruria in particular looking at the link between geographical diffusion, evolution of the decoration and gender. The practice to decorate the external bottom of the bowl with a symbol that often recurs in the Nuragic culture, suggests the presence of feminine elements from Sardinia which could have arrived in the communities of protohistoric Etruria within the connubium practice as a result of contacts and alliances between the two ethnics groups
The external bottom of the funerary urn's cover in the burial of Bronzetti Sardi in Vulci, shows an unusual decoration with opposed chevrons. It refers to the symbol of the Sardinian pintadere from the early Iron Age. With reference to Proper Etruria and Northern Etruria funerary contexts, this study revealed that the outer bottom of the funerary urn's cover has been decorated in a significantly limited number of copies and, of these, the pattern with opposed chevrons has been repeated in 60% of the bowls decorated by presenting a single variant, evolving with good chance from the previous in second generation.

- 46 Petroglyphs of Texcotzingo. The connection between cult of Mexican rain deity and rock art in pre-Columbian gardens.
  Author: Prusaczyk, Daniel MA. - University of Warsaw
  Presentation Preference: paper
  Abstract: Texcotzingo is one of the most important and best preserved Aztec archaeological sites. Texcotzingo is mainly known for a monumental garden complex subordinated to the ruler of the city of Texcoco - Nezahualcoyotl. This enormous complex served entertainment and recreation of the royal family. It was one of the largest botanical collections of contemporary world. Like other great Aztec garden complexes, Texcotzingo also served for symbolic functions, expressed the Aztec worldview and acted as place of celebrating great and public rituals. From a research point of view the extremely interesting feature of Texcotzingo is the presence of the richest collection of stone artworks on its territory, which in the past served to decorate the garden. Among them are sculptures, reliefs, petroglyphs and unique group of rock mockups of architectural structures, currently named as Los Modelos. The main objective of this paper is a presentation of the preliminary analyses of the function of rock art in pre-Hispanic gardens in Mexico. In this lecture I will present the possible connections between the rock art object and pre-Hispanic vision of paradise gardens of rain deity, Tlaloc. The presentation will concern both the analyses of spatial arrangement of the petroglyphs and iconographic researches which connect this type of objects with cult of water. This paper also include the possible use of three-dimensional architectural mockups from Texcotzingo in collecting water to prepare the ceremonies. Presented researches of Texcotzingo's petroglyphs and stone models of architectural elements aims to deepen the knowledge about the multifaceted role of the rock art in pre-Hispanic Central Mexico. They could also help to understand the usage of this type of stone objects in state ceremonies of the former "Aztec Empire".

- 47 Magnetometric and electrometric investigations in the Troesmis archaeologic site
  Author: Sorin, Anghel Dr. - GEOECOMAR
  Presentation: paper
  Abstract: The history of the site is marked by war. The first historic information about this site is that the ancient city was taken from the gets and give to the tracs by Pomponius Flaccus. Around the year 100 the war with the Dacs began and the control of the city was taken by the 5th Macedonian Legion. In the 2nd century it is confirmed the presence of two communities (Canabenses and Troesmienses) that merged later on. After the Romans leaved Dacia (approx. 274) the city began to decline because it lies at the crossing of roads that connects Northern Europe with Asia and Middle East. The magnetic data was acquired using a Geometrics G-856 (a Proton Precession Magnetometer) device with a gradient array, the investigate area is 18 by 18 meters and it is located in the NW part of the site having a grid density of 1 by 1 meter. The electrometric profile have a length of 18 meters and a depth of 16 m, they were realized using the vertical electrical profiling (VSP) method with a Schlumberger array. The vsp points are located 6 m apart, the MN distance was 2 meters and the AB distance started at 4 meters and during the measurements it grow with a 4 meters step until it reached 32 meters. Magnetic and resistivity measurements were carried out in the Troesmis Arheologic. After the data analysis we have established the most probable orientation of a wall and realized an hypothesis that requires more investigation to establish his value. We also established that the extension depth of the site and the fact that the VSP investigations need to be redone with a shallower depth as target.

- 48 New insights in understanding the Sarmatians migration in North-East Serbia
  Author: Pavlović, Tamara - University of Belgrade
  Presentation: oral
  Abstract: The territory of Pannonian Plain during 1st century AD was the place where Great Migration occurred. Among the first newcomers from the East were Sarmatians, who came from Pontus and occupied the territory of Dacian tribes. Archaeological research confirmed the presence of numerous necropolises and settlements of Sarmatians concentrated in Northeastern Serbia (regions of Banat and Bačka). Once they arrived, Sarmatians changed their material culture as well as funeral rites. Among discovered material of that period, archaeologists linked some findings of the material culture to Sarmatians, thus separating it from indigenous culture. Based on these findings, archaeologists conducted numerous studies related to migration and mobility with main focus on cultural interaction and social integration between Sarmatians and domestic populations. However, despite various archaeological materials, only theoretical approaches have been developed, while bioanthropological and isotope chemical analyses have been completely neglected, which contributed to methodological and theoretical concerns with interpreting the archaeological record. In this study we present the first results of bioanthropological and chemical strontium isotopes analyses of skeletal material from Sarmatians necropolises in Serbia. The results of this study should contribute to bioarchaeological interpretation of very complex issue related to population heterogenity and migrations in the regions of Banat and Bačka during the Great Migration period.

- 49 Resettlement of the Selkups to the upper reaches of the Taz River in the XVII century
  Author: Poshekhonova, Olga – Russia (presenting Author)
  Co-author(s): Kramarenko, Pavel – Russia; Sleptsova, Anastasiya - Russia
  Keywords: Selkups, Resettlement, burial
  Presentation Preference: Oral
  Abstract: Modern Northern Selkups live in Western Siberia in the basin of the Taz River. Linguists consider them as native speakers of the upper Taz dialect of the Selkup language. Fishing, hunting and reindeer breeding are the basis of their daily living activities. According to historians and ethnographers, the Upper Taz Selkups are descendants of the Southern Selkups, who migrated from Tomsk-Narym area of the Ob' River basin under pressure of the Russians in the XVII-XVIII centuries.
  Archaeological data on the material and spiritual culture of the Northern Selkups were obtained for the first time in 2013, during excavations of the burial ground of Kikki-Akki (XVII-XIX centuries). Craniological, somatological and odontological characteristics of the bone remains indicate that the sample under consideration is associated with the Southern Selkups and Eastern Khanty. Analysis of soil samples from the graves helped to determine which large river basins the Selkups seasonally migrated to. Paleozoological, carpological and histological studies of the rests of funeral feasts from the graves gave an idea about some of the ingredients and features of preparation of ritual food. Xilotomic analysis revealed preferences in the choice of kinds of wood for production of funerary constructions and equipment. Determination of animal species by hairs helped to determine, which animal skins were used to make clothes and utensils of a buried person.
  The results of multidisciplinary studies of the archaeological materials allow us to ascertain the migration of the Northern Selkups from the Middle Ob area in the XVII-XVIII centuries, which is confirmed by historical and ethnographic observations. In the course of the relocation, their material and spiritual culture was transformed under the influence of the Eastern Khanty, whose area of residence was in the way of their migration routes.

► **444. The archaeology of death**
Papers nrs 11, 15 and 16 are listed twice (identical to 18, 20 en 21)

- 01 The Prince Revisited: New Insights About Burial Practice at necropolis Kaptol-Čemernica in the Požega Valley (continental Croatia) – Rakvin, Marta
  Presentation: paper instead of poster
- 06 A pipeline through Flanders – De Decker, Sam
  moved to session 348
- 07 Application of habitus-field-theory for the analysis of burial practices, Benedix, Judith
  Presentation: paper instead of poster
- 10 Joined up access to European finds databases, Richards, Julian
  moved to session 442
- 17 Urnfield graves as meaningful composite artefacts, Louwen, Arjan
  withdrawn