

TEA

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Editorial

Dear EAA Members, dear European Archaeologists!

We are not alone. At least where this year's Annual Meeting is concerned: In Helsinki we are accompanied by MERC, the Medieval Europe Research Congress. This adds to the many reasons for a visit to the capital of sauna and Finnish tango! Have look at the invitation to Helsinki in the **EAA Matters**.

On top of all that, the Helsinki organizers provide us with the full range of social activities, including, of course, an extraordinary Finnish Sauna Experience; and they offer many special services and support for students who plan to come to Helsinki. If you are still hesitating about whether or not you should join us there: have a look at the students' conference web-page: <http://students.eaa2012.fi>. It informs you, *inter alia*, about ... a special sauna-evening for students! And remember to register before 1 June to enjoy the reduced conference fee!

Despite the fact that the Helsinki organizers are arranging a marvelous social programme, including the Welcome Reception, the Annual Party, etc., I am inclined to believe that it is the scientific excellence of the Meeting that attracts so many participants and sessions. There will be roughly 80 sessions and round tables in three days! Most of the sessions run parallel in a single building on the same floor. This may tempt you into session hopping – jumping from one session to another to pick attractive presentations here and there – which seems desirable, the more sessions and papers that are offered. However, we all have experienced the pitfalls and disappointments of missing parts of a paper or having to shuffle through the audience when leaving the lecture room. In Helsinki, this may be even more annoying for both the hoppers and the audience staying in the room due to the fact that session organizers this year have more flexibility in assigning time slots to speakers: speakers may have 15 or 20 minutes to present their paper. So my advice is to relax, despite the wide-ranging offer of intangible riches – don't stress yourself too much. Trying to get more from this huge market of knowledge may lead to less – less insights, less enjoyment, less satisfaction.

Student issues, by the way, are present throughout this whole TEA Summer Issue: The EAA Student Representative, Monique van den Dries, comes with a piece that summarizes the benefits that the EAA offers to students, and she invites you to play a part in the EAA and to bring in your ideas, wishes and needs. The **EAA Matters** also includes a questionnaire for PhD students. And there is more about international student issues in the **Announcements** and the **Conference Announcements**. Moreover, we want to encourage students to submit their presentations in Helsinki for the EAA Student Prize.

EAA and AIA, the Archaeological Institute of America, are establishing a partnership. Therefore, in the **Reports**, Ben Thomas and Meredith Anderson Langlitz provide us with accounts of the current activities of AIA, relating to the conservation of archaeological sites and the promotion of archaeological activities to the public – issues that definitely need to be discussed widely! Moreover, they come with a present: EAA members will be able to attend the AIA Annual Meeting in Seattle from 3 - 6 January 2013 at the discounted rate.

Coming back to the Annual Meetings: The 2013 EAA Meeting will take place from 4 - 8 September in Pilsen. Proposals for sessions can be submitted immediately following the Helsinki meeting, but only until the end of November 2012!

The TEA Winter Issue, No. 38, will publish your Helsinki session reports, along with announcements, reports, etc. Please send your submissions until 15 October 2012 to TEA.gramsch@yahoo.com. Looking forward to hearing from you!

Alexander Gramsch

Reports

Turned upside down. An exceptional deposit from the Late La Tène settlement Basel-Gasfabrik

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During extensive rescue excavations in the former Rhine harbour of St. Johann, which started in the middle of 2009 and will last well into 2012, the archaeologists of the heritage board of Basel-Stadt discovered an exceptionally rich deposit. The assemblage was found in the overlapping sector of two large pit fills located in the central part of the Late La Tène settlement Basel-Gasfabrik. It consisted mainly of an abundance of ceramic, metal, and wooden vessels, all placed upside down. The deposit also contained rare artefacts made of a variety of materials, including metal, bone, and stone. To date, iron knife blades, a stone mortar, equestrian gear, and personal ornaments have been identified. Due to difficult working conditions at the construction site, the deposit was lifted as a nine-ton block by means of a crane in August 2010. Since then, the examination and excavation of the block has continued under laboratory conditions. In one hundred years of investigating the site, no similar feature has ever come to light and the assemblage is also quite exceptional in a European Iron Age context. Residents of the Basel region, numerous colleagues and specialists from abroad were invited at various stages to view how the work was progressing.

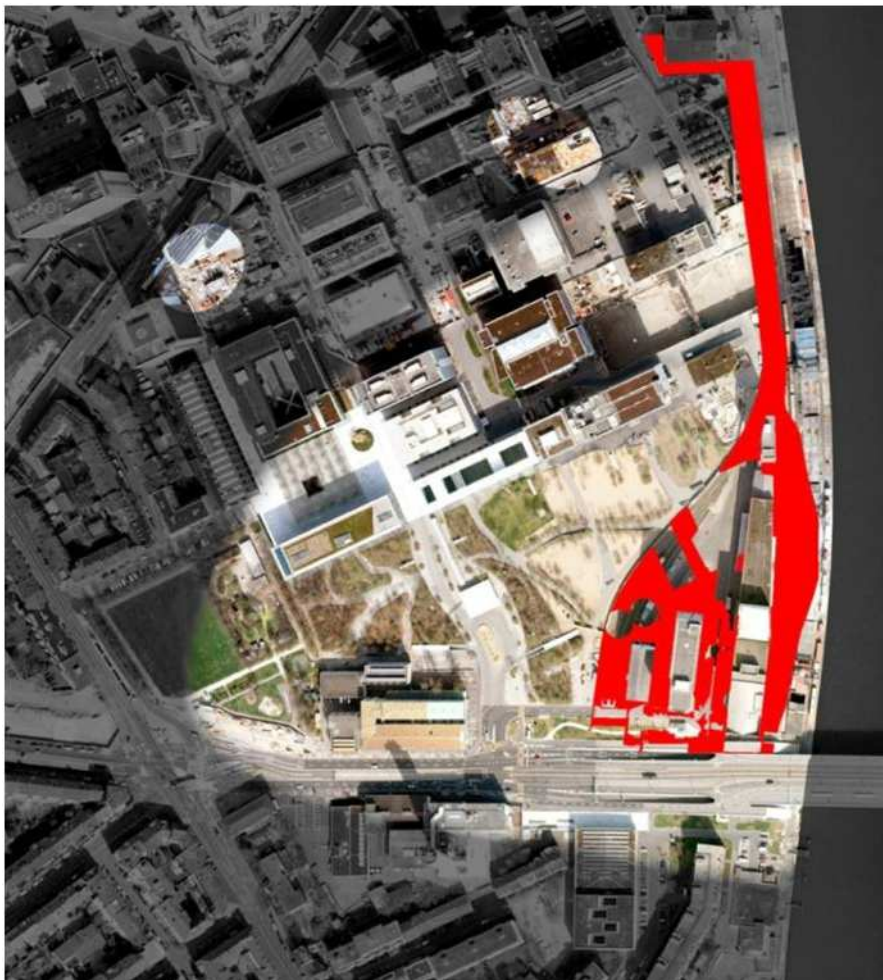


Fig. 1: The Late La Tène settlement and its cemeteries highlighted on an aerial photograph from 2008. The investigated areas of the Rhine harbour of St. Johann are marked in red (illustration: Norbert Spichtig; Aerial Photography: GVA Basel-Stadt, Switzerland).



Fig. 2: Overall view of the excavation site in November 2009



Fig. 3: Several large pits being investigated during the winter months. The pit containing the deposit is visible on the right.

From about 150 to 80 BC, an unfortified Celtic settlement covering an area of some 150,000 m² stood on the shores of the Rhine River (Fig. 1¹) (HECHT/NIEDERHÄUSER 2011). The site was discovered by Karl Stehlin in 1911, while the local gasworks were constructing a large gas tank. The original name of the Celtic settlement remains unknown, hence the name “Gasfabrik” (gasworks). Construction work is constantly ongoing in this industrialized area and includes major projects such as the building of the “Nordtangente” motorway and the extensive building project “Novartis Campus”, to name but a few. Several large rescue excavation projects have taken place since 1989. The Rhine harbour of St. Johann, which was built in 1906 and extended in the 1930s to the area of the former gasworks, is now being dismantled. This will allow the pharmaceutical company Novartis to extend its premises, in combination with the building of a public walkway along the waterfront. A general lowering of the surface level and the soil rehabilitation connected with the project made it necessary to mount an archaeological investigation, during which an area of 17,000 m² was excavated between 2009 and 2012.

¹ Photographs: Michael Wenk (Figs. 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10), Denise Grossenbacher (Figs. 4, 5, 6, 13), Julia Imhoof (Figs. 11, 14, 15), Michael Stalder (Fig. 16).

The remains of the Late La Tène settlement were relatively well preserved in the southernmost part of the harbour, protected by rail tracks and road surfaces (Figs. 2 and 3). Not only were sunken features such as pits and postholes uncovered, but also ditches apparently for sleeper beams, shallow depressions representing workspaces, and, more rarely, large patches of thin horizontal strata of a greyish-brown sediment containing numerous stones, ceramic fragments, and bones, as well as small metal artefacts. This layer of so-called “dark earth” was created by the intense and constant usage of certain areas within the settlement. The good state of preservation was combined with an abundance of sunken features, many of which overlapped, and thus were witness to different phases of renewal of buildings and reorganization of space within the settlement during the Late Iron Age.



Fig. 4: Bird's eye view of the two pit fills and the deposit in the overlapping sector.



Fig. 5: The central part of the deposit forming a circle one metre in diameter. The artefacts were probably buried in a container made of organic material.



Fig. 6: Exquisite wheel-thrown ceramics: a large red bowl covering one of the cauldrons and a series of three smaller vessels. The darker colour of the latter is the result of firing in a reducing atmosphere.



Fig. 7: View of the Rhine harbour of St. Johann and the excavations just before the block was lifted.



Fig. 8: Large cavities underneath objects are filled with tiny glass air beads to keep everything in place during transportation.

The archaeological investigations started in June 2009, when the harbour was still partially in use. A year later, the largest building at the site, a 50 m high silo originally used to store grain, was demolished. In the spring of 2010, the excavations in that area had been ongoing throughout the winter months and were well advanced. However, beneath a layer of large pebbles, the overlap of two large pits yielded more and more artefacts, mainly pottery, packed in tightly together (Figs. 4-6). All the vessels appeared to have been intact when they were originally placed in the ground and only later broke apart under the weight of the stones and soil that subsequently accumulated on top of them. With few exceptions, all the objects were located within an area of one metre in diameter, which appeared to represent the circumference of a cylindrical container of organic material, possibly a barrel, which the objects had been buried in. As the work progressed, the documentation and removal of the fragments grew increasingly difficult and time-consuming. The deposit seemed to be of considerable depth and also included many wooden and metal artefacts. It then became clear that it would not be possible to finish the excavation within the agreed timeframe. The situation in the field was also precarious in other respects: the tent did not offer enough protection against the elements and the construction site was not secure overnight and on the weekends (Fig. 7). Upon the advice of experts and after careful consideration of the options, it was decided to lift the assemblage in one large block (HÜGLIN ET AL. 2011).



Fig. 9: With the help of the construction team and their machinery the specially manufactured steel frame is placed over the block.



Fig. 10: The site foreman directing the crane operator with the block hanging in the air.

The removal operation had to be prepared in less than two months. Once the central part containing the objects was encased with planks, the conservation team² filled the hollows with glass air beads; the metal objects were covered with acid-free paper, which had been soaked in a solution of water and ethyl alcohol, and then with aluminium foil to avoid fungus growth and to maintain the moisture levels (Fig. 8). Finally, polyethylene grains were poured on top to keep the artefacts in place during transportation. The surrounding pit fill was then excavated at a safe distance from the objects, resulting in a free-standing block. The sides were documented and searched with a metal detector to establish a safe area to cut away the block without damaging the bottom part of the deposit or any potential finds concealed underneath. The block was then wrapped in metal mesh and gypsum to stabilize it. A steel frame was placed around the block and the gaps between the frame and the block were filled with vertical planks and sand (Fig. 9). Separating the block from the ground was a challenging task. Using a hydraulic drill, a number of holes were drilled beneath the block – a line of approximately a dozen parallel drill holes in one direction, followed by a second line at

² The conservation team from the Historical Museum Basel (A. Hoffmann, J. Hawley and F. Schillinger) was joined by a colleague from the Archaeological Service Bern (Chr. R. von Bieberstein).

right angles. As it turned out, this was sufficient and large pebbles were simply perforated. Pipes with holes at regular intervals were inserted during the drilling. An epoxy resin was poured into these pipes, effectively sealing the base of the block, which was then ready to be lifted.³

During a heavy downpour on August 2, 2010 the block was lifted from the excavated area onto the pavement (Fig. 10). The block came off cleanly and nothing in the remaining pit fill indicated that important finds or features had been destroyed. The weighing device on the crane indicated that the block weighed nine tons. The block was welded onto a steel beam construction, which meant that it could be moved by forklift onto the loading rack of a nearby building that housed some of the archaeological infrastructure. A large room on the ground floor was deemed capable of withstanding the weight of the block after the air-raid shelter beneath it was reinforced with tree trunks as advised by the stress analyst. The excavation of the lower layers of the block could now continue in a dry location and undisturbed by any unwelcome guests.

The top layers had consisted mainly of ceramic vessels of an extraordinary quality and a wide variety of types. These finds were all wheel-thrown and many were decorated with intricate patterns. They represent a selection of best-quality tableware. Interestingly, they all seem to have been placed upside down in the pit and had thus obviously been empty. There was one exception: a handmade bowl containing a substance similar to tar was found the right way up. Underneath the top layers more and more metal artefacts, mainly of bronze and iron, came to light (Fig. 11). Fragments of wooden containers also survived due to the dry burial conditions and their close contact with metal objects. They were documented and sampled⁴. As each level was uncovered, 3D-scanning was used as an additional method of documentation. As this process was quite time-consuming, it was later replaced by a newly developed method called *Structure from Motion* (SfM). This software produces 3D-models by means of a series of digital photographs taken from different angles.



Fig. 11: Large metal vessels found in the bottom layer. Clockwise from bottom left: the Aylesford type patera, a larger cauldron, and a smaller cauldron covered by a stack of several ceramic bowls and a turned wood bowl represented by bronze bands.

³ We would like to thank the site management for partially funding the operation. Our thanks also go to the staff members from the companies Eberhard, Musfeld, Aegerter & Bosshardt, Betoncoupe and Betosan, who helped to prepare and lift the block by providing expert advice and excellent workmanship.

⁴ During the excavation, we were fortunate to have access to experts from the Institute for Prehistory and Archaeological Science (IPAS) at the University of Basel, who advised us where and how to take the samples (Philippe Rentzel, geoarchaeology; Barbara Stopp, archaeozoology; Angela Schlumbaum, archaeobotany; to mention but a few).

Where possible, metal objects were removed in small blocks and examined by computed tomography to see the shape of the artefacts more clearly, and to have a basis to discuss conservation strategies. These blocks are currently stored in a fridge until the artefacts can be properly exposed and conserved. The very bottom of the deposit consisted of two metal cauldrons, at least two wooden vessels, and a large accumulation of corroded iron objects, interspersed with fragments of thin sheet bronze and wood, which could not be taken apart. This block is too large and too heavy for the computed tomography scanner at the Basel University Hospital, where we usually carry out such analyses. It is planned to examine it at the Swiss Federal Laboratories of Material Science and Technology using an exceptionally large apparatus, once it is installed.

The first sign indicating the presence of the deposit was a bronze ring and a bladeli-like iron object protruding from a section that had been cut by a modern line trench and which missed the deposit by just a few centimetres. Due to its proximity to the modern disturbance on one

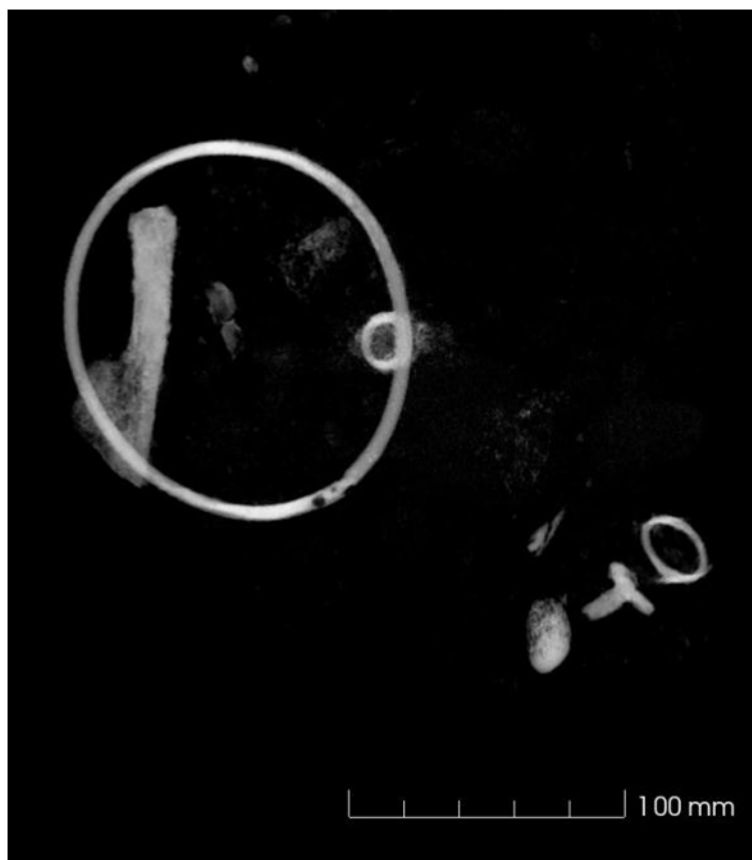


Fig. 12: X-ray of a plaster-encapsulated block which contains the large bronze ring with push-fit fastening measuring approximately 14 cm in diameter. Close to it are a bladeli-like iron object and a small ring. Bottom right: another small ring and a possible brooch (X-ray: Universitätsspital Basel).

hand and to a concrete base-plate on the other (Figs. 3 and 4), it was thought at first that the ring was of a modern date. When it became clear that it was a feature dating from the Celtic period, it was block-lifted together with an iron object attached to it. When this block was X-rayed, the other half of the ring and more metal artefacts around it became visible (Fig. 12). The large ring measures approximately 14 cm in diameter and has a push-fit fastening. A small ring very close by is perhaps threaded onto the massive bronze ring. The X-ray also showed another small ring and a possible brooch. Traditionally, the large ring would be interpreted as a neck ring or torque, which was a distinctive ornament worn by Celtic men. Recent finds, however, suggest that it may rather have been part of a horse harness, a ring bit, which prevents a horse from rearing while it is being led⁵.

A phalera, a decorative piece of horse harness, was found quite

near the ring but closer to the circular feature containing the ceramic vessels (Fig. 13). A small ring of the same material was attached to the centre of the convex bronze disc by a looped wire from the inside. Two caudal vertebrae were found next to it. These small bones with naturally enlarged endings may originally have been hanging from the ring by a thread made of some kind of organic material to make a tinkling sound on the bell-shaped piece of the head harness. To our knowledge, no phalera has ever been found in a context that so clearly indicates its purpose, which was to add a sound effect to Iron Age horse harnesses.

⁵ The modern equivalents are called Dexter or Tattersall (ring) bits. They are quite commonly used in horse racing, usually with the help of smaller metal rings interlocked to a snaffle bit.



Fig. 13: Horse harness with possible sound effect: a bronze phalera with a small central ring and one of originally two animal tail bones nearby.



Fig. 14: The underside of the larger cauldron with two cracks sealed with sheet metal patches held in place by rivets in the interior of the vessel.

The two cauldrons already mentioned were also found in an upside-down position, at the very bottom of the circular deposit. The upper parts of both cauldrons had ring-shaped handles and were made of iron, whereas the lower halves were made of bronze. The bronze section of one of the cauldrons in particular had been hammered to such an extent that it had become extremely thin and fragile. After removing a large ceramic bowl, which had covered the larger cauldron, two ancient cracks became visible in the bronze section (Fig. 14). They had been repaired with rectangular pieces of sheet metal riveted to the outer surface of the vessel. This does not necessarily indicate that the cauldron was used before it was deposited, because at least one of the patches looks like it may have been applied during manufacturing⁶.

An *Aylesford*-type patera was also found in the bottom layer of the deposit. Its closest parallels have longer handles, sometimes with a decorative terminal. The handle of the vessel from Basel may have been broken off in modern times when the ditch was dug for the line trench mentioned earlier. A large bent iron blade recovered from the infill of this trench is highly likely to have originated from the deposit. This is another indication that some objects

⁶ On two occasions – once in London and once in Basel – we had the opportunity to exchange information and experiences with the team from the British Museum who are currently working on the “Chiseldon Cauldrons” (J. Joy, A. Baldwin, and J. Hood).

could have been lost due to modern intrusions. The *Aylesford*-type patera is thicker and thus much stronger than the fragile cauldrons. *Aylesford* pans, as these vessels used to be called, are thought to have been produced in Northern Italy and occur as luxury imports in Late La Tène burials and settlements. They were certainly not used as pans, but most likely for the preparation of alcoholic beverages or in combination with *Kehlheim*-type jugs as hand washing devices (PERRIN/SCHÖNFELDER 2003, 47).



Fig. 15: Close-up of the bucket made from yew with horizontal bronze bands and smaller decorative bronze circles in between. The large piece of sheet metal on the right belongs to one of the three bronze-clad feet, which have shifted downwards from their original position.

Four wooden vessels have so far been discovered within the deposit. Two larger ones were made from yew. The one without a handle was found sitting on the *Aylesford* patera mentioned above and had at least three iron hoops. The other one, probably a bucket with an iron handle, was found near the centre, and had partially decorated bronze bands. Three staves protruded from the base to serve as feet (Fig. 15). The feet were clad in sheet bronze, similar to the example found in a burial at the urn-field at Aylesford in Kent (UK). A third cylindrical wooden vessel was much smaller in diameter and had thin bronze bands with simple decorations. The inside of the vessel bore a thin layer of an unidentified organic substance, which was perhaps intended to stiffen the container and make it watertight. The fourth wooden vessel was a turned maple wood bowl. It was the only wooden receptacle among several ceramic vessels stacked on top of the smaller cauldron. The wood was only preserved where it had been in contact with the bronze bands that had covered its exterior (Fig. 16). Most of these bands – there must have been more than ten – would have run from the pedestal to the rim, with one encircling the rim and covering the ends of the vertical bands. They were attached to the wooden bowl with decorative pins consisting of a domed sheet bronze disc with a lead filling and an iron pin inserted into the lead while it was still hot. This technique seems to have been quite common in the Late La Tène period, although the shapes of the wooden objects are rarely as obvious as in this case.

Since we are still in the phase of examination and documentation, we are far from presenting a conclusive interpretation of the assemblage. Tentative hypotheses are, however, being formed, possibilities excluded and new questions raised. The various materials and types of

objects indicate that it was not a hoard of a craftsman or merchant. There were no skeletal remains or cremated bones, which would allow us to interpret the feature as a burial. Nor was it a treasure in the common sense of the word, because it contained no artefacts made of precious metal. The objects were deposited while the settlement was still occupied and they appear to have been concealed in some kind of container below ground level. Were all the objects intact at the time of their deposition, were the vessels new or do they exhibit clear traces of use? The objects give the impression of a wealthy person's household goods and personal belongings, which were used for entertaining guests. The reasons for burying the items, however, remain unknown: storage, concealment, or sacrifice?

The work at the former harbour of St. Johann, one of the last intact zones requiring archaeological excavation at the site of Basel-Gasfabrik, is now coming to an end. From now on, the prehistoric use of the site will be studied almost exclusively by means of the finds recovered and records compiled. In this respect, the unique assemblage presented is not only a final highlight, but also marks the transition from collecting objects and data to the process of thorough analysis and interpretation. The first research project was launched in 2011 with funding from the Swiss National Science Foundation to study the inhumations from the cemeteries, as well as the burials and human bones found within the settlement (RISSANEN ET AL. in review). Other projects will surely follow.



Fig. 16: The remains of a turned maple wood bowl decorated with rays of bronze bands emanating from the pedestal and ending underneath a bronze band encircling the rim on the outside. Dark patches indicate the original locations of decorative pins by which the bands were attached to the bowl.

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Early medieval urbanization and state formation east of the Aral Sea: Fieldwork and international workshop 2011 in Kazakhstan

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Background and context

The later first millennium AD was a phase of urbanization and state formation right across Europe, the Caucasus region and Central Asia, raising questions about causal factors, stimuli, and about the interrelationship of the various local processes. But curiously, the debates about these processes seem to have been conducted in at least two geographically separate debates. The eastern debate on the origins and roles of towns in Eurasian societies has revolved around the key factors of elite residences, military functions, and trade (AGEEVA/PATSEVICH 1958; BARTOLD 2002; BELENITSKIJ ET AL. 1973; BAIPAKOV 1986; KRUGOV 2008). The linked issues of nomad states, the relationship between sedentary and nomad populations, and the role of towns in this relationship have been the subject of much research as well as lively debates in archaeology and ethnology.

However, this eastern debate has been conducted without reference to the western debate on the emergence and functions of proto-urban central places, trading towns and fully-fledged medieval towns in the incipient states of Western Europe between the 7th and 11th centuries AD (CLARKE/SIMMS 1985; HODGES/HOBLEY 1988). One key aspect of the western debate, in particular, should be relevant to the eastern debate: the hypothesized, and widely debated, causal link between long-distance trade, state formation and urbanization (HODGES 1982, 2000; critique by ASTILL 1985). Another strand of the western debate sees early medieval urbanization as part of a state formation 'package' that includes centralization, urbanization, and religious change (e.g. STAECKER 2000, 2004) – again aspects of obvious relevance to Eurasian evidence and approaches.

The disconnection between the two debates is illustrated by the fact that some western scholars attended a conference on *Urban and Nomadic Societies in Central Asia* in Almaty (Kazakhstan) in 2003, but only to discuss Asian towns (URBAN AND NOMADIC SOCIETIES 2004). A theoretically informed, comparative look at the link between urban origins, town planning and early medieval state formation right across the Eurasian landmass, from Western Europe to Central Asia, is long overdue, and likely to inspire further research and debate.

The 'marsh towns' of the Syr-Darya

Dzhankent (or Djankent, in an alternative transcription), the site of our 2011 fieldwork, is located about 25 km south-west of the modern town of Kazaly (Russian Kazalinsk; Fig. 1). It is one of three known 'marsh towns' in the delta of the ancient Jaxartes (today's Syr-Darya) river east of the Aral Sea; the others are Bolshaya Kujuk-Kala and Kesken-Kujuk-Kala, located at distances of 60 and 70 km, respectively. While Dzhankent was known from travellers' reports for some time, the other two 'marsh towns' were only discovered in 1946 by the Khorezmian Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (TOLSTOV 1947). In Kazakhstan, the 'marsh towns' play a key role in research and debate on the origins of the Turkic Oguz state in the 9th/10th centuries AD and the concurrent emergence of a distinct Kazakh ethnos.

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Fig. 1: Map of Kazakhstan with location of Dzhankent (Djankent).

The ‘marsh towns’ show differences in lay-out and appearance, but strong similarities in types and dating of archaeological finds (particularly pottery from the upper levels, widely thought to be ethnically diagnostic). Research on these sites since the 1940s has led to a number of partly competing, partly complementary hypotheses on the origin and nature of ‘marsh towns’:

- (1) they originated in the Late Hellenistic period (1st-3rd c. AD; TOLSTOV 1947, 1962);
- (2) are the result of a population shift from the Dzhety-Asar Culture in the 7th c. AD, caused by a shift of the Syr-Darya river bed (LEVINA 1971, 1996);
- (3) have a later, probably Oguz origin in the 9th c. AD, and an Oguz population (e.g. BAIPAKOV 2007);
- (4) had a mixed population made up of nomad (Oguz) and sedentary (probably Khorezmian) elements (VAJNBERG 1999);
- (5) have to be put in a context of state formation indicated by the rectangular, planned lay-out and integral citadel (our own suggestion).

Our fieldwork at Dzhankent, by a joint Russian-Kazakh-German team and funded with a Wenner Gren International Collaborative Research Grant (ICRG), was intended to provide dating and lay-out data for a test of the above hypotheses. Previous fieldwork at the site (since 2005) had been too limited in extent and depth to provide conclusive answers (ARZHANTSEVA ET AL. 2007; AKHATOV ET AL. 2008).⁷

⁷ Previous research was reported on by one of the current authors (S.A. Ruzanova) at the EAA Annual Meeting 2009 at Riva del Garda (Italy).

Fieldwork 2011 at Dzhankent

Dzhankent is a deserted site that has not been built over in later medieval and modern times (Fig. 2). Its ramparts topped by clay walls rise up to 8 m from the dried-out delta of the Syr-Darya, enclosing an area of some 16 ha (Fig. 3). Elements of the lay-out are clearly visible on aerial photographs and on the ground: a broadly rectangular wall circuit given a T-shaped appearance by an eastern 'cross-bar'; a regular lay-out in the western half of the interior; a gate in the eastern wall; a separately enclosed 'citadel' in the north-western corner, and a semicircular annexe attached to the northern wall (Fig. 4). Fieldwork in 2011 consisted of geophysical prospection using a range of techniques across the entire enclosed area and beyond, and of excavation in two trenches, one at the junction of the walls of the citadel and lower town (Trench 2, in the overall numbering system for fieldwork at this site), the other at the Z-shaped kink in the southern town wall (Trench 5).



Fig. 2: Aerial view of the site.

Our geophysical prospection was the first such programme on an early medieval settlement site in western Kazakhstan. Perhaps the most important aspect revealed at this early stage of data analysis is the construction of the citadel: it was not, as expected, built up entirely on a base of clay to raise it above the lower town; only its walls were raised in this way (Fig. 5). This means that the higher elevation of the citadel interior compared with the lower town resulted from a natural elevation, or from a more intensive occupation, or both. Geophysics provided a confirmation of the regular lay-out in parts of the lower town, and it identified a 'mansion' within the town (near the northern wall). Prospection also showed a major structure outside the town, in front of the main gate in the eastern wall, perhaps a caravanserai or similar complex. By contrast, the enclosed, semicircular annexe attached to the northern town wall proved to be completely empty; the analysis of soil samples will show if this was perhaps a protected corral for animals.

Trench 2 was intended to clarify the relative chronology of town and citadel walls, and to date their origins. Occupation layers at this point, against the outside of the citadel walls but inside the town wall circuit, showed deep stratification down to a depth of 7 metres from the current height of the citadel wall (Fig. 6). Pottery from the lowest layers seems, on the basis of preliminary analysis, to be earlier than the 9th century. Throughout the layers, the pottery assemblages show the same composition as pottery from the interior of the citadel and from the lower town.



Fig. 3: Eastern wall seen from southwest across the interior of the town.

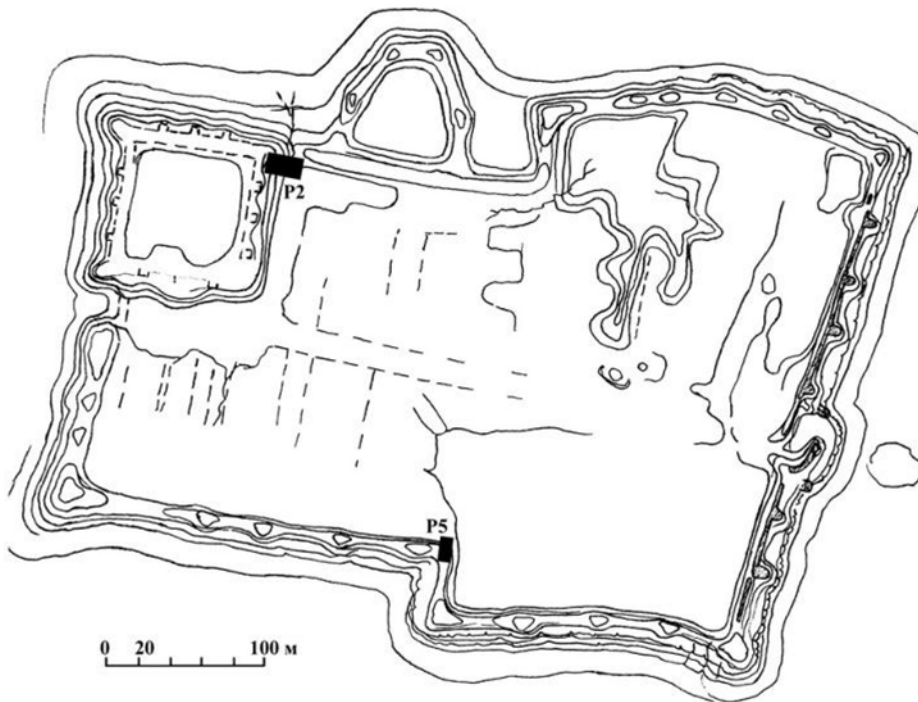


Fig. 4: Plan of Dzhankent with locations of 2011 trenches P2 and P5 (north is up).

Trench 5 in the southern town wall was intended to check if the ‘cross of the T’ that forms the eastern half of the lower town was a later addition. This does not seem to have been the case: the trench suggested that the eastern and western halves of this wall had been built in one overall process. This means that the T-shaped lay-out of the wall circuit was part of the original design, linking it to similarly designed towns of the Khorezmian civilization further south. More importantly and unexpectedly, settlement layers were found here *under* the base of the town wall, with pottery dating back possibly to the 8th or even the 7th century AD. The radiocarbon dates commissioned in the meantime will be used to reassess these interim findings.

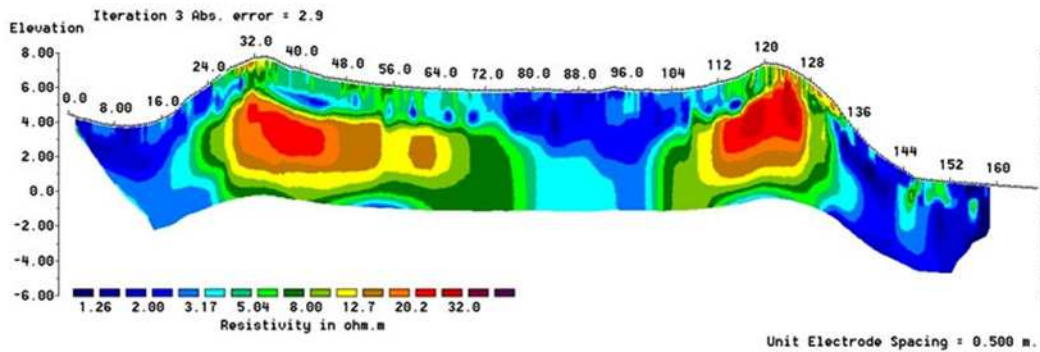


Fig. 5: Electrotomography section (east-west) across the citadel.

Taken together, our 2011 results suggest that the enclosed town with its citadel was built as a single complex in the 9th century on the site of an earlier open settlement, and that the material culture of both citadel and lower town derived from the same three regional components (Oguz nomads, Dzhetty-Azar Culture, and Khorezm), possibly implying a mixed population. Preliminary observations made on contemporary sites in the region indicate an identical range of pottery styles in all of them. These findings would fit well into a picture of regional state formation resulting from the impact of Turkic nomads on a local sedentary population engaged in trade and contacts to the south.

In line with the philosophy of the Wenner Gren ICRG grants, which are also aimed at developing anthropological disciplines in the countries or regions where funded research is carried out, our project included a training element for students from Korkyt Ata State University of Kyzylorda, and a follow-up research workshop at Kyzylorda (or Qyzylorda).



Fig. 6: Depth of stratification in trench 2, against citadel wall.

International workshop

In September 2011, Kyzylorda University hosted an international workshop on early medieval urbanization in East and West, with contributions from Kazakh, Russian, British and German archaeologists. Western specialists discussed ideas on early medieval urban origins in the British Isles (G.G. Astill, University of Reading) and Northern Europe (J. Staecker, Tübingen University). Russian, German and Kazakh archaeologists, in turn, reported on work at key urban sites in western Kazakhstan (two of the authors of this report, I.A. Arzhantseva and H. Härke; and Zh. Kurmankulov, Academy of Sciences, Almaty) and on their cemeteries (A.A. Tazhekeev, current author). This appears to have been the first direct comparison of western and eastern key issues of medieval urbanization and state formation, and as such, it has already generated a good deal of interest elsewhere. The Russian Geographical Society (RGO) has been asked to support a second workshop along similar lines in Volgograd (southern Russia) in May 2012, with a greater number of specialist participants. There will also be another opportunity to continue this particular east - west dialogue at a conference on early medieval state formation in Moscow in November 2012, held to commemorate the 1150th anniversary of the foundation of the Rus(sian) state.

Continuing archaeological, geoarchaeological and environmental fieldwork at Dzhanakent and other urban sites in the region is planned. This will be helped significantly by the foundation of a new Archaeological Centre at Kyzylorda University, opened in November 2011 and headed by one of the authors (A.A. Tazhekeev). Another project at Moscow will unlock rich older data for our urbanization project from the archive of the Soviet Khorezmian Expedition, which worked east of the Aral Sea between the 1930s and 1990s. A project of conservation, cataloguing and digitization of this immensely important archive is headed by two of the authors (I.A. Arzhantseva, H. Härke) and a Kazakh colleague (Zh. Kurmankulov), and funded for two years (2012-13) by the German Gerda Henkel Foundation.

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From the real to the imaginary: A flora and fauna database of the Iberian Iron Age

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“From the real to the imaginary,” a project developed between 2005 and 2012, studies Iberian flora and fauna in order to understand (and even approximate) the use and symbolism of plants and animals within Iberian Iron Age societies. Our methodology combines a palaeobiological approach, based on palynology, anthracology, palaeocarpology, and palaeozoology, with an iconographic approach. We record all the representations of plants and animals that appear on different Iron Age media: pottery, architectonic stone, stone sculpture, metallic objects, and coins. All these data are catalogued, taking into account the context and chronology of the archaeological remains for each entry. This information is now available in an open access database, which is updated regularly: <http://www.florayfaunaiberica.org>.

In terms of Iberian flora, 219 taxa of wild and cultivated plants were identified in the form of charcoal, seed, and pollen. There are remains of charred fabric and human-modified wood as well, though in lesser numbers. The list of plants identified in iconography is short, with only a dozen wild and cultivated taxa represented (*Papaver*, *Pinus*, *Quercus*, *Chamaerops*, *Hedera*, *Rosa*, *Olea*, *Phoenix*, *Punica*, *Vitis*, *Cerealia*, *Prunus*). However, many designs can be categorized as representing full or partial plant elements (flowers, leaves, grasses, and trees). These motifs are vegetal compositions, but they do not represent a real naturalistic landscape. Occasionally, these plants accompany animals or humans, and their presence suggests the natural frame where the action takes place.

With respect to the organic remains of fauna, 159 species of mammals, birds, fish, and shellfish are documented. These representations are easier to identify than plants, at least in the range of order and family within the taxonomic rank. Thus, 20 genera have been recognized among all the iconographic depictions. Animals can be found in unique compositions as well as part of scenes: human beings fighting animals, humans and animals, hunts, parades, battles, etc. The most common and emblematic animal among Iberians is the horse, which is associated mostly with men. Indeed, women rarely are active in animal scenes.



Flora y Fauna Ibérica
De lo Real a lo Imaginario



<http://www.florayfaunaiberica.org/>

The study of organic plant and animal remains allows the reconstruction of the biotic landscape, and identifies the available food resources. Cereals are the staple food, supplemented by legumes and a variety of fruits (that increased over time) and processed products such as wine and oil. Herds of sheep and goats are the basic livestock. These also produce secondary products such as wool and milk. Other domestic animals include cattle and pigs. This diet is supplemented by hunted animals such as *lagomorpha*, wild boar and deer. The depictions clearly emphasize these hunting practices, but are more reticent in their display of daily activities.

Finally, we have included an interesting group of fantastic beings: griffins, sphinxes and winged creatures. Almost all of these have clear parallels in Mediterranean iconography.

The aim of this research is to approach the corpus of plants and animals of the ancient Iberians in order to reconstruct the possible uses (“the real”) and their depictions on the artifacts (“the imaginary”).



Fig. 1: Some items and depictions of Iberian Iron Age flora and fauna. From left to right and from top to bottom: First row: Ear of wheat (modern); charred cereal grains; deer painted on pottery; pomegranate-shaped stone lid knob; gilded silver fibula with hunting scene; Ilipa coin with ear of cereal. Second row: Small bronze figure of a horseman; burned astragalus; pomegranate painted on pottery; bull stone with bearded human head; bronze plaque with horseman and palm tree; Arse coin with a dolphin. Third row: Team of oxen in bronze; charcoal microphotography (MEB); horsemen painted on pottery; stone fruit and leaves; silver cup with embossed acorns; Arse coin with a shell. Fourth row: Papaver (poppy, modern); comb of ivory with engraved animals; rooster, fish, and lagomorphs painted on pottery; stone funerary box with a carved wolf; silver ring with engraved bird; Emporion coin with barn owl and olive branches

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Public outreach through National Archaeology Day

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What is National Archaeology Day?

National Archaeology Day¹ is a nationwide celebration of archaeology that was observed across the United States, Canada, and around the world for the first time in 2011. Each year, the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) organizes, hosts, and sponsors public outreach programmes across the U.S. and Canada through its headquarters in Boston and locally through the Institute's 108 societies. Initially, the possibility of establishing a nationwide celebration of archaeology was discussed in 2009. In 2011, with the help of our local societies and other archaeological organizations across the U.S. and Canada and around the world we held the first National Archaeology Day on 22 October. The day was officially recognized by the U.S. Congress through a proclamation that was read into the congressional record.

We identified three overarching goals for Archaeology Day:

1. Raise awareness of archaeology as a discipline, profession, and resource;
2. emphasize the idea that archaeology is everywhere and highlight local resources;
3. unite the greater archaeological community through a focal event.

We envisioned Archaeology Day as an opportunity for archaeologists and archaeological enthusiasts to communicate with the public and each other through archaeologically-themed, interactive programmes and activities.

National Archaeology Day 2011

Despite a late start in organizing the event and fairly limited resources, over 115 programmes were associated with the first Archaeology Day. Thirty-seven events were held on 22 October and the rest were held in the days leading up to or just after Archaeology Day. Fourteen groups officially joined as Supporting Organizations. These ranged from large national organizations like the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), and the American Anthropological Association (AAA) to small county museums and local libraries. Over eighty AIA Local Societies joined the celebration. In all, almost 15,000 people participated in the inaugural event.



Fig. 1: A flint-knapping workshop during National Archaeology Day.

¹ We used "National" in the title National Archaeology Day to imply "nationwide" and not "nationalistic" or "nationalism."



Fig. 2: Tour of an archaeological site.

National Archaeology Day programmes can generally be classified into twelve categories: lectures (74), archaeology fairs/interactive activities (19) (Fig. 1.), site visits (6) (Fig. 2), symposia (5), laboratory open houses (4), regional conferences (4), special museum tours / exhibits (4), information booths (3), student presentations (3), excavations (1) and film screenings (1). While lectures were by far the most prevalent type of event, many of these were enhanced by additional components such as artefact “show and tells” (Fig. 3), special receptions, dramatizations, multimedia, etc. An important factor that contributed to the success of the 2011 event was flexibility – both in terms of when celebrations were held and the nature of the events themselves. Our loose interpretation of “day” gave programme organizers greater flexibility. Although National Archaeology Day was officially 22 October, it was celebrated throughout the month of October.



Fig. 3: An artefact “show and tell.”

We chose 22 October for Archaeology Day based on research showing that seventeen U.S. states celebrate Archaeology months or weeks in October – more than in any other month. We felt that holding the event in October would allow us to capitalize on programmes that were already being planned. Flexibility in terms of the types of events offered led to diverse and highly original programming. Event planners demonstrated a lot of creativity – we received photos and reports of guests cutting cakes with replica stone tools, an “Archaeology Day mummy,” some very young heavy fraction sorters, a delicious looking edible excavation site, and a Roman fashion show, to name just a few of our favorites (Fig. 4).

Raising public awareness through Archaeology Day

Archaeology Day is an opportunity to generate greater understanding of the discipline. It highlights the efforts of the many archaeological organizations that plan and organize public outreach events, encourages greater participation in these events, invites wider media attention, and provides a central information source via the National Archaeology Day website: nationalarchaeologyday.org. A search for National Archaeology Day 2011 articles across the web yielded over 220 distinct articles about last year’s event in everything from regional newspapers to personal blogs.

Participation in the first National Archaeology Day covered 37 U.S. states, 4 Canadian Provinces, and included an event in the United Kingdom. Archaeologists may not be public relations experts, but it is hard to miss an event of this magnitude. Archaeology Day events were given additional publicity through a blog. Although the AIA maintained the blog, content was provided by event organizers who sent in announcements and updates leading up to and following the event.



Fig. 4: A layer cake excavation.

The AIA also provided virtual participation opportunities that allowed anyone in the world with access to the internet to join the celebration. Virtual participation opportunities included an archaeologically themed “scavenger hunt” and a crowd-sourced creation of a Google Earth layer showing the most-popular archaeological sites in the U.S. and Canada.

Highlighting local archaeological resources

Archaeology Day was envisioned as a wonderful opportunity to emphasize the idea that archaeology is everywhere and that archaeological resources are found in communities across the globe. This includes not only archaeological sites and museums, but also archaeologists and specialists that work around the world. Members of the public are thrilled to discover that there is an Egyptologist in their local community or that they can see the Terracotta Warriors in the U.S. or hear about Machu Picchu from an archaeology enthusiast who visited the site.

Many events, especially the archaeology fairs and lab tours, brought together different local archaeological resources. One event included Near Eastern archaeologists demonstrating the use of cylinder seals on clay; underwater archaeologists exhibiting the equipment needed to study underwater shipwrecks; historical archaeologists refitting broken pottery; an atlatl team made up of undergraduate students demonstrating early hunting techniques (fig. 5); and AIA society members and university students explaining the importance of context and why archaeological sites need to be preserved. An event of this nature has the potential to greatly expand public perceptions of archaeology and can also be seen as a microcosm for Archaeology Day as a whole – the areas of the world and subjects within archaeology that the public can be exposed to through National Archaeology Day events and activities are virtually limitless.



Fig. 5: Learning to use an atlatl.

Strengthening the greater archaeological community

Fourteen organizations signed on officially as collaborating organizations. Dozens more held programmes tagged as National Archaeology Day events. Organizing Archaeology Day provided us with an opportunity to connect with these different groups across the U.S. and Canada and around the world. It is our hope that these cooperative efforts will allow us to more effectively work together in raising public awareness of archaeology.

We were inspired by the outstanding work that is being done each day by various individuals and organizations; by the creativity employed in creating stellar programmes with limited resources; and by the passion and enthusiasm displayed by these folks. Archaeology Day and events of this nature provide opportunities for us to connect and cooperate.

Bridging the gap between public interest in archaeology and an understanding of the discipline

Archaeology is still not well understood as an academic discipline. A large proportion of American adults think that archaeologists study dinosaurs. Numismatic enthusiasts contend that archaeologists who support bilateral agreements between countries are selfishly trying to keep the past to themselves and not attempting to protect archaeological sites. Despite these mistaken beliefs, there is still a high level of public interest in archaeology.

Unfortunately, this public interest is more and more directed towards U.S. television shows such as Spike TV's *American Digger* and National Geographic Television's *Digger*. Both shows deliver the message that history is up for grabs and is a way to get rich quickly. One is

encouraged to show enthusiasm for history by grabbing a metal detector, a shovel or a backhoe, and digging up the closest archaeological site. (In the U.S. this is legal on private lands.)

Archaeologists need to redouble their efforts to engage with and educate the public. Given the relatively small percentage of the population with an adequate understanding of archaeology, in order to overcome the large hurdle of misunderstanding and build wider support for the discipline, a massive effort is needed on the part of all archaeologists and archaeological enthusiasts – no one person or entity can be expected to fix the great gap between public interest in and understanding of archaeology. Together, as a community, we can achieve much more and share the positive effects of a wider public that better understands the importance of archaeology.

The future of Archaeology Day

Planning is already underway for Archaeology Day 2012 and there are several areas for potential growth:

Increase the number of Collaborating Organizations: The Archaeological Institute of America is happy to facilitate and organize Archaeology Day, but ultimately this is not about any one organization. We have been mining the internet for contact information for all kinds of archaeologically inclined organizations and already have over 30 groups that have signed up as Collaborating Organizations for this year. This is already an increase from the 14 that participated last year, but we need everyone, and that includes all of you reading this article! Go to nationalarchaeologyday.org to find information about becoming a Collaborating Organization and listing your event on the calendar. We even have suggestions for types of events that you can plan in your local community. We cannot hope for a future for archaeology if we are not able to express to the public why what we do is important.

Increase Geographic Distribution within the U.S. and Canada: There is definitely a demand for the experiences National Archaeology Day provides—last year, one family drove over five and a half hours to attend a National Archaeology Day event so that their son, a 17-year-old aspiring archaeologist, could participate in the day's activities. In 2011 there were events in 37 states and four provinces, and we would like to see opportunities for the public to learn more about archaeology in every state and province.

Increase Number of International Partners: We have had some inquiries from Ireland and Israel so far, and as mentioned earlier, there was one event in the UK last year. The more widespread this event becomes, the greater the spotlight we can shine on archaeology. Next year, we might have to rethink the name, "National Archaeology Day," but we consider that a good problem to have.

Increase use of Social Media: This year we expanded to Facebook, Twitter and Pinterest. We hope many of you will follow our social media accounts soon!

In conclusion, we were very pleased and encouraged with the outcome of the first Archaeology Day and see great potential for future growth. Archaeology, as a field so often misunderstood, can only stand to benefit from positive public experiences through widely publicized efforts such as Archaeology Day. By working together, a diverse body of archaeologists and archaeological organizations can create a better public understanding and future for archaeology.

Sustainable site preservation: The future of saving the past

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The AIA and site preservation

In 2007, the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) initiated a site preservation programme with the goal of providing grants for preservation and conservation to archaeological sites around the world. The first grants were awarded to the site of Assos in Turkey and to the Easter Island Statue Project. In 2009, the AIA revised the original programme, for two reasons:

- 1.) Direct preservation projects were expensive and were rapidly exhausting the limited resources available to the programme, and
- 2.) our initial experiences highlighted the need to include community engagement and outreach to all stakeholders (including local residents and local and national authorities) in site preservation efforts.

Based on these observations, the AIA Site Preservation Programme adopted a new paradigm, under which awards would be given to projects that took a holistic approach to site preservation. Projects would address factors like outreach, community involvement, and economic development along with direct preservation and proper site management. Research and preservation plans for the site would consider all stakeholders, including archaeologists, conservators, local residents, and local and national authorities and present strategies for outreach along with plans for preservation. To date, under the guidelines of the revised programme, the Institute has directly funded over a dozen projects on five continents.

Site preservation and best practices

In addition to funding projects, the Committee in charge of the Site Preservation Programme wanted to identify notable strategies, techniques, and outcomes and spread these best practices so that anyone planning to study, modify, develop, or otherwise affect an archaeological site would be able to benefit from the knowledge and experience of people already integrating preservation measures into the overall research plans for their sites.



Fig. 1: Step conservation at Azoria.

On 6 January 2012 at the 113th AIA-APA Joint Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Site Preservation Programme sponsored a workshop entitled “Site Preservation: The Future of Saving the Past.” The workshop included presentations by AIA Site Preservation grant winners and members of the AIA Site Preservation Committee. Four themes emerged from the discussions at the workshop.

Theme one: Integrating site preservation into archaeological projects

In 2012, on the recommendation of their peers, Donald Haggis and Margaret Mook were awarded the AIA Best Practices in Site Preservation Award for their work at the site of Azoria on the island of Crete (Fig. 1). From the early stages of excavation, Haggis and Mook enlisted the services of local specialists to stabilize and conserve the architecture being exposed by the excavations. Along with the stabilization of exposed remains, Haggis and Mook prepared the site to withstand the pressures of year-round visitation. Their conservation programme was the first formally reviewed study of the methods, materials, and techniques needed to implement sustainable preservation at an excavated site on Crete.

The Azoria project shows that excavation and preservation, stabilization, and protection of archaeological remains should go hand-in-hand. Unfortunately, preservation efforts at archaeological sites are more often than not considered to be separate from archaeological investigations and are seen as actions that happen after excavation and research has been completed (if time and funds allow). From the discussions at the workshop it was apparent that archaeologists should ensure that integrated plans exist for the sites that they are studying and work within the parameters of this plan. If the plan is deemed insufficient or unsuitable, the archaeologists should encourage the revision of the plan. If a plan does not exist, the archaeologist should work with the appropriate specialists, authorities, and other stakeholders to create an appropriate plan. If possible, collaborations and partnerships with existing research, education, conservation, and economic development programmes should be established and encouraged.

Preservation plans for a site should take three factors into consideration:

1. Impact: how will the proposed actions affect the site?
2. Implementation: are there sufficient resources to put the plan into action?
3. Sustainability: are the proposed measures appropriate and viable for the long-term?



Fig. 2: Gate at Thimlich Ohinga.

Theme two: Site preservation and community engagement

Project directors at the workshop discussed the need for community support to establish and sustain preservation projects. Getting the community involved was an important factor in the continued success of the preservation effort.

The site of Thimlich Ohinga in Kenya contains spectacular 500-year-old stone structures, but the site is in a fairly remote location (Fig. 2). The local population continuously used the fortification site until very recently for everything from harvesting medicinal plants to housing livestock. Project directors at Thimlich Ohinga are attracting community participation in the conservation and management of the site through community workshops and by providing residents and other stakeholders with a forum to raise issues about how the changes and work at the site will impact the community and the region.



Fig. 3: Children enrichment programme at Lod.

At the site of Lod in Israel, archaeology and site preservation are being used to promote the rich history of the ancient city and provide enrichment programmes that bring together both Arab and Jewish children (Fig. 3).

But community engagement can take many different forms. At Kissonerga in Cyprus, local community members and volunteers participated in the reconstruction of a Chalcolithic roundhouse and by so doing became a part of the site's preservation history.

Sustainable site preservation requires commitment on the part of the archaeologists, the preservation specialists, local communities, and national authorities. Everyone involved has to believe that it is important to preserve the site and should work together to foster local heritage stewardship. Community engagement is achieved through outreach, education, and training. Many of the projects discussed at the workshop used outreach and education to make stakeholders more fully-aware of the importance and significance of the site in local, regional, national, and global terms. Many trained local residents to implement and participate in the long-term preservation of the site.



Fig. 4: Replica roundhouse at Kissonerga.

Theme three: Site preservation and economic development

Archaeological sites should be seen as assets and resources rather than liabilities and obstacles. When possible, plans for the future of sites should include opportunities, economic or otherwise, for local residents and other stakeholders. Inevitably, economic development based around archaeological sites involves the tourism industry. A new highway has opened the site of Banteay Chhmar in Cambodia to increased visitation. Heritage Watch, through an AIA Site Preservation Grant, is providing language and archaeological training for local residents and preparing them to be tour guides at the site (fig. 5) – a move that will allow the community to benefit from the increased tourist revenue. At sites like the aforementioned Thimlich Ohinga in Kenya and Tell Mozan in Syria, plans include incorporation into a larger eco-archaeological parks being planned for the region.

In many parts of the world, plans for the development of an archaeological site should include economic opportunities for stakeholders. If a site is viewed as a resource, an asset, and a possible revenue source rather than as a liability or obstacle to development there is a greater chance that the site will be preserved and that a long-term commitment will be made to the preservation of the site. Direct economic benefits will engage the community but could also provide for the costs of long-term preservation and maintenance.

Any discussion of possible economic benefits should be approached realistically. It is always possible that some sites will not generate much in the way of revenue. Furthermore, economic development, which often directly or indirectly promotes tourism to sites, should be undertaken cautiously, should be sustainable and benefit local communities, and should consider the long-term impact on the site. Opening a site to visitors introduces many new stresses and can lead to a more rapid deterioration of the site. Any plans for realizing economic benefits from an archaeological site have to be carefully considered and adequate measures have to be taken to ensure proper protection, implementation, maintenance, and supervision.



Fig. 5: Conservation and guide training at Banteay Chhmar.

Part four: Ensuring longevity and success

Project longevity is achieved when all stakeholders are committed to the protection and preservation of the sites. Principals directing the project should have a long-term commitment both to the site and to the surrounding region. If this commitment extends beyond the life of the research project, plans for the transfer of the project to capable hands must be in place. Long-term commitment to a region can only be achieved through cooperation with the appropriate local and national authorities, political entities, and other stakeholders.

On Easter Island, the Easter Island Statue Project, in addition to surveying and working to preserve the famous moai, is working with residents to create a local monitoring and conservation team that will eventually take over management of the project and be responsible for the long-term protection of the monoliths.

At Paynes Creek in Belize, project directors have implemented a comprehensive programme that combines research with preservation including the creation of a viewing platform that will allow visitors to see the underwater remains while minimizing the impact of these visits. The project also put together an exhibit, offered workshops, created a website and educational materials for local schools, and have worked closely with local media to inform people about the site.

At the site of Umm el-Jimal in Jordan the creation of a virtual museum and educational centre and the inclusion of materials in the local Jordanian curriculum will ensure that the project remains relevant to future generations of Jordanians and anyone traveling to the area.

Projects should be regularly audited and evaluated. Successful practices should be continued and ineffective ones discarded or revised. The results (both positive and negative) should be made available to the wider archaeological and preservation communities.

The “ideal” project

Identifying the noteworthy features and strengths of the various projects has enabled us to create an “ideal” project. This project would:

- *Ensure that principals and stakeholders worked within the parameters of a comprehensive site management plan that included designs for on-going research, strategies for the stabilization and conservation of uncovered remains, and a blueprint for the future of the site.*
- *Make realistic assessments of the condition of the archaeological remains.* Not all sites can be uncovered and stabilized. Sometimes the best course of action to protect a site may be to rebury it.
- *Include efforts to reach out to the local community and all other stakeholders (both national and local) in a variety of ways to inform and involve them in any projects that are being planned for the site.*
- *Reach out to a wider community beyond the local area and make the information gathered and the lessons learned available to inform and educate them about the site.*
- *Present techniques and outcomes to the larger preservation community and draw out the best practices.*
- *Be adaptable and evolve as circumstances and resources changed.*

While the AIA Site Preservation Programme is still fairly new, we hope that through our efforts and with the cooperation of the archaeological community we can make holistic preservation an inherent part of the archaeological process. A working paper based on the best practices identified at our recent workshop is on our website (www.archaeological.org/sitepreservation) and we hope that each of you will take the time to participate in a discussion that will lead to the further enhancement of best practices and the dissemination of this information to the wider archaeological and preservation communities.

In situ conservation of archaeological sites under infrastructural works in the 'Hanzelijn': Monitoring the impact of soil subsidence and compaction. A research programme in the Dutch Holocene.

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Introduction

This short article, written on behalf of ProRail, gives a summary of the presentation delivered by Jeroen Flamman at EAA's Oslo Annual Conference in September 2011 within the session *In situ site preservation: current status of research*. The presentation focused on approaches and methods for the in situ preservation of archaeological sites under the infrastructure of a new rail link in the Netherlands.

As an introduction, a short explanation of the context of the work is perhaps useful. The 'Hanzelijn' is a 50 km long double track railway line in the central Netherlands constructed to link the provincial capitals of Lelystad in the province of Flevoland and Zwolle in the province of Overijssel. Work will be completed in 2012. ProRail is the government agency responsible for the construction, management, maintenance and safety of the whole rail infrastructure network in the Netherlands, including the 'Hanzelijn'. As such, ProRail is also responsible for carrying out the appropriate archaeological investigations prior to the construction works. Since 2002, Vestigia BV Archeologie & Cultuurhistorie has been contracted by ProRail to work as archaeological consultant and project manager for the archaeology. Extensive archeological fieldwork and research has been carried out over the years by a number of Dutch archaeological companies and specialist organizations.

Archaeologically, the rail corridor was from the start of particular interest because it crosses over two very different landscapes: the man-made polders of the province of Flevoland and the delta region of the river IJssel in the province of Overijssel. The landscape of Flevoland (known as the New Land) is evidence of the extensive land reclamation work undertaken in the 1950s, pumping water out of the former seabed to create dry, habitable land (the so-called polder). Twenty years later, the first settlers, known as "the pioneers", moved into the polders, effectively creating new farmland on the former seabed.

In contrast, the landscape of the delta region of the river IJssel (known as the Old Land) has evolved over a much longer period, starting with Pleistocene sands of the last Ice Age which were then continuously covered with peat and clay from the dynamic river delta system. The Old Land, in contrast to the New Land, has a long tradition of cultivation stretching back to the Middle Ages.

Archaeological research

In 2002 the archaeological research began as part of the preparatory work carried out by ProRail and, from the beginning, was incorporated as an integral part of the planning and design of the project. The research started with an extensive desktop study cataloguing the known information on geology and archaeology within the proposed rail corridor and extending several hundred metres on either side. All the available geological data was collated and used to create a model for the geological and soil substrata and in turn, in combination with the archaeological data, used as a tool to create a model to predict the location of archaeological sites in both the Old and New Land. This predictive model provided input for the research design, based initially on an extensive, mainly geologically-orientated, coring campaign along the length of the rail corridor. The corings were carried out in three phases, with each phase focusing in more detail on the landscape with the highest expectations of archaeological remains. All the corings were carried out using a sonic aqua-lock drilling method, sampling to a depth of at least 1 m into the Pleistocene sand. This fieldwork led to the identification of several sites and areas of potential archaeological interest.

In the Old Land, the findings showed evidence for habitation and activity in the prehistoric period, in a region where previously only medieval sites were known. In the New Land, whilst evidence for prehistoric occupation was already known, the results of the research indicated a more extensive and longer period of habitation than previously recorded.

After an extensive selection procedure several locations were chosen for further research, by further coring in the New Land and by trial trenching in the Old Land. Because of the depths of the deposits, in some areas up to 8 or even 12 metres deep, the prohibitive costs and technical safety issues involved meant that trial trenching was not possible in the New Land.

In the New Land the focus of further research concentrated on the different types of landscape over time resulting from the dramatic rises in sea level evidenced in the prehistoric period, creating first a drowning and then a drowned landscape. Whereas the region was still dry in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods (even parts of the North Sea were still dry land), by the Bronze Age the whole region was under water. Research at several locations showed that the prehistoric landscape was still very well preserved under a layer of nearly four-and-a-half metres of maritime clay and peat. Under these layers the slightly undulating Pleistocene landscape was still intact. A small number of artefacts were also found, possibly dating to the Palaeolithic.

In the Old Land research concentrated on one medieval site and three prehistoric sites, the most important of these being the prehistoric palimpsest site excavated near Hattemerbroek extending over an area of more than 200,000 square metres. Archaeological discoveries, including flint scatters, hearth pits and numerous other features relating to occupation and land use, were found dating from the late Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age.

In situ conservation?

The railway is constructed on an embankment of sand, crossing a number of roads, existing canals and broader expanses of water on a system of viaducts, bridges and tunnels. The higher the viaduct, or bridge, the wider the embankment below and the more sand is needed to build it. The base of the embankment under the track varies in width between 30 and 60 metres. From the outset the need to protect the archaeology, and then preferably undisturbed and in situ, played an important role in discussions over the design and construction of the railway. Priority was also to prevent any subsidence of the sand embankment into the archaeological layer over time.

In the New Land the very depth of the archaeological layers led to the assumption that preservation in situ would be possible. In the Old Land, however, the archaeological remains were at a much shallower depth of between 1 and 2 metres. Before the construction plans were finalized, a detailed geotechnical analysis of the deformation and stability of the underlying soil structure was carried out to calculate the probability of compaction and displacement occurring within the archaeological layers under the proposed infrastructure.

As input for these calculations the archaeologists were able to provide the civil engineers with relevant detailed information on the depth, width and type of geological layers, as well as the depth and width of existing archaeological layers. Using the software programme PLAXIS, a range of calculations was made on the geological and archaeological layers at three locations under the proposed embankment overlying the site of Hattemerbroek. These calculations resulted in a number of graphically illustrated predictive models indicating the potential extent of horizontal, vertical and total displacement according to varying degrees of load-bearing stress. Based on the PLAXIS calculations, the State Service for Cultural Heritage, in their role as commissioning authority for the project, agreed to a maximum deformation of five per cent within the archaeological layers. For the civil engineering, this translated into a maximum permitted height of 4 metres for the embankment over the archaeological site. Such a height limit was clearly not practical and led to the excavation of an admittedly substantial area of 35,000 square metres. The maximum 4 metre height for the embankment meant that the conditions allowed for the in situ preservation of an archaeological landscape more than double the size of the excavated area. The excavations showed the huge potential of the undisturbed part of the site, uncovering at least Palaeolithic campsites with a large number of flint artefacts, a Mesolithic campsite, Bell-beaker graves, a

Funnel beaker (Trechterbeker) period enclosure with a possible settlement, and Neolithic and Bronze age field systems.

A new research development programme

Whilst it has been possible to protect almost 17 hectares of an important prehistoric / archaeological landscape in the Old Land, at least in the short term, there are as yet no guarantees as to the long term effects of compaction and deformation processes under the earthwork embankments. In addition, the ability to preserve the archaeology in situ has unfortunately met with varying levels of success in other parts of the route corridor. In the New Land, unexpected stability problems in the subsoil became apparent at the very end of the design phase. Plans to construct the railway from ground level across the polders were rapidly altered meaning that a small, but important stretch of the corridor, already designated as being of potential archaeological significance, needed to be excavated down to Pleistocene sand level before construction could begin. The project planning at this stage allowed no time for adequate archaeological research to take place.

In 2009, in order to turn such a negative outcome in a previously successful project into something positive, ProRail, in collaboration with the State Service for Cultural Heritage in the Netherlands, began putting together a new large scale research development programme specifically aimed at assessing and evaluating the qualitative scope of the archaeological results within the 'Hanzelijn' project. An important part of the programme will concentrate on the possibilities and effectiveness of in situ preservation on sites and historical landscapes within infrastructural works. Within the 'Hanzelijn' project a number of sites and landscapes have been preserved in situ under a variety of circumstances and using different techniques. An important part of the research programme will concentrate on the possibilities and effectiveness of in situ preservation on sites and historical landscapes within infrastructural works. One of the central questions for this new programme is to consider under what sort of conditions these sites can be said to be adequately "preserved" for posterity and how can we monitor these conditions through time? It is hoped that results from this research will lead to the development of improved protocols and methodology that could be adopted as national guidelines for the protection of sites.

In 2009 ProRail, in collaboration with the State Service for Cultural Heritage in the Netherlands, began putting together a new large-scale research development programme specifically aimed at evaluating and improving the qualitative scope of the research methods and advancing archaeological research into the prehistoric sites within the polders of the New Land. Within the 'Hanzelijn' project, a number of sites and landscapes have been preserved in situ under a variety of circumstances and using different techniques. An important part of the programme focuses on the possibilities for and the effectiveness of the in situ preservation of sites and historical landscapes within infrastructural works. Central to the programme is a consideration of the set of conditions under which these sites can be said to be adequately "preserved" for posterity and, in addition, how these conditions can be monitored through time.

The research programme is centred on four related themes:

- Improved prospection, evaluation and selection procedures for (deeply) buried prehistoric sites;
- a better understanding of the possibilities for undertaking and monitoring in situ conservation, creating more reliable models that can be applied not only at a relatively macro level, but also at the level of individual archaeological layers, features and finds;
- a new analysis of the evidence for the earliest occupation of Flevoland;
- new strategies and tools for the development of characterization maps and predictive modelling for the prehistoric occupation of Flevoland.

It is hoped that results from this research will lead to the development of an improved protocol and methodology that could be adopted as guidelines for the identification and protection of sites at a regional or even national level.

Interested parties will be invited to tender for projects within the programme via a pre-selection procedure. The programme hopes to encourage a high level of collaboration between research organisations, commercial companies and academic institutions. Details of the programme will be published, in Dutch with an English summary on the ProRail website: www.ProRail.nl. A link will also be available via the Vestigia website: www.vestigia.nl.

The writing of this article was funded by ProRail.

Books

Christopher Prescott and Hakon Glorstad (eds) 2011. *Becoming European: The Transformation of Third Millennium Northern and Western Europe*. 208p, col & b/w illus. Oxford: Oxbow.

Based on a session held at the 2008 EAA Meeting on Malta, this book addresses 'European-ness' in the Neolithic. It can be argued that elements of European heritage can be identified not only as a national strategy of the present but also as a process in prehistory - the cultural and political transformations of the third millennium BC in European prehistory sparking off this process. These transformations initiated the processes and mechanisms that led up to the complex political, social and cultural institutions of the first half of the second millennium BC. From this time on, an authentic historical continuum leading towards present-day society can be identified. The papers in this anthology provide an up-to-date survey of trends in Bell Beaker research, with a focus on western and northern Europe, as well as developments in the northern and eastern Scandinavian and Baltic regions. The geographical focus, along with the interpretative perspective, hopefully demonstrates some of the progress in understanding the histories of third millennium Europe.

John Bintliff and Mark Pearce (eds) 2011. *The Death of Archaeological Theory?* 96p, 9 b/w illus. Oxford: Oxbow.

The Death of Archaeological Theory? is a volume derived from the 2006 EAA Meeting in Krakow and addresses the provocative subject of whether it is time to discount the burden of somewhat dogmatic theory and ideology that has defined archaeological debate and shaped archaeology over the last 25 years. Seven chapters meet this controversial subject head on, also assessing where archaeological theory is now, and future directions.

Alexander Gramsch and Ulrike Sommer (eds) 2011. *A History of Central European Archaeology. Theory, Methods and Politics*. Archaeolingua Series Minor vol. 30. 220 pp., b/w illus. Budapest: Archaeolingua.

This volume derives from a session organized by the German Theoretical Archaeology Group at the EAA Meeting in Esslingen 2001 and approaches the history and school of thought of archaeology in Central Europe. Is Central European archaeology atheoretical? Is there such a thing as 'a' Central European archaeology at all? The papers reveal how universalist thought can be used for nationalist purposes, discuss Kossinism in Poland and the influence of 'Siedlungsarchäologie', and highlight how politics have affected the communication of European archaeologists from the very beginning and all through the 20th century.

J. W. H. Verhagen, A. G. Posluschny and A. Danielisova (eds) 2011. *Go Your Own Least Cost Path. Spatial technology and archaeological interpretation. Proceedings of the GIS session at EAA 2009, Riva del Garda*. BAR S2284. 77 pages; illustrated throughout. Oxford: Archaeopress.

The GIS session entitled 'Go your own least cost path – Spatial technology and archaeological interpretation', as presented at the September 2009 European Association of Archaeologists 15th Annual Meeting in Riva del Garda, Italy. Contents: Preface (P. Verhagen, A. G. Posluschny, A. Danielisová); 1) Incorporating GIS Methodological Approaches in Heritage Management Projects (J. H. Altschul et al); 2) GIS and the Evaluation of Natural

and Cultural Sites during the Planning Process. The Eskilstuna Project (W. Bondesson et al); 3) Reconstruction of the Early and Middle Neolithic Settlement Systems in the Upper Dvina Region (NW Russia) (A. Mazurkevich, E. Dolbunova); 4) Pollen and Archaeology in GIS. Theoretical Considerations and Modified Approach Testing (A. Danielisová, P. Pokorný); 5) Following Roman Waterways from a Computer Screen. GIS-based Approaches to the Analysis of Barcino's Aqueducts (H. A. Orengo, d C. Miró i Alaix); 6) Sherds on the Map. Intra-site GIS of the Neolithic Site of Bylany (Czech Republic) (P. Květina, M. Koncelová).

Eric C. De Sena and Halina Dobrzanska (eds) 2011. *The Roman Empire and Beyond: Archaeological and Historical Research on the Romans and Native Cultures in Central Europe*. BAR S2236. ii+173 pages; illustrated throughout. Oxford: Archaeopress.

In 2006 and 2007, the editors of this volume organized sessions at the annual meetings of the European Association of Archaeologists (Cracow, Poland and Zadar, Croatia) entitled "The Roman Empire and Beyond" in response to the increasing amount of archaeological work being conducted in Central and Eastern Europe, areas where the Roman Empire met Barbaricum. The sessions concerned three general themes: the development of Rome's older Central/Eastern provinces, Roman-Native interactions within the Empire and along Rome's frontier zone, and Native-Roman interactions in Barbaricum. Contents: 1) Introduction (Eric C. De Sena); 2) Maritime Villas on the Eastern Adriatic Coast (Roman Histria and Dalmatia) (Vlasta Begović and Ivančica Schrunk); 3) The Emperor and the City: a Case Study on the Link between Hadrian and Philippopolis, Thace (Ivo Topalilov); 4) Early Christian imports and local imitations of imported goods in the territory of the Central Balkans (Olivera Ilić); 5) Western Germanic Tribes and the Romanization of Central European Barbaricum (Artur Błażejewski); 6) Roman or Barbarian? Provincial Models in a Sarmatian Pottery Center on the Danube Frontier (Valéria Kulcsár and Dora Merai); 7) Romans and Barbarians: Some Remarks on Cultural Contact, Influence and Material Culture (Eduard Krekovič); 8) The Roman-Age Settlement at Csengersima-Petea and Pottery Workshops from the Upper Tisza Basin (Robert Gindele and Eszter Istvánovits); 9) Barbaricus pagus ferrariensis (Szymon Orzechowski); 10) The Barbarians and Roman Dacia. War, Trade and Cultural Interaction (Coriolan Opreanu); 11) Influence and Observation: Towards a more Concrete Understanding of the Roman-Dacian limes (Daniel Weiss); 12) Through the Looking Glass: Perceptions of Ethnic and National Identity in the Roman Balkans and Beyond (Eric C. De Sena).

Geertrui Blancquaert, François Malrain, Harald Stäuble and Jan Vanmoerkerke (eds) 2011. *Understanding the Past: a Matter of Surface-Area. Acts of the XIIIth Session of the EAA Congress, Zadar 2007*. BAR S2194. 162 pages; illustrated throughout. Oxford: Archaeopress.

Resulting from one of the EAA 2007 sessions 'Large scale territorial development and connected archaeological investigations: methodology and scientific outcome', this volume of papers focuses on the ways in which the study of large surface areas determines our perception of the past. Contents: 1) Large 'surface-area' archaeological operations in North Western Europe. A historical overview through Eastern France examples (Jan Vanmoerkerke); 2) The methodology of rescue excavations on large area and linear construction projects in Moravia (Jaroslav Peška and Vendula Vránová); 3) Large-Scale Archaeology Projects in Saxony, Germany (Harald Stäuble, Christoph Steinmann and Patricia de Vries); 4) The pattern of agricultural activities in the Norman countryside (2500-30 BC) as seen through preventive excavations on the south side of Caen (Benjamin Van den Bossche and Cyril Marcigny); 5) Beware of the known. Methodological issues in the detection of low density rural occupation in large-surface archaeological landscape-assessment in Northern-Flanders (Belgium) (Wim De Clercq, Machteld Bats, Pieter Laloo, Jooris Sergant and Philippe Crombé); 6) Archaeological interventions on linear and extensive

earth-moving works: what scientific value? A close look at the second Iron Age (François Malrain and Geertrui Blancquaert); 7) Rescue archaeology initiated by research – a contradiction in terms? (Håkon Glørstad and Karl Kallhovd); 8) An extensive surface project at Aube Logistics Park (France): the methods and initial scientific results (Vincent Riquier and Julien Grisard); 9) Organizing archaeological research during major roadworks: the issues, constraints and principal results of the A85 and A19 motorway excavations (in the Centre Region of France) and the example of an extensive excavation on the Sublaines site (Thibaud Guiot and Eric Frénée).

Irene Barbiera, Alice M. Choyke and Judith A. Rasson (eds) 2009. *Materializing Memory. Archaeological material culture and the semantics of the past*. BAR S1977. 131 p.; illustrated throughout. Oxford: Archaeopress.

Papers based on a session presented at the 10th EAA conference in Lyon in 2004. Contents: 1) Notes on Memory-Work and Materiality (John Chapman); 2) Introduction (Irene Barbiera); 3) Grandmother's Awl: Individual and Collective Memory Through Material Culture (Alice M. Choyke); 4) The Re-Generation of the Neolithic: Social Memory, Monuments and Generations (Liam Kilmurray); 5) Rememberance Practices in Aquincum: Memory in the Roman Capital of Pannonia Inferior – Today's Budapest (Paula Zsidi); 6) Memory of a Better Death: Conventional and Exceptional Burial Rites in Central European Cemeteries of the AD 6th and 7th Centuries (Irene Barbiera); 7) Ritual Memory and the Rituals of Memory: Carolingian and Post-Carolingian Kingship (Maria Fiano); 8) The Politics of Memory of the Lombard Monarchy in Pavia, the Kingdom's Capital (Piero Majocchi); 9) Memory, Politics and Holy Relics: Catholic Tactics amidst the Hussite Reformation (Katerina Hornicková); 10) The Role of the Peacock "Sanjak" in Yezidi Religious Memory; Maintaining Yezidi Oral Tradition (Eszter Spät); 11) Creating a Place of Memory: Olvera Street, Los Angeles (Judith A. Rasson).

Xurxo Ayán, Patricia Mañana and Rebeca Blanco (eds) 2009. *Archaeotecture: Second Floor. Papers from the Archaeology of Architecture sessions held at the EAA Meetings in St Petersburg (2003) and Lyon (2004)*. BAR S1971. iii+96 pages; illustrated throughout. Oxford: Archaeopress.

This work focuses on the design of a renewed theoretical-methodological device on which a comprehensive Archaeology of Architecture could be based. The interest in this line of work became evident in both sessions. The contributions focused attention on chronological-cultural matters spanning the period from the Neolithic to the Modern Age (s.a. BAR S1175 (2003) by the same editors). Contents: 1) The Lower Danube Chalcolithic Megaron House with Internal Column: the Technology of Building interpreted through experiments (Dragos Gheorghiu); 2) Liminality and the management of space on Late Bronze Age settlements in central and Eastern Slovenia (Phil Mason); 3) Architectural analysis of monumental motives Towards a methodological investigation into Iron Age drystone roundhouses in Scotland: an interim's statement from an architectural perspective (Tanja Romankiewicz); 4) Landscape, Material Culture and Social Process along Galician Iron Age: the Architecture of Castros of Neixón (Galicia, Spain) (Xurxo M. Ayán Vila); 5) The ordinary medieval house: the use of wall stratification in French preventive archaeology of built space (Astrid Huser); 6) Concepts dominants en construction ancienne de maisons d'habitation de la zone forestière de la région de l'Oural ouest (Elisaveta Tchernykh); 7) The fortress of Rocha Forte and European military building trends A concentric castle (14th century) (Xosé M. Sánchez Sánchez); 8) The Archaeological impact of the Lisbon earthquake (1755): the Archaeology of Built Space applied to the monastery of Santa María de Melón (Galice, Spain) (Rebeca Blanco Rotea and Begoña Fernández González); 9) Deep-mapping the Gumuz house (Alfredo González Ruibal, Xurxo M. Ayán Vila and Álvaro Falquina Aparicio).

ShortCuts

Archaeologists criticize World Heritage listings

In April, the Complutense University of Madrid organized an international conference on best practices in World Heritage in Archaeology on Menorca Island in Spain. The meeting was held in coordination with ICAHM, the International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management, and will be followed by discussions at ICAHM's first Annual Meeting in Cuzco, Peru, on 29 - 30 November this year (s. Conference Announcements).

The conference was primarily intended to exchange information and experiences and to establish a path towards shared best practices and standards in managing the world's myriad archaeological World Heritage sites. There were, however, also more fundamental issues to be discussed. In a report for National Geographic Traveler from 18 April 2012, journalist Jonathan Tourtellot reported on some of the proceedings:

In his opening address to the conference Prof. dr. Willem J.H. Willems, ICAHM co-president and dean of the Faculty of Archaeology at Leiden University, examined and criticized the way that sites are proposed and awarded World Heritage inscription.

World Heritage sites are a wildly varied array of places and encompass many of the most celebrated sites of human cultural accomplishment and catastrophe – everything from the pyramids and Roman fortifications to Mongol-era tombs and prehistoric rock art. ICAHM's key job as a committee from ICOMOS (the International Council on Monuments and Sites) is to help advise the World Heritage Committee about new archaeological sites proposed for the famous list.

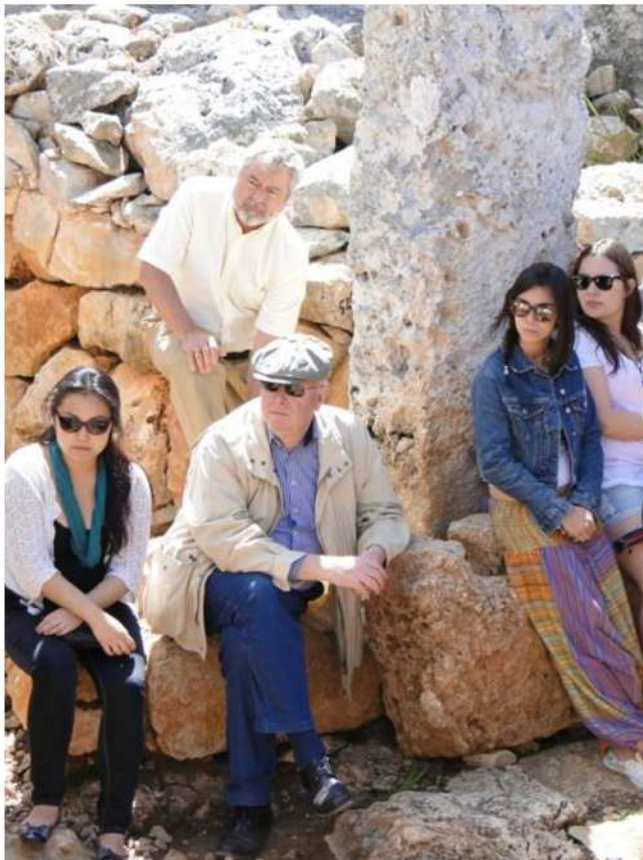


Fig. 1: Douglas Comer (standing) and Willem Willems (seated) surrounded by students during an excursion to one of the Talayotic sites on the island.

In his 9 April keynote, Willems put the core issue on the table. “Archaeology is the study of the past,” he said, but “the past doesn't exist anymore. Heritage is about the use of the past in the present.” And that's where it gets complicated.

“Too many countries are rushing to use the past – their heritage sites – for present purposes. Willems sharply criticized the way that sites are proposed and awarded World Heritage inscription. According to the World Heritage Convention, an international treaty, sites should be awarded a place on the list based on solid scientific and academic reasoning. “Not happening”, said Willems. The World Heritage Committee has been approving too many applications based on economic and “radically political” expediency.

“For most countries, World Heritage status is a much desired prize. Why? Prestige in part, national pride in part, yes, but also that modern vein of gold: tourism! An inscription puts you on the travel map.

“The archaeologists at the conference were not calling for an end to tourism – not at all. They want the world to share the thrill and knowledge of these places. But like any

predictable flood, the torrent of tourists needs careful control and planning. ICAHM's other co-president, Dr. Douglas Comer (Baltimore, Maryland) called for a requirement that site applications include a credible "best management practices" plan – tourism impacts included – and that inscriptions be made provisional, becoming permanent after convincingly long-term demonstration of those best practices.

That takes us back to Willems's complaint with the World Heritage Committee's performance over the past few years: "In 44 percent of the cases, the Committee proceeded to inscribe sites on the World Heritage List that in the judgment of the advisory bodies had not met the requirements for inscription." He called it "extreme disregard of expert advice." In his view, these newly listed sites are ignoring the speed limit and heading for Dead Man's Curve. Willems doesn't say these sites are unworthy of inscription, just that they're not properly assessed, protected, and ready for the attention inscription could bring.

Source: National Geographic Traveler, 18 April 2012

<http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/2012/04/18/archaeologists-blast-hasty-world-heritage-listings/>

Future Archaeology



<http://www.snobble.de/img/user/1/14/3375/pictures/1308425116.jpg>

EAA Matters



Dear Colleagues – Welcome to Helsinki!

The Organizing Committee warmly welcomes you to the 18th Annual Meeting in Helsinki. We are confident that the special EAA atmosphere will warm up the late summer days in August.

The Medieval Europe Research Congress (MERC) has decided to organize the 5th Medieval Europe Conference as a part of the EAA Helsinki 2012.

The scientific programme consists of almost 80 sessions and 800 papers and posters. The Annual Meeting in Helsinki will be a unique possibility to experience archaeology in Europe and beyond. For further information please visit the conference web-page www.eaa2012.fi.

Remember to register before 1 June 2012 – the early fee deadline

The conference venues

The Conference venues are the Main Building of the University of Helsinki and the Porthania building. The buildings are conveniently located near each other in the city centre. All the conference venues and the conference hotels are located within walking distance from each other.



The conference venues are the Main Building of the University of Helsinki and the Porthania Building.

Students in the EAA Helsinki 2012

Are you a student and interested in participating in the EAA Helsinki 2012 conference? The programme for students includes special meetings with student participants, a special sauna-evening and a student session. The student association also offers a possibility to free student-to-student accommodation. For more information about this year's student programme and accommodation please visit the conference web-page for students <http://students.eaa2012.fi>.

Opening Ceremony

The ceremony will take place in the Great Assembly Hall of the University of Helsinki on Wednesday, 29 August 2012. The ceremony will begin at 7:00 pm. The programme of the Opening Ceremony comprises welcoming addresses, live music and keynote lectures. Keynote speakers are Ph.D. David Gaimster and Ph.D. Tuija Rankama. The official Welcome Reception starts right after the Opening Ceremony at the lounge of the Main Building of the University. Please note that there will also be an extra reception at the City Hall on Tuesday 28 August. All delegates already in Helsinki are welcome at this reception without preliminary enrolment.



The Opening Ceremony will take place in the Great Assembly hall of the University.

Annual Party

The Annual Party takes place in the Old Student House in the heart of the city on Thursday, 30 August 2012. The Student House is a place for live music and you will be able to party all night long. There will also be a quiet place dedicated to conversation.



The Old Student House in the centre of the city

Excursions

A lot of participants have already signed up for a number of excursions. If you would like to see UNESCO World Heritage site Sammallahtenmäki or visit military-historical cultural heritage sites – sign up for one of the pre-excursions. If you are into small medieval coastal towns, castles or sea fortresses, go for one of the excursions on Sunday, 2 September. Available seats are limited – so sign up soon to be sure you get one.

The Annual Meeting in Helsinki also offers an exceptional opportunity to get acquainted with traditional Finnish sauna culture. The Original Finnish Sauna Experience will take place by the scenic Kaitalampi Lake in the Nuuksio National Park, approximately 35 kilometers from Helsinki, on Friday, 31 August.

Closing Dinner

We will enjoy the Annual Dinner on Saturday night at the House of Nobility. The dinner menu is prepared with traditional Finnish ingredients. Be sure to sign up as soon as possible, as available seats are limited.

SEE YOU IN HELSINKI

The European Archaeological Heritage Prize Call for nominations

The deadline for submissions of nominations for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize 2012 has been extended until 1 June. An independent committee awards the prize annually to an individual, institution, (local or regional) government or a (European or international) officer or body for an outstanding contribution to the protection and presentation of the European archaeological heritage. In principle, this can be any contribution that is outstanding and of European scope or importance, it does not have to be a scientific

contribution. The prize for 2012 will be awarded during the Annual Meeting of the EAA in Helsinki, Finland, on 29 August 2012. Please send your nominations to the below e-mail or address.

The EAA Committee for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize consists of: Carsten Paludan-Müller (chair), Norway, Margaret Gowen, Ireland, Anastasia Tourta, Greece, Luboš Jiráň, Czech Republic, and Mircea Angelescu, Romania.

Best wishes,
Sylvie Kvetinova, EAA Administrator
Letenska 4
118 01 Praha 1
Czech Republic
eea@arup.cas.cz
<http://www.e-a-a.org>

The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) creates partnership with EAA

In September 2011, representatives from the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) attended the 17th Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) in Oslo. Although individual members from both the AIA and EAA have attended and presented at each others' annual meetings over the years, this was the first time that the AIA was formally represented at an EAA Annual Meeting. AIA representatives met with several members of the EAA Executive Committee and discussed the possibility of greater cooperation and joint programming between the two organizations. The AIA would like to see this as the beginning of a long and mutually beneficial partnership that will allow for a greater and more efficient exchange of ideas and scholarship between the two groups.

To mark the formal start of this relationship the AIA and EAA are embarking on several joint initiatives. These include publicizing each others' events to their respective memberships, encouraging members to submit papers and participate in each others' conferences, and sending materials for publication and making announcements in each others' newsletters. For immediate consideration by EAA members, the AIA is happy to announce that EAA members who wish to attend the AIA Annual Meeting in Seattle from 3 - 6 January 2013 will be able to do so at the discounted rate generally reserved for AIA members.

Representatives of the AIA look forward to attending the EAA meeting in 2012 and welcome EAA members to all Institute events and programs.

Ben Thomas, Director of Programs
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE *of* AMERICA
656 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02215
Phone: (617) 353-8708 ~ Fax: (617) 353-6550
bthomas@aia.bu.edu

EAA for students

The EAA Executive board in its concern for the good of the Association perceives that you, the students, are its future. Endeavouring to make you aware that your future is also with the EAA, please read below about the benefits that membership in the EAA can offer you.

Apart from the obvious and well-known benefits (such as gaining access to a network of professionals; being informed on current research and other issues; receiving discounts for

book purchases), there are also various facilities that students can use and it is a pity if they do not. Therefore, as the student representative on the board, I would like to use this issue of TEA to give a brief overview of what EAA does for students right now and how we would like to proceed in the near future.

First of all, students can – like all other members – contribute and use the main instruments of EAA, the European Journal of Archaeology (EJA), The European Archaeologist (TEA), and the annual conference to present their research and results of other activities. The EJA is a refereed, A-rated journal, and while it may not be easy for anyone to successfully submit an article, the EAA Annual Meetings – while keeping a high academic standard – are as inclusive as possible, and every year many presentations are given by students. As these student contributions are highly valued, their participation is stimulated by an annual student award. The best student paper of the EAA conference is rewarded with a book voucher and is considered for publication in the EJA.

Despite the fact that EAA has a special rate for students, both for the conference fee and the membership fee (and even a further reduced rate for students from Central and Eastern European countries), it may be financially difficult for some students to attend the annual conferences. Therefore various additional measures are taken to help students attending. For instance, Central and Eastern European students can apply for a Wenner Gren stipend, and most organizers involve local students to help with the practicalities during the conference and subsequently offer them fee-free participation and two-years' free membership in the EAA. As the costs for students from Western Europe may also be high, the organizers of the meeting in The Hague successfully introduced the 'students4students' programme, which has now turned into a tradition. Through this programme, students in the organizing country offer free housing to the visiting students during the conference.

Next to the EJA and the annual meeting, we also have our newsletter TEA, to which students – like all other members – can offer a paper for publication. And if, as a student, you organized a session at the annual meeting, the results of the session can be reported in TEA as well. TEA is published twice a year; it is also on the EAA website, where it is available for everybody, not just for members.

Apart from using EAA's presentation facilities, it is also possible to be active in and for the organization. Students are, for instance, very welcome to join one of the existing committees or working parties, or to propose the founding of a special committee for student affairs. Actually, the board expected to receive such a proposal after last years' conference, when the subject was discussed, but this has not yet happened. Furthermore, as the EAA is a democratic organization, the board is open to student members, too. One can be nominated for the elections (held annually, through an online form and a ballot box at the annual conference) by the nomination committee, or one can nominate oneself or a fellow student. All the self-nominated candidate needs is the support from ten other EAA members. The procedure is further explained in the EAA handbook on the website.

Finally, I would like to mention the possibility for students to assist with various tasks, like translation or editing work for TEA, EJA, and the website. Several students are already helping with such tasks. Another option is that students carry out small projects for working parties. Recently, I had one of my students from Leiden University doing research as an internship assignment for one of the working parties. In this way, the student could do really practical work, gain experience within the association, and the working party was happy to have the work done.

From the above shortlist of activities and facilities, it may be clear that EAA already offers a lot of possibilities for students and that their participation is highly valued. Nonetheless, we would like to do more. However, instead of initiating it all by ourselves, we want to hear from the students – what *their* ideas, wishes and needs are. That is why we have prepared a questionnaire. A notification will be sent to all students who have already subscribed as a member or who will attend the 2012 conference in Finland, and they will be asked to fill it in on-line and anonymously. You can find the "EAA Student Survey 2012" on-line in the members section of the EAA webpage or go directly to:

<http://e-a-a.org/questionnaire/use/survey2012/form1.html>.

Questionnaire

What is the qualification necessary to supervise (teach) doctoral (PhD) students
At your institution?
In your country?

Is it necessary to work at a University in order to supervise a doctoral (PhD) student?

Do students have to be registered at a University in order to study for a Doctorate (PhD)?
If no, where else can they be registered?

Some countries/universities offer a Higher Doctorate or Habilitation (e.g. to become a university lecturer). Is this available
At your institution?
In your country?

Please answer the following questions for both Doctorates (PhDs) and Higher Doctorates

How many years full time study are required?

What qualification is necessary for admission to a programme?

How is it examined
At your institution?
In your country?

Do your regulations define what level of achievement is necessary?

How is this level of achievement defined?

How many examiners are there?

Are any of the examiners internal to the institution?

Is the examination public?

Is the dissertation necessarily published?

Can the dissertation consist of previously published work?

National Committees of University Archaeology Departments

About 30 universities in the UK have thriving departments or sections where archaeology is taught. They meet together regularly in the Subject Committee for Archaeology (SCFA - www.universityarchaeology.org.uk) to discuss matters of common concern and share experience. SCFA liaises with other subject committees (such as Classics or Geography), and represents the University teaching departments collectively to government bodies and in national committees such as the UK's Archaeology Training Forum. The EAA is keen to know about similar committees in other European Countries, and any relevant information should be sent to Mark Pearce, as Secretary of the EAA Committee on the Teaching and Training of Archaeologist.

Mark Pearce

EAA Committee on the Teaching and Training of Archaeologists
mark.pearce@nottingham.ac.uk

What are archaeology's most important scientific challenges?

A US-based research project invites broad participation in an effort to identify major scientific challenges facing archaeology. This confidential survey asks you to provide a "concise statement of a grand challenge problem or question," preferably in fewer than 40 words. Optionally, you may offer a longer statement of background and justification. This request is a key component of a US National Science Foundation-funded research project that will compile and publish a list of "grand challenge" problems in archaeology and develop an associated plan that would justify major NSF investments in computational infrastructure for archaeology. To participate, please go to:

<http://tinyurl.com/ArchaeologyGrandChallenge>

Professional archaeologists and archaeology graduate students are invited to contribute. The important questions don't have national boundaries so input is being solicited from a broad spectrum of professional voices, including those outside the US. Please feel free to forward this request to other interested individuals. We apologize for cross-postings due to the generous cooperation of multiple organizations.

If you have thought about the problem in advance, the survey should take only 2-10 minutes. You may return to an unfinished survey and you may take the survey more than once to suggest additional challenges. As the goal is to solicit the best ideas--not to assess their popularity--there is no reason to offer the same suggestion more than once. The survey will be open at least through June 2012. Participation is voluntary but you must be at least 18. For additional information please follow the link or contact Keith Kintigh (principal investigator; kintigh@asu.edu). We thank you in advance for your assistance.

Keith Kintigh, Arizona State University
Jeffrey Altschul, Statistical Research, Inc. & SRI Foundation
Ann Kinzig, Arizona State University
W. Fredrick Limp, University of Arkansas
William Michener, University of New Mexico
Jeremy Sabloff, Santa Fe Institute

EAA and EAC Joint Working Group on Farming, Forestry and Rural Land Management. Progress report March 2012

The Working Group, originally organised under the aegis of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) became a joint Working Group of EAC and EAA in March 2009. This report covers the work of the joint group during 2011-12. The Working Group's Terms of Reference are provided in Appendix 1.

Background

The Working Group 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 archaeological impact assessment, avoidance or mitigation.

Membership

Group membership is now around 30 participants or correspondents, representing 16¹ countries. Importantly, during 2011/12 colleagues from Finland and Poland joined the group, further improving the group's perspective of the situation in central/eastern Europe.

The Working Group has now achieved a reasonable balance between western, central and eastern European membership and will now focus its attention on recruiting members from southern Europe.

Governance issues

At its business meeting in Oslo in September 2011, the group agreed to appoint Emmet Byrnes (Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Republic of Ireland) and Karl Cordemans (Vlaamse Landmaatschappij - The Flemish Land Agency) as Vice Chairs in order to pursue in more detail issues pertaining to forestry and agriculture respectively.

From 2 April 2012 the current Chair of the Working Group, Stephen Trow, will change jobs within English Heritage and must therefore stand down from the group. Karl Cordemans will become acting Chair until September 2012 when the Group will have the opportunity to discuss longer-term arrangements. Vince Holyoak has also agreed to act as a Vice Chair of the Group with responsibility for its position on CAP reform.

The outgoing Chair offers his thanks to the EAC and EAA boards for the invaluable support they have extended to the group since its creation in 2004.

Business meeting 2011

The 2011 annual business meeting of the Working Group was also held in the margins of the 2011 EAA conference (see below).

Of particular note, arising from this meeting was a recommendation by the Working Group to the EAA and EAC Boards that they consider achieving registration in the European Union Transparency Register, which will ensure both organizations are automatically notified of all EU consultations and that any formal responses made to consultations are given greater weight than non-registered bodies.

For more information see: http://europa.eu/transparency-register/index_en.htm.

¹ Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Scotland, Sweden, Slovenia, Wales

Advice in relation to the Common Agricultural Policy

The group continues to monitor and seek ways of influencing the future of the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) after 2013. The CAP has major implications for the impact of agriculture on the European archaeological resource and on the substantial spending on archaeological site management currently delivered through environmental farming schemes in a number of EU member states.

The EU Commission published its Legal Proposals for the Common Agricultural Policy after 2013 on 12 October 2011. Although, at the 'macro-level' level, the proposed changes to the CAP are disappointing for environmental interests, the wording relating to Pillar 2 shows signs of responding to the advice that the Group provided to the Commission in 2010 and 11.

The Working Group continues to co-operate closely with other European organisations with interests in cultural heritage and landscapes, particularly Europa Nostra. It has also recently established links with a Working Group on CAP reform belonging to a (still informal and provisional) European Forum for Landscape.

In April 2012 Vince Holyoak, Vice Chair of the Working Group will also contribute to a seminar to be held in Copenhagen by the Danish Agency for Culture which will examine 'Heritage, Landscape and Rural Development in relation to CAP and other relevant EU-Policy areas'.

Further work on this front is anticipated throughout 2012.

Forestry

The key action of the Working Group in relation to forestry was to ask the EAA Board to apply for the status of an observer to the *Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) for a Legally Binding Agreement (LBA) on Forests in Europe* in order to ensure that the important cultural heritage of European forests is taken into account in the Committee's deliberations.

Forests cover some 47% of Europe's land surface and contain important and distinctive archaeological remains and cultural landscapes that are both preserved and sometimes threatened by forestation.

The proposal was approved by the EAA Board and an application for observer status was made on the 18 February. The First Session of the INC (INC-Forests1) took place from the 27 February to 2 March in Vienna, Austria. The EAA was one of 23 organisations granted observer status at the session.

A roadmap for the ongoing work of the INC was also agreed in Vienna, with the expectation that a draft text of the LBA will be circulated to the participating states and organisations with observer status in June. The Second Session of the INC (INC-Forests2) is scheduled to take place from 3 to 7 September 2012 in Bonn, Germany.

Information regarding the negotiating process, including relevant documentation, is posted on a dedicated web-site: www.forestnegotiations.org

EAA Conference session 2011

In September 2011, a round table session was organised on behalf of the Working Group at the 17th Annual EAA meeting, in Oslo. The session *Managing sites or managing landscapes: what is the proper concern for archaeologists?* was organised by Leif Gren (Swedish National Heritage Board), Ingunn Holm (Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage), Stephen Trow (English Heritage), and Jonathan Wordsworth (Archaeology Scotland).

An account of the session was published in the Summer Issue 2011, No. 35, of *The European Archaeologist* (TEA).

EAA Conference session 2012

Members of the Working Group will also organize a Round Table session at the EAA 2012 Annual Meeting in Helsinki. The theme of the session is *Landscape of Our Ancestors: Current State and Future Vision* and it is organized by Riikka Mustonen, Noémi Pažinová and Ján Beljak.

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

Calendar for EAA members May - November 2012

1 June	Deadline for proposals of candidates for the European Archaeological Heritage Prize
1 June	Deadline for early registration fee for the conference in Helsinki
4 June	Deadline for Wenner-Gren grant applications
before 1 August	Message sent to all voting members, together with short biographies and candidate statements of the candidates and ballot papers for the EAA election
10 August	Deadline for submission of papers for Student Award
24 August	Deadline for postal ballot papers
29 August - 1 September 2012	EAA conference in Helsinki
28 August	Welcoming reception at the City Hall
29 August	Opening ceremony
30 August	EAA Annual Party
31 August	Deadline for ballot papers to be returned to the ballot box at the conference and for electronic voting at 12 pm.
31 August	ABM and announcement of the election results
15 October	Deadline for sending in articles and announcements for TEA fall issue
November	TEA fall issue

Announcements

The Europa Prize for Professor Richard Bradley

This year Professor Richard Bradley has been honoured with the Europa prize of The Prehistoric Society, for lifelong contribution to European prehistory. The Europa Postgraduate Conference will therefore feature an international range of papers that look at issues explored in Professor Bradley's research. The conference will be held at the University of Reading and will take place on Friday 8th June on the day prior to the Prehistoric Society Europa Conference on Saturday 9th June.

Dr. Rob Hosfield (University of Reading) will act as conference chair, and the conference will also feature an address by keynote speaker Professor Chris Gosden (Chair of European Archaeology, University of Oxford) and closing statements by Professor Richard Bradley.

A full programme and booking form are now available to download at http://www.prehistoricsociety.org/files/Europa_PG_Programme.pdf.

How can an archaeologist be a public intellectual?

An Archaeological Dialogues discussion at the EAA Helsinki Meeting

At the EAA Annual Meeting in Helsinki in August, *Archaeological Dialogues* returns with a new, stimulating and current topic for debate. This time the journal invites members of the EAA to join the discussion of whether or not archaeologists *can* and *should* be public intellectuals, and if so, *how* we can take on that role. While we recognize that popularisation and education are important areas for academics in their relationship with the public, we want to ask if our role in public life should be limited to this well-established position as educators and communicators. There is also a long tradition of 'public intellectuals' able to make interventions in public debate on urgent questions of a social, cultural or political nature, considered by Gramsci and Foucault, among others. We are accustomed in recent years to hearing economists, sociologists, political scientists, philosophers and natural scientists contributing ideas and opinions through public platforms, with the intention of shaping debate and policy. But could archaeologists make this kind of contribution? Archaeology has high visibility in the media and tends to have strong support from an interested public. However, the narratives we are expected to provide to the public are always about the past, and never about the present. As archaeologists we see how our ability to take the long view and to question (or promote, depending on one's political position) the natural, inevitable or fixed nature of inequalities, ethnicities and conflict would appear to be a strong position from which to challenge popular understandings of the world. Yet the voices of archaeologists are rarely either sought or heard in these contexts. Our range of expertise is considered irrelevant to contemporary questions despite the fact that the past is frequently mobilized in the construction of current identities, ideologies, and political projects and has played an essential role in nationalist and colonialist mythologies.

In this discussion forum at the EAA meetings in Helsinki, we want to explore and debate how we can make our voices heard. We want to pursue questions of the relevance of archaeology in contemporary society by asking what we have to contribute to current debates. Can archaeologists operate powerfully to make interventions in the public sphere, and why has this not happened more often? Finally, and equally importantly, we need to ask what the risks and dangers might be of such interventions? Are there lessons to be learned from cases where such interventions have occurred, sometimes with deleterious results?

This discussion, sponsored by *Archaeological Dialogues*, brings together an invited international panel of archaeologists to share their thoughts on the topic. The invited speakers are

Neal Asherson (University College London),
Audrey Horning (Queens University, Belfast),
Asa Larsson (Societas Archaeologica Upsaliensis, Uppsala),
Layla Renshaw (Kingston University, London) and
Fredrik Svanberg (National Historical Museum, Stockholm).

These speakers are all distinguished by the different ways in which they have engaged with this complex issue, ranging from scholarship on the relationship between archaeologists and the public, to the actual engagement with the public and media through museum practices and blogging. After their formal and inspiring presentations the organizers will open up the discussion to the floor and actively engage participants in the audience to contribute to this conversation. The contributions of the speakers will be published in *Archaeological Dialogues* in the spring of 2013, and following the tradition of the *Archaeological Dialogues* sponsored round-table discussions, participants in the audience are encouraged to also contribute to the published exchange. Please come and join in the debate! We are looking forward to hearing your opinion on this complex and important topic. Our session will be held in the afternoon of Saturday 1st September.

Queries can be directed towards Liv Nilsson Stutz (lstutz@emory.edu) or Sarah Tarlow (sat12@le.ac.uk).

New MA programme at Newcastle University

The School of Historical Studies at Newcastle University (UK) is delighted to announce the launch of a new Master's degree in Later European Prehistory to start in Autumn 2012. This degree will mainly focus on the Neolithic, Copper and Bronze Age archaeology of Europe including the British Isles, but will also include some Mesolithic and Iron Age archaeology. It is organized around five core modules:

1. Prehistoric Architecture: Houses, Monuments and Beyond (Dr J. Harding);
 2. Bodies in Later Prehistoric Europe (Dr C. Fowler);
 3. Ancient Technologies: Understanding Metalwork (Dr A. Dolfini);
- Research Themes, Theories and Skills in Archaeology (team taught);
Dissertation (supervised by relevant specialist).

These are complemented by a further module chosen from among a wide range of archaeology subjects taught at Master's level, a European language, or other relevant topics and skills (e.g. GIS). Further details including costs, funding opportunities, language entry requirements, and how to apply can be found here:

<http://www.ncl.ac.uk/postgraduate/taught/subjects/archaeology/courses/653>

This degree is in addition to the existing suite of MA archaeology programmes currently on offer - for details of the other programmes see:

<http://www.ncl.ac.uk/historical/study/postgraduate/index.htm>

Best regards,
The Newcastle Archaeology Team

Bronze age boat back in the Tay Valley, Scotland

Perth Museum & Art Gallery, Perth, Scotland is delighted to announce that following its excavation in 2006 and six years of conservation treatment, the Carpow logboat has finally returned to the Tay valley, for display in the Museum. The boat is part of the Museum's Recognised archaeology collection, having been allocated via Scottish Treasure Trove. The exhibition, 'The Carpow Bronze Age logboat' opened to the public's eager anticipation on 19 March 2012.



Fig. 1: Out of the River Tay



Fig. 2: Preparing to refloat the boat

David Strachan (Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust and with funding support from Historic Scotland) led a team of archaeologists in the excavation and recovery of the boat, which took place in a narrow period of low tides in the summer of 2006.



Fig. 3: Theo Skinner supervising the stern section into the freeze dryer

The boat was transported down to the National Museums Scotland Conservation and Analytical Research Laboratory, Granton, Edinburgh for the conservation phase, led by Dr Theo Skinner. This involved the boat being sliced into three segments, soaked in PEG, freeze dried and then re-joined. At 9m long the boat was too big to fit into a freeze-drying oven, unless flown to Tokyo, which, of course, was not feasible.

The story of the boats conservation, excavation and recovery are all told in the exhibition. The other key element of the exhibition is an introduction to the Bronze Age context for the 3,000 year old boat. Focussing on the evidence from the Lower Tay Valley the display outlines the nature of settlement and resource exploitation (including some 3,000 year old hazel nuts recovered from the boat!), the way people buried their dead and the making and using of the logboat.

The logboat is the star of the show but the exhibition also marks another first: the display of all the Bronze Age metalwork (swords, dirk, spear-heads, axe-heads and other tools) recovered from the river Tay, thanks to generous loans from National Museums Scotland, Fife Council Libraries and Museums and The McManus – Dundee’s Gallery and Museum. The majority were recovered from the stretch of the river between Perth and Newburgh and permit the interpretation of votive offerings as a possibility. A series of dramatic paintings of how the boat could have been used include one showing metalwork being offered to the river, from the boat.



Fig. 4: The Late Bronze Age swords from the river Tay

The exhibition runs until 31 January 2013 and Perth Museum is open Monday -Saturday, 10.00 – 17.00. For further details contact Mark Hall, mahall@pkc.gov.uk ; telephone: + 44 (0)1738 783414 or visit the website:

<http://www.pkc.gov.uk/Education+and+learning/Museums+and+galleries/Perth+Museum+and+Art+Gallery/>

Archaeology students can help their peers study abroad

The first international survey of European students of archaeology starts on 4 May 2012. The survey is part of a project, “Studying Archaeology in Europe”, created specifically to encourage students to make more exchange visits across the European Union by helping them know more about studying abroad. The online survey asks participants to give information about the contents of their archaeology courses, the professional archaeological skills they have learned, local study costs, their knowledge of exchange opportunities, and their own experiences of studying archaeology in another country, and their plans to work as archaeologists abroad. Survey data, from students themselves, will provide the missing information students need in order to choose which countries and universities are good for foreign exchange visits.

“Studying Archaeology in Europe” is an international project supported by 16 archaeological organisations based in 13 countries across Europe. The original idea for this project was suggested by students themselves who were keen to improve the opportunities for other

students to study at universities in another country and, eventually, to be able to work as archaeologists across Europe. Most of these partner organisations of the project are student societies. To complement data gathered through the online student survey, the Project has also been collecting background information on archaeology courses taught at individual universities across the European Union, and has commissioned some general information about the ways in which archaeology is taught across Europe. "Studying Archaeology in Europe" will make all this data freely available via its website (www.studyingarchaeology.eu) from September 2012, and visitors to the site will be able to add to this data in future years. "Studying Archaeology in Europe" will provide the first single source of information about exchange opportunities and practicalities for studying archaeology across Europe.

In addition to the provision of information, "Studying Archaeology in Europe" will also host an online, student-led, peer-support social network. This network will help students make contacts in other European countries, decide where to study and support each other during their exchanges visits.

"Studying Archaeology in Europe" Project Partners

<i>Alfa Archeologie</i>	Belgium
<i>Asociación Madrileña de Trabajadoras y Trabajadores en Arqueología</i>	Spain
<i>ArCHéoStudis</i>	Switzerland
<i>ArkéoTopia, une autre voie pour l'archéologie</i>	France
<i>Dachverband Archäologischer Studierendenvertretungen</i>	Germany
<i>Higher Education Academy Subject Centre for History, Classics and Archaeology</i>	United Kingdom
<i>Instituto de Ciencias del Patrimonio</i>	Spain
<i>Internationales Österreichisches Archäologie Forum</i>	Austria
<i>Landward Research Ltd</i>	United Kingdom
<i>Študentsko arheološko društvo</i>	Slovenia
<i>The Archaeological Club of the Silesian University of Opava</i>	Czech Republic
<i>The Gothenburg Archaeological student Association</i>	Sweden
<i>Deutscher Archäologen-Verband</i>	Germany
<i>Arbeitsgruppe Archäologie als Beruf</i>	Germany
<i>DALF</i>	Denmark
<i>Fagutvalget for arkeologi</i>	Norway

For further information please contact:

Kenneth Aitchison, Tel: +44 (0)114-281 0904, kenneth.aitchison@landward.eu

'Cultural Heritage and Identity after Conflict' (CRIC) Youtube channel

The EU funded CRIC Research Project, directed from Cambridge University's McDonald Institute, presents short films on Youtube, giving an overview of new research presenting the complex impact of post-war reconstruction, documented at European heritage sites in 5 countries over a four year period; s. <http://www.youtube.com/user/CRICResearchProject>.

The films were made by researchers at low cost, to reach a general audience, for teaching purposes and as an introduction to forthcoming book chapters.

Recent conflicts in Europe, as well as abroad, have brought the deliberate destruction of the heritage of others, as a means of inflicting pain, to the foreground. With this has come the realization that the processes involved and thus the long-term consequences are poorly understood. Heritage reconstruction is not merely a matter of design and resources – at stake is the re-visioning and reconstruction of people's identities!

The CRIC project aims to improve understanding of the role cultural heritage sites play during conflict and post-conflict situations by answering the following questions:

1. What conditions and ideologies inspire the destruction of cultural heritage and what is selected for destruction?
2. What are the consequences at local, national and regional levels of such destruction and the subsequent reconstruction of parts of people's heritage?

The CRIC project has examined conflicts in Spain, France, Germany, Bosnia and Cyprus through case studies that represent a wide range of geographic locations, linguistic backgrounds, demographic make-ups, historical contexts and time depths from the mid-19th century to the present day, providing a detailed and contextually varied set of data.

Case studies include in-depth field and archival studies of sites of destruction, reconstruction and commemoration. CRIC has looked at the links between heritage, identity, social memory, and political rhetoric, and looked for common characteristics within these processes to identify the factors that cause reconstruction efforts to be either beneficial or detrimental to a society's recovery after conflict. It drew on expertise from the fields of archaeology, social anthropology, history, human geography, sociology, political sciences and psychology.

Commemorative events, such as those at Srebrenica in Bosnia, Gernika in Spain, Dresden in Germany and Verdun in France have been observed over successive years .

Interviews and substantial archival studies have shown changes in the ways anniversaries of conflict are marked and how communal notions of historical events and claims are formed.

For detailed research findings and archival presentation on Dresden made at Cambridge University:

<http://vimeo.com/33733958> (CRIC Research Project Vimeo channel)

<http://www.cric.arch.cam.ac.uk/index.php> (CRIC Research Project website)

Lindy Fleming
CRIC Research Project, Cambridge

IANSA Journal on-line

Dear colleagues,

We would like to inform you, that a new issue of the IANSA (Interdisciplinaria Archaeologica – Nature Science in Archaeology) Journal is available on-line first at www.iansa.eu.

The next issue is dedicated to Marek Zvelebil in memoriam.

We are glad to announce, that the IANSA Journal cooperates with the Conference of Theoretical Archaeology, which takes place in Mikulov (Czech Republic) on 24 - 26 October 2012 (s. Conference Announcements).

Best regards,

Ondrej Mlejnek, IANSA executive editor, Mlejnek.O@seznam.cz

ASJ Journal on-line

Dear colleagues,

Archaeological Science Journal, an evolving multidisciplinary publication is currently accepting manuscripts for publication in its latest issue. ASJ is dedicated to increasing the depth of archaeological science research across disciplines, with the ultimate aim of maximizing the numerous possibilities of the subject. Archaeological Science Journal is published monthly by Scholar People (www.scholarpeople.org/ASJ).

ASJ accepts high-quality solicited and unsolicited articles in all areas of osteology, palynology, palaeopathology, archaeometry, taphonomy, archaeobotany, dendrochronology, ethnoarchaeology, palaeoarchaeology, archaeogenetics, archaeoastronomy,

archaeozoology, archaeological ethics and other related areas of the subject for publication in its next issue. All articles published in ASJ will be peer-reviewed.

ASJ is an open Access Publication. Access to all ASJ publications is free and without any restriction online. This will grant researchers the world-over unlimited access to our content free of charge. It will also encourage authors who all the time wish that their articles receive the highest possible exposure to continue publishing their work.

Prospective authors should send their manuscript(s) to asjsearch@yahoo.com

Best Regards,

John Mckenzy, Editorial Assistant, Archaeological Science Journal, asjsearch@yahoo.com
<http://www.scholarpeople.org/ASJ>

Day of Archaeology 29 June 2012

Have you ever wondered what archaeologists really get up to? Is it all just digging or is there a lot more to it? The *Day of Archaeology* 2012 aims to give a window into the daily lives of archaeologists. The *Day of Archaeology* is an online project that will allow archaeologists working all over the world to document what they do on one day. The first Day of Archaeology chronicled what they did on one day, 29 July 2011 and was written by over 400 contributors. This date coincided with the *Festival of British Archaeology*, which runs annually in July.

Day of Archaeology was born after a Twitter conversation between Lorna Richardson and Matt Law during the third annual *Day of Digital Humanities* in March 2011. They thought it would be interesting and fun to organize something similar for those working or volunteering in (or studying) archaeology around the world. Thanks to some very generous offers of time, support, web design know how, and server space (the latter from Daniel Pett of the British Museum), a 'committee' of sorts was formed, and the idea quickly became reality.

Following on from the success of 2011, we are happy to announce that this year's *Day of Archaeology* is scheduled for 29 June 2012! Last year's event brought out 400+ archaeologists, and almost 450 separate posts including lots of photos, video, audio and more. The general hope is that by raising awareness about the truly diverse nature of archaeology, we will also in turn emphasize the vital role that archaeology plays in preserving our past for everyone's future.

So please join us in publicizing this year's event at all of your institutions, social media outlets, conferences, local societies, watering holes and the like!

We are looking for archaeologists who are, on Friday 29 **June 2012**, able to document their day and send it to us to publish here on the *Day of Archaeology* website. You can do this through any medium that you are comfortable with, be it writing about, filming, recording or photographing your day.

If you can't make Friday, **you can still contribute up to a week before or after the *Day of Archaeology* itself**. If you would like to take part but don't feel confident writing a blog or uploading photos/film, please get in touch with us and we can help.

dayofarchaeology@gmail.com
<http://www.dayofarchaeology.com/>

114th AIA and APA Joint Annual Meeting January 3-6, 2013, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A

The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) invites EAA members to attend the *114th AIA and APA Joint Annual Meeting* that will be held from January 3 to 6 in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. **As a special incentive, EAA members may register for the meeting at AIA member rates.** For further details, please visit www.archaeological.org/annualmeeting.

The Call for Papers for the 114th Annual Meeting is now open. Abstracts for workshops, open session papers, and posters are due 5 August 2012. Late submissions will be accepted until 19 August with a fee of U.S. \$25.

The four-day programme will feature academic sessions presenting the latest research and discoveries from the field; workshops discussing new technologies and innovative archaeological strategies; and presidential plenary sessions organized by the AIA and APA leadership. Special professional development sessions will also be offered at the meeting. New programmes for 2013 include a Poster Colloquium, Graduate Student "Lightning Session," and dedicated sessions for Undergraduate poster and paper presentations.

In 2012, over 3000 archaeologists, philologists, and students from the United States, Canada, and 35 other countries attended the meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. We hope that you will be able to attend the meeting in 2013!

Conference Announcements

2nd International Landscape Archaeology Conference

6 - 9 June 2012
Freie Universität Berlin, Germany
www.geo.fu-berlin.de/lac2012

Standing in the tradition of the 1st Landscape Archaeology Conference held in Amsterdam in 2010, the LAC 2012 will provide a platform for archaeologists, geographers and researchers from neighbouring disciplines to present and discuss results in the broad field of geo- and landscape archaeology.

The scope of the conference will cover the following session themes:

- * Ancient megastructures and their environment
- * Landscape resilience to human impact
- * Human adaptation to landscape changes
- * Spatial information systems in landscape archaeology
- * Theoretical concepts in landscape archaeology

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### Saints and the names of places

9 June 2012  
National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, UK

The day is intended to showcase the work of the Glasgow project 'Commemorations of saints in Scottish place-names' (currently funded by the Leverhulme Trust), and to present similar work that is being undertaken, and might be further developed, in Wales.

In most Celtic-speaking regions early saints are common in local nomenclature—whether in the names of towns and villages, as Llanddewi, Kirkpatrick, Kilbride, Merthyr Cynog—or in the names of local features like bridges, hill-tops and springs. Various questions arise from this circumstance, including:

- \* What can we learn about the saints and their cults from studying the place-names?
- \* What can we learn about the significance and date of the place-names from study of the saints' cults?
- \* What links are suggested by the coincidence of saints in names in different regions — and what do these links signify?
- \* What do we learn by contrasting regions where such names are prevalent with those (e.g. most of England) where they are largely absent?

The forum will address some aspects of these questions in close detail, and will raise many general points relevant to the wider study of religious, social and administrative history in early Britain.

For more information please contact [cawcs@wales.ac.uk](mailto:cawcs@wales.ac.uk)

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Migrations and foundations in the Mediterranean (9th – 6th cent. BC) VI Workshop for young researchers

18 - 21 June 2012

Madrid, German Archaeological Institute

[http://www.casadevelazquez.org/es/investigacion/formacion-de-](http://www.casadevelazquez.org/es/investigacion/formacion-de-investigadores/novedad/migraciones-y-fundaciones-en-el-mediterraneo-ss-ix-vi/)

[investigadores/novedad/migraciones-y-fundaciones-en-el-mediterraneo-ss-ix-vi/](http://www.casadevelazquez.org/es/investigacion/formacion-de-investigadores/novedad/migraciones-y-fundaciones-en-el-mediterraneo-ss-ix-vi/)

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### **Farming in the forest Ecology and economy of fire in prehistoric agriculture**

11 - 15 July 2012

Kloster Schöntal, Germany

[www.wald-feldbau.de/tagung.htm](http://www.wald-feldbau.de/tagung.htm)

The use of fire has been discussed as a means of forest clearance since the early years of research on the European Neolithic. Although Boserup's model of swidden cultivation had been refuted in the 1970's, recent interdisciplinary research in the area of Lake Constance has raised again the question of Neolithic swidden agriculture. Since 1998 the Forchtenberg Long Term Experiment has been exploring the economic potential of a fire-based extensive cultivation and its impact on the natural environment.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Schöntal Symposium seeks to bring together archaeologists, soil scientists, palaeobotanists, archaeozoologists, historians and geographers interested in preindustrial agriculture. Different modes of cultivation, ranging from horticulture to forest fallow systems, including the regular use of fire might be discussed in terms of their economic potential and environmental impact. Related topics are the (still widely unexplored) "archaeology of manure", the interdependence between cultivation practices and spatial / temporal settlement patterns as well as livestock management.

Organisers welcome lectures and posters on charcoal and black carbon in soils, vegetation recovering after fire and historical/ethnographical evidence for firebased agriculture.

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Starcraft. Watching the heavens in the early middle ages.

30 June - 1 July

UCL Institute of Archaeology, UK

Contact: m.lacey@ucl.ac.uk

This conference seeks to address the variety of ways in which early medieval responses to the sky and its phenomena have been understood across a range of disciplines. Topics may include the depiction and symbolism of heavenly bodies in artwork and decoration, the practical use of the sky in navigation and orientation, the linguistic or literary analysis of terms and descriptions relating to the sky, and the way in which ideas about the heaven are made reference to in the form, function and appearance of material objects and structures.

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## **Experimental archaeology. A look into the 21<sup>st</sup> century International Conference at the Living History Festival “Volga Route”**

6 - 12 August 2012

Archaeopark Uljanowsk (Russia)

<http://ulfest.ru>

Contact: Sergej Alexandrowitsch Agapow [director@povolzje.ru](mailto:director@povolzje.ru)

Languages: Russian and English

Topics include:

- \* Theory and practice of experiments in archaeology
- \* The archaeology of combat
- \* Perspectives for the integration of experimental archaeology into museums and teaching

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18th International Conference on Virtual Systems and Multimedia

2 - 5 September 2012

Politecnico di Milano, Italy

www.vsmm2012.org

The 18th International Conference on Virtual Systems and Multimedia (VSMM 2012) is dedicated to address the challenges in the areas of 3D acquisition and modelling, virtual visualization and interaction, multimedia and their applications.

Authors are solicited to contribute to the Conference by submitting articles that illustrate research results, projects and experiences that describe significant advances in the following subjects, organized in four main tracks, two oriented to technological developments, and two to application oriented researches.

Technological tracks

- 1: 3D content development
- 2: Visualization and Interaction

Application oriented tracks

- 3: Cultural Heritage
- 4: VSMM, Art, and Society

More topic details can be found at the conference webpage.

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## **SMA Student Colloquium**

8 - 9 September 2012

Cardiff University, UK

[www.medievalarchaeology.org](http://www.medievalarchaeology.org)

The event aims to provide a platform for postgraduates and early career professionals to present and discuss their current research. Undergraduate students are welcome to attend.

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Aerial Archaeology Research Group Annual Meeting

13 - 15 September 2012
Budapest, Hungary
<http://aarg2012.elte.hu>

Conference narrative/session themes:

- * Knowledge production
- * Interpretation/Applications
- * Strategies/Agendas on aerial archaeology and remote sensing
- * Local session on the Carpathian Basin in Central Europe.

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## **14<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology**

14 - 16 September 2012  
Bournemouth University, UK  
[www.babao.org.uk](http://www.babao.org.uk)

Sessions will focus on the following themes:

- \* Life after death: interpreting treatments of the body –from prehistory to modern forensic investigations;  
Keynote Speaker: Marc Guillon, University of Bordeaux
  
- \* Palaeoanthropology / Primatology;  
Keynote Speaker: Carel van Schaik, University of Zürich
  
- \* 'Traumatized Bodies': the osteology of violence and conflict;  
Keynote Speaker: Doug Ubelaker, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC

Plus the annual Open Session.

Dates and specifications for abstract submission can be found on the BABAQ website.

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Pagans and Christians in Late Antique Rome: Interpreting the evidence

20 - 21 September 2012
Rome, Palazzo Falconieri, Accademia d'Ungheria
Contact:
saghym@ceu.hu
Michele Salzman, University of California Riverside; Rita Lizzi Testa, Università di Perugia;
Marianne Sághy, CEU Budapest

Reading the fourth and fifth century Roman Empire in terms of the interactions of 'pagans' and 'Christians' has provided the leading paradigm for historical and theological discourse from late antiquity until the middle of the twentieth century when András Alföldi presented a Christian Constantine in conflict with a 'pagan' Rome. This conflictual model has met with resistance as subsequent generations of scholars have uncovered new evidence that has led

to new interpretive models to better understand the social, cultural and political changes in Rome. Emphases on assimilation, inculturation, and tolerance for multiculturalism have replaced conflict. Even the categories of interpretation - 'pagan' and 'Christian' – have been called into question as useful heuristic terms.

It is time now for a new assessment of what we know about 'pagans' and 'Christians' in late antique Rome. This conference seeks to consider the religious roles, identities and the discourses of power after the battle at the Milvian Bridge opened the way for a new formulation of social and religious life in Rome. We propose to discuss new material and textual evidence for the survival of paganism and the expansion of Christianity in the fourth and fifth century city. New models for interpreting the complex evidences from the city will be considered along with shifting historical paradigms that bear on changing interpretations of fourth-fifth century Rome.

In an effort to facilitate a wide-ranging, interdisciplinary conversation, we encourage scholars working in any discipline – history, archaeology, art history, religious studies, classical studies - to submit abstracts for papers. The organizers are particularly interested in papers that focus on new material evidence, new interpretations of texts or new interpretive paradigms with which to approach the nature of relations between pagans and Christians in fourth and fifth century Rome. The proceedings of the conference will be published.

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### **3<sup>rd</sup> EARSeL Workshop: Advances in Remote Sensing for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Management**

19 - 22 September 2012  
Ghent, Belgium  
<http://www.earsel2012.ugent.be>

After the overview provided by the Rome meeting in 2008, the Gent workshop will be focusing on strategical issues which involve not only the knowledge improvement but also the contribution of remote sensing for a sustainable management of cultural resources, not only in Europe but also and mainly in emerging and developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The cultural and practical interconnections between environment, culture and territory are the framework of the third EARSeL Workshop in Gent. The organising committee selected some priority themes related to:

- \* **fields of application** such as the use of remote sensing for risk management and cultural and natural heritage, interconnection between environmental, climatic changes and dynamics of human frequentation, the aware fruition of material and immaterial witnesses of ancient civilizations;
- \* **methodologies** such as development of ad hoc semiautomatic and automatic approach for extracting cultural information, integration and fusion of passive and active remotely sensed data, remote sensing and geospatial analysis for preventive archaeology, palaeoenvironmental investigation and risk management;
- \* **cooperation strategies** for the creation of a permanent platform for data and knowledge sharing.

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Experimental archaeology in Europe 2012 EXAR conference

4 - 7 October 2012
Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz, Brugg (Switzerland)
www.exar.org

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### **Fitful Histories and Unruly Publics: Rethinking Community and Temporality in Eurasian Archaeology**

The Fourth Conference on Eurasian Archaeology  
11 - 12 October 2012  
Cornell University  
<http://blogs.cornell.edu/adamsmith/eac/>

The fourth Conference on Eurasian Archaeology invites participants to reexamine the relation between the regular rhythms of everyday life and more fitful moments of historical transformation. Traditionally, Eurasian archaeology has organized its objects of study by creating homologies between prolonged periods of time and homogenous material assemblages. Eurasia's canonical archaeological cultures are thus defined not only as socially uniform but also as largely ahistorical, lacking complex temporal logics. With historical process restricted to the macro-scale, transformation can only occur through dramatic upheavals that punctuate timeless eras of socio-cultural continuity and political stasis. This conference aims to reevaluate earlier accounts, providing a sense of the region's (pre)history at increasingly detailed scales and recasting formerly monolithic cultures as unruly publics--differentiated communities, shaped by complex fields of social distinction, that resist compression into traditional categories.

Attending to Eurasia's newly fitful histories and unruly publics from an archaeological perspective entails reconceptualizing the articulation of artifacts and communities, assemblages and archaeological narratives. Questions of memory, curation, and the linkages between deep pasts and modern concerns necessarily shape the scope of such an inquiry. The 4<sup>th</sup> Conference on Eurasian Archaeology explores how diverse approaches to time and community, at various scales and from various theoretical perspectives, are giving rise to a new understanding of the region's past as well as its present. The conference seeks papers that will contribute new data, new techniques, and new theories to this ongoing re-assessment, grounded in studies that extend from earliest prehistory to the present day and from Eastern Europe to the Far East.

Session themes will likely include:

- \* Transformation, continuity, and the rhythms of public life
- \* The matter of memory
- \* Event and process
- \* 'Ends' and 'Beginnings': collapse, abandonment, re-emergence, and resilience
- \* New techniques in archaeometric approaches to chronology building
- \* Temporality and field methodology
- \* Modernity and the ethics of archaeology
- \* Heritage management and historical representation
- \* Enabling the ahistorical: concepts and analytics at the heart of a timeless Eurasia

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Theory and Method in the Prehistoric Archaeology of Central Europe

24 - 26 October 2012
Mikulov, Czech Republic
<http://theoryandmethod.gofs.cz>

Central European archaeology has produced a substantial body of knowledge about prehistoric societies. However, after WW2 the region witnessed decades of deliberate inertia against the new theoretical and social developments then flourishing in other regions. The time to discuss modern (and post-modern!) developments in current world archaeology is past due. More importantly it is time to define our agenda, our interests and the meaning of our local knowledge and experience. One of the main aims of this conference is to find ways, from our standpoint in central Europe, to make sense of systematic research processes, scientific method and the approaches of the social sciences, and our partner disciplines in cultural anthropology. We aim to bring clarity to our personal, social and disciplinary assumptions, approaches, and perceptions.

Recent developments in technology have also affected the daily practice of the discipline, on many levels. As method plays a significant role in the construction of archaeological knowledge and discourse, it also impacts how we think, work and uncover the past. These tensions deserve attention and discussion.

Conference objectives:

- * discuss modern (and post-modern!) developments in current world archaeology;
- * bridging the national and linguistic differences – English language;
- * making sense of systematic research processes, scientific method and the approaches of the social sciences, and our partner disciplines in cultural anthropology.

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## ***Ad familiares* – Family and Kinship in the Graeco-Roman Antiquity**

26 - 27 October 2012  
University of Hamburg  
Contact:  
Nadine Leisner, [nadine.leisner@uni-hamburg.de](mailto:nadine.leisner@uni-hamburg.de)  
Jörg Erdtmann, [erdtmann@uni-trier.de](mailto:erdtmann@uni-trier.de)

Being the basic social unit within Graeco-Roman society, the family constituted a major frame of reference for the individual and his or her identity. Therefore, the analysis of family structures and dynamics is essential for a better understanding of human behavior and forms of interaction.

The conference focuses on social structures and contexts investigating different media of representation in the literary, epigraphic and archeological record.

The seminar invites young academics doing research on family and kinship ties. The scientific and interdisciplinary approach aims to provide a forum for discussion and exchange of ideas.

The duration of each paper should be approximately 20-30 minutes. Applicants are asked to submit a short abstract until 21 May 2012. Abstracts should not comprise more than 800 words.

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4th International Euro-Mediterranean Conference - EUROMED 2012

29 October - 3 November 2012

Limassol, Cyprus

<http://www.euromed2012.eu>

The 4th EUROMED conference brings together researchers, policy makers, professionals, fellows and practitioners to explore some of the more pressing issues concerning Cultural Heritage today. In particular, the main goal of the conference is to focus on **interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary research on tangible and intangible Cultural Heritage**, using cutting edge technologies for the protection, restoration, preservation, massive digitalization, documentation and presentation of the Cultural Heritage contents. At the same time, the event is intended to cover topics of research ready for exploitation, demonstrating the acceptability of new sustainable approaches and new technologies by the user community, owners, managers and conservators of our cultural patrimony.

Researchers and practitioners willing to participate are invited to submit papers on original works addressing the following subjects and research themes:

- * Protection, restoration and preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage
- * Digital heritage documentation and presentation.

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### Urban Archaeology and Excavations

5 - 7 November 2012

Vienna, Austria

<http://www.stadtarchaeologie.at/>

The 17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Cultural Heritage and New Technologies, one of a series of conferences dedicated to urban archaeology, will take place again in the City Hall of Vienna.

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'Art in the Round': New approaches to ancient coin iconography International workshop

15 - 16 November 2012

University of Tübingen, Institut für Klassische Archäologie

<http://www.uni-tuebingen.de/artintheround>

Our understanding of Graeco-Roman coinage is inextricably linked to the study of the images on those coins and the messages that they conveyed. Designs on coins provide insights into the nature of ancient visual culture and the societies in which such images were deployed and consumed. Recent iconographic studies have acknowledged that images on coins must be studied in concert with texts and the material context of their bearers, requiring a new set of interpretative methodologies and research agendas.

New research has demonstrated that by treating coin images in the Greek and Roman worlds as a part of a semantic system and by considering the archaeological evidence, we gain a better understanding of the importance, meanings, and functions of images on coins. As certain images appear to have been more or less relevant to differing segments of society in different periods and across various parts of the Mediterranean world, iconographic studies are also a unique source of insight into political communication, and the socio-

cultural identities of common people, individuals who otherwise left little or no trace in the archaeological record.

Due to the existence of varied research traditions, the international workshop *'Art in the Round': New Approaches to Ancient Coin Iconography* aims to explore new directions in the study of iconography on Graeco-Roman coinage by gathering scholars from different academic perspectives. Numismatists, Classicists, Historians, Archaeologists and Art Historians are invited to present their research in order to contribute to this timely topic. Papers that explore methodology or specific topics or themes are welcome.

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## **The CHAT Olympiad Celebrating 10 years of contemporary and historical archaeology**

16 - 18 November 2012

University of York, UK

<http://www.york.ac.uk/archaeology/news-and-events/events/conferences/chat-2012/home/>

Much has happened to archaeology over the last decade, and perhaps – in some small part – The Contemporary and Historical Archaeology in Theory has contributed to the change. In 2012 we are in reflective mood, looking back on a decade of contemporary and historical archaeology, looking forward to the next decade, and celebratory of all that is good (and relevant) about contemporary and historical archaeology. Papers that explore any aspect of the developing field are sought, and practitioners new to CHAT are encouraged to take part -- all the more so if their work challenges existing ideas. Presentations of unconventional format are especially welcome -- performance for example, or conversations, and papers are invited from early career professionals and researchers as well as from established scholars.

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A Century of Research in Prehistoric Macedonia

22 - 24 November 2012

Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki, Greece

<http://macedonia.prehistoric-conference.com/>

2012 is an anniversary year for the city of Thessaloniki and for northern Greece, as a century ago it was incorporated in the Greek state. Through this century archaeological research has undergone various phases, has adapted to the varying historical conditions, by either keeping a critical position or serving them. The anniversary is a chance for an up-to-date review of what prehistoric research has succeeded, for a critical approach to its theoretical and methodological orientations and for setting off future perspectives.

Speakers are encouraged to contribute presentations that essentially comprise a synthesis of research results and add to knowledge about prehistoric Macedonia. The chronological framework includes all periods from the Paleolithic to the end of the Late Bronze Age and the transition to Iron Age. The thematic sessions regarding the contributions are the following:

- * The history of prehistoric research in Macedonia: historical and critical approaches – theoretical and methodological issues – the excavations and the persons of research;
- * Chronology: stratigraphic sequences – excavation assemblages – absolute dating;
- * The environment of Macedonia and prehistoric people: paleoenvironment – diet – zooarchaeology – archaeobotany – physical anthropology – archaeometry;

- * The creation of space: architecture – settlements and cemeteries – space and its notions;
- * From objects to ideas: technologies and artefacts – interpretative approaches – understanding the prehistoric societies of Macedonia through the archaeological research;
- * From archaeological research to society: museological and educational issues – public archaeology – prehistoric research and public works;
- * Archaeology and crisis: after one century, what? Future perspectives of prehistoric archaeological research in the uncertain and changing environment of our times.

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## **Current Research Trends in Archaeological Examination Works**

23 - 25 November 2012  
 University of Hamburg, Germany  
[www.dasv-ev.org](http://www.dasv-ev.org)

The aim of the conference is to create a forum for graduates and postgraduates (Bachelor, Master) of all archaeological disciplines where they can present their theses and discuss them with a larger audience of students and established scientists.

In addition, the event serves the purpose to come together to talk and learn about approaches and research trends from other archaeological disciplines. The focus of the conference is geared to the need for international networking in archaeology, in view of receding of the importance of national boundaries in science, and especially the archaeological disciplines.

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ICAHM'S Annual Meeting: Archaeological Heritage Management at the 40th Anniversary of the World Heritage Convention

27 - 30 November 2012
 Cuzco, Peru
http://www.icomos.org/ica hm/cuzco_home.html

Among the worldwide issues for consideration at this meeting are:

- * local stakeholder claims on archaeological heritage;
- * sustainable development and community sustainability;
- * tourism pressures and site preservation;
- * heritage and rights;
- * challenges to the validity and value of the World Heritage List as it quickly approaches 1,000 inscribed sites;
- * the World Heritage List decision-making process;
- * impacts of war, civil disorder, and natural disasters on archaeological sites;
- * technical advances in archaeological heritage management.

Ample opportunities exist for tours of Cuzco, Machu Picchu and the Sacred Valley before and after the conference.

ICAHM will publish the best papers from this annual meeting in its publication series with Springer Press, "Multidisciplinary Perspectives in Archaeological Heritage Management."

ShowRoom

Where archaeology is made



Office of Elisabeth Jerem, Budapest