

Archaeology at Cambridge

2016-2017







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Introduction: The McDonald Institute and Archaeology at Cambridge

CYPRIAN BROODBANK (Director)

Archaeology at Cambridge presents the activities of archaeologists across Cambridge University, in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the present (see below) Division of Archaeology and present wider Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, the Faculty of Classics, the Fitzwilliam Museum and the Institute of Continuing Education. The McDonald Institute provides a research focus for this broad, globally engaged interdisciplinary community. In 2016–17 it served as a hub for over 57 staff archaeologists, 74 Research Fellows, 26 Senior Fellows, 18 Visiting Scholars and 44 Affiliated Scholars. While this annual publication summarizes our achievements over the past year, we are also rapidly expanding our digital presence and invite people to follow our faster-moving news there too (see inside front cover).

The 2016-17 year has proven to been an exciting and pivotal one for the future dynamics and direction of Archaeology at Cambridge, the earliest fruits of which are already evident at the time of writing. First and foremost, in the summer of 2017 the University took the final decision to create, as from 1 October, two fully independent Departments, of Archaeology and Social Anthropology, out of the extant Department of Archaeology and Anthropology. The realization of this long-cherished aim, alongside the Archaeology Tripos (our undergraduate degree, on which more below), puts Archaeology in a decisively stronger position in and beyond the University. As an institution, the new Department of Archaeology includes, as before, the McDonald Institute and Cambridge Archaeological Unit, the latter in turn the umbrella for the highly successful outreach programme of Access Cambridge Archaeology. Crucially, this strategic reorganization also brings outstanding scholars from the former Division of Biological Anthropology, and the remarkable resources in terms of human remains of the Duckworth Collection, into the fold of the new Department (fuller reporting on news from this sector will be included in future issues). One of the great challenges and opportunities for this Department over the coming years will be to capitalize on Cambridge's reputation as a major centre for biological anthropology and human evolutionary research in a manner that both retains the distinctive profiles of each field and encourages interdisciplinary engagement with the rest of the Department and more widely. Together with the inclusion, roughly a decade ago, of four positions in Ancient Near Eastern archaeology and languages, plus our recent appointment in heritage studies, the new Department will stand out as one of the largest and most diverse, as well as intellectually outstanding, in the international landscape.

The second piece of headline news is undoubtedly the ultimate success of our longstanding campaign, in alliance

with Magdalene College, to create an endowed Chair in African archaeology. Through the immense generosity and vision of Jennifer Ward Oppenheimer and Jonathan Oppenheimer, this dream was finally realized over the spring of 2017 in the form of the Jennifer Ward Oppenheimer Chair in the Deep History and Archaeology of Africa, which secures in perpetuity Cambridge's role as a global leader in the exploration of Africa's past, in partnership with African scholars and institutions. The parallel course of the sudden unexpected illness and untimely death of Jennifer Ward Oppenheimer, a woman of extraordinary intelligence, vibrancy, ideals and passion for all things African, has cast a tragic shadow over this news, but we trust that the Chair, and the work of its incumbents down the years, will form a worthy monument to a life brilliantly lived. Without stealing the thunder from next year's introduction, it seems appropriate to reveal now that the first holder of the Chair will be Paul Lane, currently of Uppsala University. More on Paul, and our next Pitt-Rivers Chair, Marcos Martinón-Torres, also appointed in the autumn of 2017, in the next annual Archaeology at Cambridge.

The third principal fresh development of 2016–17 delineates a further axis of strategic growth and investment. Following the recent appointment of Dacia Viejo-Rose (see below), and building on longer-term initiatives by Marie-Louise



The future of African archaeology in and beyond Cambridge: Chioma Ngonadi, a PhD student and Gates Ambassador. Congratulations to Chioma also for winning the Kathleen Hall Prize from the British Federation of Women Graduates for her research on the archaeobotany of early agricultural communities in Lieja, Nigeria.





The Must Farm team receiving 'Rescue Project of the Year 2017' at the Current Archaeology Awards.

Sørensen, the McDonald Institute and the University's School of Humanities and Social Sciences have agreed to co-sponsor a new Cambridge Centre for Heritage Research. This Centre, which will launch shortly, is to be based in the Department of Archaeology, but embraces partners in the Faculty of Education, Department of Land Economy, Department of Criminology, Faculty of Classics, Department of Social Anthropology and the Faculty of Asian & Middle Eastern Studies. In tandem with the ambition to create a University-wide Strategic Research Initiative in this field, this development will provide the first broadly based, high-visibility focus for heritage studies across the University, expanding on two decades of trailblazing work within Archaeology.

Cambridge Archaeology continues to be recognized for achievements on the national and international stage. In Current Archaeology's awards, the Cambridge Archaeological Unit deservedly triumphed, with Mark Knight taking Archaeologist of the Year and (not unrelatedly) Must Farm winning Rescue Project of the Year. I was deeply honoured to receive the Nonino Prize at an unforgettable ceremony in Udine, northwest Italy. Cameron Petrie was awarded a British Academy Mid-Career Fellowship, and Martin Worthington a Visiting Research Scholarship at the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World. Among successful grants, prominent examples are Kate Spence's British Council project 'Delivering sustainable heritage strategies for rural Egypt' and Martin Jones' Leverhulme Trust award for 'Crops, pollinators and people'. Six applications for Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowships and one for a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship were successful; details on these latest recruits will follow next year.

As ever, a series of high-profile lectures figured prominently in our calendar. Pride of place must go to the 28th Annual McDonald Lecture, which was delivered by Eske Willerslev, Prince Philip Chair in Ecology and Evolution at Cambridge's Department of Zoology, and a world leader in ancient genomics. The subject 'Human migration and megafaunal extinctions' drew a huge, over-capacity audience, and further illustrates the open borders

and engagement of archaeology as a field. Also memorable was the third Raymond and Beverly Sackler Lecture in Honour of Norman Hammond, hosted in conjunction with Peterhouse, which was delivered by the distinguished medieval archaeologist Martin Biddle, on the subject of 'Capital Considerations: Winchester and the birth of urban archaeology'. In conjunction with this, we note with great sadness the death of Raymond Sackler on 17 July 2017 and will remember him through this kind benefaction. In March 2017 the McDonald hosted a celebration of the 10th anniversary of the European Research Council, attended by the ERC's President, Jean-Pierre Bourguignon, and featuring scintillating presentations from ERC award holders across Archaeology, Biological Anthropology and Social Anthropology. A fourth enormously memorable gathering on 24 July 2017 celebrated with Colin Renfrew and his family the 80th birthday of our founder Director and Disney Professor Emeritus. The tributes from friends and colleagues near and far, in turns serious, light-hearted, moving and funny, traced the inimitable progress of Colin's life within archaeology, the arts and public affairs. From the honorand's spirited response, there is clearly a lot more to come.

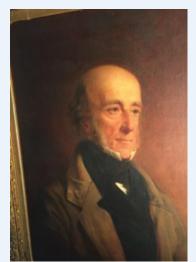
During the 2016–17 academic year, the then Division of Archaeology welcomed to its ranks two lecturers appointed the previous spring: Dacia Viejo-Rose as Lecturer in Heritage and the Politics of the Past, with a Fellowship at Selwyn College, and Enrico Crema as Lecturer in Computational Analysis of Long-term Human and Biological Dynamics, with a Fellowship at Fitzwilliam College. Both bring



Colin Renfrew and Antony Gormley at the celebration of the 80th birthday of the McDonald's founding director.

immense talents and enthusiasm to teaching and research in two of our areas for strategic future growth. Warmest congratulations also to Martin Worthington, promoted to a Senior Lectureship in Assyriology, and (anticipating our future Departmental membership) to Marta Mirazon Lahr, for her Professorship in Human Evolutionary Biology. The McDonald Institute likewise expanded its sizable cohort of new-generation postdoctoral researchers, who bring a dazzling range of abilities, skills and research interests to our overall community. Tom Leppard joins us as our first Renfrew Fellow, held in conjunction with Homerton College, bringing a global approach to islands and the origins of social complexity. Our second Renfrew Fellow, Erik Gjesfjeld, was also appointed and joins us from the next academic year. Four new Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellows, Vanessa Forte, Emmanuelle Honoré, Francesco Iacono and Alexandra Ion, swelled our ranks (the second segueing on from her Newton International), while Marianne Eriksen has brought a project funded by the Norwegian Research Council. Jenna Dittmar, Sarah Inskip and Freddi Schreib joined the major Wellcome Trust-funded 'After the Plague' project led by John Robb, Toomas Kivisild, Piers Mitchell and Craig Cessford, while Adam Green and Cemre Ustunkaya likewise strengthen Cameron Petrie's ERC-funded 'TwoRains' project. David Roberts of Historic England joined us as Field Archaeologist in Residence. In addition, a new category of McDonald Institute Honorary Research Associate, intended for a limited number of distinguished external scholars with whom we engage closely in our research, was inaugurated by eight outstanding choices: Shadreck Chirikure (Cape Town); Colin Haselgrove (Leicester); Christine Hastorf (Berkeley); Michael Herzfeld (Harvard); Evangelia Kiriatzi (Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens); Alessandro Naso (Institute for Ancient Mediterranean Studies, National Research Council of Italy); Robert Scaife (Southampton); and Ravindra Singh (Banaras Hindu University). Among our usual stream of distinguished academic visitors, Matthew Spriggs continued his Leverhulme Visiting Professorship, and the wisdom, experience, insights and humour of Ezra Zubrow call for particular gratitude from many of us.

Our students and teachers continue to excel. PhD student Ben Hinson won the Inclusive Teaching Award in the 2017 CUSU student-led competition, where Elizabeth DeMarrais was also shortlisted in the Lecturer category. Katherine Wilson (Newnham) was awarded the Undergraduate dissertation prize of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, and Rain Sandieson (Wolfson) was one of three runners-up for the Prehistoric Society Undergraduate Dissertation prize. Further internal recognitions went to Imogen Hubner (Mark Gregson Prize), Imogen Coulson (Merit Prize), George Heath-Whyte (Anglia Prize and Thomas Young Medal). And the prospects looking forward seem exceptionally bright, with a splendid response to the launch of our new Archaeology Tripos, in the form of some 25 exceptionally talented students who made Cambridge's





Among many acts of generosity over the course of the year, another that stands out is the donation by Mr John Jesse of the only known oil portraits of his distant ancestor, John Disney, founding donor of the Disney Chair, and his wife Sophia Disney, by Edwin Longsden Long, RA. The portraits are currently undergoing cleaning and restoration at the Hamilton Kerr Institute, and will thereafter hang in the Haddon Library.

highly demanding grades and join us as the first cohort of the new degree in October 2017. It is a great pleasure to see Cambridge back in the vanguard of training the best of the best in our field, both for careers in archaeology and associated domains, and for the promotion of archaeologically informed perspectives across many different realms of public life and private endeavour.

The McDonald Monographs Series saw the publication of two eagerly awaited second volumes: The Archaeology of the Niah Caves, Sarawak, Vol. II, edited by Graeme Barker and Lucy Farr, published in December 2016, and Boeotia Project, Volume II: The city of Thespiai, edited by John Bintliff, Emeri Farinetti, Božidar Slapšak and Anthony Snodgrass, published in September 2017. Cambridge Archaeological Journal had another year of publishing outstanding new research on archaeology's expanding edge.

Among those sadly leaving the McDonald Institute, congratulations to Paola Di Giuseppantonio di Franco, who goes on to a Research Fellowship at the University of Essex, and to Rune Njord, who takes up a Research Associate position at the Freie Universität, Berlin. Another departure to report with great sadness is that of the Institute's Administrator, Sara Harrop, who takes up a new post as Administrator at the Hamilton Kerr Institute. She will be much missed and is replaced in this role by Emma Jarman. Last but not least, my personal gratitude goes to Simon Stoddart, who has valiantly taken on the role of Acting Deputy Director during the three years of James Barrett's Leverhulme Trust-sponsored research leave.



The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (MAA)

CHRIS WINGFIELD

It was another busy year at the MAA, involving a range of exhibition, gallery and database development projects. The successful *Hide and Seek* exhibition closed in early 2017, having received over 55,000 visitors. It was followed by *Another India: Explorations and Expressions of Indigenous South Asia*, which opened in the Li Ka Shing Gallery in March. There were also two exhibitions in the re-branded Spotlight Gallery, *Carriers of Culture: Women, Food and Power from the Congo Basin* and *The Island Warrior: Coconut Fibre Armour from Kiribati*.

In March the museum hosted a meeting of the Benin Working Group, with representatives from the Nigerian government and the Royal Court of Benin, as well as major European museums with significant Benin collections. A new display of MAA's Benin material was developed for the meeting in the World Archaeology Gallery, following metallurgical investigation in collaboration with Professor Marcos Martinón-Torres at UCL.

During the year MAA was awarded a grant by the Designation Development Fund, to develop a new online research portal, providing access to catalogue records of the museum's collections, and another grant by the DCMS-Wolfson fund to improve environmental conditions in the upper galleries.

Over the course of the year, the museum received just under 68,500 visitors. MAA's teaching collection was extensively used for University teaching, hosting over 984 student visits over 86 practical sessions. The museum hosted students for the Archaeology Open Day and the

MAA's new display of Benin material.

Sutton Trust Summer School, as well as 1350 participants during 41 Widening Participation events. The museum also facilitated 151 research visits over the course of the year, involving 291 researchers.

During the summer, the museum continued with its yearly inventory project. Approximately two-thirds of the on-site anthropology storage locations have now been barcoded and assessed and we have begun to create an accurate inventory of the contents of every box in the on-site archaeology store.

Dr Jody Joy, Senior Curator (European Archaeology), was on sabbatical during Michaelmas Term, and had an early career fellowship at the University's Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities (CRASSH) during Easter Term.



Professor Marcos Martinón-Torres conducting XRF testing on artefacts from MAA's Benin collection.



Volunteers Annie McKay and Peter Thompson working on the inventory of MAA's on-site archaeology store.



Cambridge Archaeological Unit

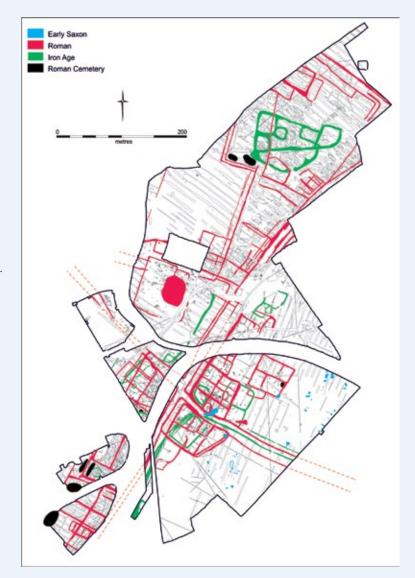
CHRISTOPHER EVANS

The main thrust of the Unit's energies over the last year has been directed towards the second stage of fieldwork at Longstanton/Northstowe (1). Thus far involving continuous excavation over more than 15 ha—with both preceding Iron Age compounds and seeing subsequent 'open' Saxon occupation—this relates to a vast Roman crossroads settlement. As is apparent from its plan, this was a major complex, one having distinct parts/quarters and multiple cemeteries (both inhumation and cremation) (2 & 3). Among its outstanding features are a complicated cistern arrangement (whose waterlogged timbers display sophisticated carpentry) (4) and a pottery kiln.

Remarkably, its quasi-triangular northern portion appears to have been enclosed within an embanked perimeter: a 'signature trait' that it shares with both Earith's Roman Camp Ground inland port and, closer by, with another roadside settlement dug two years ago just to the west. With Longstanton falling on the same gravel ridge as the University's North West Cambridge sites, this 'inland' terrace (amid claylands) clearly saw a 'packing' of major Roman settlements and these investigations are set to revolutionize our understanding of the local Roman countryside.

Must Farm Platform's post-excavation is now well in hand, and the project won Current Archaeology's

1 (right). Plan of Longstanton/Northstowe Roman Crossroads Settlement.







2. Longstanton Settlement: inhumation burials.

3. Longstanton Settlement: cremation grave setting.





4. Longstanton Settlement: waterlogged well/cistern.

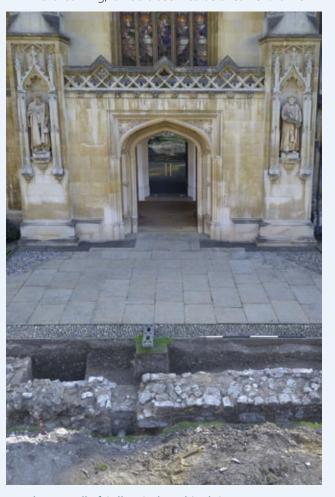
Rescue Project of the Year award (see photo p. 2, with Mark Knight named Archaeologist of the Year). Over the year fieldwork has continued in the greater Flag Fen/Fengate

landscape. This included at the Fourth Drove Power Station,



where redevelopment led to the excavation of a concentric-ring timber monument set within a larger palisaded enclosure (5). Although few finds were forthcoming, it would seem to be of earlier Bronze





7. Corpus Christi College: New Court service-trenching, with original west wall of College's chapel (right).



DAVE WEBB



part of Harvard's Beaker DNA programme (Olalde & Reich et al. forthcoming), all of which appear to be of Continental origin, with their closest connections being to the Lower Rhineland.

As announced in the poster reproduced here (8), we have just mounted displays for the opening of the University's huge-scale North West Cambridge development. This new quarter has now officially been named 'Eddington', following a suggestion by us arising from the Unit's 2008 Kavli Institute/Newall Telescope Site investigations (in recognition of the University Astronomer whose researches verified Einstein's general theory of relativity); also set to feature in the 'New Archaeologies of the Cambridge Region' series, the publication of the sites dug there is now well advanced.

6. New Museums Site, facing southeast.

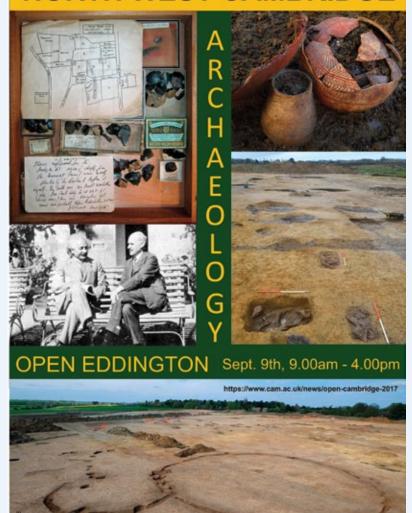
Age date. Otherwise, quarry-related prehistoric landscape investigations have continued at Milton Keynes, at West Deeping in south Lincolnshire, along the fen-edge at Over and, beside the River Cam just north of Cambridge, at Gravel Diggers Farm.

There have been significant exposures of Medieval Cambridge. Most spectacular has been that at the University's New Museums Site (6), where the foundations of the thirteenth-century Augustinian Friary were dug (including its Chapter House). In total, 38 skeletons were found in association, and their study will be duly integrated within the Department's After the Plague project and compared to the Hospital of St John/Divinity School Site interments.

Other in-town investigations have arisen through service-trenching at both St Catherine's and Corpus Christi Colleges. The latter proved particularly dramatic: not only were portions of the Dolphin Inn and an early tennis court exposed, but also the western end of the College's original chapel (7). At Jesus College's Cloister Court, stripping of wall plaster exposed much early, nunnery-phase architectural fabric.

Destined to appear in the Unit's 'New Archaeologies of the Cambridge Region' series, during the year the volume concerned with Trumpington Meadows' excavation was completed and will be printed in early 2018. Among its many highlights is that we were able to get DNA analysis done on its worked human bone 'tools' for the purposes of sexing them. In addition, along with a number of the Unit's other recent Beaker burials, Trumpington's double inhumation of that attribution was analysed as

NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE



8. North West Cambridge/Eddington opening event poster.

Faculty of Classics

MARTIN MILLETT

The Classical Archaeology group ('D Caucus') in the Faculty of Classics had an excellent year.

Andrew Wallace-Hadrill's ERC project, the Impact of the Ancient City, started work, with the appointment of a dynamic group of researchers: Dr Elizabeth Key Fowden (Senior Researcher, Eastern Mediterranean), Dr Javier Martínez Jiménez (PRA, archaeology of the Western Mediterranean), Dr Sam Ottewill Soulsby (PRA, western European thought), Dr Suna Cagaptay (PRA, archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean, Turkey), Dr Louise Blanke (PRA, archaeology of the Eastern Mediterranean, Jordan and Egypt) and Dr Edward Zychowicz Coghill (PRA, Islamic thought). Dr Rose Ferraby also joined the Faculty as a PRA working with Martin Millett.

The well-supported programme of lectures and seminars continued. The year began with a high-profile presentation from Jack Davis and Sharon Stocker (University of Cincinnati) on the Griffin Warrior burial at Pylos.

A wide range of other papers included contributions from Hariclia Brecoulaki (National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens), Mario Torelli (Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome), Michael Lindblom (Uppsala University), Tamara Saggini (University of Geneva), Dr Snežana Golubović and Dr Nemanja Mrđić (Archaeological Institute, Belgrade), as well as a number of Cambridge researchers.

In May, the series was complemented by a workshop led by Martin Millett and James Clackson on the recent finds of Roman writing tablets from the Bloomberg site in the City of London.

Fieldwork survey projects also flourished with work on the Roman towns at Aldborough in North Yorkshire (in collaboration with the Landscape Research Centre), at Interamna Lirenas (Lazio, Italy) and Falerii Novi (Lazio, Italy) and on a Mycenaean cemetery at Prosilio (in Central Greece).

At the end of September, there were two project-related workshops. One, part of Andrew Wallace-Hadrill's ERC project, discussed The Roman and Islamic City in North Africa. The other, held at the British School at Rome, focused on the significance of Ground-Penetrating Radar survey for Heritage Management.

Institute of Continuing Education (ICE)

GILLY CARR & SUSAN OOSTHUIZEN

The Institute of Continuing Education (ICE) offers part-time University of Cambridge awards in Historic Environment and Archaeology at first, second and third-year undergraduate levels. Academic leadership in Archaeology is provided by Dr Gilly Carr, University Senior Lecturer in Archaeology, and in Historic Environment by Dr Susan Oosthuizen, Reader in Medieval Archaeology, both affiliated to the Department of Archaeology.

University of Cambridge awards offered by the Institute include Certificate, Diploma and Advanced Diploma courses. ICE also offers non-accredited short weekly courses, weekends, and online courses at first-year undergraduate level.

The Advanced Diploma is a research-based course, in which students undertake a project under individual supervision. Advanced Diploma projects in 2016–17 in Historic Environment have included research on early medieval and medieval landscapes in Burgundy and an investigation of the landscape around the Roman town of Durobrivae. In Archaeology, completed Advanced Diploma projects have included an innovative virtual simulation of Avebury as a teaching device. Other projects due to be completed next year include an examination of the re-use of Neolithic sites in Orkney and the Periclean building programme of the Athenian acropolis as explored through its archaeology and architecture.

The Certificate and Diploma in Archaeology were successfully offered, as was a new inter-disciplinary Certificate in the *Study of Medieval England*, which included modules in History, Historic Environment and History of Art.

Non-accredited online courses were offered in Archaeology (Conflict Archaeology, Iron Age Britain) and Historic Environment (The Medieval Village Landscape). A healthy number of day schools and weekend courses continue to be offered in Historic Environment and in Archaeology in a wide variety of subjects. The Institute is also an enthusiastic contributor to the Festival of Ideas, offering an annual field-visit led by Dr Oosthuizen and a lecture in Archaeology by Dr Carr.



Members

- Dr Martin Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum) Later medieval English coins and tokens
- Dr Robert Attenborough (Biological Anthropology) Anthropological and archaeological genetics; evolutionary anthropology; human population biology and health
- Dr James Barrett (McDonald Institute) Medieval archaeology and historical ecology; Viking Age; political economy; migration; comparative study of maritime societies
- Dr Kate Beats (Faculty of Classics) Curator of Musuem of Classical Archaeology
- Dr Katherine Boyle (McDonald Institute) Archaeozoology; environmental archaeology; palaeobiogeography; European prehistory
- · Dr Marcus Brittain (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Interaction of landscape, memory and identity within non-literate societies
- Prof. Cyprian Broodbank (McDonald Institute) Mediterranean archaeology and history; Aegean prehistory; island archaeology; landscape archaeology; comparative world archaeology
- Dr Judith Bunbury (Department of Earth Sciences) Geoarchaeology in Egypt
- Prof. Ulf Buentgen (Department of Geography) Environmental systems across space and time; dendrochronology
- Dr Lucilla Burn (Fitzwilliam Museum) Greek vases and terracottas; Classical tradition
- · Dr Gilly Carr (Institute of Continuing Education) Archaeology and heritage of WWII, specifically the German occupation of the Channel Islands
- Dr Anastasia Christofilopoulou (Fitzwilliam Museum) Assistant Keeper/Cyprus Curator
- · Dr Enrico Crema (McDonald Anniversary Fellow) Modelling the emergence and evolution of cultural boundaries
- · Dr Tiziana D'Angelo (Faculty of Classics) Classical art and archaeology
- Dr Elizabeth DeMarrais (Division of Archaeology) Archaeological theory; Andean archaeology; settlement patterns
- Alison Dickens (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Standing buildings and the development of urban centres

- Christopher Evans (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) British archaeology; Nepal; China; Cape Verde
- Dr Paola Filippucci (Murray Edwards College) Heritage; battlefields of the Western Front
- Prof. Charles French (Division of Archaeology) Landscape interpretation; soil micromorphology; scientific rescue archaeology
- Dr Yannis Galanakis (Faculty of Classics) Greek prehistory
- David Gibson (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Neolithic and Bronze Age
- Dr Susanne Hakenbeck (Division of Archaeology) Early medieval Europe; mortuary studies; archaeological theory; stable isotope analysis
- · Dr Charlotte Houldcroft (Temporary Lecturer, Biological Anthropolay) Evolution of humans and pathogens; herpes viruses; ancient viruses which infect primates
- Dr Liliana Janik (Division of Archaeology) Archaeological theory; visual cognition in
- Prof. Martin Jones (Division of Archaeology) Archaeobotany; environmental archaeology; early agriculture
- · Dr Jody Joy (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology) Senior Assistant Curator of Archaeology
- Dr Toomas Kivilsild (Biological Anthropology) Human evolutionary genetics
- · Dr Mark Knight (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Prehistoric and wetland field archaeology
- Dr Alessandro Launaro (Faculty of Classics) Archaeology and history of Roman Italy; landscape archaeology; economic history
- Dr Sam Lucy (Newnham College) Anglo-Saxon archaeology
- Dr Augusta McMahon (Division of Archaeology) Mesopotamian archaeology and history, complex society, site biography
- Dr Jianjun Mei (Director, Needham Institute) Historical metallurgy and metals
- Prof. Martin Millett FBA (Faculty of Classics) Social and economic archaeology of the Roman world
- Dr Preston Miracle (Division of Archaeology) Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Europe; zooarchaeology; ethnoarchaeology; palaeoanthropology
- Dr Philip Nigst (Division of Archaeology) Palaeolithic archaeology
- Dr Tamsin O'Connell (Division of Archaeology) Diet and nutrition in past and present human populations; stable isotope techniques

- · Dr Susan Oosthuizen (Institute of Continuing Education) Landscape, field and garden archaeology, especially Anglo-Saxon and medieval
- Prof. Clive Oppenheimer (Department of Geography) Volcanic & magmatic processes; geoarchaeology; palaeoenvironments
- Prof. Robin Osborne FBA (Faculty of Classics) The iconography of 'everyday life' scenes on Athenian pots; the Classical Body
- Dr Hratch Papazian (Division of Archaeology) Egyptology
- Dr Cameron Petrie (Division of Archaeology) South Asian studies
- Dr Adrian Popescu (Fitzwilliam Museum) Ancient coins and medals
- Dr John Robb (Division of Archaeology) Neolithic Europe; archaeological theory; symbolism and agency
- · Dr Marie Louise Stig Sørensen (Division of Archaeology) Bronze Age Europe; archaeological heritage studies; archaeological theory
- Dr Kate Spence (Division of Archaeology) Archaeology of ancient Egypt; urbanism and built environment; social history; art
- Dr Nigel Spivey (Faculty of Classics) Etruscan art and archaeology; Greco-Roman art; the anthropology of art
- Dr Jay Stock (LCHES) Bioarchaeology, human osteology, human growth and development
- Dr Simon Stoddart (Division of Archaeology) Later European prehistory; landscape archaeology; complex societies; island communities
- Dr Simon Timberlake (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Bronze Age; archaeometallurgy; experimental archaeology
- Dr Susanne Turner (Faculty of Classics) Curator, Musuem of Classical Archaeology
- Dr Dacia Viejo Rose (Division of Archaeology) War-time destruction of cultural heritage and its post-war reconstruction
- Dr Caroline Vout (Faculty of Classics)
- Prof. Andrew Wallace-Hadrill FBA (Faculty of Classics) Roman studies
- Prof. Eske Willerslev (Department of Zoology) Prince Philip Chair of Ecology and Evolution
- · Dr Chris Wingfield (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology) Senior Assistant Curator of Archaeology
- · Dr Martin Worthington (Division of Archaeology) Akkadian language, literature and medicine



Senior McDonald Fellows

- Prof. Graeme Barker FBA (McDonald Institute)
 Landscape archaeology (Mediterranean, arid zone, tropical); transitions to farming
- Dr Roger Bland (British Museum)
 Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure
- Janine Bourriau (Retired)
 Egyptology and ceramics
- Prof. Dilip Chakrabarti (Retired)
 Ancient India
- Dr Christopher Chippindale (Retired)
 Australian rock art
- Dr Harriet Crawford (Institute of Archaeology, UCL) Mesopotamia and Persian Gulf
- Professor Eamonn Duffy (Magdalene College) History of Christianity in England
- Prof. Norman Hammond FBA (Boston University)
 Origins, florescence and decline of Maya civilization in Mesoamerica
- Dr Catherine Hills (Retired)
 Anglo-Saxon England; Europe in migration and early medieval periods
- Prof. Barry Kemp FBA (Retired)
 Egyptology
- Jonathan King (Von Hügel Fellow. Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology) Museum anthropologist; Arctic material culture; Native North America
- Prof. Geoffrey Martin
 (Honorary Keeper of the Archives, Christ's College)

 Egyptology
- Prof. Nick Mascie Taylor (Retired)
 Human population biology and health
- Prof. William McGrew (Retired)
 Modelling the evolutionary origins of human behaviour, especially material culture
- Prof. Sir Paul Mellars FBA (Retired)
 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology
- Dr Joan Oates FBA (Retired) Mesopotamia and Syria
- Prof. Nicholas Postgate FBA (Retired)
 Assyriology; social and economic history of Mesopotamia
- Dr Kate Pretty (Retired)
- Prof. Lord Colin Renfrew FBA (Retired)
 Keros Project
- Dr Jane Renfrew (Retired)
 The uses of plants by prehistoric man; ancient agriculture
- Dr Colin Shell (Retired) 2D & 3D geophysical survey

- Prof. Anthony Snodgrass FBA (Retired)
 Boeotia Project
- Dr Janice Stargardt (Sidney Sussex College)
 Archaeology of South and Southeast Asia
- Dr Ghanim Wahida (Retired)
 Middle Palaeolithic assemblage of Barakah open-air site in Abu Dhabi Emirate
- Prof. Andrew Wallace-Hadrill FBA (Faculty of Classics) Impact of the ancient city
- Prof. Ann Wintle (Retired) Luminescence dating

McDonald Research Fellows

- Dr Jennifer Bates (Trevelyan Research Fellow, Selwyn College)
 Archaeobotany; South Asian pre/ protohistory; Indus civilization; agriculture; social organization; urbanism
- Dr David Beresford-Jones (Research Associate) One River project; changes in ancient land and water use along the Rio Icam, south-central Andes
- Dr Robert Beyer (Research Associate)
 ADAPT: Adaptation, dispersal and phenotype
- Dr Roger Blench (Kay Williamson Educational Foundation) Linguistics and anthropology in West-Central Africa, South East Asia and Peru
- Dr Marjolein Bosch (Marie Curie Postdoctoral Researcher)
 Behavioural modernity in the Early Upper Palaeolithic
- Dr Michael Boyd (Stavros S. Niarchos Research Fellow) Icon and centre in the Cycladic early Bronze
 Age
- Dr Philip Boyes (Faculty of Classics)
 Bronze and Iron Age Levant; the Ugaritic writing system
- Dr Sandra Brunnegger (Junior Research Fellow, St Edmunds College) Latin America
- Dr Laura Buck (Research Associate)
 ADAPT: Adaptation, dispersal and phenotype
- Craig Cessford (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)
 Health and history in medieval Cambridge;
 palaeopathology
- Dr Helen Chappell
- **Dr Andrew Clarke** (Leverhulme Early Career Fellow)
 - Applied agro-archaeology in Eastern Africa
- **Dr Joanne Cutler** (*Research Associate*) *PROCON* project: textile economy and urbanization in Mediterranean Europe

- Dr Paola di Giuseppantonio di Franco (Marie Curie Postdoctoral Researcher)
 Digital artefacts: how people perceive tangible cultural heritage through different
- Dr Bela Dimova (Research Associate)
 PROCON project: textile economy and
 urbanization in Mediterranean Europe
- Dr Jenna Dittmar (Research Associate)
 Health and history in medieval Cambridge;
 palaeopathology
- Dr Marianne Eriksen (Marie Curie/Norwegian Research Council Postdoctoral Researcher)
 Domestic space in Scandinavia from the Bronze Age through the Viking Period
- Dr Lucy Farr (Research Associate)
 Demography of Pleistocene hunter-gatherer populations of Europe
- Dr Rose Ferraby (Faculty of Classics) Art and archaeology; Roman towns; geophysical survey
- **Dr Dunia Filippi** (Faculty of Classics)
 Roman topography
- Dr Peter Forster (Murray Edwards College)
 Population genetics
- Dr Vaness Forte (Research Associate)
 TraCTUs: Tracing European Copper Age social dynamics through pottery technology and use
- Dr Elizabeth Fowden (Faculty of Classics) Impact of the ancient city
- Dr David Friesem (Marie Curie Postdoctoral Researcher) Tropical micro-archaeology, related to 'hunter-gatherer' use of space
- Dr Elham Ghasidian (Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies) Iranian Upper Palaeolithic
- Dr Margarita Gleba (Senior Research Associate) PROCON project; textile economy and urbanization in Mediterranean Europe
- Dr Adam Green (Research Associate)
 TwoRains project adaptation, climate change, resilience and the Indus civilization.
- Dr Robert Harding (Wolfson College & University College London) Archaeology of south India; archaeology of Buddhism; history of archaeology
- Dr Jeremy Hill (British Museum) Head of Research, British Museum
- Dr Emmanuelle Honoré (Newton International Fellow)
 Painting the body; North African rock art
- Dr Kathryn Howley (Lady Wallis Budge Junior Research Fellow, Christ's College)
 Intercultural interaction and its effect on material culture in ancient Egypt and Sudan



- Dr Harriet Hunt (Research Associate)
 FOGLIP project Food globalization in prehistory
- Dr Francesco Iacono
 (Marie Curie Postdoctoral Researcher)
 Cultural heritage of dictatorship in Albania
- **Dr Pedro Ibanez Gimeno** (*Research Associate*) ADAPT: Adaptation, dispersal and phenotype
- Dr Sara Inskip (Research Associate)
 Health and history in medieval Cambridge;
 palaeopathology
- **Dr Alexandra Ion** (Marie Curie Postdoctoral Researcher)

Postmortem fate of human bodies in Neolithic settlements from the Balkan area in light of interdisciplinary data

- Dr Sacha Jones (Research Associate)
 Effects of climate change on Neanderthals and Modern Humans in southwest Asia
- Dr Anna Judson (Junior Research Fellow, Gonville & Caius College)
 Writing systems of the Bronze Age Aegean
- Dr Simon Kaner (Director, Centre for Japanese Studies, University of East Anglia)
 Japanese archaeology and cultural heritage; archaeology at the extremities of the Silk Road
- Dr Rachel King (Smuts Research Fellow)
 Centre for African Studies
- Dr Sheila Kohring (Division of Archaeology) Material Culture Laboratory
- Prof. Christine Lane

(Department of Geography)
Geochronologist and Quaternary geographer;
mechanisms, timing and environmental
impacts of past climatic change

• Dr Alice Leplongeon

(Marie Curie Postdoctoral Researcher) Technological variability during the Late Pleistocene in eastern Africa

- Dr Thomas Leppard (Renfrew Fellow)
 Social complexity in marginal and/or insular environments; comparative approaches to social change; settlement ecology and human ecodynamics; dispersal; palaeoenvironments
- Dr Emma Lightfoot (Research Associate)
 FOGLIP project Food globalization in
 prehistory; TwoRains project adaptation,
 climate change, resilience and the Indus
 civilization
- Dr Diane Lister (Research Associate)
 Genetic analysis of historical barley landraces;
 spread of cereal cultivation across Europe
- **Dr Daniel Longman** (Research Associate) ADAPT: Adaptation, dispersal and phenotype
- Dr Giulio Lucarini (Independent Scholar)
 Archaeological deep history and dynamics of Mediterranean Africa c. 9600–700 BC

- Greg Luton (English Heritage) East of England Regional Director
- Dr John MacGinnis (Independent Scholar)
 Ziyaret Tepe Archaeological project;
 Mesopotamia and Eastern Anatolia
- Dr Alison Macintosh (Research Associate) ADAPT: Adaptation, dispersal and phenotype
- Dr Hannah Malone (Junior Research Fellow, Magdalene College)
 Architectural heritage of Fascist Italy; military cemeteries and political monuments
- Dr Beatriz Marin Aguilera (Research Associate) PROCON project – textile economy and urbanization in Mediterranean Europe
- Dr Javier Martinez-Jiménez (Faculty of Classics) Impact of the ancient city
- David McOmish (Historic England)
 Historic Environment Intelligence Officer
 (Development), Heritage Protection
 Department
- Dr Piers Mitchell (Biological Anthropology & Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, Peterborough)
 Palaeopathology/ancient diseases in humans
- Dr Luc Moreau

(Marie Curie Postdoctoral Researcher)
Early Upper Palaeolithic mobility and
techno-logical decision making; Belgium and
Romania

• Dr Argyru Nafplioti

(Marie Curie Postdoctoral Researcher)
Early populations in Cretan history; residential mobility in the Eastern Mediterranean; isotope geochemistry

- **Dr Sayantani Neogi** (Research Associate) Across Borders
- •• Dr Rune Nyord (Carlsberg Fellow)

 Conceptions of the afterlife in ancient
 Egyptian mortuary religion
- Dr Hector Orengo (Research Associate)
 TwoRains project; long-term humanenvironment relations; GIS and remote sensin
- Dr Emujobosa Orijemie
 (Newton International Fellow)
 African farming; ong-term history and archaeology of farming in Tiv, Nigeria
- Dr Sam Ottewill-Soulsby (Faculty of Classics) Impact of the ancient city
- Dr Sara Owen (Research Associate, Faculty of Classics)
 Greek archaeology; culture contact and exchange; Greek 'colonization'
- Dr Miljana Radivojević (McDonald Anniversary Fellow)
 Archaeometallurgy; Balkan prehistory;
 Eurasian steppe Bronze Age; complex networks

- Dr Freddi Scheib (Research Associate) Health and History in medieval Cambridge; palaeopathology
- Dr Julia Shaw (University College London)
 South Asian archaeology
- Dr Ceri Shipton (Research Associate)
 Evolution of stone tool technology
 throughout the East African Stone Age
- Dr Anja Slawisch (Research Associate, Faculty of Classics)
 Greek art and archaeology in the eastern Mediterranean'
- **Dr Laurence Smith** (Independent Scholar)
 Suakin Project
- Dr Pamela Jane Smith (Independent Scholar) History of archaeology
- Dr Lindsay Spencer (Research Associate, Faculty of Classics)
- Dr Philippa Steele
 (Research Associate, Faculty of Classics)
 Contexts and relations between early writing
 systems
- Dr Kathryn Stevens (Junior Research Fellow, Trinity College)
 Mesopotamian and Greek intellectual history; Hellenistic Babylonia; ancient astronomy and astrology.
- Dr Jeremy Tanner IUniversity College London)
 Greek and Roman art; early Chinese art;
 sociology of art; comparative art; art and
 archaeology
- Dr Meltem Cemre Ustunkaya (Research Associate)
 TwoRains project – adaptation, climate change, resilience and the Indus civilization
- Dr Paul Van Pelt (Schulman Research Fellow, Trinity Hall)
 Technology and culture; intercultural contact and colonialism
- Dr Meike Weber (Leverhulme Centre for Evolutionary Studies) Roman pottery (Samian ware)
- Dr Darryl Wilkinson (Leverhulme Early Career Fellow) Anarchism in the prehistoric Andes: material culture of anti-complexity
- Dr Toby Wilkinson (Junior Research Fellow, Churchill College)
 Near Eastern and Eurasian prehistory, GIS and computational modelling, trade routes and economy, landscape survey
- Dr Manuel Will
 (Junior Research Fellow, Gonville & Caius
 College)
 Palaeolithic archaeology; Stone Age Africa;
 lithic technology; cultural evolution
- Dr Rowan Williams (Magdalene College) Master, Magdalene College



McDonald Research Fellows (cont.)

- Dr Hermine Xhauflair (Fyssen Foundation Fellow)
- Dr Yanfu Zu (McDonald Institute)
 The Silk Road Project

Field Archaeologist in Residence

Dr David Roberts (University of York)
 Prehistoric and Roman landscape
 archaeology

Honorary Research Affiliates

- Dr Shadreck Chirikure (University of Cape Town) African archaeology
- Prof. Colin Haselgrove (University of Leicester)
 Late Iron Age archaeology
- Prof. Christine Hastorf (University of California Berkeley)
 Palaeoethnobotany and Andean archaeology
- Prof. Michael Herzfeld (Harvard University)
 Social theory; history of Anthropology; social poetics; politics of history; Europe (especially Greece & Italy); Thailand
- Dr Evangelina Kiriatzi (Director, Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens) Ceramic technology, petrography and chemical analysis; Bronze Age in the southern Aegean and Macedonia; Co-director, Kythera Island Project
- Prof. Alessandro Naso (Director, Institute for Ancient Mediterranean Studies, National Research Council of Italy)
 Italic cultures; material culture and models of trade
- Prof. Robert G. Scaife (University of Southampton)
 Palaeoecologist, archaeobotanist; analysis of pollen, diatoms and charred plant remains
- Prof. Ravindra Nath Singh (Banaras Hindu University)
 Co-director, Land, Water and Settlement and TwoRains projects

Visiting Scholars

- Dr Ceri Ashley
 (University of Pretoria/Visiting Fellow at Sainsbury Institute, University of East Anglia)
 Ceramics and African archaeology
- Dr Nikolas Arvanitis (Independent Scholar) European Mediterranean from antiquity to the contemporary era

- Prof. Mariano J. Aznar (Chair, Public International Law, Universitat Jaume I, Spain) Legal protection of underwater heritage
- Dr Trisha Biers (Independent Scholar)
- Dr Kunlong Chen (University of Science and Technology, Beijing) Chinese Bronze Age metallurgy
- Dr Chris Clarkson (University of Queensland)
 Lithic technology at Haua Fteah; lithic eduction experiments
- Dr Fabrizio Galeazzi (University of York)
 Digital archaeology; digital methods; 3D documentation and visualization
- Dr Tina Greenfield
 (Universites of Manitoba and Winnipeg)
 Zooarchaeology
- Prof. Charles Higham (University of Otago/ St Catharine's College, University of Cambridge)
 Prehistory of mainland Southeast Asia; implications of archaeogenetics; historic linguistics
- Dr Guo Honggeng (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing)
 Assyriology; Old Babylonian legal institutions and social justice
- Dr Roha Khalaf
 (Consultant architect/Independent Scholar)
 World heritage of destruction and
 reconstruction: towards new guidance
- Win Kyaing (Principal, National Field School of Archaeology, Pyay, Myanmar)
 Myanmar prehistory
- Dr Ana Belen Marin Arroyo (University of Cantabria)
- Dr Freda Nkirote M'Mbogori (British Insitute in Eastern Africa)
 Iron Age archaeology, ethnoarchaeological research
- Dr Xue Shang (University of Chinese Academy of Sciences)
 Palynology;vegetation history; human activities during the Holocene
- Prof. Matthew Spriggs (Australian National University of Canberra) Archaeiology of Island Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands; Cornish studies
- Dr Nathan Wright (Independent Scholar)
 Wood charcoal; woodland management
 during periods of state formation and change
- Prof. Ezra Zubrow (University at Buffalo)
 Human ecology and cultural ecology; Climate change, heritage and disability

Affiliated Scholars

- Grahame Appleby
 (City of Leicester Archaeologist)
 Bronze Age weapons and metalwork
- Dr Rachel Ballantyne (Independent Scholar)
- Prof. lan Baxter (University of Suffolk)
 Heritage
- Dr Andrew Bednarski (Gonville & Cauis College) Egyptology
- Dr Marie-Françoise Besnier (Independent Scholar) Assyriology
- Dr James Blinkhorn (Research Associate)
 Palaeolithic archaeology; south Asian prehistory
- Dr Valentina Borgia (Independent Scholar)
 Prehistoric hunting weapons; detection of
 poisonous substances and chemicals on
 ancient arrows and projectile points
- Quinton Carroll (Cambridgeshire County Council) Historic Environment team manager
- Dr Letizia Ceccarelli (Independent Scholar)
 Sanctuaries in Latium vetus, especially the site of Ardea
- Dr Helen Chappell (Independent Scholar)
 Stability of strontium in bone hydroxyapatite versus shells
- Dr Alexandra Coucouzeli (*Darwin College*) Greek archaeology c. 1200–500 Bc; settlement architecture and the rise of the *polis*
- Dr Simon Coupland (Independent Scholar) Medieval historian; Vikings; ninth-century coinage
- Dr John Creese (Independent Scholar) Iroquoian personhood and the body
- Dr Jacob Dunn (Anglia Ruskin University)
 Evolution of communications systems and coat colour in primates
- Dr John Finney (Cambridgeshire County Council) Archaeology Officer
- Peter French
 Egyptology and ceramics
- **Dr David Friesem** (Independent Scholar) Tropical micro-archaeology, related to 'hunter-gatherer' use of space
- Barrie Fuller (Chair, Cambridge Archaeology Field Group) Landscape history and field archaeology in a volunteer group capacity
- Dr Francesca Fulminante (University of Rome)
 Mediterranean state formation; origins of Rome and the Latins



- Dr Alison Gascoigne (University of Southampton) Medieval Middle East and Central Asia (Egypt, Afghanistan); cultural transitions; urbanism; ceramics
- Dr Kasia Gdaniec (Cambridgeshire County Council) Historic Environment team
- Dr Helen Geake (National Finds Adviser, Portable Antiquities Scheme)
 Anglo-Saxon archaeology, metal-detectorists
- Dr Nicholas James (Independent Scholar)
- **Dr Sabine Laemmel** (*Independent Scholar*)
 Ancient Egyptian pottery
- **Dr Kevin Lane** (Independent Scholar) One River project
- Dr Alison Leonard (University of York/Division of Archaeology) Medieval archaeology
- Dr Giuseppina Mutri (Independent Scholar)
 NEMO project
- Dr Jacke Phillips (School of Oriental and African Studies)
 Suakin Project
- Prof. Dominic Powlesland (Landscape Research Centre)
 Archaeology of landscapes from the Palaeolithic to the present
- Deborah Priddy (Historic England) Inspector of Ancient Monuments
- Dr Ulla Rajala (Stockholm University)
 Boundaries and territorial geographies of Archaic and early Roman central Italy
- **Dr Carolyn Rando** (*University College London*)
 Forensic archaeological science
- Dr Anna Stevens (Independent Scholar)
 Reconstruction of urban life, ritual and religion in New Kingdom Egypt through archaeological remains
- Dr Shadia Taha (Wolfson College)
 Cultural heritage; ethnography; qualitative research; community engagement; outreach projects
- Dr Helen Taylor (Independent Scholar)

 Archaeology of early social complexity in Iran
- Dr Gemma Tully (Archaeolink)
 Community archaeology in Sudan; Visitor Services and Learning Officer at Saffron Walden Museum
- Dr Robyn Veal (Hughes Hall)
 Ancient natural resource economics
- Isabelle Vella Gregory (Independent Scholar) Mediterranean prehistory
- Dr James Walker (Independent Scholar)
 Oronsay project
- Dr Lucy Walker (Archaeolink)

• Dr Jean Wilson

(President, Church Monuments Society)
Material culture and imagery of the Early
Modern period; funerary monuments in
Britain AD 1500–1700

• **Dr Guohua Yang** (Independent Scholar) Heritage

Postgraduate Students

PhD Students (2016-2017)

- Ethan Aines (Division of Archaeology)
 Memory, Landscape, and Place-making
 Through Votive Deposition in Later Prehistoric
 Norfolk
- Pablo Alonso Gonzalez (Division of Archaeology)
 Nation-building and Cultural Heritage in Postcolonial Cuba (1898–2014)
- Ting An (Division of Archaeology)
 Revisiting the Correlation between the Movement of Chinese Millet and Painted Pottery before the 2nd millennium BC
- Robert James Anstey

 (Division of Archaeology)

 Precontact Hunter-Gatherer Interactions in the Strait of Belle Isle, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada: Chronology, Mobility and Technology, c. 3000–1200 BP
- Flaminia Bartolini (Division of Archaeology)
 Rome's Divided Memory: Nazi-Fascist
 Heritage and Post-war Memory Construction
 in Italy
- Jeremy Bennett (Division of Archaeology)
 Managing the Agrarian Environment in
 Prehistoric Malta and Gozo
- Harry Blackmore (Division of Archaeology)
 An Evaluation of Models of Heterarchy and State Formation on the Korean Peninsula, with Reference to the Kingdom of Baekje
- Kathryn Boulden (Division of Archaeology)
 A Bioarchaeological Reassessment of
 Livestock Management Practices between
 the Neolithic and the Roman Period in
 Wessex
- Pippa Browne (Division of Archaeology)
 Object (Inter)Actions: Assemblages of Ancient Egyptian Foundation Deposits
- Emma Brownlee (Division of Archaeology)
 Change and Continuity of Burial Practice: A Study of Cultural and Religious Cohesion in Early Medieval Europe

Alessandro Ceccarelli

(Division of Archaeology)
Clay, Crafts and Technologies in the Indus
Age: a Study of Rural Ceramic Industries for
Understanding Social Change and Continuity
in the Bronze Age of North-Western India

- Petros Chatzimpaloglou (Biological Anthropology)
 Geological Reconnaissance of Potential Lithic Sources in Maltese Islands. A Case Study of Chert and Flint
- Margaret Comer (Division of Archaeology) Gulag Memory, Commemoration, and Politics in Post-Soviet Russia
- Malcolm Connolly (Division of Archaeology)
 Building a Picture of Desert Abandonment during Extreme Climate Phases. Settlement Patterns and Site Formation Processes in the Desert Uplands 'Refuge', Australia
- Thomas Crowley (Division of Archaeology)
 Heritage on the Margins: Brokerage and Enchantment on Pakistan's Northwest
 Frontier
- Matthew Dalton (Division of Archaeology)
 The Materialisation of New Kingdom Egyptian Conceptions of Space in Domestic Living Surfaces at Amara West
- Leah Damman (Division of Archaeology)
 Informal Interment in Neolithic Europe: An Advanced Taphonomic Approach to Human and Animal Commingled Fragmentary Burials
- Ningning Dong (Division of Archaeology)
 Animal Classifications in Prehistory Case
 Studies in North China during the Neolithic
- Silvia Ferreri (Division of Archaeology)
 Symbols as Active Conveyors of Meaning:
 Kudurrus of Southern Mesopotamia in the
 Second and First Millennium BC
- Lewis Ferrero (Division of Archaeology)
 Invisible Craft, Visible Tools: An Investigation of Textile Tools in Iron Age Southern Britain
- Lindsey Jo Fine (Division of Archaeology)
 Paths to Social Complexity: A Multiscalar
 Examination of Land Passes in Central Greece
- Peter Griffith (Biological Anthropology)
 Late Quaternary Habitats of the Nakuru Basin,
 Kenya: Phytolith Evidence from the Middle
 and Late Stone Age Site of Prospect Farm
- Rebecca Haboucha (Division of Archaeology)
 Envisioning Sustainable Heritage in the Face of Climate Change: A Call to Align National Heritage Management Policies Across Borders
- Emily Hallinan (Division of Archaeology)
 Variation and Modernity in Stone Age
 Landscape Use in the Western and Northern
 Cape, South Africa



Postgraduate Students (cont.)

- Mark Haughton (Division of Archaeology)
 Social Identities and Power in Early Bronze
 Age Society: A Comparative Analysis of the
 Construction and Negotiation of Age and
 Gender Ideologies in the Burials of Ireland
 and Scotland
- Benjamin Hinson (Division of Archaeology)
 Coming of Age or an Age of Becoming? The Role of Childhood in Identity Formation at Deir El-Medina, New Kingdom Egypt
- David Kay (Division of Archaeology)
 The Changing Rhythms of Settlement and Domestic Space in Marakwet, Northwest Kenya
- Kevin Kay (Division of Archaeology)
 Materializing Human Action: Embedding
 Practice, Economy, and Agency at Neolithic
 Çatalhöyük, Turkey
- Cynthia Larbey (Division of Archaeology)
 There Are Significant Phylogenetic
 Evolutionary Differences in Human
 Adaptation to Diet How Does That
 Correlate with a Deep History of Processed
 Plant Food Consumption?
- Joanna Lawrence (Division of Archaeology)
 Human Conceptualizations of Non-human
 Animals in the Scandinavian Bronze Age:
 Perspectives from Swedish Rock Carvings
- Marissa Ledger (Biological Anthropology)
 An Investigation of the Intestinal Parasites that Infected People Living in the Roman Empire, and their Effects Upon Health
- Samantha Leggett (Division of Archaeology)
 Diet, Death and Christianization in Seventh-century Anglo-Saxon England
- Rennan Lemos (Division of Archaeology)
 Patterns and Heterogeneity in Material Culture: Mortuary Identities and Social Spaces in Nubian Colonial Cemeteries
- Huiru Lian (Division of Archaeology)
 Water and City Development in Southeast China: Geoarchaeology Case Study of the Construction, Occupation and Abandonment of the Ancient Liangzhu City
- Alex Loktionov (Division of Archaeology)
 An Assessment of Continuity and Change in the Legal System of Ancient Egypt from the Old to the New Kingdom
- Eleanor Maw (Division of Archaeology)
 The Yorkshire Wolds: Assessing Continuity and Change in the Rural Iron Age and Romano-British Landscape
- Joanie Meharry (Division of Archaeology)
 US Archaeology and Cultural Diplomacy in Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq

- Sara Morrisset (Division of Archaeology)
 Art and Collective Identity: Production
 Processes and Trade in the Ica Valley on the
 Peruvian South Coast
- Bram Mulder (Division of Archaeology)
 Bone Functional Adaptation in the Lower
 Limb. A Comparison of Diachronical Changes
 in Trabecular Microarchitecture and Cortical
 Cross-sectional Geometry
- Leanne Joy Munroe (Division of Archaeology)
 Narratives of Transatlantic Slavery in British
 Museums
- Herman Muwonge (Biological Anthropology)
 An Investigation into the Late Quarternary
 Prehistory of the Albertine Rift Valley, Uganda
- Chioma Ngonadi (Division of Archaeology)
 Early Agricultural Communities in Lejja,
 Southeastern, Nigeria: An Archaeobotanical Investigation
- Bongumenzi Nxumalo (Division of Archaeology)
 The Role of Hydrological Changes in the Demise of Iron Age State Societies in Southern Africa: An Integrative Study of Mapungubwe, South Africa
- Janine Ochoa (Division of Archaeology)
 Endemicity, Indigeneity and Zooarchaeology:
 Palaeozoological Reconstruction and
 Ecological Knowledge Systems in Philippine
 Island Environments
- Ian Ostericher (Division of Archaeology)
 Human–Environmental Interaction, Holocene
 Landscape Development and Sustainable
 Pastoralism in the Forest-Steppe, Tarvagatai
 River Valley, Bulgan Aimag, Mongolia
- Peerapat Ouysook (Division of Archaeology)
 'I write therefore I am': Reading the Ideologies of Nebuchadnezzar through his Inscriptions
- Sarah Paris (Division of Archaeology)
 What Determines the Choice of Colour in Pleistocene Hominins?
- Eóin Parkinson (Division of Archaeology)
 Body Size, Habitual Behaviour and Skeletal
 Biomechanics in Neolithic Gozo, Malta
- Alexander Partridge (Division of Archaeology)
 Between Two Worlds: Reassembling Copper Inuit Pasts and Futures in Ethnographic Museums
- Georgina Peters (Division of Archaeology)
 Fantastic Hillforts and Where to Find Them: A Region-based Landscape Analysis of the Iron Age in Britain, and the Methods We Use to Assess the Past
- Elizabeth Pratt (Division of Archaeology)
 The Living Stones: Knowing Prehistoric
 Archaeological Heritage in 21st-century West
 Cornwall

- Claire Ratican (Division of Archaeology)
 The Other Body: An Exploration of Perceived Violence, 'Othering' and Identity in Multiple Burials across Viking Age Scandinavia, Britain and Ireland
- Rachel Reckin (Division of Archaeology)
 High Altitude Archaeology in the Absaroka/
 Beartooth Mountains of Montana and
 Wyoming
- Wannaporn Rienjang (Division of Archaeology)
 Honouring the Body: Relic Cult Practice in Eastern Afghanistan with Comparison to Dharmarajika Pakistan
- Michael Rivera (Biological Anthropology)
 Exploring Diachronic Changes in Human
 Activity, Diet and Health in the Prehistoric
 Baltic Context
- Kirk Roberts (Division of Archaeology)
 Decoding the Language of the City: An
 Agent-based Approach to Mesopotamian
 Urbanism
- Calum Robertson (Division of Archaeology)
 Here Lies Our Land: Heritage, Identity, and
 Clanship in Contemporary Scotland
- Sarah Roe (Division of Archaeology)
 Shaping Houses: Integrating the Physical and Socio-cultural in the Domestic Architecture of Ancient Sicily
- Alice Rose (Division of Archaeology)
 The Black Death in Cambridge: An Isotopic
 Analysis of the Impacts of the Plague
- Jaap Saers (Biological Anthropology)
 Ontogeny and Functional Adaptation of Human Pedal Trabecular Bone
- Christoph Schmidhuber (Division of Archaeology)
 Childhood in Ancient Iraq: Perspectives from Babylonia in the 2nd Millennium BC
- Susan Shay (Division of Archaeology)
 The Right to Control the Land: Heritage and
 Self-Determination by Native Hawaiians
- Francesco Sponza (Division of Archaeology)
 Scales of interaction across the Taiwan Strait between 4000 and 6000 BP
- Meghan Strong (Division of Archaeology)
 Illuminating the Path of Darkness: Social and Sacred Power of Artificial Lighting in Pharaonic Period Egypt
- Akshyeta Suryanarayan
 (Division of Archaeology)
 Cooking, Eating, Being: Investigating
 Consumption and Foodways of Indus
 Civilisation Populations through Ceramic
 Residue Analysis
- Lynette Talbot (Division of Archaeology)
 The Languages of Pathology in Akkadian
- Yingwen Tao (Division of Archaeology) Heritage Management of Miao Villages in Guizhou Province



- Ana Tavares (Division of Archaeology)
 State, Individual and Society: An Architectural Perspective on Early Interactions, with Particular Reference to the Heit El-Ghurab and Khentkawes Sites at Giza, Egypt
- Helen Taylor (Division of Archaeology)
 Cultural Integration in Intermontane Zones:
 Cultural Variability and the Socio-Economics of Ceramic Production in Highland
 Southwest Iran during the Fifth Millennium BC
- Jess Thompson (Division of Archaeology)
 Modes of Burial in Late Neolithic Malta:
 Taphonomic Analysis of Human Remains from the Brochtorff Xagħra Circle and Xemxija Tombs
- Yiru Wang (Division of Archaeology)
 The Beginnings of Sheep Domestication In Western China
- Kimberley Watt (Division of Archaeology)
 A Sign of the Times: Administration and People during Political Change in Late Eighteenth Dynasty Egypt
- Emily Wright (Division of Archaeology) Inhumation and Cremation Practices in the Mediterranean, 1500–500 BC
- Minjae Zoh (Division of Archaeology)
 The Impact of Territorial Politics on Heritage
 Sites in South Korea during the Military
 Dictatorship Era

MPhil Students (2016-17)

- Karl Abi Karam (Division of Archaeology)
 Ruins, Nostalgia and Denial: Rebuilding Post-Civil War Beirut Central District
- Tansy Branscombe (Division of Archaeology)
 Touch Not the Shellfish? The Neolithic
 Transition and Its Effect on Shellfish
 Gathering and Diet in the East Adriatic
- Nikolaus Cox (Division of Archaeology)
 Investigating Change and Stasis in Personal
 Ornamentation across MIS3 and MIS2 in the
 Middle Danube Basin and Eastern European
 Plain
- Amy Dolben (Division of Archaeology)
 Investigating Change and Stasis in Personal
 Ornamentation across MIS3 and MIS2 in the
 Middle Danube Basin and Eastern European
 Plain
- Gabriela Dziki (Division of Archaeology)
 Maya Architecture: From Space to
 Functionality
- Carmen Esposito (Division of Archaeology)
 Death as Rite of Passage: Reinterpreting the Funerary Rites in the Fermo Misericordia Necropolis
- Xingdi Fang (Division of Archaeology)
 Reviving the 'Cabinet of Curiosity', Legacy or a Parody? The Case of the Viktor Wynd Museum of Curiosity

- Brandon Fathy (Division of Archaeology)
 Putting the Dead in their Place: A Spatial
 Analysis of Cemeteries and Settlements in
 Late Roman and Early Medieval Oxfordshire,
 AD 300–1000
- Andrew Fiasco (Division of Archaeology)
 Areas of Influence: Identifying External
 Contacts at the Bronze Age Tell
 Százhalombatta, Hungary
- Ayasha Gardiner (Division of Archaeology)
 The British Museum and the Making of Citizens: Changing Roles from the 19th Century to the Present
- Talin Ghazarian (Division of Archaeology)
 Sardanapalus' Dream: Early Assyriological
 Discourse and the Orientalization of the
 Ninevite Palaces
- Benjamin Haines (Division of Archaeology)
 Impartial Analysis of Visible Residue on Southeast Asian Flint Lithics
- Laurence Hutchence (Division of Archaeology)
 Locating Novices in the British Lower Palaeolithic: Does Raw Material Abundance Predicate Areas of Learning in Mid-Pleistocene Hominin Populations?
- Tova Kadish (Division of Archaeology)
 Why Live on Cape Cod? Mapping
 Settlements, Families and Community
 Dynamics in Colonial East Harwich
- Roshni Khunti (Division of Archaeology)
 The BAME Game: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Positive Action Initiatives on Promoting Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Visitation and Engagement within British Museums
- Hwajung Kim (Division of Archaeology)
 The Cultural Specificity of Outreach Activities:
 Transferring Practices from the UK to South
 Korea
- Andrea Kocsis (Division of Archaeology)
 The Hungarian Nation-building and the Uses
 of Medieval Archaeology
- Clive Layton (Division of Archaeology)
 Unarmed Combat Scenes in Ancient
 Mesopotamian Cylinder Seal Motifs: A
 Comparative Analysis
- Xuanlin Liu (Division of Archaeology)
 Negotiating Ethnic Identity through Cultural Heritage in Contemporary China: The Case of the Ewenki
- Declan Maloney (Division of Archaeology)
 Authority in Mesopotamian Law
- Thomas Matthews Boehmer (Division of Archaeology)
 Materials of Identity among the Corieltauvi

Alba Menendez Pereda

(Division of Archaeology)
Colonialism and Identity (Re)Construction.
Religion in Mesoamerica and in New Spain

- Olivia Morris-Soper (Division of Archaeology)
 An Exploration into the Significance of Crystal Balls in Female Graves in Anglo-Saxon Kent
- William Murphree (Division of Archaeology)
 Examining Site Formation Processes Through
 The Analysis Of Small Fraction Materials
- Alexandra Oberrotman (Division of Archaeology)
 Pop-up Museum: The Source of Public Engagement
- Philip Powell (Division of Archaeology)
 Frontiers, Forts and Finds: An Exploration of Boundaries and Acculturation on the Antonine Wall
- Michelle Prior (Division of Archaeology)
 Red, White, and British: The Persistence of American Heritage in East Anglia from 1942– Present
- Alisa Santikarn (Division of Archaeology)
 Valuing Heritage: Applying Natural Heritage
 Precedents to Cultural Heritage
- Alicia Stevens (Division of Archaeology)
 Balancing Industrial and Commercial
 Development with Cultural Heritage
 Management: The Case of Post-Isolation
 Myanmar
- Marianne Tames-Demauras
 (Division of Archaeology)
 Neanderthal Extinction and Environmental
 Change: Oxygen Isotope Analysis of
 Vertebrate Teeth from Shanidar (Iraqi
 Kurdistan)
- Rachel Thomas (Division of Archaeology) Investigating Settlement Patterns and Site Layouts as Indicators of Human Responses to Climate Change in MIS3 and MIS2
- Thomas Torp-Hansen (Division of Archaeology)
 Prehistoric Narrative in an Evolutionary Perspective
- James Tufnell (Division of Archaeology)
 Social Organization and Landscape
 Change: A Case Study Of Cirencester and its Hinterland From Late Prehistory to the Present Day
- Benjamin Utting (Division of Archaeology)
 Exploring Prehistoric Behavioural Responses to Environmental Change
- Dorota Walas (Division of Archaeology)
 Representing the Women of Roman Britain:
 A Comparative Study of Feminist Critique and Exhibiting Practices from the 1980s/90s to Present
- Simon Weppel (Division of Archaeology) Revolutionary on Display: Lenin in Ulyanovsk
- Alice Wolff (Division of Archaeology)
 Anglo-Saxon Grain Cultivation: A Case Study



Material Culture Laboratory

JOHN ROBB, ELIZABETH DEMARRAIS & SHEILA KOHRING

Can archaeologists interpret without material culture? The concept of what constitutes material culture, how it can be theorized without (or with) our own presuppositions and how we can best interpret and contextualize it are issues addressed in the Material Culture Laboratory. The lab provides students (mostly postgraduate), postdoctoral researchers, staff and affiliated members with a space for thinking about how we analyse and interpret a range of material culture in archaeology. Current research looks at text and material culture, human bones as material culture, technological practices, the formation of identity through corporate actions, ideas of place through construction and the use of material culture to forge new and retain existing relationships. Members conduct research across the spatial and temporal spectrum: eastern United States, Egypt, Greece, Britain, the Balkans, Italy, India, Melanesia and Argentina, to name a few.

The laboratory is a dynamic space for discussion and we have hosted a range of events in 2016–17. Our guest lecture series over this academic year included Professor John Robb and Dr Elizabeth DeMarrais—our own directors, starting us off with 'Thoughts on conceptualising art'. Professor Nicholas Thomas (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology, University of Cambridge) continued our Michaelmas lectures with a talk on 'Pacific presences: activating

collections in the European museums'. Our two Lent term talks were from Dr Spike Bucklow (Hamilton Kerr Institute), questioning 'To affect or not to affect? Westminster circa 1260' and Oliver Harris (University of Leicester) speaking on 'Affect, assemblage and archaeology'. Our Easter term culminated in a lecture and follow-up seminar with Dr Richard Lesure exploring 'Early modelled ceramic imagery of the Soconusco Region (Mexico) and the origins of Mesoamerican art' and a final lecture linked back to our Thinking About Things theme with a talk by Dr Darryl Wilkinson (McDonald Institute) entitled 'Antistate communities in the Late Prehistoric Andes'. We also co-sponsored talks in



Painted vessel from Borgatta, Argentina.



Flaked tool from Bury Farm.



Le Creux ès Faïes, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

specialist groups, including Stella Nair (UCLA Cotsen Institute for Archaeology) speaking on 'Spaniards, scholars, and the imagined spaces of Inca architecture' and Yiannis Papadatos (University of Athens) speaking on 'The manufacture of Early Cycladic figurines: experimental approaches and archaeological implications'.

Our *Thinking About Things* (TAT) discussion group, led by the postgraduate and postdoctoral community, focused on the themes of temporality (Michaelmas), affect (Lent) and alternatives to hierarchy (Easter). We also revived our lunchtime seminar series for lab members to try out new ideas with their research. This year, we heard from members Ben Hinson, Marianne Eriksen, Kevin Kay and Alexandra Ion.

We have had some members leave, sadly, but for excellent and exciting reasons. PhD members Daniela Arroyo Barrantes and Eduardo Murillo-Machado graduated with their PhDs this year, and Ben Hinson has left for a job at the Victoria & Albert Musuem in London. Our two PhD student members, Kevin Kay and Jess Thompson, organized the CASA 2017 conference here in Cambridge. Finally, postdoctoral researcher and member Dr Marianne Eriksen was awarded a fellowship at Clare Hall for her time in Cambridge. We wish them all great success!

Staff

Dr Elizabeth DeMarrais (*Director*) Prof. John Robb (*Director*) Dr Sheila Kohring (*Manager*)

Post-doctoral researchers

Valentina Borgia Adam Green
Michael Boyd Emmanuelle Honoré
Marianne Eriksen Alexandra Ion
Vanessa Forte Rune Nyord
Paola di Giuseppantonio di Franco Miljana Radivojević

Post-graduate members

Helen Alderson
Hari Blackmore
Daniela Arroyo Barrantes
Pippa Browne
Emma Brownlee
Alessandro Ceccarelli
Lindsey Fine
Mark Haughton
Ben Hinson
David Kay
Kevin Kay
Joanna Lawrence

Rennan Lemos
Eduardo Machicado-Murillo
Chioma Ngonadi
Sara Morrisset
Danika Parikh
Alex Partridge
Rachel Reckin
Wannaporn Rienjang
Sarah Roe
Akshyeta Suryanarayan

Ana Tavares Jess Thompson

Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory

PRESTON MIRACLE

The Grahame Clark Laboratory congratulates Ningning Dong and Yiru Wang on their upcoming PhD degree ceremonies. It also welcomes Dr Laerke Recht, who joins the lab as a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow working on the project 'The Spirited Horse: Human-equid relations in the Bronze Age Near East'. Two new graduate students have also joined us. Emily Tilby has started a NERC-funded PhD on 'Environmental Impacts on Neanderthal Extinction in Southwest Asia: Climate Reconstruction of Marine Isotope Stage 3 (57–29 ka) Based on Small Mammal Records from Shanidar Cave (Iraqi Kurdistan)'. Tshen Lim will be studying aspects of the zooarchaeology of Sarawak (Borneo, Malaysia) as part of an MPhil in Archaeological Science.

Preston Miracle's field research in coastal Croatia continued in 2016–17. He and his team (including recent Cambridge alumna Rain Robertson) investigated Late Upper Palaeolithic deposits in Vela Spila Cave (Korčula, Croatia) for five weeks in August and September 2017. They continued excavation in the 20 sq. m area opened in 2016, uncovering well-preserved hearths dating to the Late Upper Palaeolithic period and vast quantities of Epigravettian stone tools, remains of large mammals (mostly red deer, the extinct European ass and aurochs) and several beads made from red deer canines, marine bivalves and sea snails. These remains will significantly aid our attempts to understand the relationships between human activities and environmental changes at the end of the last ice age. These activities were carried out as part of a summer school of the Project 'Mend the Gap' (H2020-TWINN-2015-692249, http://mendthegap.agr.hr/), which is now in its second year. Other 'Mend the Gap' activities included geoarchaeological coring at three locations on Korčula Island, a series of lectures focused on zooarchaeology, animal genetics and radiocarbon dating, and study visits by Croatian scientists to the McDonald Institute hosted

OLL 17 D20 DU 010

Horse rib from Ollersdorf, Austria.

by members of the Grahame Clark and George Pitt-Rivers Laboratories. ArchaeoLink (led by Patricia Duff and assisted by Sarah Fox) has continued to work on the heritage of Vela Spila, focusing on incorporating the archaeology of the site into primary and secondary school curricula and developing strategies to heighten the cave's contribution to sustainable tourism at local and regional levels. The 'Mend the Gap' project runs from 2016–19 and has an overall budget of just under €1 million.

Jessica Rippengal supported all research, teaching, and outreach activities in the Clark Laboratory. When time allowed, she continued to develop the comparative collections and represent the Clark Laboratory in the ongoing development of the National Zooarchaeological Reference Resource based in York.

Katherine Boyle has continued research on prehistoric European assemblages by returning to issues of complexity and specialization in the Upper Palaeolithic faunal record.

Marjolein Bosch continued her Marie Skłodowska-Curie fellowship on 'Early Upper Palaeolithic personal ornaments and behavioural adaptations' - EU-Beads (https://eubeads. wordpress.com). During the past year she has used μ CTscanning of shells to model their biomechanical properties and Raman spectroscopy to identify the chemical composition of red pigments found on archaeological shells. She also co-organized a Wenner-Gren funded workshop, 'Human's Earliest Personal Ornaments, symbolism, production and distribution', together with Daniela Bar-Yosef Mayer, which took place in Tel Aviv in March 2017. Marjolein participated in field projects in Austria at Grub-Kranawetberg (surface survey and site recording) and Ollersdorf (open-air Gravettian site with excellent bone preservation), and in Russia at Kostenki 14 (description of Pleniglacial deposits including the Campanian Ignimbrite ash-layer) and Kostenki 11 (study of the worked bone assemblage associated with the mammoth bone accumulation).

Vida Rajkovača (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) has continued to work on a number of faunal assemblages



Vertebrae and ribs from Carsington Pasture Cave under analysis in the Clark Laboratory.

JANINE OCHOA

recovered from large-scale investigations by the CAU. Work on the Must Farm assemblage continues to reveal new insights about the character of everyday activities in the Fens during the Bronze Age. The Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon assemblages from Northstowe nearly break the scales at 780 kg of animal bones, and Vida estimates that the entire animal bone assemblage will weigh in at over 2 tonnes! This would make Northstowe one of the largest zooarchaeological assemblages to be recovered, processed and analysed from the UK. GOOD LUCK!

Janine Ochoa (3rd-year PhD) carried out archaeological research in the Philippines on palaeozoological reconstructions and human adaptations in tropical island environments from the Late Pleistocene to Holocene periods. With Dr Ame Garong (National Museum of the Philippines) she co-directed excavations at Pilanduk Cave, Palawan Island, Philippines in October 2016. These excavations produced a large and well-preserved faunal and lithic assemblage. She also analysed prehistoric vertebrate assemblages from Pilanduk Cave (Palawan Island) and Musang and Minori Caves (Luzon Island) in the Philippines. Leah Damman (1styear PhD) is working on commingled human and animal remains in Neolithic Britain. She is studying the taphonomy of approximately 2600 remains from the Carsington Pasture Cave site in Derbyshire (assemblage on loan from Professor Andrew Chamberlain, Manchester University). She also attended the British Association of Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology (BABAO) conference held at John

Wines.

Recording of a bone (2nd phalange from a large felid) in situ at Pilanduk Cave, Philippines.

Moores University in Liverpool and the Cambridge Archaeological Student Association (CASA) conference. At the latter she presented a 'Pecha Kucha' (20 slides for 20 seconds each) on her work that was live streamed on the Cambridge Archaeology Facebook page and awarded the 'PhD student Presentation' prize. Congratulations!

Tansy Branscombe worked long hours in the Clark Laboratory on mollusc assemblages as part of her MPhil in Archaeological Research. She produced an excellent MPhil dissertation with the title 'Mollusc Diet and the Mesolithic to Neolithic Transition, A Case Study from Vela Spila, Korčula (Croatia)'. Rain Robertson analysed an assemblage of Mesolithic mackerel bones from Vela Spila, Croatia, as part of an undergraduate dissertation with the title 'Harvesting the Mesolithic sea: deep time, deeper water'. We wish them all the best for the future.

Funding: AHRC; Marie Skłodowska-Curie; NERC; (Lim studentship) McDonald Institute, St John's College, Lord Cranbrook from the Merdeka Award 2014; (workshop, zoological analyses) Wenner-Gren Foundation; (Philippines fieldwork) Evans Fund, Anthony Wilkin Fund, University Fieldwork Funding.

Staff

Dr Preston Miracle (Laboratory Director)
Jessica Rippengal (Zooarchaeology and Chief Technician)

Postdoctoral Researchers

Marjolein Bosch Katherine Boyle Natasha Dodwell Ana Marin-Arroyo A. Nafpiloti Vida Rajkovaca V. Pia Spry-Marques

PhD Research Students

Leah Damman Ningning Dong Janine Ochoa Yiru Wang

MPhil StudentTansy Branscombe



Recording stratigraphy at Pilanduk Cave, Philippines.



Charles McBurney Geoarchaeology Laboratory

CHARLES FRENCH

News and people

This past year Eduardo Murillo Machicado received his PhD in June (2017), Tonko Rajkovača completed his external PhD at Ljubljana and Barbora Wouters – a former Masters student here – received a joint PhD from Aberdeen and Brussels, supervised by another former laboratory member, Dr Karen Milek (Aberdeen/Durham). All are to be heartily congratulated.

It has been a very busy year with the laboratory operating at full capacity. Tonko completed another record year of thin-section production, partly enabled by some new changes to our slide-making protocol and all PhD students and visiting scholars doing at least a month's 'apprenticeship' with him in the basement lab learning how to make thin sections. Over the year, some 20 micromorphology reports have been completed for a variety of projects, both research and commercial. Dr David Friesem completed his Marie Curie fellowship and Dr Emuobosa Orijemie joined us as a Newton International fellow investigating the agricultural landscapes of Tivland in Nigeria. Laboratory members took part in fieldwork at the Avebury World Heritage site in Wiltshire, Northstowe in Cambridgeshire, Viverone in northern Italy, Shanidar in Iraqi Kurdistan, Engaruka in Tanzania, Marakwet in Kenya,

C.Fenkori

1. Joanna Walker recording an auger profile through a large palaeo-channel deposit south of the Lohari II Harappan site in Haryana province, India.

Tabun Cave in Israel, Al-Dhahirah in Oman, the Ica valley of southern Peru, the Dulcie Ranges of central Australia, the Limpopo River valley on the northeastern border of South Africa with Zimbabwe, and in Haryana province, India (1). The Director has set up a new Masters bursary in Geoarchaeology with funding from the laboratory, St Edmund's College and a private donor, which will run from the 2017–18 academic year. Much of the year was taken up by preparing a Marie Curie application for a European Training Network for geoarchaeology with partners at Tubingen, Brussels, Basel, Tenerife, Athens and Haifa. Although this first attempt was unsuccessful, we will try again this next winter . . .

The laboratory has also seen some infrastructure and equipment improvements over the year. This has included the purchase on capital infrastructure funds from the School (CSHSS) of a new fluorescence polarizing microscope with a point-counting electronic stage facility and a FTIR (Fourier Transform Infra-red spectrometer) elemental analyser, all housed on new benching in the microscope area of the upstairs McBurney Laboratory.

Projects

Over the winter months, a number of projects with laboratory involvement were at the analytical and writing-up stages. These included the examination of the thin-section assemblage from House 1 at Must Farm with indications of flooring and walling materials, the micromorphology and geochemistry of the possible Mesolithic structures at Star Carr in Yorkshire, the FTIR analysis of the sixth- to fifth-millennium BC midden deposits at La Yerba II on the south coast of Peru, the investigation of the alder fen carr adjacent to the mid second-millennium BC



2. Schematic diagram of the lower Posada valley showing the extent of earlier marine influence and earlier Holocene shorelines, the early-mid-Holocene palaeo-channel and the post-Roman alluvial floodplain.

, REDHOUSE



3. Surface expression of the rectilinear stone field systems on the floodplain surface at Engaruka, Tanzania.

lake dwelling at Viverone and its settlement deposits in the lake, and the completion of the thin-section analyses for the Fragsus project ('Fragility and sustainability in restricted island environments: adaptation, cultural change and collapse in prehistory') on the Ggantija, Santa Verna and Skorba Neolithic temples sites on Gozo and Malta.

The geoarchaeological surveys of the lower Posada and Mannu valleys in Sardinia with Dr Federica Sulas, Professor Rita Melis, Dr Sean Taylor and David Redhouse were completed with an official book launch for this project, Sa Massaria: ecologia storica dei sisteria del lavoro contadino in Sardegna, in Cagliari on 15 June. For the Posada valley on the eastern side of the island (2), from about 6000 to 5300 cal. BC the lower c. 2.5 km of the valley was open to the sea, probably characterized by sinuous creeks and wide, shallow lagoonal areas. The pollen study by Dr Federico Di Rita (Rome) suggests that this phase is associated with a semi-open landscape dominated by Ericaceae shrubland, evergreen Mediterranean maguis species and relatively sparse coniferous and deciduous woodland taxa, but with already good indications of human activities in the region, especially of wheat cultivation. Thereafter there was substantial riverine influence over much of the valley, with the main channel being wide (c. 250-300 m) and deep (c. 7.5–12.25 m) and well established in what is now the southern edge of the valley. Finally a major phase of alluviation began in later prehistoric times from about 300 cal. BC, with continuing aggradation across the whole valley floor through the later Roman period (cal. AD 321-540) until recent times. The modern (post-1960s) Torpè dam, channel embankments and flood defences appear largely to have halted the normal seasonal alluvial overbank aggradation, except in exceptional flood events such as that of November 2013.



4. Cross-section excavation of the walled field system containing alluvium at Engaruka, Tanzania.

The director was fortunate to be invited to be on the AAREA project ('Archaeology of Agricultural Resilience in Eastern Africa', ERC-funded, under Dr Daryl Stump, University of York) advisory panel in Ethiopia and Tanzania. This has involved field trips to the World Heritage landscape sites of Konso in southern Ethiopia and Engaruka in Tanzania. In both instances, there are extensive terrace systems (3 & 4), but at



5. Irrigated small agricultural plots tended by Maasai farmer Israel O'Mollel, Engaruka, Tanzania.



Engaruka these are abandoned, despite a perennial water source being available. It may be that the upward aggradation of substantial depths of alluvial material eventually rendered the fields too intractable and too dry to work effectively, such that they were abandoned in the eighteenth century. Ironically today, some displaced Maasai have adapted to being farmers, using the plentiful water in small irrigated plots (5), as well as continuing to be herdsmen.

New geoarchaeological fieldwork in the environs of the World Heritage site of Avebury in Wiltshire (AHRC-funded, under Dr Josh Pollard, University of Southampton, and Dr Mark Gillings, University of Leicester) has already begun to question existing models of landscape development in the mid-later Holocence. Instead of the 'classic' Neolithic deforestation leading to soil erosion and colluvial/alluvial deposition down-slope and down-valley into the Kennet, there are a series of shallow, stepped, spring-fed basins leading to the floodplain, which contains shallow alluvial aggradation of generally less than 1.3 m with no sign of channel migration/avulsion (6). This suggests great stability in large parts of this landscape; in other words, an ostensibly open and well-managed grassland landscape in prehistoric times, but which became more erosion-prone under arable use in more recent times. Better proof should be forthcoming next year, when excavations under the massive henge bank at Avebury take place.

Funding Sources: AHRC; Alberto Benavides; EU/ERC; National Geographic; McDonald Institute; McBurney Laboratory; Newton Trust/Royal Society



6. Dr Mike Allen hand augering through the Kennet floodplain just south of Silbury Hill, Wiltshire.

Laboratory staff

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Post-doctoral researchers

Dr David Beresford-Jones Dr David Friesem Dr Sayantani Neogi Dr Emuobosa Orijemie Dr Sean Taylor

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Alessandro Ceccarelli
Malcolm Connolly
Petros Chatzimpaloglou
Matthew Dalton
Pedro Gonzales
Huiru Lian
Eduardo Machicado
Bongomenzi Nxumalo
Ian Ostericher
Miranda Semple
Joanna Walker

Laboratory Affiliates

Dr Kevin Lane (Heritage Gibraltar/CONICET, Buenos Aires)
Dr Ivana Ozán (CONICET, Buenos Aires)
Dr Clea Paine
Dr Corinne Roughley (Hughes Hall)
Dr Federica Sulas (Aarhus University)
Dr Heejin Lee (Korea University, Seoul, South Korea)
Dr Xijie Zhuang (Institute of Archaeology, University College,

Dr Judith Bunbury (Earth Sciences/St Edmunds College)

Visiting Scholar

London)

Dr Xue Shang (University of Chinese Academy of Sciences)

Visiting Graduate Student

Susanne Cereda (Vienna)

Glyn Daniel Laboratory for Archaeogenetics

MARTIN JONES

The Glyn Daniel Laboratory continues its archaeogenetic research, particularly in connection with the changing use of plant resources and food globalization. The *FOGLIP* project, exploring the prehistoric movement of eastern and western grain crops within Eurasia, reached successful completion and has served as a springboard for our future projects.

Central among these is our Leverhulme Trust-funded *Crops, Pollinators and People* project, which moves our attention to what is arguably the world's most significant domesticated animal, the bee. Over the next four years, Harriet Hunt and Enrico Crema will be conducting ecological and archaeogenetic studies of honeybees and of an insect-pollinated crop (buckwheat), and, in conjunction with Richard Evershed's group at Bristol, examining 2000 prehistoric potsherds for beeswax. Using these diverse methods, the team will chart the interdependent relationship between humans, bees and crop plants over time.

Also from the foundation of *FOGLIP* research, Diane Lister is moving from the patterns of crop movement to their gene expression and environmental adaption, not just during the prehistoric episode of transcontinental crop movement, but also in historic times, when her target crop, barley, reaches extreme latitudes and altitudes in both the Old World and the New.



Harriet Hunt working on DNA analysis in the Glyn Daniel laboratory for Archaeogenetics.



A small selection of barley seeds from Diane Lister's research showing variations in colour and shape.

Perhaps the most global of all the economic plants we study is the bottle gourd, domesticated at least three times in Asia, Africa and America, and which has formed a core interest of Leverhulme fellow Andrew Clarke.

The Laboratory's work is possible thanks to support from: ERC; Leverhulme Trust; University of Cambridge Returning Carers' Scheme.

Staff

Martin Jones (*Lab Director*) Catherine Kneale (*Lab Manager*)

Post-doctoral researchers

Andrew Clarke Harriet Hunt Diane Lister

PhD student

Natalia Przelomska

George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory of Archaeobotany and Bioarchaeology

MARTIN JONES

The George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory continues its research into the exploitation of plant resources for food, fuel and construction across the world, from East Asia to South America, and from the Middle Stone Age in Africa through to classical and historic Europe.

We work on plant remains persisting in a variety of forms, from the charred remains of wood, fruits, seeds, roots and tubers, that form the bulk of our work, to such microfossils as plant silica or 'phytoliths'.

Cynthia Larbey, with support from Jesus College and the AHRC, has probed some of the world's earliest hearths of anatomically modern humans, in the Cape region of southern Africa, for remains of burnt 'parenchyma' (root and tuber tissue) that provide invaluable insight into early cooking.

A major focus of our Neolithic and Bronze Age archaeobotany has been our Asian work in the context of the TwoRains Project (see p. 39) and the recently completed FOGLIP project. Trevelyan Research Fellow Jennifer Bates' work in India and An Ting's research surveying millet finds from eastern Europe to China are changing our understanding of Old World prehistoric agriculture. Beyond the more familiar agricultural resources, Hermine Xhauflair's research into traces on stone tools brings to light the exploitation of bamboo and tree resources in Southeast Asia.

Later prehistoric and historic projects continue to produce some of the most spectacular finds, notably seen in Rachel Ballantyne's work at Must Farm, and Robyn Veal's work

Chioma Ngonadi talks to students from the Community Secondary School and St Jude Secondary School in Lejja, southeastern Nigeria.

around Pompeii and the region of Campania.

Gates Scholar Chioma Ngonadi takes our archaeobotanical approaches to early sites of millet cultivation in Nigeria. Like many of the group, Chioma integrates her scientific research with a range of outreach activities, such that archaeobotany and archaeological science reaches schoolchildren around the world.

The Laboratory's work is possible thanks to support from: AHRC; Jesus College, Cambridge; ERC; Forterra and Historic England; Gates Foundation; Emslie Horniman Anthropological Scholarship Fund; British Federation of Graduate Women Award; UAC Nigeria; Dorothy Garrod Fund.



Hermine Xhauflair examines a wooden object from the Must Farm excavation to detect signs of usage.

Staff

Martin Jones (*Lab Director*) Catherine Kneale (*Lab Manager*)

Post-doctoral Researchers

Rachel Ballantyne
Jennifer Bates
Andrew Clarke
Emanuela Cristiani
Emuobosa Akpo Orijemie
Xue Shang
Robyn Veal
Hermine Xhauflair

PhD students

Ting An
Peter Griffith
Cynthia Larbey
Chioma Ngonadi
Akshyeta Suryanarayan

Dorothy Garrod Laboratory for Isotopic Analysis

TAMSIN O'CONNELL

The Dorothy Garrod Lab continues its research into diet, resources, climate and mobility using isotopic approaches. We study a range of organic materials—human and animal bones and teeth, as well as shells, plant remains and pottery residues.

A major focus of our work is the new Wellcome Trust-funded After the Plague project, examining health, life and death among the medieval urban poor—particularly during the bubonic plague epidemic known as the Black Death. As one strand of this multi-faceted project, Alice Rose, a new PhD student, is studying whether diet and mobility were affected by the significant demographic changes resulting from the Black Death. Our isotopic work will be integrated with osteological, palaeopathological and genetic evidence, for a transdisciplinary view of this social upheaval. Sam Leggett, another new PhD student, is examining an earlier major societal shift, the transition to Christianity, across the east of England, during the seventh century AD: she is exploring the impact of religious conversion on burial practice, diet and mobility within the context of an expanding European identity during the early medieval period.

Isotopic analysis is a key part of the TwoRains project, an ERC-funded international and interdisciplinary investigation of the resilience and adaptation of the Indus Civilization in the face of climate change. Emma Lightfoot and Cemre Ustunkaya are examining questions of climate change, water stress, food production and food consumption through the analysis of animal bones and teeth and plant material. Akshyeta Suryanarayan is studying ancient ceramic lipid residues in vessels from rural and urban sites to contrast any dietary and culinary differences.

Lab members travelled to a range of conferences to present their work, including: European Meeting on Ancient Ceramics (EMAC), Bordeaux, in September 2017; UK Archaeological Sciences, UCL; 'Stressed Out' conference at UCL; SIMSUG, the Stable Isotope Users Group meeting in the UK; Aarhus University; International Medieval Congress in Leeds; and the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology annual meeting in Liverpool.

The Laboratory's work is possible thanks to support from: the Wellcome Trust, the European Research Council, the Cambridge Trust, the Nehru Trust, Newnham College, BioAnth Fieldwork Fund, the Smuts Memorial Fund and the Kathleen Hughes Memorial Fund.

Staff

Dr Tamsin O'Connell (Director & Senior Lecturer in BioArchaeology) Dr Susanne Hakenbeck (Lecturer in Historical Archaeology) Catherine Kneale (Research Technician)



Jenna Dittmar, Bram Mulder and Alice Rose representing the 'After the Plaque' project at the 2017 British Association for

Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology conference.

(Left) Samantha Leggett demineralizing Anglo-Saxon human bone samples for Carbon and Nitrogen isotope analysis.



Research Associates

Dr Emma Lightfoot Dr Argyro Nafplioti





Computational and Digital Archaeology Laboratory (CDAL)

ENRICO CREMA

The Computational and Digital Archaeology Laboratory (CDAL) was founded in October 2016 to provide a new space for students and researchers committed to the growing field of computational archaeology. Members are experts of a variety of computational and quantitative methods, including GIS, computer simulation, network analysis, spatial statistics, remote sensing and digital support for fieldwork tasks.

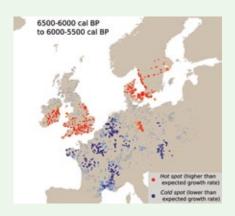
Enrico Crema has worked on various methods for studying prehistoric demography (1) and inferring patterns of social learning from archaeological data. He will also start a new Leverhulme-funded project on *Crops, pollinators and people: the long-term history of a critical symbiosis* (Pl: Martin Jones), which will involve modelling past geographic distributions and ecological interactions between humans, bees and buckwheat.

Toby Wilkinson has been collaborating on a pilot for a new data sharing and management platform for archaeology called *Midden*, designed to help open science workflows for archaeological fieldwork and computational analysis (**midden**. **arch.cam.ac.uk**), including an intensive survey in western Turkey (*Panormos/Milesian Landscapes* Project).

Tom Leppard has pursued a number of projects this year relating to his ongoing interest in modelling human–ecosystem interactions in fragmented environments like islands and archipelagos, while also continuing work on predictability (or not) in the dynamics of hominin dispersal.

Adam Green and Hector Orengo have been mainly focused on their research as part of the *TwoRains* project (PI: C.A. Petrie). Adam has assembled a new site-location database, which he used to conduct systematic surveys in India. He has also continued his work on social complexity in the Indus civilization, using GIS and 3D Modelling to learn about Mohenjo-daro's political infrastructure. Hector has developed large-scale remote sensing analyses, which have allowed him to reconstruct the

1. Demographic 'hot spots' (higher growth rate compared to panregional trend) and 'cold spots' (lower growth rate compared to pan-regional trend) between 6500–6000 and 6000–5500 cal. BP as inferred



from the summed probability distribution of radiocarbon dates. (Adapted from Crema et al., 2017. DOI: 10.1016/j. jas.2017.09.007).

palaeohydrology of the Sutlej-Yamuna interfluve (2), a core area of the Indus civilization.

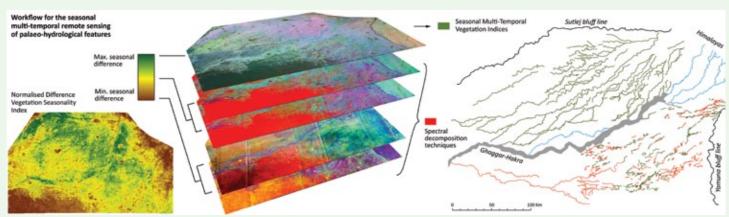
The laboratory hosted an inaugural seminar series with leading experts on a variety of topics, including GIS Applications (I. Herzog, LVR-Amt für Bodendenkmalpflege im Rheinland; M. Gillings, University of Leicester), Spatial Analysis (E. Paliou, University of Cologne; A. Palmisano, UCL; A. Bevan, UCL), Agent-based Modelling (Elizabeth Gallagher, UCL), Remote Sensing (B. Menze; Technical University of Munich), Computational Statistics (X. Rubio-Campillo, University of Edinburgh), Econometrics (E. Zubrow, University at Buffalo) and Big Data Analysis (T. Currie, University of Exeter).

Staff

Enrico R. Crema Cameron Petrie David Redhouse

Postdoctoral Researchers

Adam Green Thomas Leppard Hector Orengo Toby Wilkinson



2. Multi-temporal workflow for the analysis of satellite multispectral data employed by the TwoRains team to reconstruct the Ancient Indus hydrology. (From Orengo & Petrie, 2017. DOI: 10.3390/rs9070735).

Egyptology at Cambridge

HRATCH PAPAZIAN

The McDonald Institute acts as the hub for a number of researchers engaged in Egyptological work at Cambridge. The Institute also hosts the events sponsored by the Egyptian World Seminar Series, which features a yearly programme of lectures and discussion panels by Egyptologists at Cambridge and elsewhere.

The research interests of Cambridge Egyptologists span a wide spectrum of interdisciplinary projects that make use of archaeological (including bio-archaeology, material culture and earth sciences) and textual sources from Egypt, Nubia, Libya and the eastern Mediterranean. The academic officers in the Department of Archaeology, Dr Kate Spence for Egyptian Archaeology and Dr Hratch Papazian for Egyptian Language, conduct field projects at Sesebi, in the Sudan, and Abydos, respectively. Researchers and students from Cambridge remain active in various capacities at many sites in Egypt and the Sudan, such as Buto, Memphis and its environs, Helwan, Thebes, Amara West and Suakin. Other ongoing projects in the region maintain an affiliation to the Institute, such as Professor Barry Kemp's mission at Amarna (with Anna Stevens, an Affiliated Scholar at the McDonald, as Assistant Director), Janine Bourriau's work on Egyptian ceramics and Dr Judith Bunbury's collaborative investigations of river movement and climate change.

Egyptology also serves as the link between several postdoctoral researchers whose interests are firmly grounded in Egyptology and the McDonald Institute and some of its laboratories (e.g. Charles McBurney and Material Culture Laboratories), with many of them being recipients of grants administered by the University of Cambridge or by leading European agencies. Thus, during the 2016–17 academic year, Dr Giulio Lucarini, Dr Rune Nyord and Dr Paul van Pelt were associated with the Institute, and Dr Kathryn Howley was appointed as the Lady Wallis Budge Junior Fellow at Christ's College for a four-year term. Dr Howley's work is focused on intercultural exchange between Egypt and Nubia. The multi- and interdisciplinary perspectives of Egyptological research being conducted at Cambridge are also reflected in the dissertation topics of current doctoral candidates, which include Early Dynastic burials, the childhood experience at Deir el Medina, uses of artificial light, Old Kingdom settlements, notions of ancient Egyptian law, administration and political change in the Eighteenth Dynasty, study of living conditions and use of space in Egyptian houses, offering practices, and colonial burials in Nubia.

The Egyptian World Seminar Series continues its longestablished tradition of hosting lectures at the McDonald Institute on current research in all areas of Egyptology. These events, which extended beyond the academic year to include summer lectures for the third year in a row, contribute greatly to creating a vibrant research community and feature speakers from Cambridge, as well as from universities in the UK and beyond. This year's programme included lectures by Eva Lange, Rune Nyord, Hana Navrátilová, Piers Litherland, Kathryn Howley, Hany Rashwan, Laure Pantalacci, Roland Enmarch, Cary Martin and Petra Weschenfelder, with topics as diverse as reports on archaeological and epigraphic fieldwork, ethnography, literary criticism, ritual and magic, and Demotic archives. To complement the programme of lectures, Ana Tavares, Barbora Janulíková and Geoffrey Martin took part in a Discussion Forum on ancient Memphis in November 2016 and presented aspects of their work in different parts of that region and examined a range of issues pertaining to its archaeology.

Egyptology Affiliates

Janine Bourriau (McDonald Institute)
Judith Bunbury (Earth Sciences)
Corinne Duhig (Bioarchaeology)
Barry Kemp (Professor Emeritus in Egyptian Archaeology)
Geoffrey Thorndike Martin (Christ's College)
Ronika Power (Macquarie University)
John Ray (Professor Emeritus in Ancient Egyptian Language)
Anna Stevens (Amarna Project)
Gemma Tully (McDonald Institute)

PhD students 2016-17

Pippa Browne Rennan Lemos
Mat Dalton Alex Loktionov
Renate Fellinger Hilary Stewart
Pedro Goncalves Meghan Strong
Ben Hinson Ana Tavares
Barbora Janulíková Kimberley Watt

Funding for the Egyptian World Seminar Series is provided by the Thomas Mulvey Fund, the H.M. Chadwick Fund and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. The Divisionf Archaeology is hereby also acknowledged for its support.



Cambridge undergraduates visiting the papyrus collection at the British Museum with curator Dr Ilona Regulski.



Heritage Research Group & Cultural Heritage Laboratory

Marie Louise Stig Sørensen, Dacia Viejo Rose, Gilly Carr & Liliana Janik

This was a busy year for the group. Foremost, we were successful in our bid for a 'Cambridge Heritage Research Centre' (CHRC), which will create a hub for heritage-related research at the University. The bid includes partners from Classics, Criminology, Education, Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, and Land Economy, with the centre being housed at Archaeology and overseen by Marie LouiseSørensen and Dacia Viejo Rose.

We maintained our usual core activities: running a seminar series with 19 talks, producing the *Bulletin* (edited by Flaminia Bartolini and Margaret Comer, with Comer being sole editor from May 2017, and circulated to 742 users), and the annual conference. The latter was on 'Heritage and Revolution: First as Tragedy then as Farce?' marking the centenary of the Russian revolution and aiming to explore both the impact of revolution on heritage and the heritage of revolutions. An art exhibition by Martha McGuinn accompanied the conference.

There was a strong cohort of PhD and MPhil students conducting research ranging in space from Hawaii to Korea and on topics from Gulag heritage to the effects of climate change on heritage identity. Several of the students made presentations at conferences. Two post-docs were attached to the group: Paola di Giuseppantonio di Franco explores 3D-printed reproductions of heritage and Francesco lacono investigates changes in Albanian attitudes towards their twentieth-century history. We had two visitors: Mathilde Leloup (PhD student, Sciences Po, Paris) worked in collaboration with Viejo Rose on a analysing the integration of cultural heritage into humanitarian interventions, and Roha Khalaf worked on a suggested

amendment to the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention.

The senior staff were also busy; all have participated in conferences and workshops. Gilly Carr prepared her exhibition 'On British Soil: Nazi Persecution in the Channel Islands' at the Wiener Library in London; her associated EVZ-funded website will be launched in time for the exhibition. She was appointed a member of the British delegation of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance and joined its working group on endangered Holocaust sites. Liliana Janik continued her work with contemporary artists in Japan using material from the Jomon period, and inspired by her research on prehistoric rock art in Northern Russia she collaborated with Polish artist K. Szczęsna on the exhibition 'Time and Space in Storytelling: Image and Text, Past and Present' in Szczecin, Poland. She also participated in preparation for a UNESCO World Heritage Site bid for the Rock at the Ulsan, Republic of Korea. Marie Louise Sørensen continued work at the World Heritage Site of Cidade Velha, Cape Verde (with Chris Evans) and conducted fieldwork on the 'Barrow revival' project in Huntingdon and Shrewsbury; she became a member of the EAA committee for the European Heritage Prize, and attended a UNESCO expert meeting on the reconstruction of the Bamiyan statues. Dacia Viejo Rose began research collaboration with colleagues in the Faculty of Law, Queen's University, Belfast, on reparations for the destruction of cultural heritage; the project aims to inform the work of the International Criminal Court (ICC).



Heritage Research Group visit to 'Sacred Stones' at Hail Weston, Cambridgeshire, a revival of Neolithic mortuary monuments.



Part of the audience at the Heritage Research Group's annual seminar in the McDonald Institute, 6 May 2017.

Core members

Gilly Carr Paola Filippucci Liliana Janik Marie Louise Stig Sørensen Dacia Viejo Rose

Postdoctoral Researcher

Paola di Giuseppantonio di Franco Francesco lacono

Heritage PhD Students graduating 2016-17

Leanne Munroe (née Philpot) Elizabeth Pratt

Current PhD students

Flaminia Bartolini Tom Crowley Margaret Comer Rebecca Haboucha Eva Meharry Alex Partridge Calum Robertson Susan Shay Yingwen Tao Minjae Zoh

Affiliated Researchers

Patricia Duff Lucy Walker Shadia Taha

Visiting Students

Mathilde Leloup Roha Khalaf



TAGE AND REVOLUTION

FIRST AS TRAGEDY, THEN AS FARCE?

6 MAY 2017 AT THE McDONALD INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

arch.cam.ac.uk/about-us/heritage/CHS18

From the French Revolution in the eighteenth century, to the communist revolutions in twentieth century Russia and China to the Arab Spring in the twenty-first century, heritage has been in the crosshairs of aspirations to change and utopian constructions of possible futures. This research seminar will explore the unique and complex relationship between cultural heritage and revolutions, two concepts with seemingly opposed temporal connotations.

To register please contact Flaminia Bartolini at fb282@cam.ac.uk by 01-05-17 MAY DAY



Registration poster for the seminar in May 2017.

Further information through the following media:

Website: www2.arch.cam.ac.uk/heritage/index.html

Annual symposium: http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/about-us/heritage/CHS17

Facebook: www.facebook.com/cambridgehrg Twitter: https://twitter.com/#!/cambridgehrg

Linkedin: www.linkedin.com/groups/Cambridge-Heritage-Research-Group-4925222



DM McDonald Grants and Awards

The Institute supports field projects and other research initiatives of the University of Cambridge's archaeologists through its annual grants from the DM McDonald Grants and Awards Fund. In 2016–17, a new £10,000 Conference Competition was launched with two successful winners, Luc Moreau and John Robb. Grants totalling over £145,000 were awarded to 37 projects ranging widely in time and space, many of which are highlighted in this report.

Projects

- Graeme Barker
 Neanderthal death at Shanidar
 Cave, Iraqi Kurdistan
- Cyprian Broodbank

 Kythera Island Project (Paliokastro)
- Gilly Carr
 Confinement and conflict:
 comparative materialities of internment 1914–1919
- Elizabeth DeMarrais
 British migration to the
 Massachusetts Bay Colony and
 interactions with indigenous
 peoples: Kendrick Farmstead,
 Harwich
- Paola Di Franco Di Guiseppantonio
 Digital heritage and reconstruction in the aftermath of natural disasters
- Rose Ferraby

 Cultural geology: Roman quarries
 and stone working
- Yannis Galanakis
 Excavation of a monumental
 Mycenaean chamber tomb at
 Prosilio, central Greece
- Susanne Hakenbeck

 Huns in Late Antique Sogdiana

 between mobile pastoralism and

 oasis communities the case of

 Bukhara

· Liliana Janik

Land, spirituality and artistic choices in the constitution and reconstitution of identity in Canada and Japan

- Rachel King
 An archaeology of development:
 'Upliftment' and home in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Tom Leppard
 Landscape archaeology of southwest Sardinia (pilot season)
- Beatriz Marín-Aguilera
 Colonising bodies: laws and dressing habits in Chile in the 16th–19th century
- Martin Millett Aldeborough Stage 2 – GPR survey
- Philip Nigst
 Exploring Mid-Upper Palaeolithic human lifeways: new fieldwork at Ollersdorf, Austria
- Emuobosa Orijemie New applied approaches to African farming systems: the long-term history of farming in Tiv, Nigeria
- Miljana Radivojević
 The (r)evolution of early Eurasian metallurgy: exploring the how and why behind metal invention and innovation in the Balkan and steppe metallurgy (Year 3)

Colin Renfrew & Michael Boyd The Keros–Naxos seaways and the origins of cult at the Kavos sanctuary

Anja Slawisch Landscape transformation in the land of Thales: a geomorphological investigation at the Panormos/ Kovala Bay)

- Laurence Smith
 Suakin Project (Suakin and Red Sea coast of Sudan)
- Kate Spence
 Exploitation and interaction in a contested zone: preliminary survey of the Nile corridor and hinterland between Sesebi and Soleb
- Darryl Wilkinson Anarchism in the prehistoric Andes
- Toby Wilkinson
 Prehistoric Panormos: the Milesian
 Peninsula Landscapes Project (MPL)
- Chris Wingfield Metal on the missionary road
- Hermine Xhauflair The Denticulate Project

before farming?

£10,000 Conference Competition

- Luc Moreau
 Can we speak of social inequality
- John Robb
 Sociogenetic history: integrating aDNA with social archaeology

Conferences/Workshops

- Marjolein Bosch
 Personal ornaments in the
 Palaeolithic, the case of the shell bead
- Vanessa Forte
 Multidisciplinary approaches to
 ceramics analyses
- Emmanuelle Honoré Inside prehistoric societies: dialogue on the epistemologies of prehistory
- Kathryn Howley
 Egyptology and Anthropology:
 Historiography, theroretical exchange,
 and conceptual development seminar
- Francesco lacono Heritage displacement at the Greek island of Leros
- Susan Oosthuizen
 Rethinking the construction of early
 Anglo-Saxon identity new findings
 from material culture, isotopes & DNA
- Hratch Papazian
 AELT X (Ancient Egyptian language and texts 10)
- Laurence Smith Africa on the Move workshop
- Janice Stargardt
 Pyu culture and culture change in the first millennium ce
- Simon Stoddart Picene identity
- Dacia Viejo Rose Heritage and Revolution



Research Grants

· Prof. Graeme Barker

How resilient were Neanderthals and Modern Humans to climate change in SW Asia? Reinvestigating Shanidar Cave (Leverhulme Trust)

Prof. Graeme Barker

Neanderthal death at Shanidar cave, Iraqi Kurdistan (Rust Family Foundation)

Dr James Barrett

Northern journeys: reimagining the Medieval revolution and its aftermath (Leverhulme Trust)

Dr James Barrett

Tracking Viking-assisted dispersal of biodiversity using ancient DNA (University of Oslo)

Dr David Beresford-Jones

One River Project (Alberto Benavides Ganoza)

· Dr Dorothea Bosch

Early Upper Palaeolithic personal ornaments and behavioural adaptations (EU-BEADS) (EC H2020 MSC Fellowship)

· Prof. Cyprian Broodbank

The archaeological deep history and dynamics of Mediterranean Africa, c. 9600–700 BC (Leverhulme Trust)

Dr Andrew Clarke

Archaeogenetics of the first global crop: 10,000 years of bottle gourd dispersal (Leverhulme Trust and Isaac Newton Trust)

Dr Paola Di Giuseppantonio Di Franco

Digital artefacts: how people perceive tangible cultural heritage through different media (DIGIFACT) (EC FP7 MSC Fellowship)

Dr Vanessa Forte

Tracing cultural identities and social dynamics through the analysis of the European Copper Age pottery productions (EC FP7 MSC Fellowship)

Dr David Friesem

Tropical Micro-Archaeology: An interdisciplinary project aiming to study site formation processes in tropical environment related to hunter-gatherers' use of space (TROPICMICROARCH) (EC FP7 MSC Fellowship)

· Dr Margarita Gleba

Production and consumption: textile economy and urbanisation in Mediterranean Europe 1000-500 BCE (PROCON) (EC FP7 ERC Starting Investigator Grant)

· Dr Emmanuelle Honoré

Cognition and representation of self and the other in north African rock art (EC H2020 MSC Fellowship)

• Dr Emmanuelle Honoré

Painting the body: Prehistoric cognition of oneself and of the 'alter' in North African rock art (Royal Society Newton International Fellowship)

• Dr Francesco Iacono

Cultural heritage of dictatorship in Albania (EC H2020 MSC Fellowship)

· Dr Alexandra Ion

Divergent Meanings: interpreting human remains deposited in Neolithic settlements from the Balkan area (7th-4th millennium BC) in light of interdisciplinary data (EC H2020 MSC Fellowship)

Dr Alice Leplongeon

Technological variability during the Late Pleistocene in Eastern Africa: lithic assemblages as indirect witnesses of past human population dynamics (PleisTechnoVar) (EC H2020 MSC Fellowship)

• Dr Emma Lightfoot

Literary archaeology: exploring the lived environment of the slave (AHRC)

· Dr John MacGinnis

The Ziyaret Tepe Project (Ziyaret Tepe Archaeological Trust)

· Dr August McMahon

Tell Brak Archaeological Project (Albert Reckitt Charitable Trust)

• Dr Preston Miracle

Smart integration of genetics with sciences of the past in Croatia: Minding and mending the gap (EC H2020 Spreading excellence and widening participation)

• Dr Luc Moreau

Early Upper Palaeolithic mobility and technological decision-making under changing environmental constraints: case studies from Belgium and Romania (PALMOBI) (EC H2020 MSC Fellowship)

• Dr Argyro Nafplioti

Early populations in Cretan history: investigating residential mobility in the Eastern Mediterranean using isotope geochemistry (EPOCHGEOCHEM) (EC H2020 MSC Fellowship)

• Dr Philip Nigst

Neanderthal and Modern Human adaptations in Eastern Europe (NEMO-ADAP) (EC FP7, MC European Reintegration)

Dr Philip Nigst

Neanderthal Occupation in Eastern Europe: Neporotovo 7 and Molodova V as case studies (British Academy - Small Research Grants 2015)

• Dr Emuobosa Orijemie

New applied approaches to African farming systems: the long-term history and archaeology of farming in Tiv, Nigeria (Royal Society Newton International Fellowship)

• Dr Cameron Petrie

Bannu Archaeological Project Publications (British Museum (FB DCMS))

· Dr Cameron Petrie

Environmental adaptation and resilience to climate change: investigating the sustainability of the Indus Civilisation (British Council India – UKIERI)

· Dr Cameron Petrie

Winter rain, summer rain: adaptation, climate change, resilience and the Indus civilisation (ECH2020 ERC Consolidator)

· Dr Monica Ramsay

Increasingly anthropogenic landscapes and the evolution of plant-food production: humanenvironment Interactions during the Final Pleistocene and Early Holocene in the Levant (EC H2020 MSC Fellowship)

· Prof. Colin Renfrew

Early Cycladic Sculpture and the archaeology of ritual

(Stavros Niarchos Foundation)

• Dr John Robb

After the plague: health and history in medieval Cambridge (Wellcome Trust)

· Dr Kate Spence

Conceptions of the afterlife: rethinking ancient Egyptian mortuary religion (Isaac Newton Trust)

• Dr Kate Spence

Delivering sustainable heritage strategies for rural Egypt: community and archaeology at Tell el-Amarna (British Council)

• Dr Jay Stock

ADaPt: Adaptation, dispersals and phenotype: understanding the roles of climate, natural selection and plasticity in shaping global huntergatherer adaptability (EC FP7 ERC Consolidator Grant)

• Dr Simon Stoddart

Fragility and sustainability in restricted island environments (FRAGSUS) (ERC FP7 Advanced Investigator Grant)

· Dr Dacia Viejo Rose

Restoring cultural property and communities after conflict (AHRC)

• Dr Darryl Wilkinson

Anarchism in the prehistoric Andes: the material culture of anti-complexity (Isaac Newton Trust and Leverhulme Trust)



Geo-archaeology

JUDITH BUNBURY (Earth Sciences)

Two projects in Egypt ran this year; the first, a new project at Shutb, began in collaboration with Ilona Regulski of the British Museum. Our auger investigation showed that the town has persisted here for more than four millennia. The remains at the site also suggest that a Roman industrial boom at the site was produced by the proximity of the Nile at that time.

Secondly, in the Theban region work with Piers Litherland and Geoffrey Martin reveals that the Wadi Bariya tombs were used for a relatively short time during the later reign of Amenhotep III (~1386–1349 BC). The geo-archaeological evidence shows that the tombs were on a busy transport route in use during a short-lived but particularly wet and well-vegetated climate phase.

At Southwark (London), cultural geology revealed that, always poor and always well-connected, being next to London Bridge, the Cathedral employed an exceptional variety of building stones. Unfortunately, many stones used at the Cathedral were unequal to the erosive rains of the metropolis. With Jackie Hall (Archaeologist) and Kelley Christi (Architect) we are creating a stone register which local conservation students can augment.

Funded by New Kingdom Research Foundation, AHRC and Heritage Lottery.



Mud analysis from cores at Shutb in Middle Egypt. The cores reveal that the occupation mound persisted for more than 4000 years.

Pottery Craft and Social Dynamics in the European Copper Age

Vanessa Forte (McDonald Institute)

TraCTUs (Tracing European Copper Age social dynamics through pottery Technology and Use) aims to investigate the social dynamics of European prehistoric communities between the fourth and the third millennia BC, studying the phenomenon of craft specialization.

Social complexity in prehistoric periods is associated with the emergence of settlements, of burial and of ritual contexts. A further possibility for understanding social dynamics can be provided by the study of material culture through the investigation of production organization and, in particular, by the identification and analysis of craft specialization.

This year, *TraCTUs* focused on a specific case study: the copper age pottery production of the modern Rome area where copper age settlements and funerary contexts have been unearthed in recent years. The application of a multidisciplinary approach combining compositional analyses of ceramic pastes (petrographic, chemical and mineralogical analyses), traceological analyses of ceramic vessels (technological traces and use-wear on ceramic) and experimental archaeology permitted the reconstruction of the whole process of production and identification of features suggesting forms of craft specialization. These patterns recur in association with specific vessel shapes almost completely absent in domestic contexts and mainly used in funerary rituals.

https://www.facebook.com/MSCATractusProject/

The Project is funded by European funding programme H2020-MSCA-IF-702493.



Archaeological trace and experimental replica of ceramic surface treatments (40×); X-ray analysis of a ceramic vessel.

Economic and Social Origins of Maya Civilization

NORMAN HAMMOND (McDonald Institute)

The programme of stable-isotope (C, N, O, Sr) analyses of human skeletal remains from the Preclassic village site of Cuello (Belize; 1200 BC-AD 400) is continuing (with Kristin Hoffmeister, Texas A&M University, carrying out laboratory analysis and with Julie and Frank Saul, Cuello Project staff, providing osteobiological assessment of sampled individuals). Strontium and oxygen isotopes will be used to determine whether any of the 162 Preclassic burials are of non-locals: this applies especially to the 30 individuals in Mass Burial 1 (c. 400 BC) who were males from young to middle adult age, and some or all of whom might have been sacrificed captives from elsewhere, and also those in the later Mass Burial 2 (c. 100 BC). Hoffmeister is examining possible differences between 'private' and 'public' interments—the latter arguably the result of community action or sanction—comparing the Cuello data with those from the coeval and nearby site of Colha.

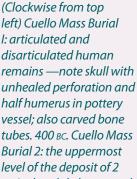
Associated carbon and nitrogen SI analyses will increase understanding of the maize- and root-based Maya diet, with its animal protein component coming from domestic dog and hunted forest species including deer and peccary, augmented by fishing and mollusc collection.

Hoffmeister's analyses are funded by the National Science Foundation of the USA. Other resources are provided by the Cuello Project.











articulated skeletons and 10 bone bundles, with large covering vessels, c. 100 BC. Cuello child burials: two infants less than 2 years old, the older decapitated and the skull missing. A jar was placed over the stump of the neck, c. 200 BC. Cuello Preclassic burials: intramural burials of c. AD 100, penetrated by later post-holes.

Colonizing Bodies: Laws and Dressing Habits in Chile in the Fifteenth-Nineteenth Centuries

Beatriz Marín-Aguilera (McDonald Institute)

Chile was the most important and complex borderland of the Spanish Empire (1550–1818), in which colonial power and indigenous resistance were contested over centuries. Spaniards created a body of strict sartorial laws, which prescribed detailed instructions concerning the materials permitted for cloth making. Depending on ethnic and social background, people had to dress differently in order to be easily recognizable by the colonial authorities.

This project focused on the organization and production of indigenous textiles before and during the colonial period by looking at textile tools and textile remains. In order to do so, I studied the textile collections of four Chilean museums located in Valdivia, Concepción, Temuco and Santiago. The aim was to determine the impact of the Spanish sartorial laws and textile manufacture on indigenous textile traditions throughout the period.

Preliminary results show that indigenous people—Mapuche communities—continued to use their textile tools and techniques,

but rapidly adopted the sheep wool brought by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century as their main raw material. Interestingly, new tools, such as thimbles, were not used for sewing or for any other textile activity, but as body adornment.

This project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.



Woollen textile used as a lining fabric for a trarilonko (Mapuche diadem).



Cidade Velha, Cape Verde

CHRISTOPHER EVANS (CAU) & MARIE LOUISE STIG SØRENSEN (Division of Archaeology)

Two weeks spent at Cidade Velha in January proved highly productive. The prime aim was to work with conservators to enable the final display of the church dug in 2015 (and featuring in the 2014–15 *Annual Report*). In addition, we cleaned out and recorded a major ruined building nearby and also a small chapel further up the valley. The entire length of the valley has now been surveyed including, at its headwater end, a late plantation.

We were accompanied by Dr Mike Allen, who undertook further landscape recording, both in regard to the side-valley setting of the church and where deep modern cuttings had exposed a succession of early hillside agricultural terraces.

Beyond this, in order to complement the surveys undertaken at Alcatrazes on the west side of the Island (and featuring in *Antiquity*'s August Project Gallery), we conducted field survey along the river valley below the recent village of Salineiro and across the plateau land to the west. We had earlier reconnoitred the area as aerial imagery indicated a number of drystone-built enclosures there; some are extraordinarily complex in their organic layout and almost like caricatures of traditional African kraals. Altogether, more than 20 such sites were recorded, three in detail.

Despite that locals seem to have little knowledge of them—there is no tradition of leisure-walking in the Island's volcanic badlands—the drystone enclosures would all seem to be quite late and of eighteenth/nineteenth-century date. They may well relate to the break-up of plantations and the liberation of slaves, their layout and situation suggesting that, at the time, there was a much larger pastoral sector than exists today. In this capacity it may be relevant that four major famines are documented as occurring on the Islands during the middle decades of the nineteenth century (promoting deliveries of food-aid from both Africa and America). One can only suspect that much of the local herdstock must then have been killed off and have never since returned to the level that evidently existed. As such, the documentation of these hitherto unknown enclosures marks an important chapter in the Islands' history.



One of the Salineiro drystone enclosures.

Refuge Areas of the Middle Holocene Sahara

Emmanuelle Honoré (McDonald Institute)

This project is based on collaborative work with palaeoenvironmentalists, archaeologists and geologists from the CNRS and the Université Pierre et Marie Curie, France. The aim is to examine how human groups gathered in Saharan 'refuge areas' at a time of increasing aridity during the Holocene interval (sixth-third millennia BC). The project intends to bring an interregional perspective on population dynamics at the last period during which the Saharan arid areas were peopled. The comparative study is made between two refuge areas: the Dhar Tichitt-Oualata-Nema in Mauritania and the Gilf el-Kebir in Egypt, sharing the common topographical feature of being rocky massifs overhanging sandy plains. In both regions, we have been able to detect a chronological gap between favourable environments and human occupations. Palaeoenvironmental evidence shows that the two massifs remained attractive places for centuries after the deterioration of the Holocene optimum climatic conditions. This research highlights the interdependence of palaeohydrological evidence and archaeological remains in the light of the specific geomorphological contexts of each region. With an overview of increase and decrease phenomena in population densities, this project brings elements for the understanding of Middle Holocene settlement strategies on a large scale.

This project is part of a British Academy funded Newton International Fellowship and a EU-H2020 funded Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship.



Northwest of the Gilf el-Kebir plateau (Egypt) with its tabular structure visible in the background, Tertiary sandstones on the right and the sandy plain on the left.

The Pasts and Presence of Art in South Africa: Ontologies, Technologies and Agents

RACHEL KING & CHRIS WINGFIELD (McDonald Institute)

What has art done in different spaces, places, and times in South Africa's past? What does it continue to do today? Participants were asked to explore these questions in a three-day event that unfolded between Cambridge and London 27–30 October 2016. The catalyst for this conference was the British Museum's exhibition South Africa: the art of a nation: curators John Giblin and Chris Spring approached us to work with them in convening a major conference to accompany the exhibition's opening. Thanks to funding from the McDonald Institute, the Smuts Memorial Trust and the Centre of African Studies in Cambridge, we were able to host the conference jointly with the British Museum and enable five eminent South African scholars to attend. In light of recent struggles to obtain visas for African scholars to participate in UKbased events (notably frustrating large sections of the African Studies Association of the UK's September 2016 conference), achieving this sort of African representation was significant. Archaeologists, historians, anthropologists, literary scholars, museum curators, art historians and four South African artists participated in discussions about how art has been imagined, practised, presented, or hidden over a million years of human history. Topics ranged from theory of mind in the Early Stone Age to artistic interventions in the recent #RhodesMustFall movement. An edited volume of papers from the conference is currently being developed, and we hope to make it available online so that it can be freely accessed by colleagues working in Africa.



John Giblin, curator of 'South Africa: Art of a Nation' exhibition, speaking to conference participants at the British Museum.

Lithic Variability in Late Pleistocene Africa (*PleisTechnoVar*)

ALICE LEPLONGEON (McDonald Institute)

The Marie Skłodowska-Curie project 'PleisTechnoVar' focuses on changes in human technical behaviour in African prehistory. It explores how changes in stone tool (lithic) technology may reflect adaptations to a changing environment or contacts between different human groups, particularly between 70,000 and 5,000 years ago.

This year, I continued data collection at the National Museums of Ethiopia and Kenya, and I made several research visits to the British Museum in London and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in Israel. I compared lithic assemblages from the Egyptian Nile Valley with assemblages from the Negev (Israel), dated to between 25,000 and 15,000 years ago, in order to test the hypothesis of a Back-to-Africa dispersal. The comparative analysis aimed to see whether the assemblages from these two areas presented similarities, which would support this hypothesis. However, the two groups of assemblages show very distinct typological and technological characteristics, which might suggest that they formed distinct techno-cultural entities. These results raise other questions, such as the role of the Nile Delta as a possible environmental barrier, which will be at the centre of future research.

http://www.pleistechnovar.jimdo.com

PleisTechnoVar has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Sklodowska-Curie grant agreement No



Jerusalem, Israel (right).

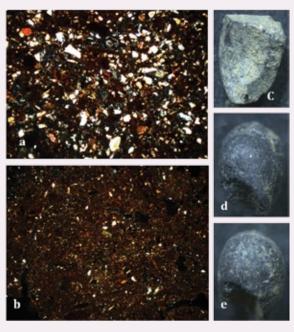
Ancient Farming in Tiv, Northcentral Nigeria: New Evidence from Geoarchaeology and Archaeobotany

E.A. ORIJEMIE & C.A.I. FRENCH (McDonald Institute)

The project aimed to understand the dynamics of farming in the Tiv area of the Middle Benue Valley of north-central Nigeria. It also attempted to decipher the 'manner of ecological and sociological disturbances' caused by humans through their agricultural and metallurgical activities. Archaeological excavations were conducted on ancient farming settlements and Tse Dura, a Later Stone Age (LSA) rock-shelter in the Ushongo and Katsina Ala areas of Benue State, Nigeria. Sediments from the trenches and sections of the floodplains of the Katsina Ala River were sampled for geoarchaeological and palynological analyses. Yams (Dioscorea spp.), pearl millet (Pennisetum glaucum), oil palm (Elaeis guineensis), Shea butter (Parkia biglobosa) and Guinea corn (Sorghum bicolor) were the most important plants over the last millennium. The palaeoenvironment was Guinea savanna and secondary forest, the latter being a creation of humans. Climate was mostly dry, although brief periods of humid conditions existed.

Special thanks to the Tiv families at Ushongo and Katsina Ala, Nigeria.

The project was conducted under a Newton International Postdoctoral Fellowship (2016–2017).



(a-b) Soils from floodplains of Katsina Ala River; (c) nut and (d-e) pearl millet (Pennisetum glaucum) recovered from Tse Dura rock-shelter.

Suakin 2016-17

Laurence Smith (McDonald Institute), Michael Mallinson (Mallinson Architects), Jacke Phillips (SOAS/McDonald Institute), S. Taha (McDonald Institute) & Kate Ashley (Loughborough University)

The Suakin Project, under the Sudanese National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums (NCAM) and the Red Sea State, continued with post-excavation study. Islamic *qullas* (water-jars) dated to the seventeenth—nineteenth centuries were products of the southern or eastern Arabian Peninsula. A few Chinese sherds were identified, including a further example of Jingdezhen ware and a Qing Dynasty kitchenware, the latter_probably from Fujian Province. Likely southeast Asian products included small brown and green-glazed bowls; a ware with blue painted motifs on a dull yellow background, possibly from Vietnam, dating to the eighteenth or nineteenth century; a few sherds of 'Martaban' ware, and an imitation Longquan celadon from Thailand or Burma. Thin Grey Ware' at Suakin is also present in southern Iran, and likely to have originated in that region. These identifications extend the recognized range of Suakin's trading contacts.

Glass study has concentrated on the European finds, mainly related to the period of British military occupation: medicine bottles, including blue poison containers, many wine bottles and bottles for tonic water, likely consumed as a malaria preventative, and more modern beer bottles. Many bottles are moulded and finished individually by hand, often with pontil scars below, and some post-date 1880 when the two-piece machine-made moulding process was invented. A few are of earlier, eighteenth-century date, including a large intact transport bottle recovered from the lagoon.

Further applications have been made to the British Council Heritage Protection Fund, to establish a Conservation School at Suakin to provide training for Sudanese in heritage protection, museology, site presentation and conservation. The proposal aims to carry out heritage recording of Islamic sites in areas of Darfur that have recently become accessible and are recovering from conflict.

The project is funded and supported by McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Fondation Max van Berchem, British Institute in Eastern Africa, Cambridge University Foreign Travel Fund, and Red Sea State and Ministry of Tourism, Antiquities and Wildlife, Sudan. Thanks to: S. Priestman (University of Edinburgh) for identifications of pottery.



Examples of qullas recovered from Suakin, likely from southern or eastern Arabian Peninsula.



Re-collecting the Missionary Road

CHRIS WINGFIELD (McDonald Institute)

This long-term research project, exploring missionary engagements in southern Africa landscapes during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, was launched in early 2017. Between February and July, Dr Mark McGranaghan began populating a database with eyewitness accounts drawn from historic travellers' accounts. In April, he and I travelled to the historic mission site at Kuruman with David Morris from the McGregor Museum in Kimberley, where we spent time orienting historic maps and images in relation to the site as it stands today. From July onwards a fellowship in Cape Town has allowed me to concentrate on this project, returning to Kuruman in September with colleagues to undertake geophysical survey at the site. The first season of fieldwork is planned for July 2018 as part of a collaborative field school with the recently established Sol Plaatje University in Kimberley, who have recently established a flagship programme in archaeology & heritage.

See: http://maa.cam.ac.uk/missionary-road/

Mark McGraghan's work was funded by a Cambridge Humanities Research Grant. Preliminary fieldwork in Kuruman was supported by a grant from the DM McDonald Grants and Award fund. Fieldwork in 2018 will be funded by a grant from the Cambridge-Africa Alborada Research Fund. Chris Wingfield's fellowship at the University of Cape Town was supported by an NRF-DST Early Career Fellowship for Researchers from the UK.



Tea break, during geophysical survey at Kuruman Moffat Mission. From left to right: Nicholas Zachariou (University of Cape Town), David Redhouse (University of Cambridge), Coen Nienaber and Ceri Ashley (University of Pretoria).

MedAfrica: Archaeological Deep History and Dynamics of Mediterranean Africa, с. 9600-700 вс

CYPRIAN BROODBANK & GIULIO LUCARINI (McDonald Institute)



MedAfrica sets out to produce an up-to-date, comprehensive, problematized synthesis and interpretation of long-term social and economic dynamics along Mediterranean Africa during the Holocene (9600–700 BC), and to identify major factors shaping the patterns detected. Substantial archaeological evidence does exist across much of Mediterranean Africa during the majority of the Holocene. However, it is fragmented, variably reliable, sometimes poorly dated, riddled with apparent gaps and lacking in both ambitious explanatory models and state-ofthe-art archaeological and scientific analysis. There could hardly be a better time to conduct this project, in terms of the opportunity to draw old and new archaeological data together for overall analysis and to maintain investigative momentum during an enforced partial cessation of field activity.

MedAfrica is deliberately designed to be primarily desk/ computer/lab-based, for reasons both of viability under current security conditions in some of the southern Mediterranean regions and the pressing intellectual need for interpretation, synthesis and resultant shaping of future research agendas. The project will involve a programme of comprehensive data gathering, including: a) existing chronometric evidence; b) available palaeoenvironmental data; c) cultural, faunal and botanical data. Targeted supplementary primary research will also involve functional and residue analysis of ground stone tools for plant exploitation, and a limited dating programme.

Project website: medafrica-cam.org

MedAfrica is funded by the Leverhulme Trust.



Egyptian Ceramics

JANINE BOURRIAU (McDonald Institute)

During the year ending 30 September 2017 I have continued my work on Egyptian ceramics, preparing for publication material from past excavations with which I have been involved in the field. Together with my husband, we have been cataloguing, for the German Archaeological Institute in Cairo, ceramics from the important Delta city of Buto (Tell el-Farain). The excavations are ongoing but after 30 years are now in very early levels which are the responsibility of others, giving us time to work on the retained Late Dynastic, Ptolemaic and Roman material. This necessitates two seasons annually in Egypt, of one month each, since the

The Ancient City of Amarna, Egypt

BARRY KEMP (McDonald Institute)

Part of the work of the Amarna Project is the creation of an on-line Digital Atlas. It encompasses indices of finds and maps which combine the results of excavations, old and more recent. The map sheet currently nearing completion covers the Workmen's Village, a separate settlement where the desert preserves traces of the varied activities of an isolated community.

Fieldwork resumed in April 2017, firstly at one of the nonelite cemeteries and then, in late September, at the Great ceramics may not be exported. Some of the work on this material, including comparative studies, has to be done in Cambridge after each season. The material includes amphorae, many imported from Syria Palestine and the Aegean, domestic tableware and cooking pottery from Egypt.

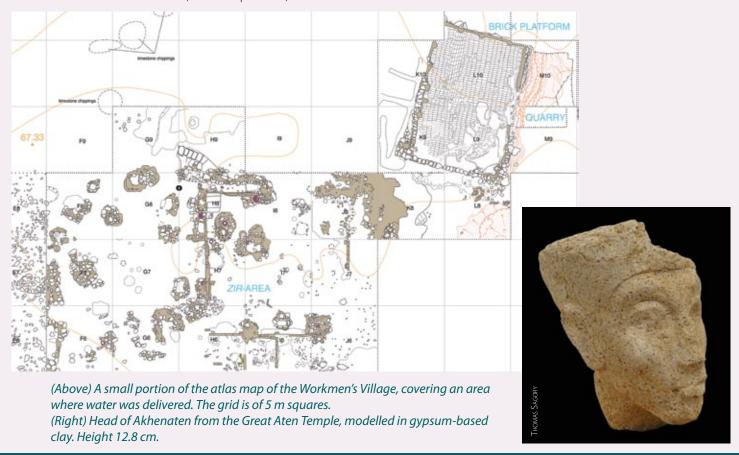
Two PhD students from Leiden University have worked with me this summer so that I can share with them some of the experience I have gained.

Our work in Egypt is financed by the German Archaeological Institute of Cairo.

Aten Temple. A notable find has been a small head of Akhenaten modelled in gypsum.

www.amarnaproject.com and www.amarnatrust.com

The Amarna Project is funded from a range of sources including the Amarna Trust, the Amarna Research Foundation (Denver, Colorado), the Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York and the D.M. McDonald Grants and Awards Fund; the North Tombs Cemetery excavation is partly funded by a National Endowment for the Humanities grant held by the University of Southern Illinois, USA.



Land, Spirituality and Artistic Choices in the Constitution and Reconstitution of Identity

LILIANA JANIK (Division of Archaeology)

This year's pilot research project investigated how prehistoric visual vocabulary is utilized by contemporary artists. I focused on the way visual heritage is used in the constitution and reconstitution of contemporary identities in Japan, in particular on the use of images related to Jomon culture (c. 14,000–300 BC), since Jomon people are considered to be direct descendants of the first inhabitants of the Japanese archipelago and ancestors of contemporary Japanese, and Jomon material culture is frequently drawn on as inspiration by contemporary artists. I considered three specific issues related to the creation of identity in the contemporary world: 1) the link between visual vocabulary used by artists and the land; 2) implicit relationships between visual vocabulary as a representation of particular spiritual values or lack of such; 3) creative choices made by particular artists (who has chosen what, and why).



The Jomon pot by Ruriko Miyamoto.

The TwoRains Project

C.A. Petrie (*Division of Archaeology*) & R.N. Singh (*Banaras Hindu University*)

In September and October 2017, the collaborative *TwoRains* project carried out its first large-scale field season, which involved work in various locations across northwestern India. The key area of focus was excavations at the archaeological site of Lohari Ragho, which was previously surveyed in 2015. Working with Indian colleagues including Aftab Alam, Sagorika Chakraborty, Sudarshan Chakradhari, Arti Chowdhary and A.K. Pandey, we carried out a large openarea excavation that exposed a major phase of Harappan occupation and enabled us to collect a wide range of samples for ceramic analysis—including both thin-section petrography (Alessandro Ceccarelli) and residue analysis

(Akshyeta Suryanarayan), macro- and micro-botanical analysis (Cemre Ustunkaya and Jennifer Bates) and stable isotope analysis (Emma Lightfoot). The excavations were also accompanied by an extensive programme of coring around Lohari Ragho that was designed to identify sub-surface features in the surrounding landscape (Joanna Walker and Charly French). A separate team (Aftab Alam, Adam Green, Lily Green, Henry Green and Amit Ranjan) carried out a systematic revisitation of archaeological sites reported from old surveys and historical maps to ascertain the level of site preservation and establish the degree to which existing site location data are correct. In addition to this site-focused work, a third group (Alena Giesche, Yama Dixit, Joanna Walker and Cameron Petrie) collected samples for palaeoclimate reconstruction from a number of different palaeolake deposits. We look forward to our second major season in January-February 2018.



TwoRains project excavations at Lohari Ragho.



Repairing the Harm: Responding to the Destruction of Cultural Heritage

Dacia Viejo Rose (Division of Archaeology)

On 17 July 2017 the International Criminal Court issued a Reparations Order relating to the deliberate destruction of religious and historic buildings in Timbuktu, Mali. The Court found the defendant liable for 2.7 million euros, to be used to repair three categories of harm: damage to buildings, resulting economic loss, and moral harm. Reparations identified for the third category involve symbolic measures such as memorialization, commemoration and ceremony.

The pilot project *Restoring cultural property and communities after conflict* is a collaboration with Queen's University Belfast's School of Law that explores reparations for cultural destruction. We are focusing on the case of the Cham community in Cambodia through consultations with the affected community and in collaboration with local NGO, the Documentation Centre of Cambodia. Together we hope to co-produce a reparations proposal for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia relating to the Khmer Rouge period. Our initial research findings indicate that memorials and commemorations are often not the best vehicles for reparations; in the next stage we will explore what meaningful symbolic reparations might look like.

Complementing this project will be a discussion and exhibition at the Cambridge Central Library entitled 'Restoring Truth to Ruins?', part of the Festival of Ideas, investigating the relationship between heritage and truth.

This pilot project is funded by the AHRC and ESRC under the Global Challenges Research Fund and the theme Partnership for Conflict, Crime and Security Research.

The Works

A Cham cemetery besides a mosque in Kandal province, Cambodia, 2017.

Fieldwork at Kostenki 14, Russia

PHILIP R. NIGST (Division of Archaeology), MARJOLEIN D. BOSCH (McDonald Institute), PAUL HAESAERTS (Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences) & Andrei Sinitsyn (Russian Academy of Sciences)

The archaeological site of Kostenki 14, located along the Don river in Western Russia, is well known for its rich archaeological assemblages embedded in a long loess-palaeosol sequence and for one of the oldest modern human burials. Early excavations in the 1950s (by A.N. Rogachev) exposed several cultural layers in the western part of the site and the burial of a modern human individual. Excavations by A.A. Sinitsyn from the late 1990s until now in the eastern and western parts of the site have exposed additional cultural layers, especially in the lower part of the sequence, i.e. below the volcanic ash, connected with Campagnian Ignimbrite eruption and dated to 40,000/39,000 cal BP.

Fieldwork in summer 2017, directed by Andrei Sinitsyn (Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg), focused on an extension of the eastern trench to the west. The main purpose of the work reported here was the study of the exposed sections covering the upper humic bed down to just below the volcanic ash deposits to get a better understanding of the stratigraphy, sedimentary dynamics and the palaeoclimatic conditions of the embedded archaeological horizons.

The 2017 fieldwork was funded by the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology (Travel Grant), the EU-Beads Project (H2020 MSCA, no 656325), the NEMO-ADAP Project (EC FP7 CIG, no 322261) and grants of the Russian Federation (RFBR 17-06-00319 and RFH 17-01-18078).



Drawing the sections at Kostenki 14.

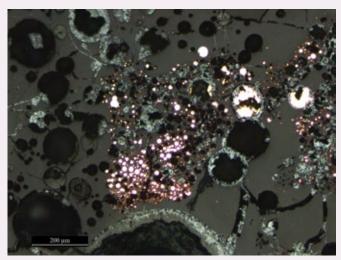
Large-scale Copper Smelting Site of Taldysai, central Kazakhstan

MILJANA RADIVOJEVIĆ (McDonald Institute)

The second-millennium BC Bronze Age settlement of Taldysai lies in the vicinity of copper-rich deposits of Jezkazgan-Ulytau, Karaganda *oblast*, in central Kazakhstan. Its convenient location next to sources of copper has prompted extensive research campaigns from 1994, which have uncovered substantial remains of large-scale metal production in two distinctive horizons throughout this settlement. Large workshop areas dotted with pit-furnaces and slags evidence intensive metallurgical activities, which, along with numerous metal artefacts discovered, shed light on the scope of metal production at this site and its wider importance in the Karaganda *oblast* and beyond. Previous metallurgical studies have thus far concentrated on detailed archaeological interpretation of field finds, as well as experimental reconstructions of pit-furnace operating. However, little has been done to investigate the knowledge of Taldysai smiths involved in the process of metal making.

A team of researchers from the University of Cambridge (M. Radivojević), A.Kh. Margulan Institute of Archaeology in Almaty (A. Ermolaeva & A. Erzanova) and UCL Institute of Archaeology (U. Veronesi) have been investigating metallurgical slags from this site and exploring the technology of copper production. Preliminary results indicate smelting of chalcopyrite, primary copper ore, which was done in at least two distinct steps as part of the intention to decrease sulphur content in the resulting metal. Further research includes increasing the volume of samples in order to evaluate the overall scale and efficiency of copper production. The preliminary analytical study of this settlement is set to pose more questions on the character of the organization of metal production in the Eurasian Steppe, in which the site of Taldysai seemingly occupied an important niche.

Funded by a D.M. McDonald Award from the McDonald Institute.



Photomicrograph of metallurgical slag from Taldysai, taken under cross-polarized light. Note bright copper prills embedded in the grey slag matrix.

Excavations at Shanidar Cave, Iraqi Kurdistan

Graeme Barker (McDonald Institute)

Shanidar Cave is an iconic site in Palaeolithic archaeology because of the series of Neanderthal burials found there in the 1950s by Ralph Solecki in a 14 m deep trench There has always been debate about his conclusion that some were killed by rockfalls and others buried with formal burial rites including, famously, one with flowers (preserved as fossil pollen). The spring 2017 fieldwork was the fifth campaign of new work at the site by the Cambridge team. By the end of the season we had exposed part of the Solecki trench down to about 10 metres. We have found traces of both the upper and lower burials that Solecki discovered, finding more human bones at the Shanidar 5 location and in the area of the Shanidar 4, 6,8 and 9 burials, and hints in the sections we cleaned that there may be more burials. Our preliminary OSL dates suggest that the burials may span a very long period, perhaps from 80,000 to 45,000 years ago. The fieldwork was slightly later in the spring than previous seasons and it was noticeable that all the flowers found in the Flower Burial pollen were growing luxuriantly around the

The project is funded by the Leverhulme Trust, with additional support from the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

The spring 2017 excavation, showing the confirmed location of the Solecki Shanidar 5 individual and the estimated locations of other Neanderthals: human bones have been found at the stratigraphical location of the Shanidar 4.6.8 and 9 Neanderthals. Shanidar 4 was the 'Flower Burial'.



2016-17 EU-BEADS

Marjolein Bosch (McDonald Institute)

My Marie Skłodowska-Curie project EU-BEADS investigates Early Upper Palaeolithic personal ornaments and behavioural adaptations. In 2016–17, I investigated the origins and chemical composition of secondary pigments found on perforated shells from from Ksår 'Akil (Lebanon), using Raman spectroscopy. Haematite was identified on many of these shells. Finding haematite on ornamental shells is often suggested to be indicative of intentional colouring and, by proxy, of socially mediated behaviour. Together with my collaborators from the ERC-funded AMBI-lab at the University of La Laguna, Tenerife, I am testing this hypothesis by extending our study to non-ornamental artefacts such as food refuse (bones and shells), stones and sediment samples.

In addition to the pigment project, I have coorganized the Wenner-Gren Foundation-funded workshop 'Human's Earliest Personal Ornaments, symbolism, production and distribution' together with Daniela Bar-Yosef Mayer, which took place in Tel Aviv in March 2017. About 50 scholars from around the world, representing 20 academic institutions, attended the workshop to discuss topics ranging from selection and taxonomy, symbolism and behaviour, and long-distance contacts to technological innovations.

To stay updated on the progress of my project, please visit: https://eubeads.wordpress.com

This project is funded by a H2020 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship (grant no. 656325) and the Wenner Gren Foundation (workshop in Tel Aviv).



Participants of the 'Human's Earliest Personal Ornaments' workshop in Tel Aviv.

Abu Salabikh Retrieved

J.N. Postgate

The news from the Middle East is not all doom and despair. After more than a quarter of a century, I was able to spend a fortnight in Diwaniyah, commuting out to the site of Abu Salabikh, where work had ceased in 1990. The three remaining rooms of the dig house had begun disintegrating, with help from termites, and many of the finds (predominantly potsherds and bones) were scattered irredeemably across the floors. Still, with much willing help from Prof. Abbas al-Hussainy and the staff of the Diwaniyah Directorate, we were able to salvage 57 crates and 176 sacks. We recorded the precise finds numbers of over 1000 items, but shortage of time and man-power meant that plenty more labelled items had to be retrieved without noting their number. On the whole the operation can be counted a success, and we can start thinking about how to study what has been recovered, in particular the animal bone, which was about to be studied in 1990 when Kuwait was invaded.



Many thanks to The British Institute for the Study of Iraq and Trinity College (Cary Robertson Fund) for defraying the costs of the visit.

Iraqi colleagues sifting bone bags from 25 years of sediment.



Sherd sacks under collapsed roof.



Rescued finds labelled and crated in Diwaniyah annexe.

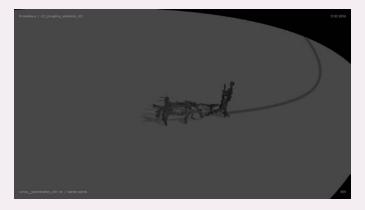
Awards, Virtual Reality and Digital Rock Art: Pitoti Prometheus, *3D-Pitoti* and the Prehistoric Picture Project

Frederick Baker

3D-Pitoti, an EU-funded digital rock-art project, produced a 17-minute long 360° Virtual Reality film called *Pitoti Prometheus*. Frederick Baker and Marcel Karnapke used 3D rock-art animation to research the prehistory of Valcamonica. The work won the best animation award at the World 3D-Guild Festival and was shown in the world's first VR cinema in Amsterdam and at the international Ars Electronica festival in September 2017.

Professor Charles French opened the *3D-Pitoti* open day. Craig Alexander and Liliana Janik joined the EU partners to present research to over 100 visitors with drone flights, scanning, VR and stone cutting by Lida Cardozo Kindersley.

Sneška Quaedvlieg-Mihailović, the head of the EU Cultural Heritage organization Europa Nostra, visited the McDonald Institute to present Christopher Chippindale and Frederick Baker of the Prehistoric Picture Project with the European Union Cultural Heritage award for Digital Research.



Ploughing scene. The raw animation of a Pitoti rock engraving.



Prometheus in the heavens. A 3D still from the Bauhaus Virtual Reality Lab's volumetric camera..

New Fieldwork at Ollersdorf-Heidenberg, Austria

Marjolein D. Bosch (McDonald Institute), Philip R. Nigst (Division of Archaeology) & Walpurga Antl-Weiser (Natural History Museum Vienna)



Fieldwork at Ollersdorf-Heidenberg, Austria.

In August 2017 a team from the University of Cambridge and the Department of Prehistoric Archaeology of the Natural History Museum in Vienna started new fieldwork at the Mid-Upper Palaeolithic site of Ollersdorf-Heidenberg. The site is known through two rescue excavations in 1998 and 2007, when pipeline trenches were destroying part of the rich archaeological horizons. The goal of the 2017 fieldwork was to test the extension of the archaeological horizons in the eastern part of the site through a combination of drilling and test excavation in preparation for a larger project focusing on Mid-Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherer lifeways.

A set of drillings with an Edelman auger revealed a small area where the deposits containing the archaeological horizons are preserved. In this area, we excavated a 2×2 m test trench, to a maximum depth of 2.2 m. The two horizons observed during the 1998 and 2007 rescue excavations were identified. We collected a series of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental samples throughout the exposed sequence. Encouraged by a first set of archaeological remains, we are planning to continue our fieldwork in 2018.

This project is funded by the DM McDonald Grants and Awards Fund and supported by the EU-Beads Project (H2020 MSCA, no. 656325), the NEMO-ADAP Project (EC FP7 CIG, no. 322261), the Department of Prehistoric Archaeology, Natural History Museum Vienna and the Museumsverein Stillfried-Grub, Austria.

3D PITOTI CONSORTIUM

Prosilio, Greece

YANNIS GALANAKIS (Faculty of Classics)

In 2017, we completed the excavation of a monumental Mycenaean chamber tomb, first discovered and only partially excavated in 2014. The tomb is one of the largest of its kind ever to have been discovered in Greece. A rock-cut passageway, 20 m long, leads to a monumental façade 5.40 m deep. The façade gives access through a doorway to the burial chamber, which has an area of 42 sq. m, making this example the ninth largest of c. 4000 Mycenaean chamber tombs that have been excavated in the country in the last 150 years. Over time, and perhaps even since the Mycenaean period, the original rock-cut roof started to crumble, creating a cavernous interior with an existing height of 6.5 m. Inside the chamber, a mud-plastered rock-cut bench was carved on all four sides of the rectangular tomb. The tomb's construction dates to the middle of the fourteenth century BC and our excavation yielded one of the best documented assemblages of a Mycenaean palatial individual burial on mainland Greece. The presence of a single burial with important finds is an extraordinary discovery, rarely attested in monumental Mycenaean chamber tombs, which are frequently found



The façade of the monumental chamber tomb at Prosilio with the dry-stone wall blocking the access to the doorway and chamber.

looted or disturbed. On the chamber floor, we discovered a single burial of a man, 40-50 years old, accompanied by a number of objects, the study and conservation of which has just begun. The assemblage includes 'tinned' clay vessels of various shapes, a pair of bronze horse bits, bronze arrows and pins, jewellery of various materials, bone combs, an agate sealstone and a gold signet ring. The Prosilio team believes that the tomb is associated with ancient Orchomenos, a major regional centre controlling northern Boeotia. The excavation was directed by Dr Alexandra Charami (Ephorate of Antiquities of Boeotia, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports) and Dr Yannis Galanakis (University of Cambridge). A study season is scheduled for 2018. Excavation in this important cemetery will resume in 2019.

This project is funded by the Faculty of Classics, the McDonald Institute, the Cambridge Humanities Research Grant scheme, the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP) and the British School at Athens.

Keros, Greece

COLIN RENFREW & MICHAEL BOYD (McDonald Institute)

Colin Renfrew and Michael Boyd continued to co-direct excavations at the Early Bronze Age centre on Keros in the Cyclades. Previous work confirmed the world's earliest maritime sanctuary (2750–2300 BC) and the current excavation programme is concentrating on the remarkable proto-urban complex that grew up at the site from c. 2550 BC. Eight open-area trenches have been opened in order to understand the complex architectural history of the site and the changing use of space. Excavations on the north side of the island are uncovering a system of monumental building terraces which covered the whole island, enabling intricate routes of movement through packed building complexes. One striking feature is the evidence for metallurgy, including one certain and a second possible metallurgical workshop (the excavation of the latter will be completed next year). There is now abundant evidence for smelting, casting and finishing on Keros, the only such instance in the EBA Cyclades away from the western metalliferous zone. A full programme of environmental analyses is being directed by Evi Margaritis of the Cyprus Institute, pointing to a marked change in agricultural practice at this time, integrating resources on Keros, the Kouphonisia and more distant islands. Study of the pottery shows the wide range of sources from which ceramics (and their contents) came. A field school was run in conjunction with the Cyprus Institute and Evi Margaritis.

Work on this project has been supported by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the Cyprus Institute, National Geographic Society, Gerda Henkel Stiftung, the Niarchos Foundation, the British Academy, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Society of Antiquaries of London, the British School at Athens, Cosmote, Blue Star Ferries and EZ-dot.



Work in progress at the north end of the islet of Dhaskalio, Keros.

http://chronique.efa.gr/index.php/fiches/voir/6170/

Textile Production and Consumption (PROCON)

Margarita Gleba (McDonald Institute)

The ERC-funded *PROCON* project focuses on the significance of the production and consumption of textiles for the development of city-states in Mediterranean Europe during 1000–500 BC. During the fourth year of the project, the data collecting began in Spain, involving visits to over 20 museums and other institutions to study textiles and textile tools. The preliminary observations sugget that the Iberian peninsula differed from other Mediterranean regions in some of the textile technologies and organization of production, indicating that, like eastern and central Mediterranean regions, the western part also developed its own distinctive textile culture.

The last project milestone workshop was held at the National Archaeological Museum in Madrid in February and will be published in a special issue of *Saguntum*. The final *PROCON* conference, 'Making Cities: Economies of Production and Urbanisation in Mediterranean Europe 1000–500 BCE', took place in Cambridge in May 2017, gathering many of the project collaborators from Greece, Italy and Spain. It was streamed live on the *PROCON* Facebook page and attracted over a thousand viewers. The proceedings will be published as a multi-author monograph. The project has been extended until September 2018.

https://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/research/projects/procon

The project is funded by the European Research Council (Starting Grant no. 312603).









Clockwise from top left: Beatriz Marin Aguilera examining textiles at the National Archaeological Museum of Madrid;. Scanning Electron Micrograph of a textile from El Turuñuelo, Spain; Loom weights from Cancho Roano, Spain; Making Cities conference.

DivMeanBody Project

ALEXANDRA ION (McDonald Institute)

The 'Divergent Meanings: understanding the postmortem fate of human bodies found in Neolithic settlements from the Balkan area in light of interdisciplinary data' (DivMeanBody) project is designed as an exploration in the construction of the prehistoric body and identity, by studying the post-mortem fate of human remains discovered in Neolithic settlements in the Balkan area (between the seventh and fourth millennia BC). The first year of this project has been dedicated to a critical evaluation of the way in which these Neolithic human remains have been framed in the academic literature, with a focus on the impact of new scientific techniques (aDNA) on their interpretation. From here, an attempt was made to rethink these depositions in relation to tell archaeological contexts, by seeing the dead as stable landmarks in an otherwise fluid inhabited landscape.

Project blog: https://divmeanbody.wordpress.com/

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement no. 701230.



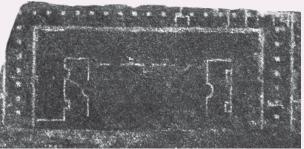
Mandible from a Neolithic settlement in Romania.

New work at Falerii Novi (Central Italy)

ALESSANDRO LAUNARO & MARTIN MILLETT (Faculty of Classics)

The GPR survey of the intramural area of Falerii Novi has been brought to completion. Although its results have broadly confirmed the general plan of the town as outlined by the magnetometry of the 1990s (e.g. location of the forum, street network), not only the general level of detail achieved is far beyond what was visible before, but a whole array of new monumental buildings have been firmly identified. Especially striking is a large portico (c. 90×40 m), bordering on three sides an open space which featured two large buildings facing each other (possibly two monumental fountains or *nymphaea*). Other hitherto unknown buildings were identified, including a large temple on high podium (as also suggested by the presence of a stairway on its front) and an articulated bath complex featuring a rather large octagonal hall at its centre. These results are currently being systematically processed and will complement the magnetometry data to produce a major update of the plan of the Roman town of Falerii Novi.

The 2016 season was undertaken in collaboration the University of Ghent, the British School at Rome and the Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio per l'Area Metropolitana di Roma, la Provincia di Viterbo e l'Etruria Meridionale with support from the Arts and Humanities Research Council ('Beneath the Surface of Roman Republican Cities' project – Ref. AH/M006522/1) and the Faculty of Classics.



The large portico complex as visible in the GPR survey results.

Interamna Lirenas: A Roman Town and Its Territory

ALESSANDRO LAUNARO & MARTIN MILLETT (Faculty of Classics)

The main excavation of the roofed theatre at Interamna Lirenas (Central Italy) has been completed and the whole of its plan has now been brought to light. Further investigation of the foundation layers confirmed our original dating of the first phase of the building to the second half of the first century BC. A later building phase is now firmly attested (first century AD?), when the stage area (scaena) was radically redecorated with a new columnatio. We also acquired further elements about the post-abandonment phase: together with the systematic spoliation of the theatre's stonework, a sector has produced evidence of iron-(s) melting activities (e.g. burnt clay, slags) associated with the 'recycling' of iron nails and fittings, of which the theatre must have provided a good supply. We also completed the geophysical work (GPR) over the entire urban area and we now possess an impressively detailed plan of the town. This, combined with our analysis of a ploughsoil assemblage systematically collected over the entire urban area, confirms our earlier hypotheses about the need to rethink radically the long-term development and role of Interamna Lirenas (whose peak of occupation—in both town and countryside—now firmly appears to have extended well into the third century AD).

For more information about the project, visit: www.classics. cam.ac.uk/interamna

The 2017 season was undertaken in collaboration with the Soprintendenza Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio delle Province di Frosinone Latina e Rieti, the University of Ghent, the British School at Rome and the Comune di Pignataro Interamna, with support from the Arts and Humanities Research Council ('Beneath the Surface of Roman Republican Cities' project' Ref. AH/M006522/1), the Isaac Newton Trust, the Faculty of Classics and the Comune di Pignataro Interamna.



A 3D photogrammetric model of the excavation at the end of the 2017 season.

Human Parasites in the Roman World

PIERS MITCHELL (Biological Anthropology)



Roman period latrine from Ostia, Italy (fourth century AD).

This project investigated the effects of Roman sanitation, water technologies, migration and trade upon the risk of infection by parasites. The evidence for the different parasites identified from Roman period sites across Europe, the Mediterranean and Middle East was brought together for the first time. This was then compared with the evidence from the Bronze and Iron Age, before the arrival of the Romans, to evaluate the impact of Roman culture upon those diseases.

Twelve species of endoparasites were identified in Roman period archaeological sites, ranging from roundworm and fish tapeworm to malaria and dysentery. There were also five species of ectoparasites detected, including fleas, head lice, body lice, pubic lice and bed bugs. It was found that despite the introduction of latrines, sewer systems, fountains and piped drinking water, there was no evidence for a decrease in those intestinal parasites spread by the faecal contamination of food and drink. Similarly, the Roman culture of bathing does not seem to have resulted in a decrease in ectoparasites such as fleas and lice.

Roman period medical practitioners such as Galen described both intestinal parasitic worms and ectoparasites in their medical texts. They explained their formation in the context of humoural theory, and prescribed medicines to try and remove them. Fine-toothed combs designed for stripping head lice from hair have also been recovered at a number of excavations.

Early Upper Palaeolithic Mobility (PALMOBI)

Luc Moreau (McDonald Institute)

Using Romania and Belgium as case study areas, PALMOBI (start date January 2016) explores mobility during the hitherto poorly understood period between 36,000 and 30,000 years ago marked by profound socio-economic changes including the first unambiguous Early Upper Palaeolithic (EUP) burials and patterns of seasonal semisedentism.

Using LA-ICP-MS instrumental technique and multivariate statistical analyses, the geochemical signature and variability of Romanian Prut flint and Lower Danube 'Balkan' flint has revealed the existence of long-distant transfer of Balkan flint into the Eastern Carpathians region over 400 km by EUP foragers. The likely presence of Dniestr flint from the Ukraine in East Carpathian assemblages opens unforeseen research perspectives.

In order to move towards a more holistic understanding of technology, subsistence and mobility in relation with deteriorating climatic conditions towards the Last Glacial Maximum in northwestern Europe, osseous projectile points from Grotte Walou have been analysed using a combination of ZooMS and direct radiocarbon dating.

PALMOBI touches upon the resilience and tradeoffs of EUP technological behaviours in the face of climate change and the role of mobility in promoting social change. In January 2018, I will be organizing an international conference on Social Inequality before Farming? at the McDonald Institute, bringing together prehistoric archaeologists, cultural anthropologists and computational modellers.

PALMOBI is funded by the European Commission under a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual Fellowship and the McDonald Institute (Annual conference competition award). New radiocarbon dates for Belgian EUP sites were made possible by a NERC Radiocarbon Facility grant.



Luc Moreau studying EUP collections from Grotte Walou at Préhistomuseum (Ramioul, Belgium).



Delicate Urbanism

SIMON STODDART (Division of Archaeology)

Why is some urbanism delicate? A three-year programme addressing this question in the context of first-millennium BC Germany is now at its halfway mark. The southern regions of Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria provide classic models for our understanding of short-lived urbanism. The research has investigated the distinctiveness of pre-Roman towns, by combining detailed local knowledge of density, production, craft, rural settlement and burial with interpretative models drawn from both German and Anglo-American traditions. What makes pre-Roman urbanism in Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria different? What were the driving forces of production? How was identity constructed? To what extent did the development of urbanism depend on interaction with other contemporary urbanized areas? To what extent were these urban phenomena centres of power, or did some other form of socially constructed community underlie their formation? To what degree did ritual underwrite their formation? Why was urbanism short-lived in this formative period? The two-day 2016 Cambridge workshop addressing these questions is shortly to be published by the McDonald and return visits are currently under way to Kiel, Munich and Tübingen to develop even deeper understanding, bringing scholars of all stages of career together in cross-cultural dialogue of questions of shared interest. In the final year (2018), German scholars will spend a longer period of study in Cambridge.

The project is funded by the DAAD (Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst) as part of the DAAD Cambridge Research Hub for German Studies: http://www.daad.cam.ac.uk/



Goldberg bei Nordlingen in 1979, excavated by Gerhard Bersu (1889–1964) in the 1930s, a great innovator in Siedlungsarchäologie, a skill he brought to Britain (1937–1945), transforming British excavation techniques.



The main participants in the December 2016 seminar at the McDonald Institute.

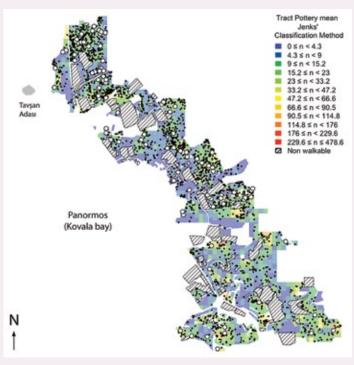
Intensive Survey on the Milesian Peninsula

TOBY C. WILKINSON (McDonald Institute) & ANJA SLAWISCH (Faculty of Classics)

The western coast of Turkey has received far less intensive archaeological investigation than similar landscapes on the other side of the Aegean and certain Greek islands. This intensive survey on the western side of the Milesian peninsula, begun in 2015 as the Project Panormos Survey, was designed to address this imbalance and to create holistic diachronic records of the wider Milesian historical landscape. The primary aim of the 2017 season was to examine the little understood prehistoric occupation of the peninsula, with intensive field-walking focused in the hinterland of the known Bronze Age harbour settlement at Tavşan Adası. Despite the challenges of working in a semi-urban study area, the results provided a first glimpse of pre-first-millennium usage of the wider landscape and the differential distribution of settlement through time. Finds included a scatter of obsidian flake tools, a cluster of Minoan-style conical cup fragments and a possible Early Bronze Age cemetery. The work highlights the need for geomorphological work to understand the changing topography of the peninsula and the urgency of survey in the region in the context of rapid tourist development.

http://www.projectpanormos.com/

Funding for this year's work was provided by the McDonald Institute, the British Institute at Ankara and the Gerald Averay Wainwright Fund, Oxford.



Pottery density distribution map with Bronze Age finds highlighted from 2015 and 2017 seasons. (Map design: Néhémie Strupler.)

Para-colonial Legacies in the Aegean

Toby C. Wilkinson (McDonald Institute) & Anja Slawisch (Faculty of Classics)



The Temple of Apollo, Didyma; modern Didim (Turkey). One of the major sites along the west coast of Turkey excavated by German researchers over the last 100 years.

Archaeological practice is often framed and restricted by historical legacies and political contexts. An initial twoday workshop, 'Para-colonial legacies: German and British imaginaries of ancient Aegean landscapes' designed to address the effects of the historical contexts of the foundation of modern Greece and Turkey on archaeological practice in the Aegean, took place at the McDonald Institute on Friday 16 and Saturday 17 December 2016. Participants came from Germany and Turkey as well as Cambridge. Discussions included: the conflicting roles of different German scholars and politicians (Schliemann, Dethier, Bismarck, Wiegand, among others) in the generation of Ottoman and Greek reactions to ancient remains; changing attitudes to the 'ownership' of the past, especially the status of objects and knowledge (past attitudes to the ownership of finds and of data, and the likely issues facing new trends such as Open Science); and the tendency to apply nationality to projects, and the various 'nationalist' research programmes (e.g. the Greek/Romantic revival, the Megali idea, the Turkish History Thesis, Mavi Anadolu discourse) by which modern groups claimed ownership of territory through archaeological remains.

http://www.paracoloniallegacies.org/events/workshops/2016-12-16_paracolonial-legacies/

Funding for this event was provided by the DAAD (Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst) Cambridge Research Hub http://www.daad.cam.ac.uk, the McDonald Institute and Churchill College.

Confinement and Conflict

GILLY CARR (Institute of Continuing Education)

2017 marked the first season of a geophysical and topographical survey of the First World War Prisoner of War camp in the Channel Island of Jersey. Fieldwork was carried out by Gilly Carr in collaboration with team members from the universities of Bristol and Liverpool. Techniques employed included photogrammetry, photography, magnetometry and a survey of extant remains of the camp. A second season of survey and excavation is planned for 2018.

While photographs of the construction of the camp and trench art depicting the camp made by German prisoners are still in existence, neither of these allow us to reconstruct the camp fully. The survey will allow us to map the current concrete remains accurately in space, while detecting foundations which lie beneath the sand and vegetation.

Early results have identified a number of buildings, including the latrines, the barrack blocks (supported on piers or stilts), the guards' wash block and mess hut, and the hospital block. Given the lack of soil layers on this sandy site, and the nature of the vegetation growing directly out of the concrete, excavation of camp buildings is not proposed. However, the middens of both the guards and the prisoners have been identified as suitable targets for excavation in 2018.

McDonald Grant for 'Confinement and conflict: comparative materialities of internment 1914–1919'.



Gilly Carr using the total station as part of the field survey of the First World War camp.

Anglo-Saxon Period

CATHERINE HILLS (McDonald Institute)

My research focused on the broader issues surrounding the archaeological evidence for the early Anglo-Saxon period, especially the renewed interest in aDNA and the extent to which this new evidence is reinstating migration and invasion as a major driver for cultural change in the prehistoric and early historic past. I presented a paper at a conference in Halle, Germany, on this theme, 'Migration and Integration from Prehistory to the Middle Ages', which brought together archaeologists and geneticists. I also contributed to the resources for a new GCSE paper on historical migration to Britain.

I continue to be involved in current research and publication of Anglo-Saxon archaeology. I am a member of the 'People and Place' advisory board, a project based at Durham relating to northern England in the early medieval period, and a period review editor for the revised review of the East of England Research Framework. Locally I have advised on recent excavations of Anglo-Saxon sites, especially in my capacity as editor of PCAS (Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society).

I completed my term as president of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

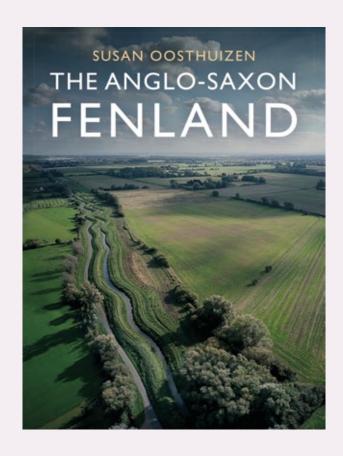
Common Rights, Early Medieval Wetland Landscapes, and the Emergence of the English

Susan Oosthuizen (Institute of Continuing Education & McDonald Institute)

My work currently focuses on three areas: the archaeology of collective organization in agriculture; the origins of the English c. 400–c. 800 AD; and evidence in the rural landscape for the evolution of post-Roman Britain c. 400-c. 900 AD.

A common rights approach to the organization and management of the landscape of the peat wetlands of the East Anglian fen basin between c. 400 and 800 AD suggested three new conclusions: first, that the culture and society of the region showed little sign of influence from northwest Europe in the period and, instead, appears to represent the evolution of existing communities in adapting to new environmental, economic and political conditions after the Roman withdrawal from Britain. And second, that both pastoral resources and water levels across the wetlands were collectively managed through a hierarchy of canals, cuts and ditches, perhaps from as early as the seventh century, to sustain the rich, as carefully supervised productivity of fen pastures that were grazed under common rights by large herds of dairy cattle. And third, that this was a society whose origins could be found in prehistoric Britain, and which had evolved through the period of Roman control and into the post-imperial decades and centuries that followed. If 'Anglo-Saxon' migration was an influence on that process, then the evidence for it is invisible.

Work currently in progress critically examines evidence and arguments across England for 'Anglo-Saxon' immigration in the fifth and sixth centuries and its influence on indigenous early medieval lowland society. The Emergence of the English will be published in 2018.



Aldborough, North Yorkshire

Rose Ferraby & Martin Millett (Faculty of Classics)

Work continued on the second stage of research on the Roman town of *Isurium Brigantum*, with three pieces of fieldwork completed in 2017 alongside further analysis of antiquarian sources. First, during the early part of the year a survey was undertaken to examine the quarry that lies just outside the southwest corner of the town. It is Roman in origin, but has been re-used and then remodelled as part of the mid nineteenth-century garden of Aldborough Manor. A topographic survey and analysis of the quarry faces has provided a new understanding of this unique monument.

Second, in collaboration with Lieven Verdonck of Ghent University, we completed further high-resolution Ground-Penetrating Radar surveys of the southern part of the walled town, revealing important new information about the planning and structures in areas that had not been suitable for magnetometry survey.

Finally, an excavation beside the road in front of St Andrew's church successfully relocated the north range of the forum previously recorded in 1770. This excavation also examined intact stratigraphy beneath the forum, providing dating for its construction and important insights into the first-century AD origins of the town.

The project was funded by grants from the McDonald Institute and an anonymous donor.



Excavation of the forum in Aldborough.

Funerary Tourism and Animal Companions

JEAN WILSON (McDonald Institute)

I continue to work on emotional and intellectual history as shown in the material culture of British funerary monuments, mainly early modern. This year I have expanded into the nineteenth century with a short study of the 1861 monument by James Forsyth to Madelina Lance (d. 1839) at Buckland St Mary, Somerset (which shows the rector's wife emerging from her tomb clutching her baby) placing it in the context of Tractarianism, Romanticism and the development of funerary tourism. I have also studied attitudes to animals as companions in life and the possibility of them having immortal souls as shown in the depiction of them on late medieval and early modern funerary monuments.



Buckland St Mary, Somerset, Madelina Lance (d. 1839), carved 1861.



Ludgershall, Wiltshire, The family dog at prayer?: Brydges monument (c. 1558), detail.

McDonald Annual Lecture

23 November Eske Willerslev (University of Cambridge & University of Copenhagen) - Human Migration and Mega Faunal Extinctions

Raymond & Beverly Sackler Lecture

@27 February Third Distinguished Lecture in Archaeology in honour of Professor Norman Hammond. Martin Biddle CBE, FBA (Hertford College, Oxford & Honorary Fellow, Pembroke College, Cambridge) - Capital Considerations: Winchester and the Birth of Urban Archaeology

McDonald Institute/Faculty of Classics Special Lecture

10 October Jack Davis & Sharon Stocker (*University of Cincinnati*) - Sometimes All That Glitters is Gold: The Tomb of the Griffin Warrior at Pylos

Field Archaeologist in Residence Lecture

@30 November David Roberts (*Historic England*) - New Discoveries in the Stonehenge World Heritage Site

Special Lecture

● 17 October Sneška Quaedvlieg-Mihailović (Secretary General of Europa Nostra) -The Europa Nostra Research Award and 2018: The European Year of Cultural Heritage

McDonald Institute Seminars

- **12 October** Toby Wilkinson (*University of Cambridge*) Textiles, Exchange Media and The Expansion of Trade in the Near East: 5th to 3rd Millennium BC
- 19 October Shella Kohring (University of Cambridge) Workshop: 'DON'T PANIC', Take Off the Peril Sensitive Sunglasses and Become a Confident Supervisor
- **26 October** Lauren Cadwallader (*University Library, University of Cambridge*) - Workshop: Beyond the Impact Factor: Assessing Quality in 21st Century Scholarship: The Different Ways Journals and Articles Can Be Assessed for Their Quality and Impact
- **2 November** Thomas Leppard (*University of Cambridge*) The Pleistocene Maritime Dispersal Debate: Perspectives from Ecology and Biogeography
- **9 November** Katherine Boyle (*University of Cambridge*) Workshop: Getting the Grant
- **16 November** Luc Moreau (*University of Cambridge*) Reassessing Early Upper Palaeolithic Hunter-gatherers Technological Decision-making and Mobility: Case Studies from Western, Central and Eastern Europe
- **23 November** JOHN ROBB et al. (University of Cambridge) After the Plague: Health and History in Medieval Cambridge
- ●1 December Postdoc Forum
- **25 January** Lauren Cadwallader (*University of Cambridge*) Who Owns My Work? All You Need to Know about Open Access, Copyright and Sharing
- 1 February Elena Sánchez López (*Universidad de Granada*) Not Only Clay. The Role of Water Throughout the Pottery Making Process (From Iron Age to Roman Times)
- ●8 February ALEXANDRA ION (University of Cambridge) Understanding the Postmortem Fate of Human Bodies found in Neolithic Settlements from the Balkan Area
- 15 February Vanessa Forte (University of Cambridge) Tracing Ancient Identities Through Technological Choices and Technical Behaviours: A Case Study from the Copper Age Pottery Production of Central Italy
- ●1 March Emmanuelle Honoré (University of Cambridge) The Man Behind the Image: Towards a Palaeosociological Approach of Rock Art
- 15 March Francesco Iacono (University of Cambridge) Cultural Heritage of Dictatorship and Heritage of Communism in Albania: Possible Discourses and the Role of the State

- 26 April Meg Tait (University of Cambridge) Teaching accreditation, qualification and career development
- 10 May Chris Clarkson (*University of Queensland*) Results of new excavations at Australia's oldest site of Madjedbebe (Malakunanja II), in northern Australia
- 17 May KATHRYN HOWLEY (University of Cambridge) The Materiality of Shabtis: the continuing appeal of Egyptian funerary figurines
- 24 May Roha Khalaf (Independent scholar, Canada) The World Heritage of destruction and reconstruction: towards new guidance
- ●31 May Marianne Hem Eriksen (University of Cambridge) The longhouse of Iron-Age Scandinavia: Death, commemoration, and infant deposition
- **7 June** Laura Buck (*University of Cambridge*) Do humans inhabit a 'Colonizing' niche'? Comparing human and macaque skeletal adaptive responses to climate
- **14 June** Katherine V. Boyle (*University of Cambridge*) Two Issues: REF and Brexit - what next?

Garrod Research Seminars

- 13 October Tom Higham (RLAHA, University of Oxford) Neanderthals, Denisovans and Modern Humans: Unravelling the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic of Eurasia
- **27 October** Tina Warinner (Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History, Jena & Laboratories of Molecular Anthropology, University of Oklahoma) - Diet, Health, and Our Ancient Microbial Self
- 10 November Marcos Martinon-Torres (University College London) Imperial Logistics and the Making of China's Terracotta Army: Questions and Answers from Archaeological Science
- 24 November Carl Heron (British Museum) A History of Archaeological Science in 100 Book Covers
- 19 January Amy Bogaard (University of Oxford) Farming, Land and Inequality: From Neolithic Villages to Early Cities in Western Asia and Europe
- ●2 February Robin Allaby (University of Warwick) The Nature and Constraints of Domestication: Life in the Slow Lane
- 16 February THILO REHREN (University College London & the HBKU College of Humanities and Social Sciences) - Trading and Tracing Late Bronze Age Glass in the Fastern Mediterranean
- **2 March** Matthew Collins (*University of York & Københavns Universitet*) Ancient Proteins and Archaeology: Does Instrumentation Drive Archaeological Science?
- **27 April** Dorian Fuller (*University College London*) Rice Domestication and the Early Anthropocene
- ●11 May CHARLOTTE ROBERTS (Durham University) Everything You Might Want to Know about Leprosy, Past and Present: Dispelling some Myths

Conferences and Workshops

- 27–29 October The Pasts and Presence of Art in South Africa: Technologies, Ontologies and Agents
- ●7–8 November Studying Urbanism in First Millennium BC (Iron Age) Germany
- **16–17 December** Para-colonial Legacies: German & British Imaginaries of Ancient Aegean Landscapes
- 16 March ERC Day
- ●15–16 May 3D Applications in Bio-anthropology
- 18–19 May MAKING CITIES: Economies of production and urbanisation in Mediterranean Europe 1000-500 BCE
- ●19–20 June The Picenes in the First Millennium BC
- 30 June Ancient Ceramics
- 25 July Wallis Budge Keynote Lecture of Egyptology and Anthropology Conference
- ●26–31 July Çatalhöyük: Consciouness and Creativity at the Dawn of Settled Life
- **15–17 September** CASA Conference
- 23 September African Archaeology: The Last Ten Years
- **29 September** The Roman and Islamic City in North Africa



Discussion Groups

The African Archaeology Group (AAG) was set up in 2008 to revive the African Seminar previously established by Dr John Alexander. Its aims are to discuss current research programs and results of Cambridge archaeologists working in Africa, to hold seminars by Africanist speakers, to bridge University departments and research bodies interested in Africa's past, and to maintain the tradition of Cambridge's long-standing involvement in African archaeology.

Organizers: Ceri Shipton, Shadia Taha, Laurence Smith

The Americas Archaeology Group is open to anyone interested in archaeological and anthropological research projects throughout the Americas. Presentations are given by research students, postdocs, visiting scholars and lecturers from the UK and overseas institutions. Meetings are usually held Monday afternoons in the McDonald Seminar Room. A trip to the pub tends to follow for lively, informal discussions. All are welcome!

Organizer: Sara Morrissett

The **Ancient Near Eastern Seminar Series** attracts speakers from the UK and overseas institutions and offers a focus for the wide range of Assyriological and Ancient Near Eastern archaeological projects across the University, builds links with other research centres and offers a chance for all to see the work that is being carried out in this large and important field of research.

Organizer: Kevin Kay

The Archaeological Field Club (AFC) provides a range of lectures, site trips and other events to broaden the knowledge of, and further enthuse, those with an interest in archaeology.

Organizer: Matt Greenhill

Cambridge Late Antiquity Network (CLANS). Late antique and early medieval studies have, in the past three decades, become an important growth area across several disciplines. This has been driven by a move away from the traditional narrative of 'decline and fall' towards an approach that stresses elements of transformation and continuity linking the periods traditionally labelled as 'Late Roman', 'Medieval' and 'Byzantine'. This revitalized interest has been reflected in the establishment of interdisciplinary research centres. The aim of this seminar is to bridge the gap between these different departments and facilitate exchanges between them.

Organizer: Claire Ratican

The **Computational and Digital Archaeology Lab** (CDAL) is a hub for doctoral, post-doctoral and faculty levels that are committed to advancing the application of digital, computational, and quantitative methods in archaeology. The workshop series brings together experts of the field from around the world showcasing their latest research.

Organizers: Enrico Crema, Toby Wilkinson

The **Asian Archaeology Group** (AsAG) aims to provide a forum for new research and discussion for those working in the field of Asian archaeology. We have talks every other week that cover the Asian continent in all its diversity – from megaliths in Borneo and minarets in Turkmenistan to phytoliths in India and starch grains in China!

Organizers: Akshyeta Suryanarayan, Eva Meharry

The **Egyptian World Seminar Series**, supported by the Mulvey Fund, continues to present recent research and discussions regarding Egyptology. It attracts speakers from around Britain and the EU who cover all aspects of Egyptology as anthropology, archaeology, philology and museum studies.

Organizer: Hratch Papazian

East Anglia is one of the active regions in commercial archaeology. Field Archaeology: Methods and Mayhem **(FAMM)** is a forum where the concerned parties across the spectrum: Archaeological Units, Development Control, Outreach groups and the University can discuss the ongoing advancements, discoveries and the problems within this region and beyond.

Organizer: Donald Horne

The **Garrod Research Seminars** represent the Department of Archaeology's main series of invited scholarly lectures. Each year they relate to a specific theme.

Organizers: Cyprian Broodbank, Tamsin O'Connell

The George Pitt-Rivers Lunchtime Seminars are generally given by researchers based in or around the University of Cambridge. They are primarily aimed at researchers working in the archaeobotany, genetics and isotope laboratories in the McDonald Institute, but cover a wide range of topics.

Organizer: Akshyeta Suryanarayan

The **Heritage Research Group** is made up of graduate students, academics, heritage practitioners and other interested parties. In addition to helping organize the annual Cambridge Heritage Seminar (a successful international conference), the main focus of the Heritage Research Group is its seminar series. The seminars aim to bring together researchers from diverse disciplinary backgrounds, whose projects cover a wide range of topics within the broad field of heritage.

Organizer: Gilly Carr

The Later European Prehistory Group welcomes everyone interested in the European Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages. The group provides an informal and friendly setting for the exchange of ideas, dissemination of research results and the discussion of current topics of interest. Professionals, students and academics are invited to contribute.

Organizer: Ethan Aines

The **PalMeso Discussion Group** for all things Palaeolithic– Mesolithic has continued to attract guest speakers from all around Britain, as well as providing a forum for Cambridge MPhil and PhD students to present the results of their own research in a relaxed atmosphere.

Organizer: Andreas Nymark

TAT (Thinking About Things) is an informal fortnightly meeting which takes place in the Material Culture Laboratory. TAT hopes to capture a spirit of enquiry and to create a community of like-minded individuals, postgraduate students and postdocs, who are trying to come up with ways to make social sense of the material worlds they are studying.

Organizer: Elizabeth DeMarrais



Prehistory and Archaeology Day (22 October 2016)

Our seminal, family-friendly Festival of Ideas event, Prehistory and Archaeology Day, was held at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit on 22 October 2016. This year we attracted one of our largest crowds ever, with over 500 people in attendance!

From toddlers to grandparents, the day featured something for everyone—Roman re-enactors, metal

smelting, ceramic making, cave painting, spear throwing, textile spinning, flint knapping, bread making and ancient texts and medicines. Whew!

The wood-fringed grounds of the CAU provided a perfect setting on a not-too-rainy autumn day and postdoc, student and admin staff volunteers and demonstrators enjoyed themselves as much as the public.



Metal smelting

Learning about ancient textile making with Bea

The Romans!

Getting messy with clay

Science Day (18 March 2017)

Archaeology is always a proud contributor to the University of Cambridge's annual Science Festival. This year's event, held at the McDonald Institute on 18 March, proved as popular as ever as members of the public (more than 1000 of them!) flocked from far and wide to enjoy a wide range of activities to show them that there is more to archaeology than stripey jumpers and pot sherds. Attendees learned about stratigraphy using a model test-pit, were able to get a

bit messy making clay pots, learned about identifying diet in the past with isotopes, examined lithics, learned about Mesopotamian medicine and texts and tried identifying rock art with modern methods.

Visitors were fascinated by the way modern scientific techniques can help solve puzzles of the past, such as where people came from, what they ate and how ancient societies worked. We always hope to inspire the archaeological scientists of the future and, from feedback, we seem to be doing something right!



Looking at prehistoric rock art in a new way

Searching for finds in the model test-pit

Cemre and Sam show YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT

Making pottery with Vanessa

Masterclasses

The Cambridge Admissions Office organizes a number of subject-specific Masterclasses every year and in 2016–2017, two were devoted to Archaeology. Members of the Department addressed *c.* 70 sixth-formers, selected for academic ability and interest in the subject, giving presentations on their specialist interests.

The Outreach Mailing List

To facilitate communications between the Department and potential applicants to the new Tripos, we have a mailing list which anyone can join: http://eepurl.com/buyXN5
Do please forward/circulate! To date, we have over 300 individuals registered. We particularly encourage teachers to sign up, so that they can hear about our outreach events from year to year.

The Homerton College Archaeology Summer School

Homerton College hosted and funded this year's residential

summer school for sixth-formers, which took place 10–14 July 2017. Like all Archaeology outreach events, it was entirely free to participants from widening participation backgrounds, and generous travel subsidies were available. Twenty-nine took part, 24 from UK state schools. With home locations including Glasgow, Manchester and Canterbury, they quite literally came from every corner of the realm (not to mention one who flew over from Hong Kong!).

Following on from the successful 2016 summer school hosted by St John's College, the programme was designed to expose participants to the full intellectual breadth of the tripos, including archaeological excavation, human evolution, osteology, Egyptology and Assyriology. Lectures were given by members of the Department of Archaeology, practical sessions were organized by the Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Grahame Clark Laboratory and the

Computational and Digital Archaeology Laboratory, as well as sessions on Akkadian and Egyptian language.

The Homerton admissions tutor led a session on making a competitive application to Cambridge, and there was a careers panel where prospective students could discover where a degree in archaeology can take you.

Two days of excavation training, led by Dr Sheila Kohring, took place at Bury Farm, Stapleford, where students were not only instructed in excavation and recording techniques, but also conducted a geophysical survey with David Redhouse.

We were tremendously impressed by the participants' liveliness, friendliness and intellectual acumen and we anticipate that more than 50 per cent of participants will apply to the new tripos for 2018 entry. It's also excellent news that Trinity will be running a summer school in 2018!







Homerton Archaeology Summer School: Surveying at Bury Farm, Stapleford, as part of the Summer School: Students show some of their finds: Zooarchaeology practical with Jess as part of the Summer School.

Studying Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia at University: A Conference for Sixth-formers

One of the distinctive features of the archaeology tripos is that it includes Egyptology and Assyriology: students can specialize in

these subjects from the first year, or do them to a lesser extent in the first year and specialize in the second. With this in mind, the second annual Studying Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia at University conference for sixth-formers was held at the Royal Asiatic Society and the British Museum on 4 March 2017. Nearly 60 students from 36 schools from across the UK attended the conference.

The students heard presentations by experts from Cambridge, Oxford, UCL, Cardiff, Reading, Birmingham, Swansea, Liverpool and Durham. They also enjoyed tours of the Egyptian and Mesopotamian galleries at the British Museum and took part in a 'treasure

hunt.' There was the opportunity to meet current students from many of the institutions in the UK that teach these subjects. A panel on careers involving recent graduates showed the breadth of jobs to which degrees in Egyptology and Assyriology can lead, from business and consultancy to commercial archaeology or further research.

In feedback after the event, an overwhelming majority of participants rated the event as 'fantastic' and stated that it had made them more likely to study Egypt and Mesopotamia at University.



Students listen to presentations at the second annual Studying Egypt and Mesopotamia at University conference.

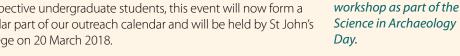
Science in Archaeology Day at St John's College

Further to last year's Science in Archaeology teacher training event, this year we hosted the first annual Science in Archaeology Day in St John's College on 28 March 2017.

Twenty students, mainly from widening participation backgrounds, attended the inaugural event. The day was held primarily in the Old Divinity School, St John's College, and included presentations by Department students and staff on a variety of topics, including human osteology, ancient diet and agriculture, qualitative and computational methods, environment and landscape, as well as practical sessions on human evolution and osteology.

The prospective students were treated to lunch and a tour of the college and a session on admissions was held by the college's schools liaison officer.

Due to its success in linking science with archaeology for prospective undergraduate students, this event will now form a regular part of our outreach calendar and will be held by St John's College on 20 March 2018.





Prof. Martin Jones lectures on ancient diet and agriculture at the Science in Archaeology Day.



University Archaeology Day

The first-ever University Archaeology Day, organized by UAUK and hosted by University College London, took place on 22 June. More than 25 universities and archaeology organizations were in attendance to help participants 'explore the possibilities for a future in the past'.

The day was designed for prospective students, teachers and parents to learn about the many degree programmes on offer across the UK, to discover the range of career opportunities that an archaeology degree can lead to and to hear about the latest archaeological research.

The Department was represented by Cameron Petrie and Tamsin O'Connell, who gave presentations on current research and our undergraduate tripos and hosted a display stand. The day attracted c. 300 participants and looks set to become a regular fixture of the outreach calendar.

London Anthropology Day

London Anthropology Day has for many years been a regular fixture of our outreach calendar. The day is organized by the Royal Anthropological Institute and is held at the British Museum's Education Clore Centre. It is a free university-taster day for students, careers advisers and teachers. This year, LAD was on 29 June and biological anthropology PhD students Michael Rivera and Sarah-Louise Decrausaz hosted a stall, ran a workshop on human osteology and participated in a careers panel to the crowd of 500+ participants who came to discover more about anthropology at university.

LAD 2018 will be held at the British Museum on 9 July 2018.



Tamsin and Cameron talk to prospective undergraduates at the first ever University Archaeology Day.

Cameron discusses the new tripos with a prospective student.

Sarah-Louise Decrausaz

runs an osteology

Sarah-Louise and Michael talk to





The Cambridge stall at London Archaeology Day.

Access Cambridge Archaeology

CATHERINE COLLINS & EMILY RYLEY (Division of Archaeology), ALISON DICKENS (CAU)

2016–17 was another busy year for Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), with Alison Dickens, Senior Manager at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU), continuing to oversee all ACA activities. Both Catherine Collins and Emily Ryley continued their roles within ACA as Archaeological Supervisor and Administrator respectively. Eoin Parkinson continued assessing the students' written reports as well as delivering the main morning session on medieval settlement research and reportwriting skills during the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA). Additional and continued support was provided by report markers Ian Ostericher, Kimberly Watt and new markers Jess Thompson, Joanna Walker and Ellie Maw.

For the 2016–17 season, ACA changed the name of HEFA to the Independent Learning Archaeology Field School (ILAFS) to reflect the ongoing changes within the school curriculum. The content of the students' day in Cambridge was heavily reformatted, with a new lecture and archaeological guestions. We are also very grateful to the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology for running an hour's session with the pupils, building on what they learnt earlier in the day and using the museum's collections.

Fourteen ILAFS were run in 2016–17 in Brundall, Hillington, Histon,* Blythburgh,* Rickinghall and Botesdale,*



Excavation is getting deeper in ILAFS in Blythburgh (Suffolk).





ILAFS students learning as they explore the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.





Day 3 in Cambridge, visiting the University as well as a college (Peterhouse).



Southminster, Old Clee,* Hadleigh, North Warnborough, East Rudham, Healing,* Wendens Ambo,* Foxearth* and Riseley (*indicates villages excavated for the first time in 2017). The ILAFS season also extended into the autumn for the first time, allowing for flexibility for schools who have pressured timetables. In 2016–17 a total of 484 year 7–11 pupils and 43 6th-form students attended ILAFS from 47 schools, with the University of Cambridge Widening Participation Project.

In 2016–17, 40 per cent of pupils were from the lowest two quintiles for progression onto Higher Education (POLAR3 data). ILAFS helps these pupils to realize that higher education is an achievable aim for them. The proportion of pupils intending to go on to university rose significantly after attending the field school, especially the number now considering applying to the University of Cambridge. Most rewarding is the change in the number of pupils who now feel confident in their knowledge about university: I have so much more information and knowledge now than I had before I went on this trip. I feel that this knowledge (knowledge about university in particular) will really help me in the future, e.g. A-levels and choosing university' (EM, Robert May's School).

ACA launched a new teaching programme for primary school pupils, called the Cambridge Archaeology Learning Foundation (CALF). Based around the new history curriculum for primary schools, CALF days are opportunities for pupils aged 5–11 to gain an understanding of how we discover the past. Pupils are introduced to key historical concepts through the handling of real archaeological artefacts. The sessions are taught in the classroom, removing the barriers to learning. They have been a great success, with 980 pupils taught so far and more sessions planned.

ACA are already planning their 2018 season of ILAFS, as well as local community test-pit projects, one of which relates to the ongoing work at the new town development of Northstowe, and smaller community-focused excavations within Cambridge.



One of ACA's new CALF day activities with Primary Schools.

Personal Histories Project



'Memories are like gathering roses in winter'

PAMELA JANE SMITH (McDonald Institute)

Expressing gratitude for years of kind, sustained encouragement and support from the McDonald Institute and the Thriplow Charitable Trust, Pamela Jane Smith has retired from the *Personal Histories* Project. Stephanie Moser, William Davies and Kate Rogers at the University of Southampton have inherited the Project, which they will expand, using the format in a major new educational outreach programme.

The new Southampton Personal Histories website is:

http://personalhistoriesproject.org.uk/linked to the original Cambridge site:

https://www.personalhistories.arch.cam.ac.uk Southampton's new webpage pays tribute to Pamela's collections of life-history films:

http://www.sms.cam.ac.uk/collection/750864 https://vimeo.com/personalhistoriesproject/videos

Since 2006, Pamela has led teams of volunteers who invited renowned influential figures from the sciences, humanities and arts to share their life histories with young, enthusiastic audiences. Students heard Dame Jane Goodall, Sir David Attenborough and Sir Tony Robinson, among dozens of others from around the world, who narrated entertaining personal memories for educational purposes. These events were filmed by student teams and broadcast to thousands in over 131 countries.

In honour of Pamela's transfer of the Project to its new home and to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the launch of 'Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?', the Cambridge Department of Archaeology released Sir David Attenborough's 2009 *Personal Histories* film:

https://youtu.be/6YoaLrAmLik

Pamela remains in Cambridge to curate her oral-history interviews, archive Dorothy Garrod's and Thurstan Shaw's papers in the University Manuscripts and continue work conserving the Igbo-Ukwu Bronzes with Curator Julie Hudson, British Museum, HRH, Igwe, Dr Martin N. Ezeh IDU II of Igbo-Ukwu and Mallam Yusuf Abdallah Usman of Nigerian Museums. Pamela will also continue to teach researchers 'Concept to Clip' film training for Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. Examples of this current work are Amy Jeffs' British Museum/University of Cambridge joint project *Medieval Badges*:

https://youtu.be/yNk-BmQr5SQ

and Alessandro Ceccarelli's University of Cambridge *TwoRains* Project:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8qncEaFgjdM

Cambridge Archaeological Journal

JOHN ROBB (Editor)

Volume 27 (2017) marked a successful year for the Cambridge Archaeological Journal. Submissions remained strong, on a par with recent years; our publication rate is around 25 per cent of submissions, comparable with peer journals. Editorially, we continue to publish a huge range of important and interesting archaeology; papers this year covered everything from the evolution of human cognition to gender in prehispanic Peru, Maya political economy, French Bronze Age rock art, anxiety in colonial South Africa, and the question of why seventeenth-century English people deposited one shoe up chimneys and what they did with the other one. We also ran two special sections. The first was on assemblage theory in archaeology, and was guestedited by Andrew Jones and Yannis Hamilakis. The second was on the topic of 'art' in archaeology. 'Art' is an ambiguous concept, with all archaeologists using it aware of its theoretical limitations, but the concept still commonly used, in part because of lack of discussion of alternatives such as 'visual culture' or 'material culture'. This special section, edited by John Robb, tabled a broad discussion of the alternative approaches to this controversial topic.

An important development in our content has been the very successful revitalization of book reviews under newly appointed Reviews Editor Tom Leppard. Volume 27 included 30 reviews on all areas within archaeology, with many more in the works.

Financially, the journal again returned a healthy surplus above and beyond production costs (£54,731) to the McDonald Institute. The number of subscribers remained more or less stable at slightly less than 3000, with some fluctuation according to international consortia subscriptions; most readers continue to access the journal through online subscriptions via library consortia. Cambridge University Press continue to develop digital options, moving CAJ from Cambridge Journals Online to a new platform, Cambridge Core Journals. CUP are discussing experimental new forms of open access, but none of these are yet to be implemented for CAJ.



Vol. 26, No. 4, November 2016

- Making Megaliths: Shifting and Unstable Stones in the Neolithic of the Avebury Landscape by Mark Gillings & Joshua Pollard
- More than Skin Deep: Reconsidering Isolated Remains of 'Fur-Bearing Species' in the British and European Mesolithic BY NICK J. OVERTON
- Reconfiguring Hunting Magic: Southern Bushman (San) Perspectives on Taming and Their Implications for Understanding Rock Art by Mark McGranaghan & Sam Challis
- Hierarchical Organization in the Acheulean to Middle Palaeolithic Transition at Bhimbetka, India BY C. SHIPTON
- On Putting Time in its Place: Archaeological Practice and the Politics of Time in Southern India By KATHLEEN D. MORRISON
- From Chaîne Opératoire to Observational Analysis: A Pilot Study of a New Methodology for Analysing Changes in Cognitive Task-Structuring Strategies Across Different Hominin Tool-Making Events by Joanna E. Fairlie & Lawrence S. Barham
- Other Types of Meaning: Relationships between Round Barrows and Landscapes from 1500 BC—AC 1086 BY ANNEN COOPER
- The Archaeology of Achaemenid Power in Regional Western Anatolia by Peter Grave, Lisa Kealhofer, Nejat Bilgen & Ben Marsh
- Exploring Ceremony: The Archaeology of a Men's Meeting House ('Kod') on Mabuyag, Western Torres Strait BY DUNCAN WRIGHT, Birgitta Stephenson, Paul S.C. Taçon, Robert N. Williams, Aaron Fogel, Shannon Sutton, Sean Ulm & the Goemulgal of Mabuyag

Vol. 27, No. 1, February 2017

- The Archaeology of Purity and Impurity: A Case-Study from Tel Eton, Israel by Avraham Faust & Hayah Katzi
- Imagining a Complex Maya Political Economy: Counting Tokens and Currencies in Image, Text and the Archaeological Record BY DAVID A. FREIDEL, MARILYN A. MASSON & MICHELLE RICH
- Women in Opposition: The Sociopolitical Implications of Loro Female Face-neck Jars of Middle Horizon South Coastal Peru BY DEBORAH SPIVAK
- Aesthetic, Social, and Material Networks: A Perspective from the Flint Daggers at Çatalhöyük, Turkey BY ADAM JOSEPH NAZAROFF, CHRISTINA TSORAKI & MILENA VASIO

SPECIAL SECTION: Archaeology and Assemblage

- Archaeology and Assemblage by Yannis Hamilakis & Andrew Meirion Jones
- The Art of Assemblage: Styling Neolithic Art by Andrew Meirion Jones
- Relational Typologies, Assemblage Theory and Early Bronze Age Burials By CHRIS FOWLER
- Changing Assemblages: Vibrant Matter in Burial Assemblages By RACHEL J. CRELLIN
- · Assemblages and Scale in Archaeology by Oliver J.T. Harris
- Being, Belief, Comprehension and Confusion: An Exploration of the Assemblages of English Post-Reformation Parochial Religion by Jude Jones
- Assemblage Theory and the Capacity to Value: An Archaeological Approach from Cache Cave, California, USA BY DANIO ROBINSON
- Sensorial Assemblages: Affect, Memory and Temporality in Assemblage Thinking BY YANNIS HAMILAKIS
- Commentary: Materializing Assemblages by Chantal Conneller
- Variations on a Theme: Assemblage Archaeology by GAVIN Lucas
- Raised Eyebrows BY LOUISE MINKIN

Vol. 27, No. 2, May 2017

- New Perspectives on the Chronology and Meaning of Mont Bégo Rock Art (Alpes-Maritimes, France) BY THOMAS HUET
- Stone Dead: Uncovering Early Mesolithic Mortuary Rites, Hermitage, Ireland by Almée Little, Annelou van Gun, Tracy Collins, GABRIEL COONEY, BEN ELLIOTT, BERNARD GILHOOLY, SOPHY CHARLTON & GRAEME WARREN
- TA Microhistory of Human and Gastropod Bodies and Souls During Cahokia's Emergence by Sarah E. Barres
- The Other Shoe: Fragmentation in the Post-Medieval Home by CERI HOULBROOK
- Politics and Ritual in Large Villages in Santarém, Lower Amazon, Brazil by Dense Maria Cavalcante Gomes
- Exploring Alternative Pathways to Social Complexity in the European Iron Age: The Northwestern Iberian Peninsula as a Case Study by Francisco Javier González García
- Places of Encounter: Relational Ontologies, Animal Depiction and Ritual Performance at Göbekli Tepe By GESUALDO BUSACCA
- The Breaking of Ochred Pebble Tools as Part of Funerary Ritual in the Arene Candide Epigravettian Cemetery BY CLAUDINE GRAVEL-MIGUEL, JULIEN RIEL-SALVATORE, ROBERTO MAGGI, GABRIELE MARTINO & C. MICHAEL BARTON
- Early Ceramics in Anatolia: Implications for the Production and Use of the Earliest Pottery. The Evidence from Boncuklu Höyük BY A. FLETCHER, D. BAIRD, M. SPATARO & A. FAIRBAIRN
- The Concept of Art as Archaeologically Applicable by YLVA SJÖSTRAND

Vol. 27, No. 3, August 2017

- Semiosis in the Pleistocene by Marc Kissel & Agustín Fuentes
- Travelling Through the Rock to the Otherworld: The Shamanic 'Grammar of Mind' Within the Rock Art of Siberia
- Epigraphy and Empire: Reassessing Textual Evidence for Formative Zapotec Imperialism By NICHOLAS P. CARTER
- From E-Group to Funerary Pyramid: Mortuary Cults and Ancestor Veneration in the Maya Centre of Nakum, Petén, Guatemala by Jarosław Źrałka, Wiesław Koszkul, Bernard Hermes, Juan Luis Velásquez, Varinia Matute & Bogumił Pilarski
- Contrasting Histories in Early Bronze Age Aegean: Uniformity, Regionalism and the Resilience of Societies in the Northeast Peloponnese and Central Crete by Erika Weiberg
- Cognitive Fluidity and Acheulean Over-imitation by Matt J. Rossano
- Constituting Animacy and Community in a Terminal Formative Bundled Offering from the Coast of Oaxaca, Mexico BY JEFFREY S. BRZEZINSKI, ARTHUR A. JOYCE & SARAH B. BARBER
- Living on Edge: New Perspectives on Anxiety, Refuge and Colonialism in Southern Africa BY RACHEL KING
- The Solitary Shaman: Itinerant Healers and Ritual Seclusion in the Namib Desert During the Second Millennium AD

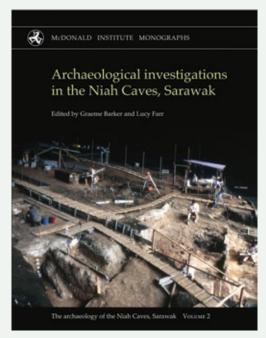


McDonald Institute Monographs

SIMON STODDART (Acting Series Editor) & EMMA JARMAN (Administrator)

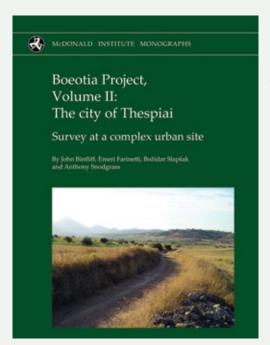
Archaeological Investigations in the Niah Caves, Sarawak (The Archaeology of the Niah Caves, Sarawak, Volume II) edited by Graeme Barker and Lucy Farr

Hardback | £65/US\$94.00 | ISBN-978-1-902937-60-1 | xxx+562 pp. | 298 figs | 115 tables | supplementary CD | 2016 |



This book is the companion volume to Rainforest Foraging and Farming in Island Southeast Asia: The archaeology of the Niah Caves, Sarawak. Together, they describe the most significant results of the Niah Caves Project, a recent investigation by an inter-disciplinary team of over 70 researchers of the archaeology of the cathedral-like Niah Caves and of the wealth of materials collected by Tom and Barbara Harrisson in their 1950s and 1960s excavations. Volume 1 integrated the results of the project in an account of how our species developed diverse ways of living in rainforest from the time of first arrival in Borneo 50,000 years ago to recent centuries, profoundly shaping it in the process. This volume presents the detailed information on which those arguments are based, with chapters describing the NCP fieldwork, the reconstruction of past climates and environments, establishing chronological frameworks, and analysing and interpreting the suites of artefacts and biological materials collected by the previous and new work in the caves. Where appropriate, the text is augmented by supplementary materials. This second volume of the project confirms the unique importance of the Niah Caves for rainforest archaeology, described in the light of Volume 1 as 'unsurpassed worldwide in the context of reconstructing ... human rainforest subsistence foraging strategies' (World Archaeology, 2015).

Boeotia Project, Volume II: The city of Thespiai: Survey at a complex urban site edited by John Bintliff, Emeri Marinetti, Božidar Slapšak and Anthony Snodgrass
Hardback | £70/US\$90.00 | ISBN-978-1-902937-81-6 | xviii+414 pp. | 287 figs | 41 tables | supplementary CD | 2017 |



Few major Classical cities have disappeared so completely from view, over the centuries, as Thespiai in Central Greece. Only the technique of intensive field survey, carefully adapted to a large urban site and reinforced by historical investigation, has made it possible to recover from oblivion much of its life of seven millennia.

Archaeological Review from Cambridge

GENERAL EDITORS 2016–17: IAN OSTERICHER, EÓIN PARKINSON & LYNETTE TALBOT

ARC has had an excellent and productive year. Our editorial team has grown immensely in the past academic year, bringing a variety of diverse interests and backgrounds to our staff. We are excited to continue presenting quality student and early academic research to an international readership and have been making steady improvements to our online presence, including a redesigned website and increased social media activity.

Edited by Ian Ostericher, *ARC* 31.2 'Landscapes' was released in Michaelmas Term 2016 and brings together a range of different theoretical and methodological approaches to studying past human–landscape relationships. The volume features submissions from around the world, with a particular focus on Mediterranean and northwest European prehistory. Our most recent release, *ARC* 32.1 'In Sickness and in Health: Interdisciplinary approaches to the study of disease and deformity in past populations', edited by Eóin Parkinson and Lynette Talbot, seeks to highlight the approaches to studying health and disease in the past. *ARC* 32.1 collects a series of work ranging from Egyptian funerary iconography to leprosy in Medieval Europe.

In addition to our usual journal publication activities, ARC hosted the 'Modern Climate Change and the Practice of Archaeology' conference at Jesus College, organized by Margaret Comer, Eva Meharry and Rebecca Haboucha, in advance of the release of ARC 32.2 on the same theme. The conference, dedicated to the memory of one of the participants, Claudia Comberti, who tragically passed away in Oxford shortly after the conference, was a large success, bringing participants from across the UK, Europe and the USA. Following the opening presentation by Professor Marie-Louise Stig Sørensen and the keynote talk presented by Professor Robert Van de Noort, participants gave topical presentations on the impacts of climate and environmental change on the archaeological record in a variety of landscapes from coastal areas to the high alpine. ARC is grateful for the support of Jesus College, Cambridge, and the Cambridge Department of Archaeology, which ensured a successful and productive conference.



Archaeological Review from Cambridge
Volume 32.1 - July 2017



In Sickness and In Health Interdisciplinary Approaches to the Study of Disease and Deformity in Past Populations

Edited by Eóin W. Parkinson and Lynette Talbot

Members'/Fellows' Publications

MARTIN ALLEN

- 2016 The York local coinage of the reign of Stephen (1135–54). *Numismatic Chronicle* 176, 283–318.
- 2016 (with R. Abdy). Coin Hoards from the British Isles 2016. British Numismatic Journal 86, 246–59.
- 2016 (with V. Drost, S. Moorhead & J. Naylor). Coin Register 2016. British Numismatic Journal 86, 260–74.
- 2017 The first Sterling Area. *Economic History Review* 70, 79–100.
- 2017 Prices in medieval England: the influence of monetary factors, in *I prezzi delle cose. Nell'etá preindustriale: selezione di ricerche* [The Prices of Things. In pre-industrial times: selection of essays]. (Atti delle 'Settimane di Studi' e altri Convegni 48.) Florence: Firenze University Press, 201–14.
- 2017 (ed. with N. Mayhew). Money and its Use in Medieval Europe Three Decades On. Essays in honour of Professor Peter Spufford. (Royal Numismatic Society Special Publication 52.) London: Spink. (Chapter therein: The Calais mint and the wool trade, 31–42.)

GRAEME BARKER

- 2016 (ed. with L. Farr). Archaeological Investigations in the Niah Caves, Sarawak. (The Archaeology of the Niah Caves, Sarawak, Volume II.) Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.
- 2016 (with A. Antoniadou, H. Barton, N. Drake, L. Farr, C. Hunt, R. Inglis, T. Reynolds & K. White). Patterns of hominin occupation and cultural diversity across the Gebel Akhdar of northern Libya over the last ~200 kyr, in *Africa from MIS 6-2: Population dynamics and paleoenvironments*, eds. S.C. Jones & B.A. Stewart. Dordrecht: Springer, 77–99.
- 2017 A Tale of Three Caves: Why was our species so successful at colonising new environments? (2017 Kroon Lecture.) Amsterdam: Nederlands Museum voor Anthropologie en Praehistorie.
- 2017 Stone Age economics: a new audit, in *Excavation, Encounters, Argosies: Essays in honour of Richard Hodges*, eds. J. Moreland & J. Mitchell. Oxford: Archaeopress, 30–43.
- 2017 Riflessioni sulla ricognizione archeologica nella Valle del Biferno: origine, sviluppo e ricadute. *ArchaeoMolise* 27, 18–26.
- 2017 Foreword, in Agricultural and Pastoral Landscapes in Pre-Industrial Society: Choices, stability and change, eds. F. Retamero,
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- 2017 (with C. Gosden, A. Horning, C. Roberts & K. Welham). Reflections on Archaeology. London: British Academy.
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Members'/Fellows' Publications (cont.)

JAMES BARRETT

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DAVID BERESFORD-JONES

- 2016 (with G. Chauca, A.G. Pullen & S. Arce). El 'broad spectrum revolutión' en la costa sur del Perú: el periodo preceramico medio en la boca del Río Ica, in *Arqueología de la Macro Región*, ed. C. Reyes. Lima: Dirección Desconcentrada de Cultura de Arequipa y Arqueosystems, 50–58
- 2016 (with K. Lane, O. Huaman Oros, B. Whitlock, L. Coll & C. French). Anatomía de un abandono: El caso de Viejo Sangayaico. *Inka Llaqta* 4, 85–98
- 2016 (with K.J. Lane, O. Huamán, B. Whitlock, L. Coll & C. French). Ritual y abandono en la cuenca alta del río Ica. El caso de Viejo Sangayaico (SAN 1). In Actas, I Congreso Nacional de Arqueología. Volumen II. Lima: Ministerio de Cultura, 153–64.
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$M_{\text{ARJOLEIN}}\,B_{\text{OSCH}}$

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MICHAEL BOYD

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KATHERINE BOYLE

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JUDITH BUNBURY

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GILLY CARE

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CRAIG CESSFORD

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DILIP K. CHAKRABARTI

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HARRIET CRAWFORD

- 2016 Book review: *Le tell d'Akkaz au Koweït* [Tell Akkaz in Kuwait], ed. J. Gachet-Bizollon (TMO 57). Lyon: Maison de l'Orient et de la Méditerranée, 2011. *Bibliotheca Orientalis* 72(5–6), 92–7.
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ENRICO CREMA

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JOANNE CUTLER

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MATTHEW DALTON

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ELIZABETH DEMARRAIS

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MARIANNE HEM ERIKSEN

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CHRISTOPHER EVANS

- 2016 Sentimental prehistories: the construction of the Fenland past, in Landscape Archaeology, eds. M. Gillings & J. Pollard. Abingdon: Routledge, 283-314.
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LUCY FARR

2016 (ed. with G. Barker). Archaeological Investigations in the Niah Caves, Sarawak.

- Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.
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- 2017 (with E. Pomeroy, M. Mirazón Lahr, F. Crivellaro, T. Reynolds, C. Hunt & G. Barker). Newly-discovered Neanderthal remains from Shanidar Cave, Iraqi Kurdistan, and their attribution to Shanidar 5. Journal of Human Evolution 111, 102-18.
- 2017 (with R. Rabett, N. Ludgate, C. Stimpson, E. Hill, C. Hunt, J. Ceron, M. Morley, T. Reynolds, H. Zukswert, D. Simpson, B. Nyiri, M. Verhoeven, J. Appleby, J. Meneely, L. Phan, N.-N. Dong, L. Lloyd-Smith, J. Hawkes, A. Blyth & Tâń, Nguyêń Cao). Tropical limestone forest resilience and late Pleistocene foraging during MIS-2 in the Tràng An massif, Vietnam. Quaternary International 448, 62-81.

VANESSA FORTE

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CHARLES FRENCH

- 2016 (with S. Taylor). Geoarchaeological analysis of the Early Bronze Age soil and sediment contexts at Kavos, in Kavos and the Special Deposits, eds. C. Renfrew, O. Philaniotou, N. Brodie, G. Gavalas & M.J. Boyd. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 15-20.
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- environment: a geo-ethnoarchaeological study from South India. PLOS One 11(10): e0164185. DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0164185
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David Friesem

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Members'/Fellows' Publications (cont.)

YANNIS GALANAKIS

- 2016 A roof for the dead: tomb design and the 'domestication of death' in Mycenaean funerary architecture, in *Staging Death*. *Funerary performance, architecture and landscape in the Aegean*, eds. N. Dakouri-Hild & M. Boyd. Berlin: de Gruyter, 155–77.
- 2016 Fire, fragmentation, and the body in the Late Bronze Age Aegean, in *An Archaeology of Prehistoric Bodies and Embodied Identities in the Eastern Mediterranean. Convergence of theory and practice*, eds. M. Mina, S. Triantaphyllou & Y. Papadatos. Oxford: Oxbow, 189–96.
- 2017 (with A. Christophilopoulou & J. Grime). Codebreakers & Groundbreakers. Cambridge: Fitzwilliam Museum. (Chapter therein: Discovering writing in Bronze Age Greece, 1–14.)
- 2017 'Spy-hunter' as antiquary: Major A.G. Wade, cultural politics and the British Salonika Force collection at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, in *Archaeology Behind the Battle Lines: The Macedonian campaign (1915–19) and its legacy*, eds. A. Shapland & E. Stefani. London: Routledge, 181–203.

MARGARITA GLEBA

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NORMAN HAMMOND

- 2016 Book review: *Ancient Teotihuacan: Early urbanism in Central Mexico*, by G.L.Cowgill. New York (NY): Cambridge University Press, 2015. *Antiquity* 90, 828–30.
- 2017 Boxing Day: a Maya polychrome pot from southern Belize. *Antiquity* 91(355). DOI:10.15184/aqy.2016.223
- 2017 (with J.L. Wilson). Book review article: John Goodall's *Parish Church Treasures: The Nation's Greatest Art Collection*. London: Continuum, 2015. Church Monuments, Vol. 31, 223–7.
- 2017 Book review: Digging up the past. *The Cambridge World Prehistory* (3 vols), eds. C. Renfrew & P. Bahn. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014. *Times Literary Supplement* 5941, 9.

EMMANUELLE HONORÉ

- 2016 (ed. with M. Gutierrez). L'art rupestre d'Afrique: Actualité de la recherche. Actes du Congrès International L'art rupestre d'Afrique, Paris, 15-16-17 janvier 2014. Paris: Éditions L'Harmattan. (Chapter therein (with M. Gutierrez) Introduction des éditeurs scientifiques, 9–12).
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ALEXANDRA ION

- 2016 The body of the martyr: between an archival exercise and the recovery of his suffering. The need for a recovery of humanity in osteoarchaeology. *Archaeological Dialogues* 23(2), 158–74.
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Martin Jones

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JODY JOY

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ANNA JUDSON

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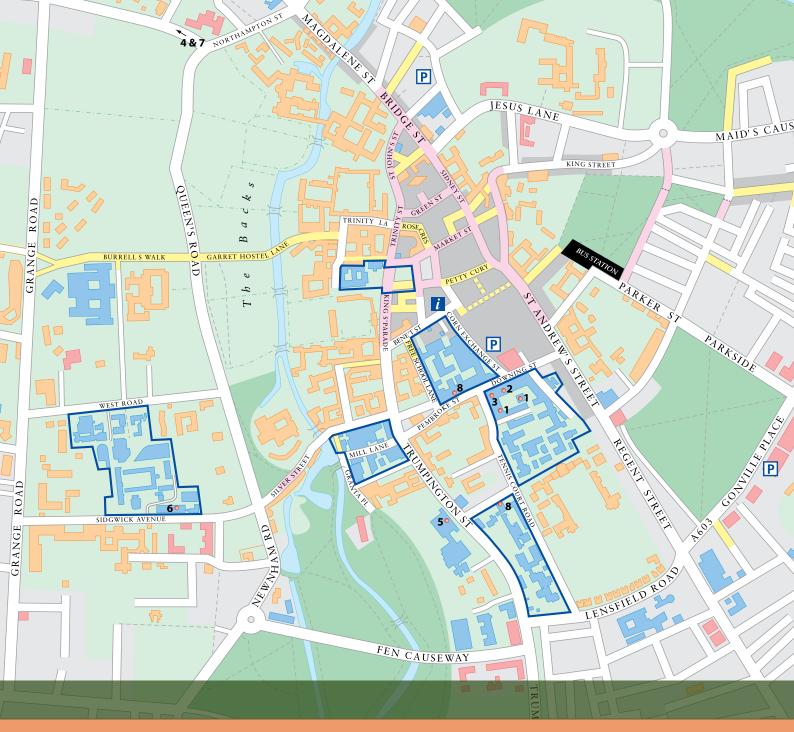
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