



Archaeology at Cambridge

2013–2014





Contents

About us	1
Introduction: the McDonald Institute and Archaeology at Cambridge	1
Division of Archaeology	3
Cambridge Archaeological Unit	4
The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology	6
Faculty of Classics	7
Institute of Continuing Education	7
Members	8
Senior McDonald Fellows	9
McDonald Research Fellows	9
McDonald Field Archaeologist in Residence 2013	10
Visiting Scholars	10
Postgraduate Students	11
Laboratories	14
Material Culture	14
Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology	15
George Pitt-Rivers Bioarchaeology	16
Glyn Daniel Archaeogenetics	18
Dorothy Garrod Isotope	20
Charles McBurney Geoarchaeology	22
Research Grants	24
Research Highlights	26
Asia	26
Africa	28
Middle East	33
Europe and Russia	35
Events and Outreach	46
Seminars and Conferences	46
Discussion Groups	47
Prehistory Day and Science Day	48
ArchaeoLink	49
Access Cambridge Archaeology	50
• P • I • T • O • T • I • Digital Rock Art	51
Personal Histories Project	52
Publications	53
Cambridge Archaeological Journal	53
McDonald Institute Monographs	54
Archaeological Review from Cambridge	55
Members’/Fellows’ Publications	55

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Introduction: the McDonald Institute and Archaeology at Cambridge

GRAEME BARKER (*Director*) & JAMES BARRETT (*Deputy Director*)

Each year, *Archaeology at Cambridge* presents the activities of archaeologists in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Division of Archaeology, the Division of Biological Anthropology, the 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 an interdisciplinary environment for this diverse community. In 2013–14 it served as a research hub for over 49 staff archaeologists (mostly University Teaching Officers), 59 Research Fellows and almost 30 Visiting Scholars. The packed programme of events included conferences on Royal Asian Cities of the First Millennium (with Sidney Sussex College); New Directions in Archaeological Textile Research; The Economic Utility of the Olive; and Missionaries, Materials and the Making of the Modern World (with the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology). The sad loss of Professor Thurstan Shaw, a pioneer of African archaeology, was commemorated by a conference on Archaeology and Heritage in West Africa and by a memorial lecture by Professor Susan Keech McIntosh (Herbert S. Autrey Professor of Anthropology, Rice University). The inaugural Annual Allchin Symposium on South Asian Archaeology was also held

(with the Ancient India and Iran Trust) and Professor Christine Hastorf (University of California, Berkeley) delivered the Annual McDonald Lecture on the subject of 'Houses, Food, and Distributed People in the Later Prehistory of the Central Andes (AD 1000–1500)'.

We were joined by another inspiring group of new post-doctoral research fellows this year, including Valentina Borgia (a Marie Curie Fellow studying prehistoric technology), Ricardo Fernandes (a Royal Society Fellow who is reconstructing ancient diets), Jennifer French (a Junior Research Fellow at Peterhouse studying the European Middle and Upper Palaeolithic), Margarita Gleba (who directs a European Research Council project on textiles and urbanization in Mediterranean Europe 1000–500 BC), Aude Gräzer Ohara (a Fyssen Foundation Fellow studying Egyptian dwellings of the second millennium BC), Yağmur Heffron (the third McDonald Anniversary Fellow, studying Assyrian ex-patriate identity in Anatolia), Giulio Lucarini (a Marie Curie Fellow studying the transition from foraging to food production in North Africa), Evi Margaritis (an Intra European Marie Curie Fellow studying the role of the olive and the vine in prehistoric Europe) and Astrid Van Oyen (a Junior Research Fellow at Homerton College studying the Roman economy, through the entry point of storage practices in the Roman world). Many congratulations are also due to our researchers appointed to new post-doctoral fellowships: Alex Pryor at the University of Southampton, Guillaume Robin at the University



The 2013 McDonald Annual Lecture given by Professor Christine Hastorf of the University of California, Berkeley.

of Edinburgh and Christopher Stimpson at Oxford. We are equally delighted that Dacia Viejo Rose has accepted a three-year lectureship in the Division of Archaeology at Cambridge and that Rhiannon Stevens has been awarded a European Research Council consolidator grant for research on climate change.

It has been a year of exciting new appointments. Cyprian Broodbank will become Director of the McDonald Institute concurrent with the Disney Professorship of Archaeology from October 2014, and Simon Stoddart will act as Deputy Director for three years from the same date. It is a great pleasure for us to pass our responsibilities to such capable hands as Graeme moves to retirement, becoming a Senior Fellow of the Institute as well as continuing as a Fellow of St John's College, and James moves to a Leverhulme Major Research Fellowship to write a book on the emergence of vulnerable supply chains around the North Sea and North Atlantic at the transition from the Viking Age to the Middle Ages. The McDonald Institute has also been very fortunate in the appointment of Emma Jarman as Assistant Administrator and Laura James as Receptionist. Conversely, it has also been a time of great sadness as the Institute's publications Production Editor, Dora Kemp, died after a courageous battle with cancer. Dora had worked for the Institute since its inception, and her commitment, perfectionism and enthusiasm will be sorely missed by us all. The almost 70 exemplary monographs she produced and 53 issues of the *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* remain as the visible testimony to the passion for publication excellence that she brought to the Institute.

The McDonald Institute, and archaeology at Cambridge, are committed to the study of the human past across temporal, spatial and thematic boundaries. We look forward to a future of new and exciting initiatives, combining a strong legacy with fresh leadership and boundless opportunities to make the most of our understanding of long-term change.



Graeme Barker at the Memorial celebration for Thurstan Shaw (see Personal Histories, p. 52).

PATRICIA DUFF

Division of Archaeology

CHARLES FRENCH

It is hard to believe that another year is over, and significantly we are about to enter the last year of the old Archaeology and Anthropology Tripos, the beginning of the new HSPS Tripos, and importantly the retirement of our longest serving lecturer, Dr Catherine Hills, after 38 years, and the retirement of Graeme Barker as Disney Professor after a decade. I will very much miss Catherine, our early-morning chats setting the archaeological world to rights, and her great ability to see the funny side of most of us and other archaeological characters. Graeme's energy, drive and support for all of us and our research and the development of the discipline will be a very hard act for any of us to follow.

There is no question that the Faculty and Tripos re-organizations of the past couple of years have regrettably had a detrimental effect on our undergraduate admissions for dedicated Archaeology and Ancient Near East students. We are all collectively very conscious of this and are making serious steps to redress the imbalances thus created, but all staff are under no illusions that this will take long and concerted efforts. All staff are especially thanked for their continuing resilience and commitment to re-right the balance and improve all our offerings in Archaeology and the Ancient Near East as disciplines. Fortunately our graduate and post-doctoral research communities remain healthy and re-invigorating.

Turning to success stories, Dr Marie Louise Sørensen has received a number of prestigious prizes this year, including the Rigmor and Carl Holst Knudsen Science Award from Aarhus University in Denmark and the EAA Heritage Prize; and Professor Cyprian Broodbank won a Wolfson History Prize for his new book *The Making of the Middle Sea*. Dr John Robb has been awarded the 2013 PROSE Award for Archaeology and Anthropology and the 2013 PROSE Award for Excellence in the Social Sciences for his book *The Body in History*. Professors Graeme Barker and Martin Jones have been granted membership of the Academia Europaea. Dr Lila Janik has been awarded a Cambridge Humanities Research Grant for her work connected to visual impairment. Dr Sheila Kohring and Professor Charles French have succeeded in securing HEIF5 funding for the Stapleford community archaeological project, and Dr Tamsin O'Connell gained a Royal Society Grant.

The Cambridge Archaeological Unit has continued to produce a series of well-crafted research volumes from its large-scale landscape investigations in advance of commercial development (see this volume), and Chris Evans and his staff are to be much congratulated. A number of major excavation projects in advance of development have taken place during this past year, and others are now in train, such as for the new town of Northstowe. Furthermore, the Northwest Cambridge excavations for planned University expansion have been on an unprecedented scale over the past year and a half, revealing extensive Bronze, Iron Age and Romano-British settlement

and agricultural landscapes and precursor landscapes to the Huntingdon–Maddingly Roads landscape of today. Moreover, this project has hosted two successful training excavations for our Part IIA students (pictured).



The 2013 Part IIA excavation team at Northwest Cambridge, standing within a Late Bronze Age enclosure.

Our Part IIB students have continued to perform at a very high standard, with eight first-class degrees being taken this year. Jamie Cameron won the Glyn Daniel Prize, Alex Walmsley won the Anglia Prize and Lisa Phan had the best MPhil overall result. The Mulvey Prize for Egyptology IIB distinction was shared by Alex Loktionov and Emma Brownlee. The Thomas Young Medal for IIB distinction in Oriental Archaeology was given to Alex Loktionov, and the Archaeology Merit prize to Christoph Schmidhuber. Eighteen PhDs have been successfully completed this year, including Monique Boddington, Christina Bouthillier, Trisha Biers, Lauren Cadwallader, Letizia Ceccarelli, Jessica Cooney, Jennifer French, Tina Greenfield, Skylar Neil, Sayantani Neogi, Ester Oras, Catalin Popa, Amy Prendergast, Mark Sapwell, Sean Taylor, Christos Tsirogiannis, Rosalind Wallduck and Alice Whitmore. Several former PhD students have now gone on to greater things. Manuel Arroyo-Kalin has been appointed Lecturer in Geoarchaeology at University College London, and Suzie Pilaar-Birch has secured a lectureship in Georgia, USA. A large number of post-doctoral fellowships have also been awarded to recently graduated PhDs, including: Paul van Pelt at Trinity Hall, Catalin Popa at the Freie Universität Berlin, Ester Oras at the University of Tartu in Estonia, Amy Prendergast at Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Rosalind Wallduck at the Vertebrates and Anthropology Palaeobiology Division in the Natural History Museum, London, Lauren Cadwallader at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Trisha Biers at the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and Education and Outreach Assistant, Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and Jennifer French is a Research Fellow and Director of Studies at Peterhouse College. In addition, Monique Boddington is now a Research Associate working on the CAL4INO project in the Cambridge Judge Business School, and Christos Tsirogiannis is a Research Assistant in the Scottish Centre for Crime and Justice Research at the University of Glasgow.

Cambridge Archaeological Unit

CHRISTOPHER EVANS

North West Cambridge, Site II East poster showing excavations (right) and (left) artists' cob-model.



DAVE WEBB & PAUL BAILEY/SKIGHIGH PICTURES

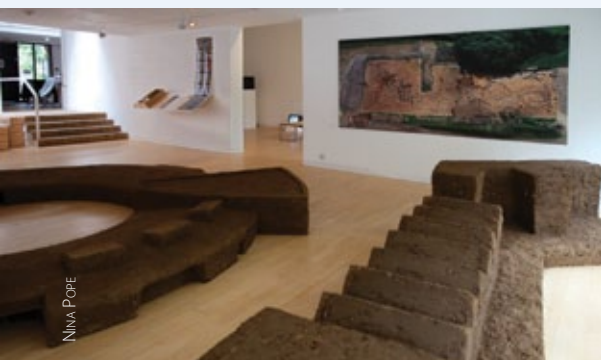
The past year has seen the conclusion of the North West Cambridge excavations anticipating the University's new campus. Encompassing a further five site-areas (4.5 ha in total), three were particularly significant. One saw the test-excavation of a Roman villa and another, what eventually proved to be the large-scale exposure of a Medieval hamlet (Howe's Close) alongside Huntingdon Road. The last site dug, Site II East, located beside the former Traveller's Rest Pit quarry (renowned for its early twentieth-century Palaeolithic finds), involved dense Middle/Late Iron Age settlement that saw continuity as a farmstead in Roman times.

Pope and Guthrie's September 2014 Kettle's Yard exhibition, with reduced-scale cob-model (and Site II East aerial photograph behind).

Concurrent with the latter, using teams of volunteers over a six-week period, the project's artists in residence—Karen Guthrie and Nina Pope (aka 'Somewhere')—built a cob-model rendering of the development's master plan and, oddly interfacing with the circularity of the site's dug features, it looked extraordinary both on the ground and from the air; indeed, so much so that, arising from this, an exhibition of their work opened in the Kettle's Yard Gallery which included a reduced-scale cob development model (replete with excavation photograph blow-up).

Quite unrelated, apparently as an aftermath to attending one of the site's many public tours, Simon Crowhurst of the Department of Earth Sciences took it on himself to paint murals of the site—'NW Cambridge 100 BC' & '... 100

Simon Crowhurst's Downing Street hoarding/site mural.



AD’—upon the builders’ hoardings that encased the Division’s Downing Street entrance. Having something almost Banksy-like about it, it is gratifying when an excavation inspires such a variety of responses.

Over the summer, fieldwork commenced on the truly massive Northstowe new town development at Longstanton. This will eventually see excavation over some 50 ha. Thus far a fantastically complicated, ‘organic’ plan Middle/late Iron Age enclosure complex has been exposed, with excavations completed on a major Early Saxon settlement. Having two distinct foci, this included more than 15 post-built structures, of both ‘long’ type and square plan; the latter are the approximate size of sunken feature buildings, but of these none as such occur there. Aside from having deep-feature waterlogged survival (with a rare complete wooden bowl recovered), the site yielded quantities of animal bone and will give important insights into the period’s regional economy.

Over the year fieldwork continued in a number of the Unit’s long-term quarry projects. Perhaps foremost was the c. 20ha-exposure at Broom, Bedfordshire. This revealed the kind of intense multi-period landscape-use sequences now characteristic of England’s southern river valleys: Early Neolithic

Broom, Bedfordshire, Anglo-Saxon barrow.



DAVE WEBER

COLNE FEN, EARITH EXCAVATIONS 1997-2007

Please join us on December 10th at 6:00pm at the
Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
Downing St., Cambridge
for a double-hitter event:



Hanson Aggregates presentation of the site’s
ROMAN JUPITER STATUE-HEAD
to the museum, plus the
BOOK LAUNCH
of the CAU’s two excavation volumes



RSVP:
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& cje30@cam.ac.uk

and Beaker pits, Early Bronze Age ring-ditch monuments, a Roman-era trackway system and an Anglo-Saxon settlement; along with the latter was an inhumation cemetery, including a small barrow interment.

Two very large sites have been excavated within the immediate Addenbrooke’s Hospital lands. These include both a Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement-enclosure and a triple-circuit rectangular (three-cell) Middle Bronze Age settlement compound. With the latter producing, aside from a huge animal bone assemblage and a bronze spearhead, Ardleigh-type wares more typical of Essex, this unparalleled complex will uniquely contribute to the understanding of the region’s Bronze Age.

The year saw the completion of the Unit’s two Mucking Excavation volumes and, done on behalf of the British Museum, these will appear in 2015. The end of 2013 saw the publication of the Unit’s Colne Fen, Earith monographs, whose launch at the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology was accompanied by the donation by Hanson Aggregates of the Camp Ground site’s Roman Jupiter statue-head. A major summary-review of the Roman book’s results featured in *Current Archaeology* in October 2014 (no. 295), with a paper concerned with the prehistory of its sister quarry—the Barleycroft/Over Ouse-side investigations—published in the March 2014 *Antiquity*.



The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (MAA)

CHRIS WINGFIELD

The museum was involved in a wide range of activity over the year, both within and beyond Cambridge. A particular highlight was *Discoveries: Art, Science and Exploration*, a joint exhibition featuring material from each of the University of Cambridge Museums. During its 12-week run at Two Temple Place, a gallery on the Embankment in London, it was seen by more than 26,000 people.

MAA's main exhibition space, the Li Ka Shing Gallery, featured two exhibitions: *Chiefs and Governors: Art and*



IMOGEN GUNN

Anglo Saxon garnets being tested at RGZM in Mainz, Germany.

Power in Fiji and Buddha's Word: The Life of Books in Tibet and Beyond. Both provided an opportunity to shed light on previously unseen items from the collections. Exhibitions were also held in the South Lecture Room during vacations: *Tapa: Barkcloth Paintings from the Pacific* at Easter and *Crafting Colour: Beads, Pattern and Painting from the Kalahari* during the summer. The museum also hosted an exhibition over the summer in its Micro Gallery, *Death on the Nile?*, which explored the display of funerary material from Egypt and was curated by students taking the MPhil in Archaeological Heritage and Museums.

Between October and December 2013, the Tasmanian artist Julie Gough used the museum's World Archaeology Gallery to present 35 Tasmanian stone tools from the collections in juxtaposition to the aboriginal place names that were lost as a consequence of colonial settlement. As a way of exploring the impossibility of return, live images from MAA were projected at a gallery in Hobart as part of *The Lost World (Part 2)*. From December, the research case in the Cambridge Archaeology Gallery featured the museum's most recent significant archaeological acquisition, the *Earith Jupiter*, a Roman sculpture uncovered by Cambridge Archaeological Unit and presented by Hanson Aggregates.

The museum received just under 68,000 visitors over the course of the year, an increase of 10,000 compared with the previous year. MAA's teaching collection was also extensively used, hosting over 670 student visits during approximately 90 practical sessions, including an Archaeology Open Day and the Sutton Trust summer school. The museum also hosted 132 visiting researchers over the course of the year.

Objects were sent on loan to exhibitions in London, Manchester, Glasgow, Paris, Cologne, Houston, St Louis, Los Angeles and Canberra. In March 2014, Imogen Gunn, Collections Manager for the Archaeology Collections, took 27 Anglo-Saxon artefacts containing garnets to the Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum (RGZM) in Mainz, Germany, to undergo μ -XRF testing as part of an international project to source garnets traded and used across Europe during the fifth–eighth centuries.

In May 2014, Dr Jody Joy joined MAA as Senior Assistant Curator in Archaeology. He was previously Curator of European Iron Age Collections at the British Museum.



Weapons racks from MAA on display at Two Temple Place in London.

Faculty of Classics

MARTIN MILLETT

The Classical Archaeology group ('D Caucus') in the Faculty of Classics continues to thrive. During the year, Dr Kate Beats joined the group as temporary curator of the museum, covering whilst Dr Susanne Turner is on maternity leave, and Professor Stefano Campana (from Siena) arrived to begin his two-year Marie Curie fellowship. He will be working on landscape-scale applications of archaeological geophysics in the Mediterranean. Dr Tiziana D'Angelo also arrived to take up a temporary lectureship to cover Martin Millett's teaching whilst the latter is Head of the School of Arts and Humanities (from 2014–18 on a 70 per cent secondment). Dr D'Angelo was previously at the Metropolitan Museum in New York, and her particular interest is in Hellenistic painting in southern Italy.

Our well-supported programme of seminars continued, with a wide range of presentations including papers from Valérie Huet (Université de Bretagne Occidentale), Alessandro Pierattini (Università degli Studi Roma Tre), Lars Karlsson (Uppsala Universitet), Friederike Fless (Deutsches Archäologisches Institut) and Christoph Rummel (DAI—Römisch-Germanische Kommission).

Fieldwork survey projects also flourished, with large-scale work continuing in Kent (in collaboration with Kent County Council and Oxford University), at Rudston in East Yorkshire and Aldborough in North Yorkshire (in collaboration with the Landscape Research Centre). A second season of excavations on the theatre at Interamna Lirenas (Lazio, Italy) went on alongside further GPR survey there and at Falerii Novi. New excavations were also begun on a Mycenaean cemetery at Prosilio in Greece.



MARTIN MILLETT

GPR survey in progress at Interamna Lirenas, Italy.

Institute of Continuing Education (ICE)

GILLIAN 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 is provided by University Senior Lecturers Dr Gillian Carr, in Archaeology, and Dr Susan Oosthuizen, in Historic Environment, both affiliated to the Division 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 progress in 2013–15 in Historic Environment include research on early modern landscapes in Wiltshire and the landscape of Romano-British Horningsea. The Certificate and Diploma in Archaeology were successfully offered, as was the Certificate in Historic Environment.

Courses in Archaeology and Heritage Studies in the Madingley Weekly Programme (a series of five-week non-accredited courses) included 1600 years of Death and Burial, exploring burial practices from the Anglo Saxon period to the present day; and Enslaved! A history of slavery through the ages, which began with Roman case studies and finished with the practice of slave labour during the Second World War. In Historic Environment, courses included The Medieval Fenland and Humps and Bumps, Houses and Hedges, an introduction to landscape archaeology. Non-accredited online courses were offered in Historic Environment (The Medieval Village Landscape and Googling the Earth, the latter taught by Dr Ulla Rajala). The Institute is an enthusiastic contributor to the Festival of Ideas, offering an annual field visit, led by Dr Oosthuizen, and annual lectures in Archaeology and Historic Environment.

Finally, a healthy number of weekend courses continue to be offered in Historic Environment and in Archaeology and Anthropology. A number of courses on the history of modern, early modern and medieval designed landscapes were offered, together with courses on place-names, prehistoric, Roman and medieval landscape archaeology and history. Those in Archaeology and Anthropology included courses on the Mycenaeans, Egyptian hieroglyphs, prehistoric DNA, Polynesian culture, Roman Britain, forensic anthropology and Sutton Hoo.



Members

- **Dr Martin Allen** (*Fitzwilliam Museum*)
Later medieval English coins and tokens
- **Dr Sally-Ann Ashton** (*Fitzwilliam Museum*)
Egyptology
- **Prof. Graeme Barker** FBA
(*McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research/
Division of Archaeology*)
Landscape archaeology (Mediterranean, arid zone, tropical); expansion of modern humans; transitions to farming
- **Dr James Barrett**
(*McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research/
Division of Archaeology*)
Medieval archaeology and historical ecology
- **Dr David Barrowclough** (*Wolfson College*)
Regional identities in Britain: NW England and Ely
- **Dr Katherine Boyle**
(*McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research*)
Archaeozoology; environmental archaeology; palaeobiogeography; European prehistory
- **Dr Rebecca Bridgman** (*Fitzwilliam Museum*)
Islamic pottery
- **Dr Marcus Brittain**
(*Cambridge Archaeological Unit*)
Interaction of landscape, memory and identity within non-literate societies
- **Dr Judith Bunbury** (*Department of Earth Sciences*)
Geoarchaeology in Egypt
- **Dr Lucilla Burn** (*Fitzwilliam Museum*)
Greek vases and terracottas, and the Classical tradition
- **Dr Gillian Carr**
(*Institute of Continuing Education*)
The archaeology and heritage of WWII, specifically the German occupation of the Channel Islands
- **Craig Cessford**
(*Cambridge Archaeological Unit*)
Medieval and later urban 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
- **Prof. Charles French**
(*Division of Archaeology*)
Landscape interpretation; soil micromorphology; scientific rescue archaeology
- **Dr Ioannis Galanakis** (*Faculty of Classics*)
Greek prehistory
- **David Gibson**
(*Cambridge Archaeological Unit*)
Neolithic and Bronze Age
- **Susanne Hakenbeck** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Early medieval Europe; mortuary studies; archaeological theory and stable isotope analysis
- **Dr Catherine Hills** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Anglo-Saxon England; Europe in migration and early medieval periods
- **Henry Hurst** (*Faculty of Classics*)
Pre-Neronian Nova Via, Rome
- **Dr Liliana Janik** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Archaeological theory; visual cognition in rock art
- **Prof. Martin Jones** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Archaeobotany; environmental archaeology; early agriculture
- **Dr Jody Joy** (*Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*)
Senior Assistant Curator of Archaeology
- **Mark Knight**
(*Cambridge Archaeological Unit*)
Prehistoric and wetland field archaeology
- **Dr Alessandro Launaro** (*Faculty of Classics*)
Archaeology and history of the Italian countryside (c. 200 BC–AD 100)
- **Dr Sam Lucy** (*Newnham College*)
Anglo-Saxon archaeology
- **Dr Augusta McMahon**
(*Division of Archaeology*)
Mesopotamian archaeology and history, complex society, site biography
- **Prof. Martin Millett** FBA (*Faculty of Classics*)
The social and economic archaeology of the Roman world
- **Dr Preston Miracle** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Europe; zooarchaeology; ethnoarchaeology; palaeoanthropology
- **Prof. Henrietta Moore**
(*Division of Social Anthropology*)
Gender, livelihood strategies, social transformation and symbolic systems in Africa
- **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 and field archaeology especially Anglo-Saxon and medieval
- **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 Jane Renfrew**
(*Lucy Cavendish College*)
The uses of plants by prehistoric man; ancient agriculture; food and wine in antiquity
- **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**
(*Division of Biological Anthropology*)
Evolution of human variation; bioarchaeology; hunter-gatherer adaptations; origins of agriculture
- **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
- **Prof. Andrew Wallace-Hadrill** FBA
(*Faculty of Classics*)
Roman studies
- **Dr Chris Wingfield** (*Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*)
Senior Assistant Curator of Archaeology
- **Dr Martin Worthington**
(*Division of Archaeology*)
Akkadian language, literature and medicine

Senior McDonald Fellows

- **Janine Bourriau**
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Egyptology and ceramics
- **Prof. Dilip Chakrabarti**
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Ancient India
- **Dr Christopher Chippindale**
(Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)
Rock art, especially Australian
- **Dr Harriet Crawford**
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Mesopotamia and Persian Gulf
- **Dr Corinne Duhig**
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Osteoarchaeology
- **Prof. Norman Hammond** FBA
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
The origins, florescence and decline of Maya civilization in Mesoamerica
- **Prof. Barry Kemp** FBA
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Egyptology; the Amarna project
- **Prof. William McGrew**
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Modelling the evolutionary origins of human behaviour, especially material culture
- **Prof. Sir Paul Mellars** FBA
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology; palaeoeconomy; palaeoenvironmental studies
- **Dr Joan Oates** FBA
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Mesopotamia and Syria, especially Tell Brak
- **Prof. Nicholas Postgate** FBA
(Division of Archaeology)
Assyriology; social and economic history of Mesopotamia
- **Dr Kate Pretty** (Homerton College)
Public archaeology; early medieval archaeology
- **Prof. Lord Colin Renfrew** FBA
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Keros Project
- **Dr Colin Shell**
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
2D and 3D geophysical survey; airborne remote sensing
- **Prof. Anthony Snodgrass** FBA
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Boeotia Project
- **Dr Ghanim Wahida**
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Lithics from Jebel Barakah, Abu Dhabi Emirate
- **Prof. Ann Wintle**
(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
Luminescence dating

McDonald Research Fellows

- **Dr Britt Baillie** (Department of Architecture)
Conflict in Cities and the Contested State
- **Dr Frederick Baker** (Research Associate)
PITOTI Project; Alpine Rock Art and the Origins of Cinema; Post-conflict Archaeology
- **Dr Rachel Ballantyne** (Research Associate)
Ecological Correlates of Viking Age State Formation
- **Dr David Beresford-Jones** (Research Associate)
Origins and Intensification of Agriculture
- **Dr Elizabeth Blake**
(Research Associate, Wolfson College)
Emergence of Modern Behaviours, Soundscapes, Stone-tool Technology
- **Dr Roger Bland** (British Museum)
Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure
- **Dr Valentina Borgia**
(Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow)
Upper Palaeolithic hunting techniques and weapons
- **Dr Mim Bower**
(Research Associate)
Ancient DNA, Horse Domestication and Animal Husbandry in Prehistory
- **Dr Michael Boyd**
(Stavros S. Niarchos Research Fellow)
Keros Project
- **Dr Sandra Brunnegger**
(Research Fellow, St Edmunds College)
Latin America
- **Rev. Dr David Clark** (Independent Scholar)
Byzantine Architecture, Religion and Symbolism
- **Dr James Cockram** (National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Cambridge)
Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project
- **Dr Carlo Colantoni** (Research Associate)
Kilise Tepe Project
- **Dr Anna Collar** (Independent Scholar)
Religious Networks in the Roman Empire
- **Dr Lídia Colominas-Barberà**
(Research Associate)
Iron Age and Roman Animal Husbandry in the Mediterranean Basin
- **Dr Emanuela Cristiani**
(Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow)
Mesolithic–Neolithic Technology
- **Dr Matthew Davies**
(BLEA/McDonald Institute Fellowship)
Late Stone Age to Early Iron Age of East Africa
- **Dr Lucy Farr**
(Research Associate)
TRANS-NAP: Cultural Transformations and Environmental Transitions in North African Prehistory
- **Dr Peter Forster**
(Murray Edwards College)
Population Genetics
- **Dr Jennifer French**
(Research Fellow, Peterhouse)
Demographic, cultural and environmental change in European Middle and Upper Palaeolithic populations
- **Dr Helen Geake**
(Finds Adviser, Portable Antiquities Scheme)
Anglo-Saxon Archaeology; Metal Detectorists
- **Dr Aude Gräzer Ohara**
(Fyssen Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow)
Egyptian dwellings of the second millennium BC
- **Dr Harriet Hunt**
(Research Associate)
Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project
- **Dr Sacha Jones**
(Research Scholar)
TRANS-NAP: Cultural Transformations and Environmental Transitions in North African Prehistory
- **Dr Sheila Kohring** (Division of Archaeology)
Later European Prehistory; the Construction of Knowledge through Technological Practices
- **Dr Kathelijne Koops**
(Research Fellow, Homerton College)
Primate Research
- **Dr Kevin Lane**
(Research Associate)
One River Project, Río Ica, Andes
- **Dr Graeme Lawson**
(Independent Scholar)
Archaeomusicology
- **Dr Carenza Lewis**
(Research Associate)
Landscape History; Medieval Settlement Pattern; Access Cambridge Archaeology
- **Dr Emma Lightfoot**
(Adrian Research Fellow, Darwin College)
Climate Change and the Globalization of Agriculture
- **Dr Diane Lister** (Research Associate)
Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project
- **Dr Xinyi Liu**
(Research Associate)
Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project
- **Dr Giulio Lucarini**
(Marie Curie Senior Research Fellow)
Transition from foraging to food production economies in North Africa during Early and Mid Holocene
- **Dr John MacGinnis**
(Independent Scholar)
Mesopotamia and Eastern Anatolia
- **Dr Anna Muthesius**
(Independent Scholar)
Byzantine, Islamic and Near Eastern Silk Weaving



McDonald Research Fellows

(cont.)

- **Dr Rune Nyord**
(Wallis Budge Fellow, Christ's College)
Conceptions of the Body in the Nag Hammadi Texts
- **Dr David Orton**
(Research Associate)
Ancient DNA, Cod and the Origins of Commercial Trade in Medieval Europe
- **Dr Sara Owen**
(Research Associate, Classics)
Greek Colonization and the Archaeology of European Development
- **Dr Ronika Power**
(Division of Biological Anthropology)
Analysis of Human Remains from Prehistoric Libyan Garamantes Civilization
- **Dr Alex Pryor**
(Research Associate)
Human Occupation of Marginal Environments in the Palaeolithic
- **Dr Ryan Rabett**
(McDonald Institute Fellowship)
Early Human Diversity: Behavioural Modernity in Inter-regional Perspective
- **Dr Gethin Rees**
(Faculty of Divinity)
Buddhism and Donation; Rock-cut Monasteries of the Western Ghats
- **Dr Guillaume Robin**
(Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow)
Art and Death in Neolithic Europe
- **Dr Alice Samson**
(British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow)
Creolization, Materiality, Settlements, Inter-island Relations, Indigenous Caribbean
- **Dr Colin Shaw**
(Research Associate)
Assessing the Correspondence between Behaviour and Skeletal Morphology in Pleistocene and Holocene Hominins
- **Dr Laurence Smith**
(Independent Scholar)
Suakin Project
- **Dr Pamela Jane Smith**
(Independent Scholar)
History of Archaeology
- **Dr V. Pia Spry-Marqués**
(Independent Scholar)
Zooarchaeology
- **Dr Rhiannon Stevens**
(Senior Research Associate)
Detecting Pregnancy and Lactation using Bone Collagen Nitrogen Isotopes: a 'Proof of Concept' Study
- **Dr Fiona Stewart**
(Research Associate)
Primate Research

- **Dr Christopher Stimpson**
(Research Associate)
Zooarchaeology and Biological Conservation
- **Dr Sian Thomas**
(Research Fellow, Selwyn College)
Patterns, Modes and Forms of Survival of Native Egyptian Law after the Roman Conquest
- **Dr Anne de Vareilles**
(Research Associate)
Archaeobotany
- **Dr Robyn Veal**
(McDonald Anniversary Fellow)
Environmental Archaeology and Charcoal Analysis
- **Dr Isabelle Vella Gregory**
(Research Fellow, Christ's College)
Mediterranean Prehistory
- **Dr Dacia Viejo Rose**
(British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow)
The War-time Destruction of Cultural Heritage and its Post-war Reconstruction
- **Dr Lacey Wallace**
(Research Associate, Queen's College)
The archaeology of the western Roman Empire
- **Dr Meike Weber**
(Research Associate, Leverhulme Centre for Evolutionary Studies)
Graeco-Roman Egypt, Roman army and Near Eastern archaeology
- **Dr Yanfu Zu**
(Mongolia and Inner Asia Studies Unit)
The Silk Road Project

McDonald Field Archaeologist in Residence 2013

- **Prof. Dominic Powlesland**
(Director of the Landscape Research Centre)
Landscape archaeology, remote sensing and field techniques

Visiting Scholars

- **Prof. Lise Bender Jørgensen**
(NTNU)
Creativity and Craft Production in Middle and Late Bronze Age Europe
- **Dr Letizia Ceccarelli**
(Independent Scholar)
Montelabate Project
- **Prof Axel Christopherson**
(Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, Trondheim)
Materiality of urban living in medieval Scandinavia
- **Dr John Creese**
(Independent Scholar)
Iroquoian Personhood and the Body
- **Dr Emanuela Cristiani**
(Independent Scholar)
Mesolithic–Neolithic technology
- **Dr Dong Guang-Hui**
(Lanzhou University)
Food Globalisation in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project
- **Patricia Duff**
(ArchaeoLink)
Linking archaeologists with communities
- **Dr Ricardo Fernandes**
(Kiel University)
Quantitative diet reconstruction
- **Peter French**
(Independent Scholar)
Ceramics of the Ptolemaic to Early Roman period from Egypt
- **Dr Francesca Fulminante**
(Independent Scholar)
Mediterranean State Formation
- **Dr Susanna Harris**
(University College London)
Textile Economy and Urbanisation in Mediterranean Europe 100–500 BCE (PROCON) Project
- **Prof. Christine Hastorf**
(University of California, Berkeley)
Social Archaeology of Food Studies
- **Dr Jason Hawkes**
(University of Aarhus)
Nepal: the Surkhet Valley Project
- **Dr Kathelijne Koops**
(University of Zurich)
Primate Research
- **Dr Sabine Laemmel**
(Independent Scholar)
Ancient Egyptian Pottery
- **Dr Guiseppina Mutri**
(Independent Scholar)
Human adaptational patterns to arid environments in North Africa

Visiting Scholars (cont.)

- **Dr Jacke Phillips**
(*School of Oriental and African Studies, London*)
Suakin Project
- **Dr Alex Pryor**
(*University of Southampton*)
Human Occupation of Marginal Environments in the Palaeolithic
- **Dr Ulla Rajala**
(*Stockholm University*)
Crustumerium, Italy; Romanization of a Faliscan Town
- **Dr Joanne Rowland**
(*Freie Universität Berlin*)
Pre-dynastic and Early-dynastic Egypt
- **Dr Nathan Schlanger**
(*INRAP/ENC, Paris*)
History and Method of Material Culture Studies
- **Dr Julia Shaw**
(*Institute of Archaeology, University College London*)
Archaeology of Indian religions, especially Buddhism and Brahmanical traditions
- **Prof. Ravindra Nath Singh**
(*Banaras Hindu University*)
Northwest India between 2000 and 300 BC
- **Dr Anna Stevens**
(*Independent Scholar*)
Amarna Project
- **Dr Shadia Taha**
(*Independent Scholar*)
Cultural heritage, ethnography, qualitative research, community engagement and outreach projects
- **Dr Mukund Unavane**
(*Independent Scholar*)
Bronze Age metal manufacturing processes
- **Dr Lucy Walker**
(*Independent Scholar*)
Landscape archaeology; Troina Project, Sicily
- **Dr Laura Zucconi**
(*Richard Stockton College*)
Biblical History and Archaeology of Israel and Edom (Timna)

Postgraduate Students

PhD Students (2013–2014)

- **Kelly Accetta** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Thresholds of the God: Inscribed Doorways and the Creation of Sacred Space in Ancient Egypt
- **Ruth Allen** (*Faculty of Classics*)
The Function and Iconography of Roman Mythological Cameos
- **Pablo Alonso Gonzalez** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Nation-building and Cultural Heritage in Post-Colonial and Revolutionary Cuba
- **Ting An** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Why 'Chinese Element' in Europe before the 3rd millennium BC
- **Christopher Andrews** (*Division of Archaeology*)
What were the Human Responses to Climate Change during the Younger Dryas in Northwest Europe?
- **Robert Anste** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Precontact Hunter-Gatherer Interactions in the Strait of Belle Isle, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada
- **Daniela Arroyo Barrante** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Tell Majnuna: Pottery Production and Feasting at the Outset of Urbanism in Mesopotamia
- **Amy Bahé** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Demotic Ostraca from Deir el-Bahari in the British Museum
- **Jennifer Bates** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Social Organization and Change in Bronze Age South Asia: a Multi-proxy Approach to Urbanization, Deurbanization and Village Life through Phytolith and Macrobotanical Analysis
- **Sebastian Becker** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Traditions in the Making: a Study of Motifs and Design Strategies in Bird Representations of Bronze and Early Iron Age Europe
- **Monique Boddington** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Truth and Archaeology: Justification in Archaeology
- **Kathryn Boulden** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Investigating the Early Neolithic Agricultural Landscapes of Southern Britain Through Soil Micromorphology and Faunal Isotope Analysis
- **Christina Bouthillier** (*Division of Archaeology*)
A 'Peripheral' Place in a 'Dark' Age: the Iron Age Ceramics of Cilicia
- **Kathleen Bowe** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Negotiating the Reconstruction and Destruction of Cultural Heritage in Northern Germany
- **James Cahill** (*Faculty of Classics*)
Classical Myth and Contemporary British Art: The Persistence of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* in the Contemporary Imagination
- **Ben Cartwright** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Making the Cloth that Binds Us: The Role of Spinning and Weaving in Crafting the Communities of Viking Age Atlantic Scotland (AD c. 600–1400)
- **Giandaniele Castangia** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Symbols and Landscapes: The Meaning of the Sardinian Nuraghi Through Time and Space
- **Emma Chapman** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Children and Child Burial in Medieval England
- **Afroditi Chatzoglou** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Heritage and the Built Environment: The Case Study of the Living Historic City of Athens, Greece
- **Sarah Clegg** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Capturing the Standards: Capacity Systems in their Social and Economic Context in Third Millennium BC Mesopotamia
- **Elizabeth Cohen** (*Division of Archaeology*)
In What Ways Does the Use of Ottoman Heritage in Greece Help Our Understanding of Difficult Heritage and the Heritage of the 'Other'?
- **Jessica Cooney** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Child in the Cave: the Contribution of Non-adults to the Creation of Cave Art and Community in the Upper Palaeolithic
- **Eleri Cousins** (*Faculty of Classics*)
Religious Practices in the Communities of Roman Britain
- **Samantha Cox** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Growth and Development of Sexual Dimorphism in the Pelvis
- **Alexander Craig** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Valley of Pitoti—GIS-based Socio-spatial Analysis of Iron Age Rock-art in Valcamonica (BS), Lombardy, Italy
- **Aaron Critch** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Exchange, Authority, and Identity: Ring-Money Production in the Viking Age Earldom of Orkney
- **Hannah Cutler** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Understanding Late Middle Palaeolithic Neandertal Landscape-use during Short-Term Occupations in Britain
- **Matthew Dalton** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Materialisation of New Kingdom Egyptian Conceptions of Space in Domestic Living Surfaces at Amara West
- **Roland Decorte** (*Faculty of Classics*)
Minoan Art/Iconography



Postgraduate Students (cont.)

- **Tessa de Roo** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Viking Sea from A to B: Charting the Nautical Routes from Scandinavia to the British Isles in the Early Viking Period
- **Bela Dimova** (*Division of Archaeology*)
A Post-colonial View of Thrace (8th–4th Centuries BC): Exploring Difference and Identity Between Anthropology, Archaeology and the Classical World
- **Ningning Dong** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Into the Wild: A Zooarchaeological Study on Wild Animal Exploitation in Farming Societies
- **Sarah Evans** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Communication and Information Storage in the Upper Palaeolithic: An Analysis of Geometrically Engraved Bone and Antler Objects from Western Europe
- **Kathrin Felder** (*Division of Archaeology*)
A Key to Early Anglo-Saxon Identities? Girdle-hangers in 5th- and 6th-century England
- **Renate Fellingner** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Participation of Women in the Legal Landscape of Ptolemaic Egypt
- **Jennifer French** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Populating the Palaeolithic: A Palaeodemographic Analysis of Upper-Palaeolithic Hunter-Gatherer Populations in Southwestern France'
- **Pedro Goncalves** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Holocene Landscape and Environmental Changes in the Capital Zone of Egypt
- **Tina Greenfield** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Feeding Empires: the Political Economy of a Neo-Assyrian Provincial Capital Through the Analysis of Zooarchaeological Remains
- **Kathryn Hall** (*Division of Archaeology*)
All the Live-Long Day: Modelling Land-use and Experience Across the Mesolithic–Neolithic Transition of Southern England
- **Emily Hallinan** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Variation and Modernity in Stone Age Landscape Use in the Western and Northern Cape Region, South Africa
- **Tiago Hermenegildo** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Dietary Dynamics of the Amazon Basin: an Isotopic Overview
- **Erell Hubert** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Moche Colonial Identity in the Santa Valley, Peru
- **Barbora Janulikova** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Accessing the Society of Early Dynastic Memphis
- **Penelope Jones** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Shifting Rains and Failing Crop? An Isotopic Analysis of Climate Change, Crop Water Stress and Agricultural Resilience in the Greater Indus Region, 3000–1500 BC
- **Maikel Kuijpers** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Early Bronze Age Metalworking Craftsmanship: An Inquiry into Metalworking Skill and Craft Based on Axes in the North-Alpine Region
- **Hyun Lee** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Post-conflict Response from the Republic of Korea (South Korea) to the Built Heritage of the Japanese Occupation
- **Minghao Lin** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Early History of Cattle Traction in North China
- **Eduardo Machicado Murill** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Agricultural Intensification in the Amazon Basin: Drained Field Agriculture in the Huirico Settlement System, Llanos de Moxos, Bolivia
- **Skylar Neil** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Physical and Ethnic Boundaries in Late Archaic Etruria
- **Sayantani Neogi** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Geoarchaeology Investigations of Indus Settlements in the Plains of Northwestern India
- **Russell O' Riagain** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Settlements and Colonialism in Ulster and Argyll from the Iron Age to the Middle Ages
- **Shawn O'Donnell** (*Division of Archaeology*)
An Ethnopolynological Examination of Late Quaternary People–Plant Interactions in Northern Island Southeast Asia, and Implications for Conservation
- **Ester Oras** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Practices of Wealth Depositing in the 1st–9th Century AD Eastern Baltic
- **Astrid Van Oyen** (*Faculty of Classics*)
Rethinking Terra Sigillata. An Archaeological Application of Actor-Network Theory
- **Danika Parikh** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Social Organization of the Indus Civilization through an Analysis of Ceramic Production and Distribution in Northwest India
- **Georgina Peters** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Society and Space: Rethinking the Reciprocal Relationship Between Iron Age People and the Landscape They Inhabited
- **Leanne Philpot** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Transatlantic Slavery Narratives at Museums and Heritage Sites in England
- **James Pigtain** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Evidence of Biological Adaptation to Cultural Demands and Environmental Pressure in Medieval Scandinavia Utilising Cross-sectional Geometric Analysis of Long Bone Diaphyses
- **Catalin Popa** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Uncovering Group Identity in the Late Iron Age of South-East Europe
- **Elizabeth Pratt** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Living Stones: Knowing Prehistoric Archaeological Heritage in 21st Century Cornwall
- **Amy Prendergast** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Late Pleistocene to Holocene Human-Environment Interaction in the Southeastern Mediterranean: Sable isotope Analysis of Mollusc Shells from Haua Fteah, Libya and Ksar Akil, Lebanon
- **Hannah Price** (*Faculty of Classics*)
The Roman Forum
- **Natalia Przelomska** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Flowering Time Genetics of Foxtail Millet (*Setaria italica*) and its Potential Impact of Food Security
- **Mauro Puddu** (*Faculty of Classics*)
Beyond Romanization and Indigenization: Funerary Practices and Social Interpretation in 2nd century BC–3rd AD Sardinia
- **Rosalind Quick** (*Faculty of Classics*)
Investigating Social and Cultural Change: A Contextual Analysis of Assemblages at Selected Sites in Roman Britain
- **Elizabeth Raddatz** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Making Sense of Cave and Open-air Sites: A Taphonomic Investigation of inter-site and Lithic Assemblage Variability and Hunter-Gatherer Landscape Use in Peninsular and Island Southeast Asia during the Later Stages of the Late Pleistocene (c. 70–20 kya)
- **Wannaporn Rienjang** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Relic Cult Practices in Gandhara: Investigating the Role of Relics in Ancient Pakistan and Afghanistan
- **Calum Robertso** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Clan, Clanship and the 'Forgotten' Diaspora: The Creation of Identities In and Around the Clan Museums and Centres of Scotland
- **Sarah Roe** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Responses to Environment Conditions in Domestic Architecture
- **Jane Sanford** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Shipping Sheep: A Zooarchaeology of Greek Colonisation
- **Mark Sapwell** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Changing Pictures: Examining the Active Role of Art in the Changing Ideas of Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age Peoples of North Europe
- **Miranda Semple** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Pursuing Identity: Constructing Northern Mesopotamian Households, 4th to 2nd Millennium BC
- **Susan Shay** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Native Hawaiian Land Claims and the Use of Heritage as a Vehicle for Indigenous Sovereignty

Postgraduate Students (cont.)

- **Nick Soderberg** (*Faculty of Classics*)
The Emergence of Cretan Palatial Society: An Architectural Perspective
 - **Francesco Sponza** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Aestern Taiwan Material Culture, Dynamics and Quality of Cultural Diffusion Between 7000 and 3500 BP
 - **Sarah Strange** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Immigration in Late Ancient Egyptian History: A Bioarchaeological Approach
 - **Yingwen Tao** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Assessing 'Cultural Landscape' in the Chinese context: Modernity, Multivocality and Minority Heritage Designation in Guizhou
 - **Ana Tavares** (*Division of Archaeology*)
State, individual, and Society: An Architectural Perspective on Early Interactions, with Particular Reference to the Planned Settlements of Heit el-Ghurab and Khentkawes at Giza, Egypt
 - **Helen Taylor** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Investigating Socio-economic Transformations in Highland Southwest Iran During the 5th Millennium BC: the Stein Collection in the British Museum
 - **Sean Taylor** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Prehistoric Landscape Change on a Cycladic Island: the Late Quarternary Soil Record and Terrace Systems
 - **Willem Van Pelt** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Pyramids, Proteins, and Pathogens: A Cultural and Scientific Analysis of Egyptian Old Kingdom Pyramid Mortars
 - **Olga Vinnichenko** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Influence of Aramaic on Neo-Assyrian
 - **Dominic Walker** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Towards a Decentred Museum: Authority, Museums and the Web
 - **Rosalind Wallduck** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Post-Mortem Body Manipulation in the Danube Gorges' Mesolithic–Neolithic: A Taphonomic Perspective
 - **Brittany Walsh** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Birds as Proxies for Environmental Change in the Late Quaternary of North Africa: the Avifauna from the Haua Fteah Cave (Cyrenaica, Libya)
 - **Yiru Wang** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The origins of domestic sheep and goats in China
 - **George Watson** (*Faculty of Classics*)
Regional identities and the Roman provincial coinage of Asia Minor, 44 BC–AD 296
 - **Alice Whitmore** (*Division of Archaeology*)
A landscape study of medieval icelandic assembly places
 - **Andrew Woods** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Currency of the Ostmen: Money and Economy in Viking-Age Ireland
 - **Guohua Yang** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Concept of 'Patriotic Education' and its Influence on China's World Heritage Practice
- ### MPhil Students (2013–2014)
- **Amanda Baker** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Understanding Trade and Transmission in the Ancient Near East through the Diffusion of the Griffin Motif
 - **Jody Bloom** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Status from Seals: An Investigation of the Iconography of Middle Assyrian Seal Impressions
 - **Phillipa Browne** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Figured Ostraca of Deir el-Medina: 'Anomalous' Images and Their Significance
 - **Venise Chan** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Analysis of the Bat and Ball Scenes in New Kingdom Egyptian Temples
 - **Magaret Comer** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Memory and Heritage before and after 1991: A Case Study from the Solovetsky Islands
 - **Laurence Ferland** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Discarding Practices in Middle Iron Age Broom
 - **Maria Garcia** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Use of Plant Resources by Middle Pre-ceramic Fisher-Hunter-Gatherers: An Integrated Approach to 7,000-year-old Deposits in a Shell Midden at the Mouth of the Ica River, Southern Coast Peru
 - **Sophie Gingell** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Masking the Mesolithic: A Study of the Use of Masks in Funerary Contexts in the European Mesolithic and their Implication in Terms of Conceptualisations of Personhood
 - **Teresa Handel** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Changing Narratives of Heritage—The Case of the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail
 - **Hannah Jones** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Paths of Pilgrimage: Heritage and Movement at an English Shrine
 - **Kevin Kay** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Domestic Space, Its Modification, and the Emergence of Social Systems in the Early Centuries at Catalhoyuk
 - **Polly Keele** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Emotive Landscapes: The Study of the Mythscape and Heritagescape of Brick Lane
 - **Clive Knipe** (*Division of Archaeology*)
From Raider to Ruler: Cnut and his Coinage in the Context of the Viking Age
 - **Fergus Lane** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Scots Wha Hae: A Look at the Use of Scottish Heritage in the Scottish Parliament Building
 - **Matin Modarressi** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The Fall of Andalusia in Muslim Identity and Historiography
 - **Sean Mui** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Corporeal Narratives: Interpreting Body Positioning in Early Anglo-Saxon Inhumations
 - **Lisa Phan** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Late Pleistocene Lithic Technology at Hang Trong Cave, Vietnam: Climate Change and Hoabinhian Lithic Organization
 - **Claire Ratican** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Fair-combed, well washen ... let each warrior be: The Role of Antler and Bone Combs in Constructing Identity in Early Medieval Britain
 - **Claire Regan** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Space in Mesopotamian Myth: Divine and Human Themes
 - **Lowrie Robertson** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Museums in Exile—A Viable Model for Emergency Protection of Cultural Heritage During War? The Case for the Afghanistan Museum in Exile
 - **Natalie Skorupska** (*Faculty of Classics*)
Infanticide in Ancient Art
 - **Hilary Stewart** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Egyptian Households with Multiple Industries at Amarna
 - **Lynette Talbot** (*Division of Archaeology*)
Perceptions of Gender at the Neo-Assyrian Court
 - **Zitang Wang** (*Division of Archaeology*)
The 'Foreign Gifts/Tribute Presentation Ceremony' and the King's Involvement during the 18th Dynasty
 - **Shaohan Wang** (*Division of Archaeology*)
University Museums in England: 1990–2014
 - **Leanne Zeki** (*Division of Archaeology*)
A GIS Approach to Modelling Movement During the Late Intermediate Period in the Ica Valley, Peru
 - **Chengrui Zhang** (*Division of Archaeology*)
A Preliminary Study of Early Neolithic Agricultural Systems of Northern China and England—Comparative Case Studies From a Geoarchaeological Perspective



Material Culture Laboratory

JOHN ROBB & ELIZABETH DEMARRAIS

The Material Culture Laboratory maintained its high level of activity in 2013–14, fostering the intellectual work of staff, post-docs and research students interested in archaeological theory. In our regular event series, research student members presented their work to the lab group for discussion and critique. Our ‘Thinking About Things’ discussion group focused upon the theme of ‘The Ethics of Material Culture’, resulting in analyses we hope to develop into a group-authored journal article staking out this new topic. The lab sponsored a research day seminar on African archaeology in May, hosted by Isabella Vella Gregory. A high point of the year was our second annual discussion of approaches to material culture studies in different disciplines; this year’s speakers were Astrid Van Oyen from Archaeology, Melissa Calaresu from History, Clive Lawson from Economics and Donal Cooper from Art History. John Robb presented some of the lab’s work to the public at the Alumni Weekend in September; his lecture ‘From cave art to Celtic swirls: Everything you know about prehistoric art is probably wrong’ was the best-attended lecture of the weekend.

It was a fruitful year for lab members. Several finished their PhDs, including Ben Cartwright, Kathrin Felder and Astrid Van Oyen, who took up a JRF at Homerton College. Dr Guillaume Robin led a conference at the McDonald Institute on new digital techniques in rock-art research and moved on to a research fellowship/lectureship at Edinburgh. Finally, the lab’s manager, Sheila Kohring, was awarded HEIF research funds for her theoretical field archaeology at Stapleford, Cambridgeshire; co-director John



S. KOHRING

‘Flakes Decorative’ is actually Bronze Age debitage, Damerham, UK.

Robb and his colleagues were awarded three-year funding for new fieldwork and write-up for the Bova Marina Archaeological Project (Italy); and co-director Elizabeth DeMarrais began exploratory collaboration for a new project focusing upon the colonial period historical archaeology of New England.

STAFF

Dr John Robb
Dr Elizabeth DeMarrais
Dr Sheila Kohring

Postdoctoral Researchers

Valentina Borgia
Michael Boyd
John Creese
Aude Gräzer Ohara
Rune Nyord
Alice Samson
Astrid Van Oyen
Isabelle Vella Gregory

PhD Students

Daniela Arroyo Barrantes	Russell Ó Ríagáin
Ben Cartwright	Danika Parikh
Aaron Critch	Rosalind Quick
Bela Dimova	Wannaporn Rienjang
Kathrin Felder	Sarah Roe
Erell Hubert	Francesco Sponza
Barbora Janulíková	Ana Taveres
Eduardo Machicado Murillo	



S. KOHRING

La Maison des Feins, Tressé, France.

Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory

PRESTON MIRACLE

The Grahame Clark Laboratory was busy and productive during academic year of 2013–2014. Our heartiest congratulations to Tina Greenfield, who was awarded a PhD for her dissertation 'Feeding Empires: The Political Economy of a Neo-Assyrian Provincial Capital through the Analysis of Zooarchaeological Remains', to Rosalind Wallduck, who has started a post-doctoral fellowship at the Natural History Museum (London) and to Vida Rajkovača, Lídia Colominas Barberà and Pía Spry-Marqués, who either added to or started new families.

Preston Miracle continued with ongoing field research in the Balkans in 2013–14. He and his team continued excavations in Neolithic and Mesolithic deposits in the cave of 'Žukovica' on the northern coast of the island of Korčula (Croatia) during September 2014. This project is broadening and deepening our understanding of the transition from foraging to farming in the region. Going deeper into the human past, results from his long-term projects on the Palaeolithic of northern Bosnia featured prominently in a new exhibit that opened at the Museum of the Republika Srpska in Banja Luka in the spring of 2014.

Minghao Lin (4th year PhD) is in the final stages of writing his PhD dissertation on the use of cattle as draft animals in Chinese (pre)history. Yiru Wang (4th year PhD) was successful in obtaining a Wenner-Gren grant to support her research on morphological criteria for distinguishing between closely related wild caprine species. During the summer of 2014, she studied modern skeletons housed in museums in Europe and the USA. She is also in the final stages of writing up her PhD dissertation on sheep domestication in southwestern China. Ningning Dong (2nd year PhD) is examining the role and significance of wild animals during the Neolithic period in China. She conducted preliminary fieldwork in south China during the summer of 2014.

Preston Miracle, Yiru Wang and Ningning Dong—Science on Saturday.



Human thoracic vertebra from Žukovica Cave (Croatia).

STAFF

Dr Preston Miracle (*Laboratory Director*)

Jessica Rippengal (*Zooarchaeology and Chief Technician*)

Postdoctoral Researchers

Dr Katherine Boyle

Natasha Dodwell

Dr Ryan Rabett

Vida Rajkovača

Dr V. Pía Spry-Marqués

PhD Research Students

Ningning Dong

Tina Greenfield

Minghao Lin

Van Pigtain

Rosalind Wallduck

Brittany Walsh

Yiru Wang



George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory of Archaeobotany and Bio-archaeology

MARTIN JONES

The GPR Laboratory group continues to pursue a wide range of projects, all with their focus on early food and foodways. We continue a range of projects with a focus on established methods of macrofossil archaeobotany, and in addition, pursue integrated studies of archaeobotany, genetics and stable isotope studies. Alongside our traditional Holocene emphasis, an expanding area of our work addresses our lack of understanding of Palaeolithic plant food, and we have become active in research into 'parenchyma' (storage organ tissue), plant microfossils and modifications of stone-tool surfaces associated with plant processing.

Within macrofossil archaeobotany, Rachel Ballantyne has brought to conclusion her archaeobotanical investigations for the Roman Portus Project, Italy, and at Thwing in North Yorkshire. She has continued her research in proto-historic Europe with detailed charcoal analysis at Avaldsnes, an early royal centre of power in southwest Norway, and by investigating lifestyles and lived environment at Interamna Lirenas. Within her Intra-European Marie Curie Fellowship, Evi Maragritis has conducted extensive fieldwork in Greece, retrieving charred assemblages of grape and olive from Bronze Age excavations, mainly in Crete. The aim of this work is to clarify the beginnings of arboriculture in Europe and the transformation from



M. Boyd

Evi Maragritis on Keros.

the subsistence practices of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, in which wine and olive oil played significant economic, social, symbolic and ritual roles. In addition, samples from wild populations and indigenous varieties of olive and grape were gathered from various areas of Greece in order to create a large data set as a platform for comparison with ancient material. Robyn Veal has continued her work on the timber and fuel economy of Republican and Imperial Lazio and Campania (see p. 41). Together with laboratory technician Louise Butterworth, she has been reviewing and updating our wood slide and charcoal reference collections, and undertaking evaluation for a new compound microscope.

Jennifer Bates and Penny Jones are both researching later prehistoric crop husbandry in northwest India



Cameron Petrie, R.N. Singh (Banaras Hindu University), Danika Parikh, Sayantani Neogi, Jennifer Bates and Penny Jones, in Stockholm for the European Association for South Asian Archaeology and Art History (EASAA) conference, July 2014.



MANJEET KUMAR

Penny Jones and Appu Singh at the Indus Civilisation site of Kalibangan, during a survey of modern barley and Indian jujube for an isotopic calibration study. Appu Singh provided invaluable field assistance..

in the context of the *Land, Water and Settlement Project*. Jennifer has completed the analysis of macrobotanical and phytolith samples and has begun to write up her PhD thesis. Penny is continuing her isotopic analyses of plant and animal remains from sites examined within the *Land, Water and Settlement Project* and in addition from the Indus city of Harappa. Penny's March fieldwork collecting Indian jujube (*Ziziphus mauritiana*) across a steep climatic gradient will help to establish the relationship between precipitation, other environmental variables and the isotopic signature of these species, and thus enhance our ability to interpret the relationship between cropping and climate which is at the heart of the project aims.

Our work addressing the substantial gap in our understanding of Palaeolithic plant foods has taken us to South Africa, North Africa and Central Europe. Cynthia Larbey has embarked on her PhD research into the role of starch plants in the diet of Early Modern Humans. She will analyse traces of roots and tubers from the renowned South African sites of Blombos, Klipdrift and Klasies River. These sites comprise a rich sequence of small hearths from c. 120,000–70,000 years ago. At Blombos, these hearths are dominated by evidence for consumption of tortoise and shellfish, with only occasional evidence for such larger animals as springbok and kudu, suggesting that foraging, rather than hunting, provided a substantial part of their diet.

Alex Pryor has embarked on a joint Southampton–Cambridge project on food storage in Gravettian Europe, building on his earlier work on underground storage organs within the Moravian Gate Project.

Turning to a major site at the other end of the African continent, at Haua Fteah in Libya, Giuseppina Mutri is examining the use-wear and residues of lithic artefacts, from the TRANS-NAP project (see p. 31) and the McBurney archive. These track the development of economic activities over a period of 40–50,000 years, for much of which the use of the lithic tools was markedly stable, with a focus upon hide working and butchering activities. From the Late Dabban (about 25–30,000 years ago) activities diversify, introducing hafting and grass processing. Haua Fteah materials have also proven invaluable for Giulio Lucarini's Marie Curie project *AGRINA—Human transitional pathways towards food production in North Africa: Technological and environmental signatures*. Giulio has been carrying out a functional analysis of grinding stones, involving use-wear and residue analysis, with an interest in plant microfossils and pigments.



CYNTHIA LARBEBY

Tortoise carapace in hearth, Blombos Cave, South Africa.

Moving from Africa to Europe, Valentina Borgia's Marie Curie Project *PALEOHUNT* aims to reconstruct changes in hunting strategy during the European Upper Palaeolithic through the analysis of stone tools and bone points. She is particularly interested in the modalities and timing of the spread of new techniques and ideas and whether or not they are related to the actual movement of people. Working with stone and ivory tools from Gravettian sites in the Czech Republic (Dolní Věstonice/Pavlov) and Italy (Paglicci Cave, Foggia), Valentina will be exploring a wide range of analytical techniques, including Raman Spectroscopy, Gas-Chromatography, Liquid Gas Chromatography and Protein analysis to investigate the residues on prehistoric tools.

STAFF

Prof. Martin Jones (Laboratory Director)
Louise Butterworth (Research Technician)

Postdoctoral Researchers

Dr Evi Margaritis
Dr Robyn Veal
Dr Rachel Ballantyne
Dr Xinyi Liu
Dr Alex Pryor

PhD Research Students

Jennifer Bates
Ting An
Penny Jones
Cynthia Larbey
Shawn O'Donnell

MPhil Research Student

Maria Garcia

Affiliated Researcher

Dr David Beresford-Jones (*Max Planck Institute, Leipzig*)





PENNY JONES

Above: Millet panicles.

Glyn Daniel Laboratory for Archaeogenetics

MARTIN JONES

The archaeogenetics lab continues to move forward with research arising from the FOGLIP project (see p. 26), working on phylogeographies of East Asian millets and buckwheat and west Asian wheat and barley. In addition to these, we are delighted to welcome new group member Andrew Clarke, who is working on the archaeogenetics of the bottle gourd (*Lagenaria*).

Dr Harriet Hunt has developed a next-generation sequencing protocol for foxtail millet, which will give us higher resolution of the routes of spread of foxtail millet. PhD student Natalia Przelomska has conducted fixed photoperiod growth experiments using a range of Eurasian foxtail millet landraces, to assess their flowering times and discover photoperiod insensitive lines—an adaptation necessary for growing crops at high latitudes and altitudes. She has also been generating new genetic markers in candidate genes for flowering time and genotyping the Eurasian foxtail millet accessions with these markers (KASP SNP genotyping platform). The individual KASP markers show associations with environmental variables. We were also pleased to welcome Lu He from Shanxi Agricultural University to work with our genetic programme.



CATHERINE KNEALE

Left: Dr Diane Lister.

Dr Diane Lister's research into the spread of the Southwest Asian crops barley and wheat into South and East Asia continues apace. Microsatellite analysis of barley landraces from across Eurasia and wild barley accessions from the Near East, Central Asia and China has revealed exciting phylogeographic patterning that not only elucidates the evolutionary relationship between different wild and domesticated populations, but hints at possible migration routes across Eurasia. She continues to study the interface between genetic studies and the archaeobotanical record, particularly in relationship to the small-grained free-threshing wheats found in India and China.

Laboratory group members have presented their work in many parts of the world. Diane Lister has presented results from her own research on methodological advances in historic DNA analysis at the Food, Nutrition and Agriculture Genomics Congress (London, UK) and at the 6th International Symposium on Biomolecular Archaeology (Basel, Switzerland). She also gave a seminar about archaeogenetics to classical archaeologists at the American Excavations at Morgantina Contrada



Agnese Project (Sicily, Italy). Natalia Przelomska gave papers on her *Setaria* research at an international symposium held at University of Bielefeld (Germany) and the 1st International *Setaria* Genetics Conference (Beijing, China). Several members of the lab gave papers at the 2nd International Millet workshop (Aohan, China).

STAFF

Prof. Martin Jones (*Laboratory Director*)
Dr Harriet Hunt (*Assistant Director*)
Catherine Kneale (*Research Technician*)

Postdoctoral Researchers

Dr Andrew Clarke
Dr Diane Lister

PhD Research Student

Natalia Przelomska



Above: Lu He potting Setaria in the Sainsbury Laboratory.

Left: Natalia Przelomska collecting flowering time data in controlled environment chamber of the Sainsbury Laboratory.

Dorothy Garrod Laboratory for Istopic Analysis

TAMSIN O'CONNELL

The Dorothy Garrod Lab has had a successful year, with work in the areas of palaeoclimatic assessment and palaeodiet and foodweb studies.

The work of several of the lab members focuses on palaeoclimate in the past. Dr Emma Lightfoot continued her work on climate records in Gansu province, China, through isotopic analyses of archaeological and modern animal teeth. By providing climatic data that are directly related to the archaeological record, she aims to study the impact of climate upon past crop-distribution patterns and thus to gain an insight into human response to environmental change. She is also conducting stable isotope analysis on millet landraces grown under uniform conditions, to help understand variability in plant isotope values and the implications for human dietary assessment.

In a similar vein, Penny Jones continued her work investigating climatic influences on prehistoric crop isotopic values at Indus Civilization sites, working with Cameron Petrie on his *Land, Water and Settlement Project*. Her work is combining modern and archaeological plant analyses to establish the relationship between precipitation, other environmental variables and the isotopic signatures of crop plants in northwest India.

The relationship between climate and plant isotopic values underpins a collaboration between Dr Trisha

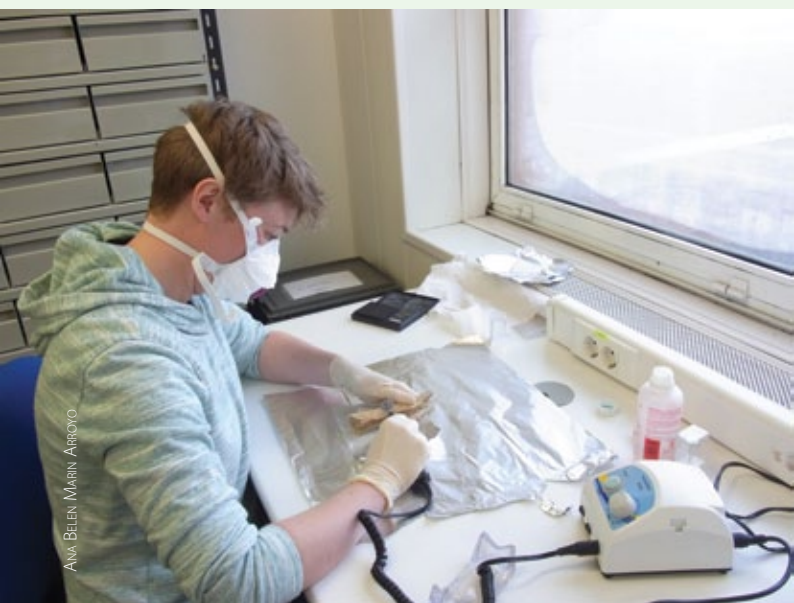
Biers and Dr Lauren Cadwallader and the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at Cambridge. They have been analysing a wooden carving collected in the Austral Islands on Captain Cook's first voyage. Little is known of its provenance, and it is hoped that stable isotope dendroclimatology can shed some light on its origin. Dr Biers is also working on oxygen isotopes from ancient teeth collected from prehistoric sites in Brazil.

With a focus on the Palaeolithic period, Dr Hazel Reade completed a 12-month post-doctoral research post at the University of Cantabria, in association with the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, studying the palaeoenvironment of north Spain across the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition through isotopic analysis of ungulate teeth. Following this, she returned full-time to the McDonald Institute as a research associate on Graeme Barker's TRANS-NAP project, completing the final stages of bulk sediment and isotopic analysis and contributing to the project's archiving/digitizing.

Building on the laboratory's expertise in ungulate teeth, Kate Boulden has been exploring the possibilities of using carbon and nitrogen isotopic signals from animal bone as a palaeoenvironmental indicator, using modern and archaeological samples from Wessex, and assessing the influence of geology and environmental factors on the isotopic signals that are typically considered to relate only to dietary intake.

Dr Ronika Power continued her work on the ERC-funded TRANS-SAHARA project headed by Prof. David Mattingly in Leicester. Working with Tamsin O'Connell and Marta Lahr, she has characterized the Garamantes population of North Africa from an osteological and isotopic perspective. In June, she moved to work on the *FRAGSUS* project, working with Jay Stock, Tamsin O'Connell and Simon Stoddart on the osteobiographies of the inhabitants of Malta in the temple period. Successful fieldwork in July bodes well for a study on human health and diet on a large but challenging sample set of highly fragmented human remains.

Dr Tamsin O'Connell, with Louise Butterworth and Catherine Kneale, has completed the isotopic assessment of the humans, animals and plants as part of the *Portus Project*, Italy, in collaboration with Rachel Ballantyne, Evi Margaritis, Robyn Veal and Martin Jones in Cambridge, under the direction of Prof. Simon Key at Southampton. For the first time, the entire Roman foodweb has been characterized, including animals, fish and plants, thus enabling a more nuanced reconstruction of human diet across the first to fifth centuries AD at the port of Rome, showing changes



ANA BELEN MARTIN ARROYO

Hazel Reade sampling Palaeolithic bone for isotopic analysis.



CHIARA MARABELLI

Dr Ronika Power discusses the human skeletal remains excavated from the Brochtorff Xaghra Circle, Gozo, with Dr Nicholas Vella (Senior Lecturer, University of Malta) and Mrs Bernardette Mercieca Spiteri (Officer of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, Malta). These remains were studied at the National Museum of Archaeology, Valletta, as part of the Queen's University Belfast/University of Cambridge's FRAGSUS Project.

in the isotopic record that correlate with shifts in the archaeobotanical evidence and known changes in trading networks.

In the second year of her project on interactions of nomadic-pastoralist and farmers in early medieval Hungary, Susanne Hakenbeck went on a research trip to Hungary to collect environmental samples for her strontium isotope analysis. She is doing this work in collaboration with Hazel Chapman in the Department of Earth Sciences.

Tamsin O'Connell was awarded a Royal Society International Exchange Network grant entitled 'Mechanisms of macronutrient routing: isotopic studies of carbon and nitrogen metabolism' to develop a new collaboration with Dr Ricardo Fernandes from Christian-Albrechts-Universität in Kiel, Germany. Over a two-year period, Dr Fernandes is visiting Cambridge every couple of months to work on Bayesian modelling of assessing dietary intake from human and animal isotopic data.

We are delighted that Dr Rhiannon Stevens was awarded an ERC Consolidator grant for the *UP-North* project. This five-year project will explore the relationship between climate change and human behaviour during the last deglaciation in Europe (c.

20,000–8000 BP). The project had an exhilarating start, with Rhiannon bravely heading to Brussels for the interview a mere four days after the birth of her baby, but her determination paid off, and we look forward to more exciting outcomes, of the academic variety!

STAFF

Dr Tamsin O'Connell
 Dr Susanne Hakenbeck
 Mrs Louise Butterworth, Research Technician
 Ms Catherine Kneale, Research Technician

Postdoctoral Researchers

Dr Rhiannon Stevens
 Dr Xinyi Liu
 Dr Emma Lightfoot
 Dr Ronika Power
 Dr Hazel Reade

PhD Research Students

Kate Boulden
 Tiago Hermenegildo
 Penny Jones
 Amy Prendergast

Visiting Scholars

Dr Trisha Biers
 Dr Helen Chappell
 Dr Ricardo Fernandes



Charles McBurney Geoarchaeology Laboratory

CHARLES FRENCH

The lab is very pleased to say that Sayantani Neogi and Sean Taylor successfully completed their PhD research earlier in 2014, and Miranda Semple submitted her PhD for examination. Leanne Zeki and Maria Garcia successfully completed MPHils—using GIS techniques to analyse mobility during the Late Intermediate Period (AD 1000–1470) in the lower Ica valley, Peru, and the analysis of ancient plant material from a Preceramic fisher-hunter-gatherer site on the estuary of the Ica River, respectively. A number of other PhD research projects are continuing, such as Eduardo Machicado's geoarchaeological research in the Llanos de Moxos, Eastern Bolivia, where he is investigating the relationship between past environmental instability and the expansion of raised field agricultural systems in the upper Amazon Basin.

The Ica Valley project conducted its third winter season of fieldwork along the adjacent Pacific littoral and into the Andean foothills. Survey and excavations by David Beresford-Jones and Sandy Pullen at the mouth of the Ica River and along the adjacent Pacific littoral and into the 1000 m-high coastal cordillera revealed an entire landscape of Preceramic sites (7000–5000 AD) whose middens are yielding evidence for the exploitation of a range of marine, lomas fog-meadow and riverine ecologies. At the river estuary these include the remains of *in situ* structures and evidence for incipient agriculture such as *Phaseolus* beans. Just how these ancient fisher-hunter-gatherers exploited different ecological niches within this desert landscape is of great interest and indeed Leanne Zeki's Masters dissertation has shown a



Excavations at Jichi Turiki in Bolivia, with Eduardo Machicado, Carlos Estellano and Esdras Calderon.

number of realistic long-distance routes between resource zones and specialist food production sites along the Pacific coast and the riverine oases upstream.

In those upstream oases, geoarchaeological survey on their alluvial sequences has now revealed at least seven alluvial floodplain soils, interrupted by brief phases of river channel avulsion and sedimentation for the period before the decline of Nasca (or pre-c. AD 500), but only two such phases afterwards, followed rapidly by incision and channel avulsion. This appears to suggest a lengthy period of stability followed by more persistent instability, which we associate with deforestation, irrigation failure and intensifying el Niño events.

Further upstream still, at around 2000 m, Kevin Lane and Sandy Pullen investigated a newly discovered Nasca site at Challaca with Late Ocucaje antecedents (c. 200 BC–AD 650), adding to an emerging picture that these coastal societies seem to have extended considerable reach into their Andean hinterlands.

Other geoarchaeological field seasons continued in Bosnia and started in Kenya and Sardinia, amongst many other projects on the go, and these are now described briefly. The geoarchaeology of the Sana River valley in Bosnia tested two sites discovered in earlier geoarchaeological reconnaissance seasons of investigations. Topica Brdo revealed *in situ* Eneolithic–Bronze Age floors and hearths beneath about 1.2 m of Bronze Age midden deposits, and similarly at Zecovi, on the hill-top Iron Age *oppidum*, there were over 2.5 m of prehistoric archaeological deposits of many phases from the Eneolithic to Roman periods. Seminars were given by C. French, T. Rajkovača and G. Marriner at both Kozara



Coastal pre-ceramic midden and structure of wood and whale bone posts on the coast of the lower Ica River, southern Peru.

Museum (in Prijedor) and the National Museum of the Republic of Srbska (in Banjaluka), with the Minister for Bosnian Heritage in attendance.

The Posada river valley project in eastern Sardinia had its first seasons of fieldwork in May and September and revealed a massive earlier Holocene palaeo-channel, at least 8.5 m in depth, associated with a wide stable alluvial floodplain of 1.5–4.5 m in thickness and a former extensive estuarine embayment. This landscape will be investigated further by C. French, S. Taylor and Federica Sulas with a series of deep cores next spring, which should shed light on how the Roman and early medieval landscapes functioned with respect to the hill-top settlements and fortifications, as well as verifying Roman historical accounts of this being one of the major grain-baskets for Imperial Rome itself.

The initial geoarchaeological evaluation of the Marakwet and Pokot areas of northern Kenya (in association with Dr M. Davies and Prof. H. Moore) suggests that there is a lengthy Holocene soil/sedimentary history for the Tot-Embobut-Keria landscape. Field observations suggest that there are two main types of soils present: ferralitic red soils with low fertility and sandy alluvial floodplain soils with much greater reserves of nutrients. This latter point is a potentially significant one with respect to crop choice, growth and production without irrigation and nutrient replenishment by fertilization. Up until the mid 1970s, the system has been one of erosion and accumulation, but it has now changed to one of incision and removal in the lower slopes and Embobut river floodplain. In places here has been over 4 m of incision and new gulying in both the toe-slope and in the floodplain zones of the landscape, which imply over-use through human crop exploitation.

I am very pleased to say that the lab has never been busier and more productive, and I thank everyone concerned.

STAFF

Prof C. French
Tonko Rajkovača

PhD Research Students

Kate Boulden	Eduardo Machicado
Matt Dalton	Syantani Neogi
Maria Garcia	Miranda Semple
Pedro Gonzales	Sean Taylor
Katie Hall	Leanne Zeki

Laboratory Affiliates

Dr David Beresford-Jones	Dr Clea Paine
Dr Judith Bunbury (Earth Sciences)	Dr Sandy Pullen
Dr Kevin Lane	Dr Corinne Roughley
Gary Marriner (University College London)	Dr Federica Sulas (CNR, Cagliari, Sardinia)



An in situ Bronze Age floor at Topica Brdo, near Prijedor in Bosnia.



The alluvial sequence and channel incision in the Embobut River floodplain, Tot, Kenya.



The alluvial infilled Posada estuary in eastern Sardinia behind Federica Sulas, David Redhouse and Sean Taylor.

Research Grants

- **Prof. Graeme Barker**
The Cyrenaica Prehistory Project: Renewed Fieldwork at the Haua Fteah
(Society for Libyan Studies)
- **Prof. Graeme Barker**
Cultural Transformations and Environmental Transitions in North Africa
(European Research Council)
- **Prof. Graeme Barker**
How resilient were Neanderthals and Modern Humans in SW Asia to climate change?
(Leverhulme Trust)
- **Dr James Barrett**
Ancient DNA, Cod and the Origins of Commercial Trade in Medieval Europe
(Leverhulme Trust)
- **Dr James Barrett**
Fish bone archaeology
(The Fishmongers' Company)
- **Dr James Barrett**
Avaldsnes Royal Manor Project
(University of Oslo)
- **Dr David Beresford-Jones**
One River Project
(Alberto Benavides Ganoza)
- **Dr Valentina Borgia**
PALEOHUNT: The reconstruction of hunting techniques to understand the diffusion of populations in the European Palaeolithic
(EC FP7, Marie Curie Intra European Fellowship)
- **Dr Matthew Davies**
Applied agro-archaeology in Eastern Africa
(Leverhulme Trust and Isaac Newton Trust)
- **Dr Paola Di Giuseppantonio Di Franco**
Digital artefacts: how people perceive tangible cultural heritage through different media
(EC FP7, Marie Curie Intra European Fellowship)
- **Prof. Charles French**
Changes in Ancient Land and Water Use Along the Río Ica, South-central Andes
(Leverhulme Trust)
- **Prof. Charles French**
3D Acquisition, Processing and Presentation of Prehistoric European Rock-art (PITOTI)
(EU Collaborative Project)
- **Dr Helen Geake**
Finds Advisor: Medieval and Modern Artefacts
(Portable Antiquities Scheme)
- **Dr Margarita Gleba**
Production and Consumption: Textile Economy and Urbanisation in Mediterranean Europe 1000–500 BCE
(European Research Council)
- **Dr Harriet Hunt**
Pilot study on phenolic compounds in foxtail millet
(Unilever)
- **Prof. Martin Jones**
CASE Studentship: Identification of Flowering Time in Genes in Foxtail Millet and its Potential Impact on Food
(BBSRC and Unilever)
- **Prof. Martin Jones**
Food Globalization in Prehistory
(EC FP7, European Research Council)
- **Dr Carezza Lewis**
The Cambridge Community Heritage Project, 2nd Phase
(AHRC)
- **Dr Giulio Lucarini**
Human Transitional Pathways towards Food Production in North Africa (AGRINA)
(EC FP7, Marie Curie Intra European Fellowship)
- **Dr John MacGinnis**
Ziyaret Tepe (Rausing Charitable Trust and Ziyaret Tepe Archaeological Trust)
- **Dr Evi Margaritis**
OVIPE: The Olive and the Vine in Prehistoric Europe
(EC FP7, Marie Curie Intra European Fellowship)
- **Dr Augusta McMahon**
Early Urbanism and Industry: the Tell Brak Archaeological Project, Syria
(Isaac Newton Trust)
- **Prof. Paul Mellars**
The Oronsay Project: Economy & Society at the Mesolithic–Neolithic transition
(Leverhulme Trust)
- **Dr Preston Miracle**
Curricular Reform of Heritage Studies in Bosnia & Herzegovina (EC Tempus)
- **Dr Henrietta Moore and Dr Matthew Davies**
African Farming Systems: an Interdisciplinary Pan-African Perspective
(British Academy International Partnership & Mobility Scheme)
- **Dr Philip Nigst**
Exploring the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic of the Western Ukraine
(The Leakey Foundation)
- **Dr Philip Nigst**
Neanderthal and Modern Human Adaptations in Eastern Europe (NEMO-ADAP)
(EC FP7, MC European Reintegration)
- **Dr Philip Nigst**
Neanderthal and Modern Human Adaptations in Eastern Europe
(Isaac Newton Trust)
- **Dr Tamsin O'Connell**
Mechanisms of Macronutrient Routing: Isotopic Studies of C and N Metabolism
(Royal Society)
- **Dr Cameron Petrie**
The Rise and Transformation of the Earliest Village Societies in Highland Iran
(Isaac Newton Trust)
- **Dr Cameron Petrie**
Climate, Environment, Human Adaptation and Civilisation in Ancient South Asia: Land, Water and Settlement
(British Academy International Partnership & Mobility Scheme)
- **Dr Ryan Rabett**
The Trảng An Project
(Nguyen Van Truong)
- **Prof. Colin Renfrew**
Becoming Human: the Emergence of Meaning
(John Templeton Foundation)
- **Prof. Colin Renfrew**
Icon and Centre in the Cycladic Early Bronze Age
(Leverhulme Trust)
- **Dr John Robb**
Medical Anthropology of Prehistoric Europe: a Cultural History of Variation, Illness and Death
(Wellcome Trust)
- **Dr Guillaume Robin** (Dr John Robb)
Art and Death in Neolithic Europe
(EC FP7 Marie Curie Intra European Fellowship)
- **Dr Alice Samson**
The Materiality of Early Creolization in the Caribbean, AD 1000–1550
(British Academy Early Career Fellowship)
- **Dr Anna Stevens**
Excavating the Amarna Cemetery: Life, Death and Beyond
(British Academy)
- **Dr Jay Stock**
Assessing the Correspondence between Behaviour and Skeletal Morphology in Pleistocene and Holocene Hominins
(Dann Cushing)
- **Dr Jay Stock**
ADaPt: Adaptation, Dispersals and Phenotype: Understanding the Roles of Climate, Natural Selection and Plasticity in Shaping Global Hunter-gatherer
(European Research Council)
- **Dr Simon Stoddart**
The Etruscan Frontier
(Thriplow Charitable Trust)
- **Dr Simon Stoddart**
Diet and Insularity in the Maltese Islands
(Isaac Newton Trust)
- **Dr Simon Stoddart**
Lismore Landscape Project
(Historic Scotland)
- **Dr Simon Stoddart**
Fragility and Sustainability in Restricted Island Environments (FRAGSUS)
(European Research Council)
- **Dr Dacia Viejo Rose**
Cultural Violence/Violence Against Culture
(British Academy Early Career Fellowship)



Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP)

MARTIN JONES (*Division of Archaeology*)



MADALIN VALEANU

Flotation in Baia, a Neolithic site at Suceava County, Romania.

Our isotopic analyses have been coming to fruition, extending the spatial and chronological information arising from archaeobotany and genetics, with a more detailed understanding of who is eating the novel crops, and whether they are eating them as minor components or staples. Important contrasts are emerging between the consumption of millet in the west and wheat and barley in the east. We have been able to consider from these data whether the changes were elite-led, or at grass-roots level. Developments in radiocarbon sample preparation methodology have allowed us to scrutinize the chronology of millet introduction into Europe and question the earliest published dates. This in turn has focused our attention on 'painted pottery' episodes of the Eurasian Neolithic, and whether the earlier episodes of food globalization may after all have a material culture correlate.

Amongst the core team, Xinyi Liu and Giedre Motuzaitė-Matuzevičiūtė have both taken up new posts, at Washington University in St Louis, USA, and Vilnius University, Lithuania, respectively. We are delighted to be maintaining very active research collaborations with both. We welcome An Ting to our PhD group. She is looking at the millet evidence in relation to the technologies and artistic styles of painted pottery traditions, considering whether geographical spreads of millet and specific painted pottery traditions were indeed correlated. We also welcome Lu He from Shanxi Agricultural University to work with our genetic programme. During 2014, we gave 18 lectures on FOGLIP research in six countries across Europe, Asia and America. In September, we were delighted to be invited to Aohan County in Inner Mongolia to hold the 2nd international millet workshop, along with our colleagues from Unilever Bioscience and many collaborators from around the world.

The project is funded by the European Research Council, with additional support from the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Darwin College Cambridge (the Adrian Fellowship), the Royal Society (collaboration with the Vavilov Institute in St Petersburg), the British Academy (collaboration with Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) and Unilever, Gerda Henkel Stiftung and Chinese Scholarship Council (for graduate student and visiting scholar support).

Land, Water and Settlement in NW India

CAMERON PETRIE (*Division of Archaeology*)

In March and April 2014, a very small team from the LWS project (in collaboration with BHU, India) revisited the archaeological sites that were first recorded in during the Rakhigarhi Hinterland Survey, which was carried out in 2009. All 127 sites were revisited with the aim of confirming the benefits of the initial methodology, rechecking the GPS locations of the sites and phase attributions that were initially made, and to make clearer plans of sites. In addition, this survey offered an opportunity to assess levels of site preservation since 2009 and to assess the potential for further research and fieldwork within the hinterland of Rakhigarhi. The Stage 2 survey highlighted the fact that there are ongoing issues with site preservation in NW India. The new survey also led to some improvements in the site documentation such that a clearer indication of settlement hierarchy in the hinterland of Rakhigarhi could be obtained.

Perhaps the most distressing finding from the 2014 survey was the discovery that a large number of the sites had suffered some degree of damage and disturbance, ranging from the digging of pits and irrigation canals, to the flattening of areas for cultivation, and the excavation of large areas for the construction of tanks and buildings. In several instances sites had been completely destroyed by sand mining, field levelling or in one instance, deliberate destruction for the purposes of soil collection. Several sites did, however, show excellent levels of preservation, and appear to have been relatively undisturbed by recent activity.

The survey results confirm that the Early Harappan population of this region appears to centralize to Rakhigarhi in the Mature/Urban Harappan period, and then dispersed, possibly directly into the surrounding region, during the Late Harappan period. No dramatic increase in local population is evident across this period, confirming that the model of intensified Late Harappan settlement in NW India does not fit the evidence for the Rakhigarhi hinterland. We are well placed to move forward into Land, Water and Settlement Phase 2.

Penny Jones surveying barley in the field, north-western India.



C.A. PETRIE

Tràng An Archaeological Project

RYAN RABETT (*McDonald Insitute*)

Tràng An was inscribed onto the World Heritage List on 23 June 2014 at the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee Doha, Qatar. The property is recognized for the way it epitomizes the relationship that binds culture and environment together. It is one of only 31 mixed properties worldwide to be inscribed



Vietnamese State Party representatives, Tràng An Management Board members, scientific and UNESCO advisors following its inscription at the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee, Doha, Qatar.



Ryan Rabett briefing UNESCO evaluators at Hang Trống cave, Tràng An.



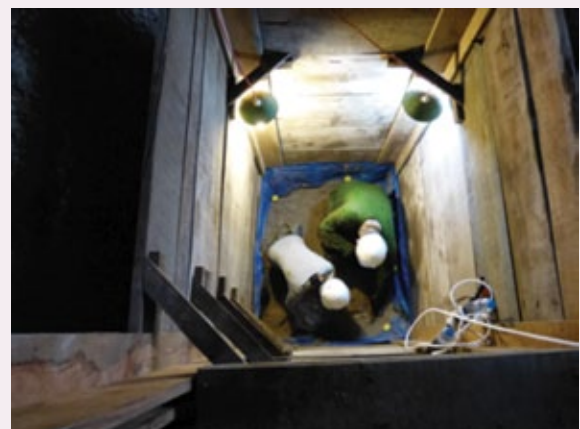
Meeting of the HEADS delegates in the Biblioteca Paliiofoxiana, Puebla, Mexico.

on the basis of both cultural and natural values, out of the then World Heritage List of 1007 locales.

In August 2014, I participated in a meeting of the UNESCO World Heritage HEADS (Human Evolution: Adaptations, Dispersals & Social Development) thematic programme in Puebla, Mexico. HEADS objectives include better recognition of the continuing cultures of indigenous communities; better identification, conservation and recognition of indigenous-related properties; and better recognition and representation of prehistoric sites on the World Heritage List. The intention of the August 2014 meeting was to prepare *A road map to promote the inscription of sites related to the Origins of Agriculture and the Forager-Farmer Transition on the UNESCO World Heritage List*. Discussion was global in coverage and was used to inform working groups that focused on the initial preparation of a World Heritage bid for the Tehuacán-Cuicatlán valley; an area famous for its role in the origins of cultivation in the Americas.

The Tràng An Archaeological Project undertook a three-week field season in April 2014, continuing excavations at the Hang Trống cave site. Following a week of preparation, during which an advance-team installed shoring and readied the site, we progressed a further 0.8 m in the deepest of the three trenches opened on-site. Finds were infrequent, but suggest human presence in the cave prior to c. 24,800 cal. BP. The 2014 team included three students from the Division of Archaeology: Ningning Dong (PhD candidate), Tom Evans (3rd-year undergraduate) and Lisa Thu Thanh Phan (MPhil student), together with myself, Natalie Ludgate (Open University) and David Simpson (Queen's University, Belfast).

Funding was provided by the Xuan Truong Enterprise and the Evans Fund, Cambridge.



Lisa Phan and Tomos Evans, excavating at Hang Trống, Tràng An (2014).

BUI VAN MANH

N. PHOCA-COSMIETATOU

UNESCO OFFICE, MEXICO

R. RABETT



Marakwet Heritage Project, Kenya, and the pan-African Farming Research Network

MATTHEW DAVIES (*McDonald Institute*),
TIMOTHY KIPKEU KIPRUTO (*Marakwet Research Station*) and
HENRIETTA L. MOORE (*Institute for Global Prosperity, UCL*)

This is a community-based heritage, anthropology and archaeology project in Marakwet, northwest Kenya (www.marakwetheritage.com). The project has just completed its fourth year and continues to focus on the mapping of the Marakwet landscape and the development of diverse data sets. Research has included a wide range of topics from the oral histories of ceremonial sites through to the mapping of past settlement patterns and the analysis of agricultural soils. The last year has seen the development of our community-based research methods with the establishment of the Marakwet Research Station, headed by Mr Timothy Kipkeu Kipruto, and extensively supported by the British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA). Part of the project is supported by Dr Davies' Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship which explicitly focuses on long-term agricultural change and the critical analysis of twentieth-century regional agricultural development interventions. Much of the last year has also focused on work within the broader pan-African Farming Research network (www.farminginafrica.wordpress.com) which aims to share knowledge and develop novel approaches and research methods across Africa. We regularly post updates on the project website.



African farming network partners from the UK, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa trek along a pre-colonial irrigation channel in Marakwet, Kenya.

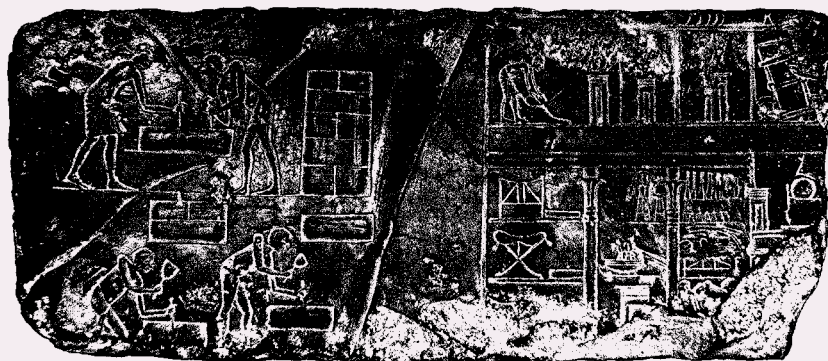
The projects are funded by the British Academy, the British Institute in Eastern Africa, the Leverhulme Trust, the Newton Trust and the McDonald Institute. The African Farming network involves numerous international collaborations involving personnel in Cambridge, Kenya (The British Institute in Eastern Africa, Kenyatta University, National Museums of Kenya), Nigeria (University of Ibadan) and South Africa (University of Witwatersrand).

Investigating domestic comfort in Pharaonic Egypt

AUDE GRÄZER OHARA (*McDonald Institute*)

This two-year research project funded by Fyssen Foundation aims to investigate domestic comfort in Egypt during the 2nd millennium BC. Comparing evidence provided by archaeology, iconography and texts, I examine how the Egyptians' quest for well-being affected and interacted with domestic architecture, material culture, social complexity and cognition. This enquiry intends more broadly to identify the natural and socio-cultural factors involved in the formation of Egyptian domestic space; and to characterize the intellectual perception and physical experience that the Egyptian people developed from and through the material environment of their homes. During this first year, emphasis was placed on (1) the study of two sets of iconographical documents which provide new information about some aspects of hygiene and security; (2) the lexicography of comfort which allowed the further investigation of the

physiological, cognitive and emotional mechanisms of Egyptian well-being; and (3) the study of a royal palace which has helped to identify some of the dynamics governing the emergence and spread of new models and equipment.



Decorated block depicting the internal structure and the equipment of a private house (Mallawi museum inv. 586, presumably originating from el-'Amarna, reign of Akhenaten). (Published with the permission of the Ministry of State for Antiquities, Egypt.)

AUDE GRÄZER OHARA

The Ancient City of Amarna, Egypt

BARRY KEMP (*McDonald Institute*)

The fieldwork of 2014 concentrated on the site of the Great Aten Temple ('The House of the Aten'), the main sun temple of Pharaoh Akhenaten at his new city of Akhetaten (Tell el-Amarna). A rapid excavation in 1932 had already revealed the outlines of the principal building, measuring some 200 m along its main axis. The current re-examination is providing a more detailed account and is accompanied by a scheme to render the outlines of the building permanently visible, using freshly cut stone blocks and freshly made mud bricks. The ground outside the stone temple is yielding evidence for expressions of piety which go beyond the formal temple cult as depicted in contemporary sources. Within the short lifetime of the city—less than 20 years—considerable alteration to the temple took place, amounting to an entire rebuilding of the main part. In the course of this, many pieces of fine sculpture were broken up and discarded.

The excavations were funded from a range of sources channelled through the Amarna Trust, including the Amarna Research Foundation (Denver, Colorado) and the Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Web sites are: www.amarnaproject.com and www.amarnatrust.com



Rear view of a torso from a statue of Nefertiti, carved from marble-like indurated limestone. Height and width c. 30 cm. Great Aten Temple at Amarna.

BARRY KEMP

Ape technology: our closest living relatives provide a window into our evolutionary past

KATHELIJNE KOOPS (*Biological Anthropology*)

My research focuses on the use of technology by wild chimpanzees and bonobos. Since 2003, I have been studying the chimpanzees of the Nimba Mountains in Guinea, West Africa. Recently, I have included both East African chimpanzees and bonobos in an intra- and inter-species comparison of ape technology. I seek to

illuminate the roles of the environment, sociality and cognition in shaping the use of technology by our closest living relatives, in order to understand the processes that drive the origins and evolution of human material culture. Increasing the awareness of our close evolutionary links with the African apes provides us with the tools to promote the conservation of our endangered cousins.

Funding sources: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Lucie Burgers Foundation for Comparative Behaviour Research, Homerton College, grants to K. Koops; MEXT and JSPS-U04-PWS, grants to T. Matsuzawa.



Kathelijne Koops observing wild chimpanzees in Uganda.



Adult male chimpanzee cracking nuts at Bossou, Guinea.

KATHELIJNE KOOPS

KATHELIJNE KOOPS



AGRINA – Human transitional pathways towards food production in North Africa

GIULIO LUCARINI

Although it is commonly accepted that domesticated species from the Near East were introduced into North Africa during the Holocene, when and how these migrations took place remain extremely uncertain. The aim of the proposed project is to make a significant contribution to resolving this uncertainty, through innovative methodologies in artefact analysis. In order to investigate forager-farmer interactions, the project takes advantage of two fieldwork programmes: the Cyrenaican Prehistory Project, Libya and the Farafra Oasis Archaeological Project, Egypt.

The project investigates the chronology and locations of the first appearance of the Levantine domesticates in North Africa and their subsequent spread, and the cultural interactions involved in these processes, through the AMS dating of botanical and zoological material and the functional and geochemical analyses on stone artefacts.

The AGRINA project is a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action, funded by the European Commission, the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.



Giulio Lucarini working in the Sheikh el Obeiyid area, Farafra Oasis, Egypt.



Wild chimpanzees crack oil palm nuts using stone hammer and anvil, Bossou, Republic of Guinea.

Primate Archaeology

WILLIAM C MCGREW (Biological Anthropology)

Primate archaeology (application of archaeological theory and to the artefacts of past and present non-human primates) emerged from two conferences, 'Palaeoanthropology Meets Primatology', held in Cambridge. Its manifesto publication, 'Primate archaeology', orchestrated by four Cambridge post-grads and post-docs, appeared in *Nature* (460, 339–44, 2009). Much has been achieved, using surface surveying, excavation, radiometric dating, organic residue recovery, refitting, usewear analysis, etc. Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) have led the way, not surprisingly, given their extensive repertoire of elementary technology, especially as applied to extractive foraging and food processing. Lithic and organic tools and structures from various African populations have been studied. Experimental research has emerged, as in providing wild chimpanzees with various raw materials for their percussive endeavours, such as the Gona (Ethiopia) basalt used in the earliest known tools from the hominin record. More recently, New World monkeys (*Sapajus libidinosus*) and an Old World monkeys (*Macaca fascicularis*) have joined the research efforts.

New Excavations at Haua Fteah

GIUSEPPINA MUTRI

The aim of my last year of research was to test previous assumptions about the Dabban in light of the new excavations carried out at Haua Fteah between 2009 and 2013 by members of the ERC-funded TRANS-NAP project (PI: Graeme Barker). Excavations of Trench M, situated alongside McBurney's Middle Trench, offered the chance to redefine the Dabban both culturally and chronologically, and to clarify its relationship with Eastern Oranian.

Data from Trench M shows that the Dabban is a clearly defined technocomplex, whose full development is roughly clustered between the Campanian Ignimbrite eruption (40 ka) and the Biancavilla Tephra (14 ka). Those clear chronological limits match perfectly with strong techno-typological changes in the lithic complex,

indicating major climatic shift that probably required different economic strategies. The transition to the Eastern Oranian is at the same time well defined and gradual from the techno-typological aspect and indicate a clear pattern of continuity in the settlement of the cave.

Faunal Remains at Haua Fteah

RYAN RABETT

I am currently analysing the vertebrate faunal remains from the most recent excavations at the Haua Fteah, Libya. The aim of this work is to help reconstruct environmental conditions in the vicinity of the cave during MIS 5 and probably late MIS 6, examine early human activities at the site, and integrate our modern excavations with those of the McBurney campaign in the 1950s. The work is funded through the ERC TRANS-NAP project.

The Sinki Pyramid Project

HRATCH PAPAIZIAN (*Division of Archaeology*)

The 2014 Cambridge field season at the step pyramid of Sinki in Abydos, Egypt, focused exclusively on implementing a site preservation initiative across an extended area surrounding the monument, which itself dates to c. 2650 BC. This course of action was necessitated by the urgency of halting the incursion of expanding agricultural and habitation zones that threatened the integrity of the archaeological area. The project was successful in stopping all such activities and, more significantly, in reclaiming

land lost to encroachment in 2012, thus establishing a set perimeter around Cambridge's concession and demarcating it as a protected zone. In addition, a guard house in stone was constructed on the newly recovered portion of the site. The project also installed several information panels in Arabic and English to call attention to the fact that the site is formally classified as archaeological land under the jurisdiction of the Egyptian Ministry of Antiquities.

The project is supported by the DM McDonald Grants and Awards Fund and the Impact Facilitation Fund, both of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.



The Pyramid of Sinki, looking northwest.

HRATCH PAPAIZIAN

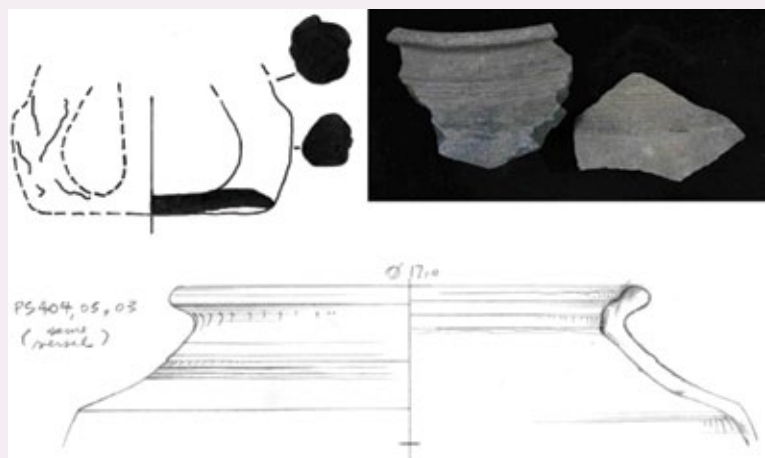
DRAWINGS: J. PHILLIPS, W. SCHENCK; PHOTO: L. SMITH

Suakin 2014

LAURENCE SMITH (*McDonald Institute*), MICHAEL MALLINSON (*Mallinson Architects*), JACKE PHILLIPS (*SOAS and McDonald Institute*) & KATE ASHLEY (*Loughborough University*)

Investigation of the Red Sea port of Suakin, under the Sudanese National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums (NCAM) and the Red Sea State, focused on post-excavation study. This has begun to combine archaeological and historical data, and consider Suakin's relations both with the African hinterland and long-distance external links. An initial compilation of the known land and sea routes to and from the port has been developed, for trade and for both Muslim and Christian pilgrims, extending from Europe to East Asia, and incorporating West, North and East Africa. Suakin can now be seen as a major hub within these wider global networks both geographically and chronologically from the ninth to the early twentieth centuries AD. Imported ceramics have been confirmed from Jingdezhen and Zhangzhou in China (mainly Ming and Qing Dynasties) and India (probably Gujerat), while one late eleventh- to thirteenth-century AD sherd has strong connections with the Harari region of Ethiopia.

A protocol for the future protection, management and development of Suakin was presented to NCAM and other stakeholders in September 2014.



Top left: Sherd of pedestal bowl, similar to examples from Ethiopia. Top right and below: sherd and drawing of bowl provenanced to India.

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 for information on Chinese and Indian ceramics to: L. Chen, A. Gerritsen, R. Harding, J. Lin, Meicun Lin, Zhaohui Liu, Ding Yu and Ran Zhang.

Crafting Colour: Beads, Pattern and Painting in the Kalahari

CHRIS WINGFIELD (*Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*)



C. WINGFIELD

Contemporary San artists, Jan Tcega, Jacob Kam and Ronnie Kam visiting rock art at Botswana's Tsodilo Hills, April 2014.

A remarkable innovation in artistic production in the Kalahari in recent decades, directly inspired by developing archaeological understandings of southern African rock art, has been the establishment of the Kuru Art Project—a workshop of painters and print makers at the former mission station of D'Kar in western Botswana.

Although rock art is associated with other groups of 'San' or 'Bushman' people in the region, painting was not traditionally practised in this area. This means that the Kuru Art Project can be considered as an experiment in the introduction of representational art forms and practices to a group of people whose existing artistic production mainly consisted of beadwork.

Research in April 2014 involved working with and interviewing living artists to understand the ways in which their approach to pattern and colour informed the works they produced. The research fed into the development of the museum's summer exhibition in the South Lecture Room, but has generated a series of insights that shed light on the historic production of southern African rock art, but also fundamental questions about the development of artistic practices in the more remote human past.

This project was funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and a Jonathan Ruffer Curatorial Grant from the Art Fund.

New Fieldwork at Shanidar, Iraqi Kurdistan

GRAEME BARKER (*McDonald Institute*)

Shanidar Cave is famous in Palaeolithic archaeology because of the series of Neanderthal burials discovered there in the 1950s. Graeme Barker is leading a project to re-excavate the cave and undertake fieldwork around it, in particular to collect evidence for how successfully Neanderthals were able to adapt to climate change (something we know Modern Humans were very good at). Fieldwork began in March/April by reconnaissance mapping of caves around Shanidar and conducting trial excavations in one in particular, revealing an occupation going back around 13,000 years. A major season of fieldwork planned for August and September was drastically curtailed because of the Islamic State threat to the region, but the team was able to begin work in Shanidar Cave, remove some of the 1950s backfill and expose some of the Upper Palaeolithic (Modern Human) occupation sediments overlying the Neanderthal burials, likely to date to around 20,000–30,000 years ago.



Shanidar Cave.

The project is funded by the Leverhulme Trust.

Women in Mesopotamia

HARRIET CRAWFORD (*McDonald Institute*)

Work on the position of women in mid third-millennium Mesopotamia has led to an attempt to understand the reasons for the significant changes which took place in their status over the next millennium. It seems likely to have been due to a number of factors. The Marxist view is no longer

adequate and other causes are being explored. A chapter has appeared in *Women in the Ancient Near East* by Mark W. Chavalas (Routledge, 2014).

The manuscript of a commissioned work on Ur of the Chaldees was submitted to Bloomsbury early in the year as part of their Archaeological Histories series. It is due for publication in February 2015..

Religion and Assyrian Expatriate Identity in Anatolia

YAĞMUR HEFFRON (*McDonald Institute*)

My research considers how religious belief and ritual practice created social strategies of preserving or intermixing ethnic identities, highlighting or obscuring differences in ancient Anatolia. The focus is on the religious life of the expatriate community of Assyrian traders who settled in various Anatolian cities in the early second millennium BC. Textual sources attest to a conspicuous Assyrian presence over several generations while the same group of people are perceived to be invisible in the archaeological record—a phenomenon generally explained as a case of foreign colonists ‘going native’, especially since Assyro-Anatolian marriages were very common. By challenging this assumption, the research traces Assyrian elements in the material culture, evaluating these against a textual background in which a strong sense of Assyrian identity is evident. The fundamental hypothesis put to the test is that

Assyrians relied principally on the religious aspect of their ethnic identity in negotiating differences, which resulted in a complex, selective pattern of behaviour combining emulation, hybridity, syncretism, and religious tolerance.



Fieldwork at Gaziantep, southeastern Turkey.



Baked clay administrative tokens from the lower town complex at Ziyaret Tepe.

Ziyaret Tepe

JOHN MACGINNIS (*McDonald Institute*)

This year marked the final season of fieldwork at the site of Ziyaret Tepe, a provincial capital of the Neo-Assyrian empire situated 60 km east of Diyarbakir in southeastern Turkey, founded by Ashurnasirpal II in 882 BC and abandoned after the empire collapsed at the end of the seventh century. The 2014 season was a study season dedicated to completing the processing of ceramics, small finds and ecofactual datasets. All of



Ziyaret Tepe: excavation team.

these objectives were achieved. Our efforts will now be focused on the production of the final reports. In terms of research published in the past year, the highlight has been the article in the *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* on the administrative tokens from the lower town, which demonstrate the continuing use of a para-literate recording device well over a thousand years after it had played its part in the emergence of writing in Mesopotamia.

The project was made possible by a generous grant from the Vice Chancellor's Endowment Fund.



Bronze and Iron Age exhibit from Kilise Tepe in Silifke Museum.

Kilise Tepe

NICHOLAS POSTGATE (*McDonald Institute*)

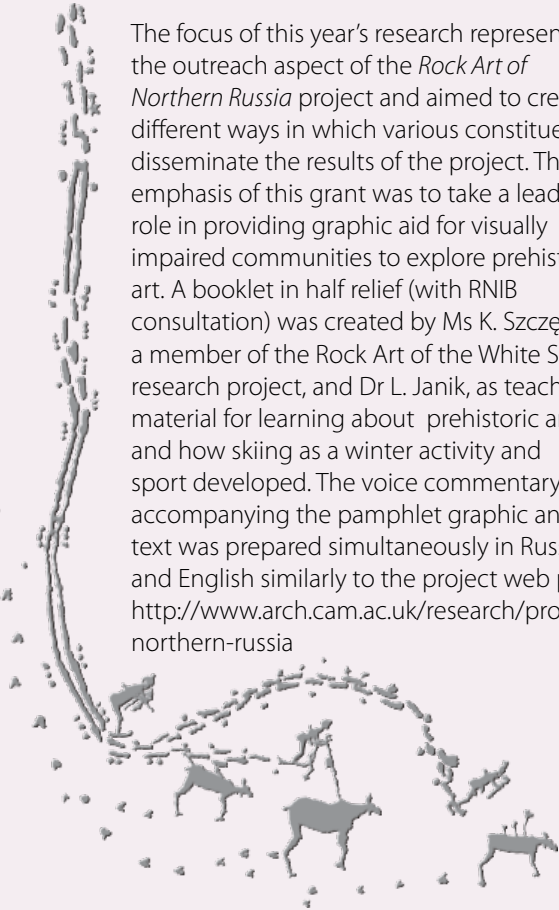
Our excavations at Kilise Tepe came to an end in 2011, and in 2012 we completed the study of the finds and deposited them in the museum at Silifke. During 2013 we completed the back-filling of the site, and also had a fence installed at the behest of the authorities in Ankara. During a visit to Silifke in April 2014 an exhibit was put in place in two new vitrines in the museum, one for the Byzantine period, and the other for the Bronze and Iron Ages, pictured here. We are very grateful to İlhame Öztürk, Director of the Museum for her assistance in installing the exhibit. June 2014 saw the publication of a joint article on the Late Bronze and Iron Ages in the journal of the British Institute at Ankara, *Anatolian Studies*. This summarizes the work done in the 2007–2011 excavation seasons and serves as a preview of the final report which is in preparation.

From 2009 the Kilise Tepe project was financed by the Arts and Humanities Research Council.

Rock Art of Northern Russia

LILIANA JANIK (*McDonald Institute*)

The focus of this year's research represents the outreach aspect of the *Rock Art of Northern Russia* project and aimed to create different ways in which various constituencies disseminate the results of the project. The emphasis of this grant was to take a leading role in providing graphic aid for visually impaired communities to explore prehistoric art. A booklet in half relief (with RNIB consultation) was created by Ms K. Szczęna, a member of the Rock Art of the White Sea research project, and Dr L. Janik, as teaching material for learning about prehistoric art, and how skiing as a winter activity and sport developed. The voice commentary accompanying the pamphlet graphic and text was prepared simultaneously in Russian and English similarly to the project web page <http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/research/projects/northern-russia>



Rock art (Zalavruga, Russia) skiing composition, subject of the booklet for the visually impaired.

L. JANIK & K. SZCZENNA.

Neanderthals on the East European Plain: Excavations at Neporotovo 7 (Middle Dniestr valley, Ukraine)

PHILIP R. NIGST (*Division of Archaeology*)

The *NEMO-ADAP* research project (<http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/research/projects/nemo-adap>) aims to investigate adaptive strategies of Neanderthals and modern humans and their responses to changing environmental conditions. In doing so, the project focuses its current field research in Central and Eastern Europe on loess-palaeosol sequences with a rather high palaeo-environmental resolution. The 2014 fieldwork in the Middle Dniestr valley (Ukraine), directed by Philip R. Nigst and Larissa Koulakovska (Museum of Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, Kiev), was conducted in July and August 2014. We excavated three trenches at the Middle Palaeolithic site of Neporotovo 7 (discovered during the project's survey work in July 2012), and collected lithic samples, as well as abundant samples for OSL and radiocarbon dating, for soil micromorphological studies and for pollen analysis. In the course of our work we were able to document four archaeological horizons, and excavated an area of c. 10 m² in two of them. These two Middle Palaeolithic horizons are currently placed in the Early Glacial and Early Pleniglacial respectively. During our 2014 fieldwork we also cleaned sections to explore the lateral variability of the deposits over a distance of c. 90 m; this work is scheduled to continue in 2015.

The project is funded by the Leakey Foundation, a EC FP7 Marie Curie Career Integration Grant (Nr. 322261), the Max-Planck-Society (MPI EVA, Department of Human Evolution, Leipzig), the Isaac Newton Trust, and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.



PHILIP R NIGST

Neporotovo 7: Sections along the Dniestr River Reservoir Lake.



New Excavations at Mitoc-Malu Galben (Romania)

PHILIP R. NIGST (*Division of Archaeology*)

Mitoc-Malu Galben (eastern Romania) is one of the key sites for the Early and Mid-Upper Palaeolithic east of the Carpathian Mountains. It is located on the west bank of the Prut River. Fieldwork conducted since 1982 by Vasile Chirica (Institute of Archaeology, Romanian Academy of Sciences, Iasi) has exposed a long loess-palaeosol sequence with a rather high palaeoenvironmental resolution and many archaeological horizons attributed the Aurignacian and Gravettian. Some of these horizons are characterized by dense lithic accumulations. The site provides an ideal case study to investigate modern human occupation and responses to environmental conditions during MIS 3.

New fieldwork since 2013 under the direction of Vasile Chirica, Pierre Noiret (University of Liège, Belgium) and Philip R Nigst focuses on (1) a refinement of the chronostratigraphy and palaeoenvironmental record (P. Haesaerts, IRSNB, Brussels), (2) a better understanding of the formation of the dense lithic scatters, and (3) a detailed study of the lithic technology. In 2013, we sampled Gravettian lithic accumulations in two archaeological horizons. During our 2014 two-week fieldwork campaign we explored the lower Aurignacian deposits in the southwestern part of the site. A large lithic sample has been collected and analysis including attribute analysis and refitting is on going. Samples for soil micromorphological analysis have been collected and will allow – together with fabric analysis of the archaeological objects – an assessment of the formation of these lithic accumulations. Continuation of the research is scheduled for 2015/16.

The project is funded by a grant from the University of Liège (Fonds spéciaux pour la Recherche, Crédit classique C-13/69), a EC FP7 Marie Curie Career Integration Grant (Nr. 322261), and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.



Excavations at Mitoc-Malu Galben.

Exchange in the Neolithic Tavoliere

CRAIG ALEXANDER (*McDonald Institute*)

The Tavoliere, a relatively flat expanse south and west of the Gargano peninsula, was home to the earliest farmers in Italy. There are at least 560—and perhaps more than 800—settlement sites, the earliest dating to before 6000 BC. The project—full name ‘Neolithic social ties, exchange and craft specialisation in the Tavoliere: evidence from chemical analyses of ceramics and clay sources’—is directed by Craig Alexander (McDonald Institute), Keri Brown (Manchester Institute of Biotechnology) and Robert Tykot (University of South Florida). We are collaborating closely with Dr Italo Muntoni of the *Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Puglia* who has previously carried out lab-based chemical analyses of samples of Neolithic and Roman ceramics from certain areas of the Tavoliere.

We have now completed two full field seasons and, with the assistance of various American, Canadian, Czech and Italian student volunteers, have field-walked more than 20 sites (see map) across the whole Tavoliere—prior archaeometric research has focussed mainly on the area around Foggia. We now have more than 900 georeferenced (each find spot recorded with a handheld GPS) field-walking sourced ceramic samples that have been analysed with a pXRF spectrometer, described, photographed and entered into a GIS. Additionally we have analysed about 200 ceramic samples from the Foggia Museum, the Manfredonia museum and recent excavations undertaken by the *Soprintendenza* at Masseria Pantano, Serra di Cristo and the *ex-palestra GIL* in the city of Foggia.

We have also collected samples from riverine (and other) clay sources across the Tavoliere. These have been dried and analysed with the spectrometer, and during next year we aim to conduct reanalyses after firing parts of the samples.

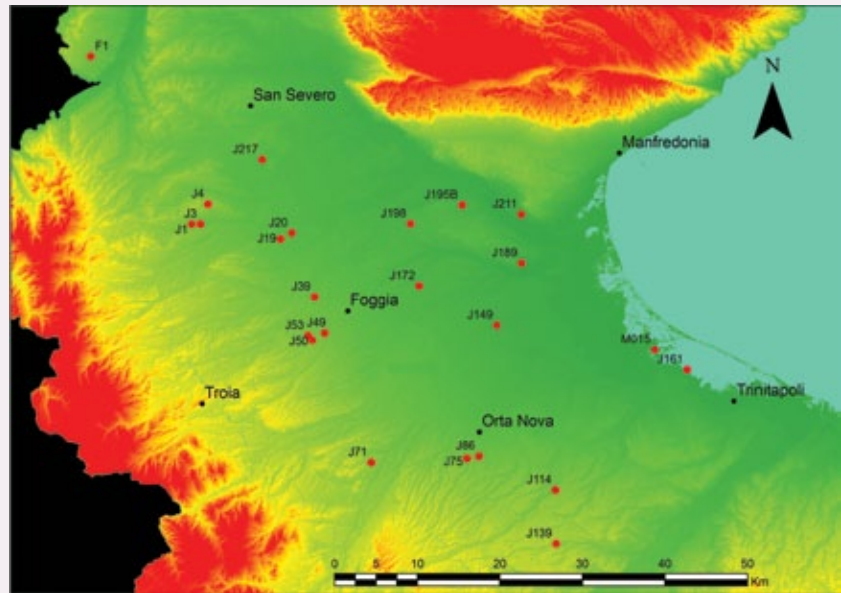
Our dataset represents the most comprehensive sample of Tavoliere Neolithic ceramics yet subjected to archaeometric analysis. Preliminary results from analysis of our 2013 finds of two specific types of pottery—Passo di Corvo ware and Masseria La Quercia ware—were presented at the San Severo conference on Apulian prehistory in November 2013, at TAG in December 2013 and at the Newcastle Mediterranean Prehistory Day in May 2014. These early results suggest interesting differences in the sourcing and distribution of the two types of decorated pottery. Analysis incorporating the 2014 finds—which more than doubled our sample—is under way.

Our collaboration with Dr Muntoni has been very productive and we are currently discussing joint Italy/UK excavations of some of the less disturbed sites, most likely beginning with geophysical and UAV-based NIR survey

of a range of candidate sites and then developing into a larger-scale investigation of one or two of the most promising. Research focussed excavations (rather than rescue work) have been absent from the Neolithic Tavoliere for a number of years and the opportunity to apply current fieldwork methodology and recent developments in archaeological science is an exciting prospect.

The project is currently funded by the McDonald Institute and the British Academy-Albert Reckitt Archaeological Fund.

The Neolithic sites sampled during fieldwork in 2013 and 2014 (red dots = sites; black dots = modern cities).



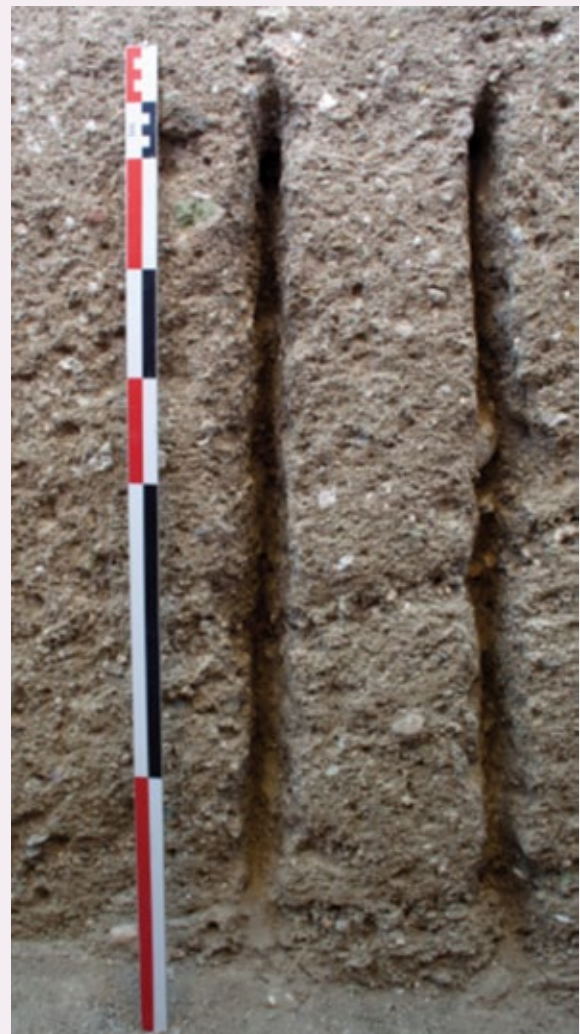
Prosilio, Greece

YANNIS GALANAKIS (*Faculty of Classics*)

In July–August 2014, Yannis Galanakis with a small team of specialists and students participated in the first phase of a salvage excavation of a monumental rock-cut chamber tomb (Prosilio tomb 2). The tomb is dated to the fourteenth–thirteenth centuries BC and belongs to a recently discovered Mycenaean cemetery at Prosilio near Orchomenos in central Greece. The project, led by the Archaeological Ephorate of Boeotia (Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports), involved the high-resolution collection of data, including micromorphological and archaeobotanical samples. Since the *dromoi* (passageways) of these tombs were filled up with soil and their chambers housed multiple burials over a long period of time, the team’s sampling strategy aimed at recovering details of the tomb’s sequence of use—a much-desired priority in Aegean funerary archaeology.

The project has been generously supported by the Faculty of Classics, the McDonald Institute, the Newton Trust and Sidney Sussex College.

Preparing the baulk on the dromos (passageway) of Prosilio tomb 2 for micromorphological sampling.



9TH EPHORATE OF PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES THEBES (BOEOTIA), HELLENIC MINISTRY OF CULTURE.

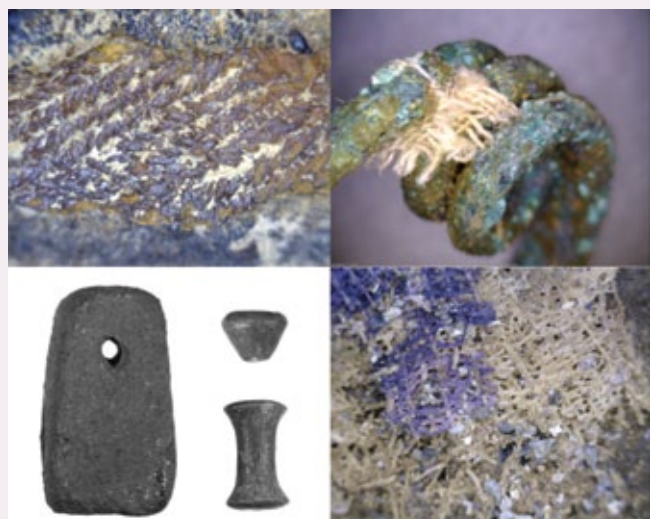


Production and Consumption: Textile Economy and Urbanization in Mediterranean Europe 1000–500 BC (PROCON)

MARGARITA GLEBA (*McDonald Institute*)

PROCON is a new ERC project hosted by the McDonald Institute since January 2014. The aim of the project is to test the hypothesis that textile production and consumption were significant driving forces of the economy and of the creation and perception of wealth in Mediterranean Europe during the period of urbanization and early urbanism in 1000–500 BC. The focus of the project is on the significance of the production and consumption of textiles for the development of city-states (as clothing, elite regalia, trade and exchange items) and the implications of this for other aspects of the economy, such as the use of land, labour resources and the development of urban lifestyle. In terms of scale, the project is concerned with broad patterns and adopts a Mediterranean-wide rather than a regional perspective, examining evidence from Italy, Greece and Spain. The economy of textile production is furthermore conceived as a network that stimulated the mobility of goods, people, ideas and technologies in the context of developing urbanization. The project structure thus encompasses four research strands within the operational sequence of textile economy: Resources; Production; Product; and Consumption and Exchange. The project is highly interdisciplinary and draws on methods from the fields of archaeology, biology, geology, chemistry, art history and classics, examining archaeological textiles, textile tools, palaeoenvironmental remains, iconographic and written sources.

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



MARGARITA GLEBA

Archaeological textiles and textile tools from Italy.

Nomads and Farmers in Early Medieval Hungary

SUSANNE HAKENBECK (*Division of Archaeology*)

This project investigates the relationships of nomadic-pastoralists and farmers in early medieval Hungary, by focusing on subsistence practices and socio-economic choices. A study of the expressions of identity in burial practice together with evidence from stable isotope analysis enables us to examine what people did as well as how they were perceived by others.

The past year saw the completion of the laboratory work for the 'dietary' isotopes carbon and nitrogen. The analysis of multiple tissue types from the same individual (different teeth as well as ribs) highlighted that some individuals underwent extreme shifts in diet over the course of their lives. This is indicative of great flexibility in approaches to subsistence and is possibly coupled with high levels of mobility. To understand the relationship between changes in diet and mobility a programme of strontium isotope analysis began in 2014. I successfully undertook a research visit to Hungary to collect environmental samples to determine the isotopic baseline for each of the sites.

Exciting additional insight was provided by Alexandra Hirons who, for her BA dissertation, undertook a detailed study of the dietary changes evident in tooth roots of some individuals from Keszthely-Fenekpuzsta. This indicated significant annual variations in diet. These life-time changes reveal that nomadic-pastoralism and farming were not mutually exclusive strategies but were adopted by the same individuals or groups at different times. This is a very different picture from the rigid distinctions between the settled Roman population and the nomadic lifestyle of the Huns and other barbarians drawn by Late Roman authors and suggests of high levels of flexibility and adaptability among a wide range of populations in early medieval Hungary.



E. HAKENBECK

Sampling water of the Danube for strontium isotope analyses.

Town and Hinterland. Interamna Lirenas and its territory through Antiquity

ALESSANDRO LAUNARO & MARTIN MILLETT

(Faculty of Classics)

This project is exploring the complex long-term relationship between the Roman town of *Interamna Lirenas* and its hinterland as evidence of broader processes affecting Roman Italy as a whole. Following a pilot trench in 2013, we have extended our excavation of the theatre area. This structure, dating to the second half of the first century BC, was partly built on a natural slope and partly on radial substructures, the latter defining a series of rooms which might have been used for storage or other service functions. Although the floor of the orchestra has not been reached yet, remains of the stage area have started to emerge, featuring extensive traces of painted frescos (whose actual excavation will take place for next year in the presence of a conservator). Clear traces of a later process of systematic spoliation (e.g. displaced stone-seats piled against each other) have been identified too.

The 2014 season was undertaken in collaboration with the British School at Rome, the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Lazio and the Comune of Pignataro Interamna with support from the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Faculty of Classics and the Comune of Pignataro Interamna.



MARTIN MILLETT

Remains of the theatre at Interamna Lirenas.

Keros, Greece

COLIN RENFREW & MICHAEL BOYD (McDonald Institute)

Colin Renfrew and Michael Boyd continued the work of publication of the early bronze age settlement and sanctuary excavated on the island of Keros from 2006–08. Volume I was published in 2013, and Volume II is now in press, while Volumes III and IV are nearing completion. Work was completed last year on the Keros Island Survey, a co-operative project with Dr Marisa Marthari and Dr Ekaterini Dellaporta representing the Greek Archaeological Service. This year saw our team complete the final study toward volume I of the two-volume publication. Work last year concentrated on refining our understanding of the intensive use of the northwest coastal strip in the early bronze age and Roman periods, as well as surveying the remote eastern areas. Relations between Keros and surrounding islands are being elucidated by the study of the pottery, almost all imported. Other studies involve architecture, both ancient and modern, and ancient cemeteries, both assisted by kite photography and detailed planning. The survey has highlighted the complex relationship between the sanctuary at western Keros and its terrestrial hinterland, and future work will focus on maritime connections.

Work on the Cambridge Keros Project is funded by Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the Stavros S. Niarchos Foundation, the Balzan Foundation, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Leventis Foundation, the British Academy, the Society of Antiquaries of London and the British School at Athens. The Keros Island Survey is funded by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, the National Geographic Society, the Balzan Foundation, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the British Academy, Creta Farms, and the British School at Athens.



KEROS ISLAND SURVEY

The south side of the island of Keros during survey. Inset: distribution of early bronze age sites on Keros.



(UP-North) Colonization of and cultural diversification in unfamiliar landscapes

RHIANNON STEVENS (*McDonald Institute*)

Over the next five years the ERC-funded UP-North project aims to explore the relationship between climate change and human behaviour during the last deglaciation in Europe (c. 20–10,000 years ago). Through the use of state-of-the-art scientific techniques (radiocarbon dating, DNA, stable isotope and charcoal ring width analyses) the project will create an integrated chronological, palaeoclimatological and palaeoecological framework that is directly linked to the Late and Final Palaeolithic archaeological record in Europe north of the Alps.

During the last deglaciation, as the Scandinavian ice sheet retreated, human populations expanded northwards. The UP-North project aims to assess whether the process and

speed of recolonization, and the cultural diversification that occurred alongside it, were related to aspects of climate or environment (such as soil development, temperature, precipitation, magnitude of seasonality) or to prey abundance and behaviour, or whether they were unrelated to such changes.

Dr Rhiannon Stevens will lead a team of three post-doctoral research associates (Dr Hazel Reade plus two others to be appointed) and one technician (to be appointed), working in conjunction with specialist collaborators at the University of Cambridge, Natural History Museum, London, University College London and University of California, Los Angeles. The team will target Late and Final Palaeolithic archaeological sites from across northern Europe, working in collaboration with institutions from the UK, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Poland and the Czech Republic.

Researching the European Iron Age

SIMON STODDART (*Division of Archaeology*)

The Cambridge European Iron Age conferences will shortly (2015) enter their fifth year. The model of the conference series is to understand the full geographical range of Europe in the first millennium BC, breaking down the disciplinary divisions between temperate and Mediterranean Europe. Within this framework, a cross-cutting theme and a region have been selected for each conference, to provide the main focus. The conference team has always combined an early career scholar with a more established scholar and aims to give opportunities of presentation and debate, most recently in the convivial surroundings of Magdalene College, as well as publication for those in all stages of their career. The regions have ranged from the Mediterranean to Scotland, from Sardinia to the Balkans, whereas the themes have covered landscape, ethnicity, identity, memory, monuments, frontiers and, in 2015, craft and production. The first two volumes have now been published, the most recent, in 2014, on identity in the Balkan Iron Age. Two further volumes are in production and a further conference on craft and production is in the advanced planning stage for September 2015.

For further details of the archived conferences:
http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/iron_age/

The conference series has been supported by the ACE Foundation, Brewin Dolphin, the Faculty of Classics, Fondazione Banco di Sardegna, Historic Scotland, the McDonald Institute, the Ironmongers Livery Company and the Thriplow Trust.



The Politics and Economics of Ancient Natural Resources

ROBYN VEAL (*McDonald Institute*)

Ancient forests were exploited for timber, and for fuel. These have been studied in the classical historical sources, and also through the recovery of wet, charred and desiccated wood samples from archaeological sites. Moving from the microscope to economic analysis, the goal of this research is to examine ancient natural resource exploitation and sustainability. New discoveries by colleagues this year have included the recognition of charred olive lees ('pomace') as a significant fuel in the bakeries of Pompeii, and in the Campanian landscape at the Villa Pisanella (further evidence that the Vesuvian eruption date was much later than August, AD 79). Campania is a useful laboratory for testing Roman agricultural models, since we have so much historical, and now more environmental data. Wood charcoal is contributing to our understanding of a probable wetter climate in ancient Campania, and thus we may perhaps infer higher agricultural productivity and a higher carrying capacity (making Pompeii population 'high counts' more plausible). An economic production zone model is in development to place the natural resources of Campania more precisely in the ancient landscape, not only at AD 79, but extending from the Republican to the Late Roman period. To this end, a workshop on the 'Economic Utility of Olive' was held at the Institute to identify the representativeness and usefulness of archaeobotanical olive data *versus* other data types, such as the historical sources, and the presses. Publication is planned as a journal special edition. The Institute also hosted the UK Charcoal and Wood Working Group Spring workshop, and a number of visitors came to the laboratory to examine our charcoal and wood slide reference collections. These are currently being updated, and re-curated in co-operation with GPR laboratory manager, Louise Butterworth, and MPhil graduate Maria Garcia.

In Rome, study of charcoal from the fourth century BC from the Palatine (from an excavation conducted by La Sapienza University) is shedding light on how the forests of Republican Rome might have been exploited. New data from one of the oldest temples in Rome, dated to the seventh/sixth centuries BC (underneath the basilica of Sant'Omobono), promises to extend our understanding even further. In Summer, at the Sicilian site of Greco-Roman Morgantina, I was very grateful to have the help of two other McDonald colleagues: Di Lister, and Cynthia Larbey, who assisted with ongoing environmental collection. Work in Italy continues to grow as formal memoranda have been drafted for collaborative research with both the Superintendency of Pompeii and La Sapienza University, Rome. The 'Association for

Environmental Archaeology in Italy' seminar series, begun last year, continued this year with sponsorship from the Royal Dutch Institute and the American University in Rome. The AUR will act as the major host of the AEA 2016 international conference to be held in Rome, the organization of which is being undertaken jointly with my Institute colleague, Dr Giulio Lucarini.

This research is being funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. The workshop was financed in part by the Researcher Development Fund of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, and also the McDonald Institute. English Heritage supports the activities of the UKCWWG through web site hosting and administrative assistance.



Dr Diane Lister (left) supervising flotation at Morgantina, July, 2014. The system uses recycled water.

Spong Hill, Norfolk

CATHERINE HILLS (*Division of Archaeology*)

The publication of volume IX of the Spong Hill series (Hills & Lucy 2013) saw the completion of a project begun 40 years ago: the excavation, publication and analysis of the largest Anglo-/Saxon cremation cemetery so far fully investigated.

Research on specific aspects of the site in its context continue, including a brief reconsideration of the anthropomorphic pot lid, 'Spong Man'. Presentations of the results have been given at a number of venues throughout the year, including most recently the Sachsensymposium in Warsaw, September 2014.

In general, the migration period in northwestern Europe remains the main focus of my research, with a second strand relating to the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.



The Archaeology of Collective Governance

SUSAN OOSTHUIZEN

The application to archaeological landscapes of economic theory on formal structures for managing common property rights suggests that long-term traditions of ‘horizontal’ collective governance over natural resources were integral to social relations in Britain across the *longue durée* from prehistory to the middle ages, complementing more dynamical ‘vertical’ political structures. The general results offer an outline methodology for identifying archaeological landscapes governed under common rights, while research focused on early medieval England indicates the substantial contribution of customary traditions of collective governance to the character of the early Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Other research undertaken over the last five years on the landscape of the early medieval Cambridgeshire peat fens is almost complete. It suggests that the high population densities, sophisticated political and administrative



Hambleton Hill, Dorset.

structures, and complex structures for environmental management generally supposed to postdate the tenth-century monastic refoundations were also a feature of the early and middle Anglo-Saxon fenland.

The Chronology of British Bronze Age Copper Mines

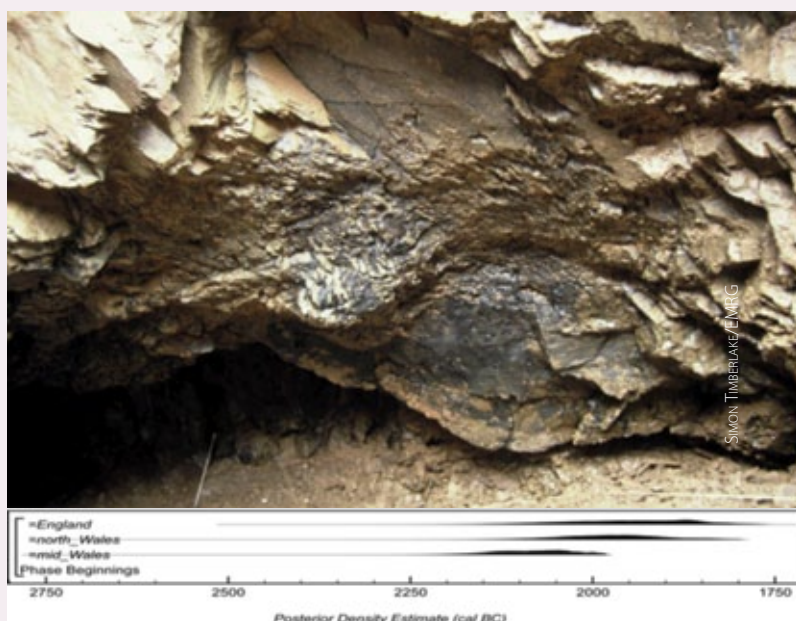
SIMON TIMBERLAKE (*McDonald Institute*) and PETER MARSHALL (*English Heritage*)

One of the projects undertaken this year was the production of a probabilistic model for the sequence of exploitation of the 12 archaeologically investigated and dated British Bronze Age copper mines.

Following an assessment of the existing 91 radiocarbon determinations, a series of site-based Bayesian models were constructed for the interpreting the chronology of the Alderley Edge, Ecton, Copa Hill (Cwmystwyth) and mid-Wales, Parys Mt and the Great Orme mines. This modelling showed that British mines fell into three spatially distinct groups—mid-Wales (the Plynlimon area), the North Wales coast and northwest central England—the likelihood being that mining took place in mid-Wales (80% probability) at the end of the third millennium BC, then spread to the North Wales coast and Anglesey, and eastwards into northwest central England to exploit the copper deposits of the west Pennine margin (43% probability). Perhaps the route followed by the first metal prospectors.

A comparison with the Irish dates suggests that mining and the search for metals migrated to mainland Britain during the most active period of exploitation of the Ross Island mine, rather than just being a consequence of its demise, the Mt Gabriel-type mines being exploited somewhat later.

The re-analysis of the Great Orme dates indicates that mining probably began there around 1700 BC, with its most active period between 1500–1300 BC, when most of the copper was being produced. In fact we find some of the latest Middle Bronze Age–Late Bronze Age dates coming from the deeper levels of the mine.



Above: The roof of a small Early Bronze Age mine gallery worked using stone tools. Copa Hill, Cwmystwyth, mid-Wales.

Below: A phase dating model showing the spread of mining activity across England and Wales.

West Wickham, Cambridgeshire to Capital Cities

BRITT BAILLIE (*Division of Archaeology*)

Dr Britt Baillie, in collaboration with Dr Wendy Pullan and Dr Max Sternberg, co-founded the Centre for Urban Conflicts Research (UCR) at the Department of Architecture, University of Cambridge. Her co-edited volume (with W. Pullan) *Locating Urban Conflicts: Ethnicity, Nationalism, and the Everyday* (2013) was nominated for the American Sociological Association's Robert E. Park Best Book Award. At the end of 2014, Britt finished her AHRC funded Early Career Fellowship with Cambridge Community Heritage under the guidance of Dr Carenza Lewis, with whom she published the results of a test-pitting project on West Wickham, Cambridge. Britt is now working as a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow on the Capital Cities Institutional Research Theme, School for the Advancement of Scholarship, University of Pretoria whilst serving as a Researcher for UCR.



Britt Baillie processing finds from the West Wickham Cambridge Community Heritage project.

Lost in the Landscape: Nazi Camps on British Soil

GILLY CARR (*Institute of Continuing Education*)

2014 marked the first year of excavation of Lager Wick, a forced labour camp on Grouville Marsh in the largest Channel Island of Jersey. Lager Wick was in use from 1942–44, during the German occupation, and housed French North African and Spanish Republican workers.

Our key aim was to discover what survives archaeologically of a labour camp, comprising around 12 wooden barrack huts, that was in operation for only two years and was dismantled for firewood in the last year of the war. After being granted planning permission for four test pits, each 2x1 m, the results were heartening. We found fragments of brick and concrete from stilts upon which each barrack was placed in the marsh. We also discovered a layer of sand which local eyewitness accounts said was placed on the marsh to raise the ground level above the water table. We also found pieces of window glass, barbed wire, asbestos and bottle glass, all of which we surmised came from the camp. We stripped the ivy away from the two concrete entrance posts to the camp which we hope can be used in future heritage presentation.

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and Jersey Heritage.



Concrete entrance posts wrapped in barbed wire.

Local Landscapes: The Bury Farm Project

SHEILA KOHRING (*McDonald Institute*)

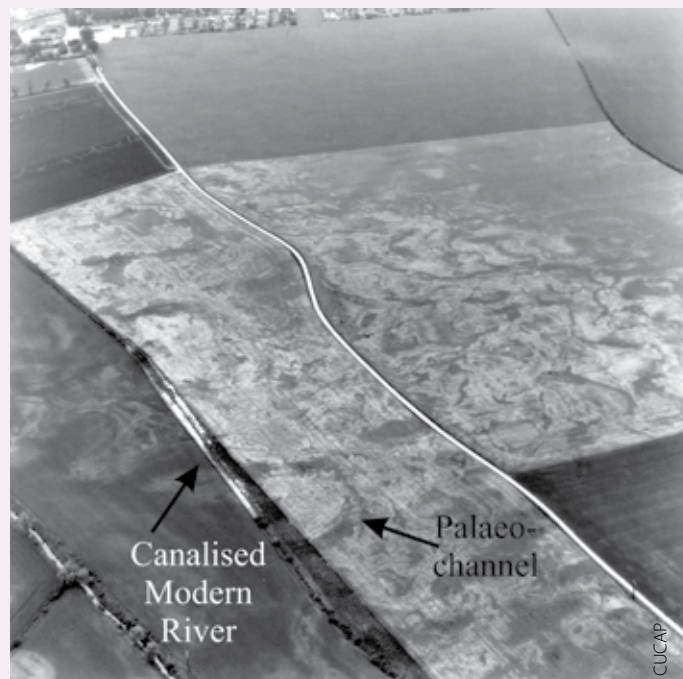
How do you define what is local? There is certainly a relationship between the environment in which people live and the activities they conduct in that environment, but local knowledge comes from familiarity and traditions of action as well. The Bury Farm project takes a look at one riverine landscape on the River Granta (Cambridgeshire) to explore how these knowledge relationships changed over time. Key team members include Sheila Kohring, Katherine Boyle, Kate Boulden, Ben Davenport, Charly French and Jenni French.

In 2013 and 2014, the location of several palaeochannels suggested a very different landscape at Bury Farm in prehistory. Different channels reflected different histories of the river—some being deep and fast moving, others slow and peaty. Mesolithic occupation was recovered on the edge of one palaeochannel providing some evidence for its date and evidence for human activity right on the terrace edge. Evidence from excavation and survey is ephemeral due to recent farming activity, but suggests Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity occurred differentially as the river changed over time.

The work at Bury Farm is a teaching and outreach project—building archaeological knowledge with student participation from the division and local volunteers offering up a week of their summer to learn about their ‘neighbours’ from the past. Young archaeologist days were well attended and both the archaeology students and young participants

enjoyed the experience. The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology came out in the afternoon for our open day catering to the wider Stapleford and South Cambridge community. These events not only allow us to present our findings to the public but give us the opportunity to hear their thoughts about the place they call ‘local’.

Excavations were funded by McDonald Institute of Archaeological Research and an HEIF5 Project Grant.



River Granta from the air, showing the old and new river courses.

Clapham’s Coffeehouse, Cambridge

CRAIG CESSFORD (*Cambridge Archaeological Unit*)

Analysis has continued on a remarkable assemblage of material, associated with a coffeehouse in Cambridge, deposited in a cellar c. 1770–80, which was recovered by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit in 2007. Although coffeehouses were amongst the most significant mid seventeenth–late eighteenth-century socio-economic institutions, both in Britain and globally, their materiality has attracted little significant attention and few have been investigated archaeologically. Over 500 items were recovered which can be unequivocally associated with a coffeehouse. In part this is due to the large quantities of some types of material which far exceed domestic requirements, such as 38 teapots, but also because of the presence of items marked with the initials and names of the coffeehouse proprietors, William and Jane Clapham, who are mentioned in documentary sources. This assemblage is allowing a major reappraisal of the materiality of coffeehouses.

The analysis is supported by St. John’s College, Cambridge, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology.

(Right) Plates marked with the initials and name of William and Jane Clapham.



A small selection of ceramics, glassware and clay tobacco pipes from the assemblage.

Landscape Survey in Yorkshire

MARTIN MILLETT (*Faculty of Classics*)

At Aldborough (Roman *Isurium Brigantum*) the large-scale magnetometry survey of the Roman town and its environs nears completion. The extra-mural areas examined revealed hitherto unknown settlement running along the roads to the north and east of the town, together with quarrying and cemeteries with large funerary monuments. There is also a network of trackways and enclosures that link the town to its immediate environs. Evidence is also emerging for a larger-scale land divisions which can be related to the foundation and development of the town. Survey work was complemented by study of antiquarian records. It is clear that the survey work will make it possible to re-interpret eighteenth- and nineteenth-century work, enabling us to provide an integrated account of the Roman city.

On the Wolds we also completed a magnetometry survey of the Roman villa at Rudston in the context of research our nearby excavation at Thwing. It has enabled us to link these sites to the development of the landscape, which includes a co-axial field system known from aerial photography.



Magnetometer image of the northern part of the survey at Aldborough showing part of the extra-mural settlement and foundation for the bridge over the river Ure.



PHOTOGRAPHS: DAVE WEBB, CRAIG CESSFORD. DRAWINGS: YEKI HERRING



McDonald Annual Lecture

🕒 **13 November** CHRISTINE A. HASTORF (*University of California, Berkeley*) - Houses, Food, and Distributed People in the Later Prehistory of the Central Andes (AD 1000–1500)

McDonald Institute Seminars

🕒 **16 October** HRATCH PAPAŽIAN (*Division of Archaeology*) - The Old Kingdom Step Pyramid in Abydos, Egypt

🕒 **23 October** DOMINIC POWLESLAND (*McDonald Institute*) - 3D Imaging from Free-range Digital Photography: What's In It for the Field Archaeologist?

🕒 **6 November** CARENZA LEWIS (*Access Cambridge Archaeology*) - Disaster Recovery: New Evidence for the Impact of the Black Death from Excavations in Eastern England

🕒 **20 November** LUCY WALKER (*Independent Scholar*) - Looking for Medieval Christians and Muslims in a Sicilian Field Survey: an Exploration of Possibilities in the Troina Project

🕒 **27 November** JOANNE ROWLAND (*McDonald Institute*) - What's in a Name: What We Really Can Say about the 'Known' and 'Unknown' Individuals from the Late Period to Roman Cemetery at Quesna (Central Nile Delta)

🕒 **4 December** ALICE SAMSON (*McDonald Institute*) and JAGO COOPER (*British Museum*) - Caves in the Pre-Columbian Caribbean

🕒 **22 January** YAĞMUR HEFFRON (*McDonald Institute*) - Assyrians in Anatolia: 'Going Native' or Coming to Terms?

🕒 **29 January** FRANCESCA FULMINANTE and MUKUND UNAVANE (*McDonald Institute*) - Metallurgical Analysis of Archaic Bronze Figurines in Central Italy (6th–5th Century BC)

🕒 **12 February** JASON HAWKES (*University of York*) - Urban Decline and the Problem of the Early Medieval Period in Indian Archaeology

🕒 **19 February** MARC VANDER LINDEN (*University College London*) - To Farm or Not to Farm ... Is That the Question? Enquiries on the Neolithisation in the Western Balkans

🕒 **26 February** RUNE NYORD (*McDonald Institute*) - Rethinking the 'Afterlife' in Ancient Egyptian Religion

🕒 **5 March** GIULIO LUCARINI (*McDonald Institute*) - Egypt before the Pharaohs: Recent Research in the Farafra Oasis

🕒 **12 March** XINYI LIU (*McDonald Institute*) - Structures of Everyday Life: Who was Moving Staple Foods in Prehistory?

🕒 **30 April** AXEL CHRISTOPHERSEN and KIM SØRENSEN (*Museum of History and Archaeology, Trondheim*) - Broken Memories: Images of Myanmar's Hidden Past

🕒 **7 May** CAMERON PETRIE (*Division of Archaeology*) - 'The Drought of Doom': Keeping Bronze Age Climate Change in Perspective in NW India

🕒 **14 May** JUDITH BUNBURY (*Department of Earth Sciences*) - Ancient Lives of the Saharan Lakes

🕒 **21 May** JODY JOY (*Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*) - Approaching Material Culture: Mirrors, Cauldrons, Torcs and the Biographical Approach

Garrod Research Seminars (Division of Archaeology)

🕒 **31 October** MONICA SMITH (*University of California, Los Angeles*) - The Role of the Middle Class in Early Urbanism

🕒 **25 November** SILVIA TOMÁŠKOVÁ (*University of North Carolina*) - Wayward Shamans: Art and Colonial History in Europe and South Africa

🕒 **13 March** CHRIS SCULL (*Independent Scholar*) - Archaeology at Rendlesham, Suffolk: an East Anglian Royal Settlement at the Time of Sutton Hoo?

Conferences and Workshops

🕒 **30 January** 3D Imaging from Free-range Photography for Archaeologists

🕒 **11 March** New Directions in Archaeological Textile Research Workshop

🕒 **26 April** 15th Cambridge Heritage Seminar – 1914 Inherited

🕒 **8–12 May** Archaeology and Heritage in West Africa: Building Links and 'Capacity' as Thurstan Shaw's Legacy

🕒 **21–22 May** Documenting Prehistoric Parietal Art: Recently Developed Digital Recording Techniques

Classical Art & Archaeology Seminars (Faculty of Classics)

🕒 **22 October** SIMON STODDART (*McDonald Institute*) - The invisible prehistoric majority; beyond the (ostentatious) elite of Etruria. Old and new evidence

🕒 **29 October** VALÉRIE HUET (*Université de Bretagne Occidentale*) - Images of women in banqueting scenes on funerary reliefs in Rome and Italy

🕒 **5 November** ALESSANDRO PIERATTINI (*Università degli Studi Roma Tre*) - On the atrium tuscanicum

🕒 **26 November** LARS KARLSSON (*Uppsala Universitet*) - New light on Labraunda

🕒 **3 December** FRIEDERIKE FLESS (*Deutsches Archäologisches Institut*) - The borders of Rome

🕒 **28 January** ELERI COUSINS - Approaching Iconography at Bath

🕒 **4 February** ANTHONY SNODGRASS (*Faculty of Classics*) - Modernism in Ancient Economic History

🕒 **25 February** CHRISTOPH RUMMEL (*DAI – Römisch-Germanische Kommission*) - A question of chicken and egg – new research at the Tetrarchic palace in Gamzigrad, Serbia

🕒 **4 March** ANDREA BABBI (*Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz*) - The 'guya'u' of the Mediterranean sea. The 'warrior' tombs of the eighth century BC as a reflection of dynamic networks and circles of identities

🕒 **6 May** MARTIN MILLETT (*Faculty of Classics*) - New perspectives on the Roman town of Isurium Brigantum

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.

Contact: Matthew Davies (md564@cam.ac.uk); Shadia Taha (st446@cam.ac.uk); Laurence Smith (ls101@cam.ac.uk).

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!

Contact: Eduardo Machiado (epm29@cam.ac.uk).

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.

Contact: Yağmur Heffron (yh356@cam.ac.uk).

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.

Contact: Emma Smith (es578@cam.ac.uk).

The **Art Group** provides a forum for the exchange of ideas about visual art, including prehistoric as well as contemporary art. Alongside presentations focusing on prehistoric art of the world, we will also consider how our existing understanding of contemporary art influences the way we look at and construe interpretations of prehistoric imagery and vice versa.

Contact: Liliana Janik (lj102@cam.ac.uk).

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!

Contact: Penny Jones (pjj25@cam.ac.uk); Ting An (ta343@cam.ac.uk).

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.

Contact: Renate Fellinger (rf296@cam.ac.uk); Barbora Janulikova (bj253@cam.ac.uk).

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

Contact: John Robb (jer39@cam.ac.uk).

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.

Contact: Penny Jones (pjj25@cam.ac.uk).

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.

Contact: Susan Shay (scrs2@cam.ac.uk).

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.

Contact: Simon Stoddart (ss16@cam.ac.uk).

The **Medieval Archaeology Group** meets to discuss recent research on historical archaeology from the fifth to fifteenth centuries AD.

Contact: Susanne Hakenbeck (seh43@cam.ac.uk).

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.

Contact: Emily Hallinan (esh27@cam.ac.uk); Rachel Reckin (rjr57@cam.ac.uk).

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.

Contact: Sheila Kohring (sek34@cam.ac.uk); John Robb (jer39@cam.ac.uk).





PATRICIA DUFF

Prehistory Day (26 October 2013)

The fields and woodlands of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit once again provided a perfect setting for Archaeology's popular contribution to Cambridge University's Festival of Ideas. Support staff and postdoctoral fellows from the McDonald Institute and the CAU, along with student volunteers from the Division of Archaeology, were joined this year by Karen Guthrie and Nina Pope, Artists in Residence attached to Archaeology, to present a thrilling programme of hands-on activities and experimental archaeology.

Children enjoyed the opportunity to build their own shelters and assist the artists with making a model of Northwest Cambridge in mud, while their parents learned about finds processing and the techniques of flint knapping. Visitors of all ages enjoyed making their own pigments from chalk, charcoal and ochre, baking bread Neolithic style, and hunting with long bows and a spear thrower.

*Prehistory Day (left):
(Top) Dora, Simon and Hayley smelting.
(Middle) Laura James in the Finds Room.
(Bottom) Sara and Tonko spear throwing.*

Science Day (15 March 2014)

Members of the McDonald Institute and Division of Archaeology showcased the scientific aspects of archaeology with their ever-popular contribution to the University of Cambridge's annual Science Festival. Demonstrations and fun, hands-on activities were enjoyed by visitors of all ages, with particular emphasis on the young.

They learnt about diverse uses of plants in prehistory, including plant use in textiles. Examining pathologies revealed by human and animal bones proved particular popular among the more gruesome of our child visitors. They examined stone tools under the microscope to reveal patterns of use wear and even residues or vegetable or animal remains and learnt how geoarchaeologists use microscopic techniques to determine household activities in ancient settlements. Our 'time capsule' model test-pit once again proved to children that there is more to life than computer games..

Activities at Science Day (right):

ArchaeoLink

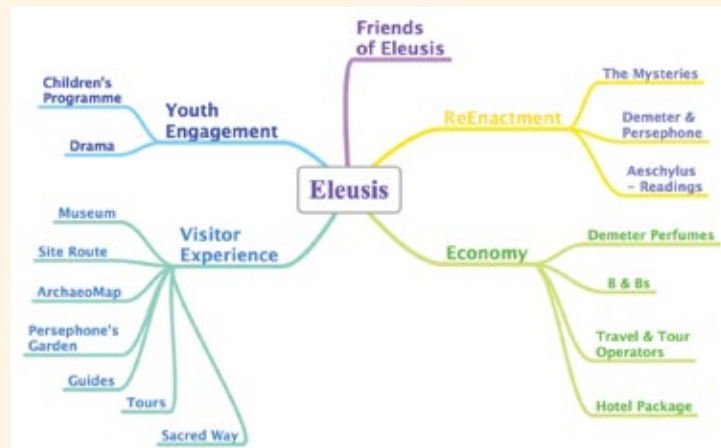
PATRICIA DUFF (*McDonald Institute*)

Founded in 2012, ArchaeoLink helps researchers achieve positive impact within the communities in which they work, through societal, educational and economic benefits related to their research. The purpose is to both help promote the research and assist those communities to benefit from their archaeology and heritage. This ensures that the impact is relevant and demonstrable as well as beneficial.

Invited by the Initiative of Cultural Heritage, ArchaeoLink worked with stakeholders from the community in Elefsina, Greece, not only to understand the research questions, but also to expand and benefit from the interest generated. A special interest group was formed, currently numbering several hundreds, and a number of events organized to disseminate information and facilitate further conversations. Among various proposals implemented, ArchaeoLink produced a site-specific education programme of educators' notes, lesson plans and children's worksheets for use in clubs, groups and schools. A full report and details of other projects in Europe and LDCs can be found at: www.ArchaeoLink.org

Members of the ArchaeoLink team are archaeologists, but also have experience in other fields, from education and the arts to business, event management, tourism and heritage, enabling them to assist both archaeologists and communities to define and achieve their goals.

The project is supported by the Isaac Newton Trust, the Prometheus Trust, the National Co-ordinating Centre for Public Engagement and a number of private donors.



Summary of Recommendations.



Friends of Elefsina touring the site.



PATRICIA DUFF

PANOS GRIKOKAS

PATRICIA DUFF



Access Cambridge Archaeology

CARENZA LEWIS (*McDonald Institute*)

ACA in 2013–14 maintained its broad range of heritage-related outreach activity involving schools and communities in (mostly) eastern England, directed by Dr Carenza Lewis with Catherine Ranson (archaeological supervisor) and Clemency Cooper (administrator) in full time roles supported by Dr Jenni French (Peterhouse, Cambridge) and Trish Biers (MAA) providing part-time support in assessing HEFA students' written reports.

Thirteen aspiration-raising *Higher Education Field Academy* (HEFA) were run in 2013–14 in Writtle, Acle, Rampton,* Walberswick, Sawtry,* Garboldisham, Daws Heath, Long Melford, Great Amwell, North Warnborough, Hindringham, Riseley* and Manuden (*indicates villages excavated for the first time in 2014). In 2014, 529 learners attended HEFA from 52 schools, accompanied by 98 school staff, with the University of Cambridge funding thereby providing 1587 learner days. 86 per cent of learners attended from high priority schools with low levels of progression rates to HE, GCSE attainment and 'Value Added' indices. 95 per cent of all participants rated it as 'Excellent' or 'Good' and 91 per cent felt it improved their understanding of the subject. The number intending to apply to university increased by 13 per cent, to a Russell Group university by 45 per cent and to Cambridge by 47 per cent. A summary of the results of all the HEFA test pit excavations in 2013 will be published in *Medieval Settlement Research* volume 30. Completing 10 years is a significant achievement for the HEFA programme, which since 2005 has involved more than 4000 13 to 17-year-olds, 84 per cent of whom have completed it feeling more positive about the idea of going to university than they had done before. Analysis of the feedback over this decade has enabled the particular aspects which make HEFA successful to be identified, providing robust evidence for the wider social value of archaeology (Lewis, forthcoming in *Public Archaeology* 13(4)).



CATHERINE RANSON

Excavation of a post-hole within a test pit in Southwold as part of 'Touching the Tide'.

ACA's community outreach included 18 public lectures given over the winter by Dr Carenza Lewis to audiences in Eastern England, Yorkshire and Hampshire. Some presented the results of the AHRC-funded Cambridge Community Heritage (McDonald Annual Report 2012–13, p. 41), while several others concluded various projects run for the Managing a Masterpiece (MaM) programme which finished in autumn 2013 (McDonald Annual Report 2012–13, p. 48). An important legacy outcome of the latter in 2013–14 was the inauguration of a new group, Stour Valley Community Archaeology (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/stourarch/>), which was founded with the encouragement and support of ACA by residents of the MaM project area, inspired by their involvement with archaeological projects run by ACA for MaM (Parry, J., 2013. *Managing a Masterpiece Evaluation*, p. 31). SVCA is currently continuing, under ACA supervision, the MaM excavations at



CATHERINE RANSON

Stour Valley Community Archaeology excavations at Goldingham, during a visit by local primary school children.



CATHERINE RANSON

HEFA students and staff contemplate a test pit in Manuden (Essex) where human remains were discovered outside the nearby churchyard..

Goldingham (Essex), which are revealing evidence for a well-preserved medieval manorial complex with late Anglo-Saxon origins, including a timber hall and working areas. ACA also ran three community projects along the Suffolk coast, field-walking and geophysical survey training days near Snape and a weekend of test-pit excavations in Southwold. These were all part of a new Heritage Lottery Fund landscape partnership project 'Touching the Tide', intended to help local people

• P • I • T • O • T • I • - Digital Rock Art in Ancient Europe

CRAIG ALEXANDER & FREDERICK BAKER (*McDonald Institute*)

The 3D Pitoti project—funded by the EU under a Framework 7 grant—reached its halfway point in summer 2014. The project consortium, comprising five universities, an archaeological imaging firm and a research institute, has published papers in various computer science fora and members of the team, including Craig Alexander (McDonald Institute), presented two papers at the McDonald conference on digital imaging in rock-art studies held at the Institute in May. These papers have been submitted to the Elsevier journal *Digital Applications in Archaeology and Cultural Heritage*.

Frederick Baker (McDonald Institute) has started a collaboration with the well-known Cambridge stone cutter Lida Cardoso Kindersley, as part of the project's 3D film work, a sample of which is being prepared for the Milan EXPO in 2015. The rock-art research with the Froebienus Institute at Frankfurt University is ongoing.

Much of the year 2013–14 was spent on assessing user requirements for the 3D scanner that the project is developing—including an innovative use in archaeology of a statistical technique called conjoint analysis to assess user trade-offs between product features such as weight, price, battery life and imaging resolution—and then building a prototype that incorporates those end-user requirements to the greatest extent possible.

The prototype utilizes Structure-from-Motion and frame-differencing algorithms to build its 3D models, with real-time feedback to the user in terms of a sparse mesh model (see accompanying photograph of the prototype in use). The summer of 2014 saw field-testing of the prototype in Valcamonica—despite poor weather, the trials were a success and various practice-inspired improvements to the design are under way. Along with the scanner, the project is also developing software to differentiate anthropogenic markings on a surface from the background automatically and to classify them according to the subject represented.

better to understand, appreciate and care for the Suffolk coastal landscape between Lowestoft and Felixstowe.

During winter 2012–13, ACA's website was redeveloped in tandem with that of the wider university and is now to be found at <http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/> where all finished reports are accessible, as well as interim data on continuing projects.

These two elements, along with a custom database, will link 3D scans from the micro level—using the new scanner—through the mid-level—using Structure-from-Motion on UAV-derived imagery—and on up to the macro scale of the landscape. All these data will be available for end-user manipulation in an interactive immersive 3D environment being developed by one of the consortium partners, the Bauhaus University, Weimar.

The project has received coverage in the UK magazine *New Scientist*, the German magazine *Geo* and various newspapers in Austria, Germany and Italy—as well as local TV coverage in northern Italy where field trials have taken place. The project's scanner, octocopter and pattern recognition research were presented in Vienna in September 2014, as part of the EU-wide Researchers' Night. Learn more from the updated project website: www.3d-pitoti.eu



Thomas Höll (TUG) uses the prototype scanner on the Ossimo 8 statue-stela.

CRAIG ALEXANDER



Personal Histories Project

PAMELA JANE SMITH and MATTHEW DAVIES (*McDonald Institute*)

Memorial Celebration for Professor Thurstan Shaw CBE, FBA, FSA, Onu N'ekwulu Ora Igboukwu, Onunan Ekwulu Nri and Onyafuonka (27 June 1914–8 March 2013)

Between 8 and 11 May 2014, the largest ever gathering of West African Traditional Rulers, archaeologists, dignitaries, museum curators and heritage practitioners converged on the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research to honour the life and scholarly contributions of Professor Thurstan Shaw, who pioneered the development of universities, archaeology and museums in anglophone West Africa. Fifty-seven African guests attended a University Memorial Quaker Meeting at Sidney Sussex College on 10 May, and also participated in a series of related events held at and sponsored by the McDonald Institute. These events were intended to create and strengthen links between UK archaeologists and West African scholars in the fields of archaeology, museums and heritage studies.

The series of events entitled 'Archaeology and Heritage in West Africa: Building links and capacity through Thurstan Shaw's Legacy', organized by Thurstan's widow, Pamela Jane Smith, and Matthew Davies, began on the afternoon of 8 May with tours of the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology's West African collections, after which guests were greeted by Professors Graeme Barker and Colin Renfrew and Mallam Yusuf Abdallah Usman, the Director General of the National Commission for Museums and Monuments in Nigeria. On Friday 9 May, there was a full day of talks and discussions of successful, existing collaborative programmes such as the British Museum's Africa Programme led by Dr Julie Hudson, Dr Malcolm McLeod and Dr Zagba Narh Oyorley, Executive Director of the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board; there was also a report from the Cambridge–Africa Programme, which governs over 200 research collaborations between the University of Cambridge and African institutions.

In the afternoon, Professor Susan Keech McIntosh, Herbert S. Autrey Professor of Anthropology (Rice University), gave the McDonald Institute Keynote lecture to a packed theatre on 'The Enigma of Igbo Ukwu: exploring the origins of West African Civilization'. This was followed by a large public reception at MAA, where the Honourable Nkanta George Ufot, Federal Director of Culture in Nigeria, spoke. The Memorial on Saturday was very well attended, with Igbo drummers processing through the streets of Cambridge accompanying Thurstan's soul to eternity. Professor Isaac Folorunso Adewole, Vice-Chancellor, University of Ibadan, spoke at the afternoon tea, paying tribute to Thurstan and urging UK archaeologists to work with their African colleagues. The descendants of the Igboukwu excavation team in the attached photograph then bestowed Pamela with a Traditional Title of 'Lolo' at a quiet, private, solemn Igbo Kola Ceremony.

On Sunday 11 May, Kevin MacDonald, Matthew Davies and Pamela organized a full day of academic papers, which will be published in a volume in Thurstan's honour. On Monday morning there was a gathering at Marie Louise Sørensen's home to discuss Heritage issues.

Professor McIntosh's lecture is available at: <http://sms.cam.ac.uk/media/1731634>



OBIUM ANOZIE

Photos of the events in Thurstan's honour are available to download from: <http://our-event.org/UNI/Shaw>

Film of proceedings created by the Nigeria Television Authority is available: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gvrwiUVhFsM&feature=youtu.be>

Full programme of the events is here: http://www.mcdonald.cam.ac.uk/events/files/outline_programme2/view

Pamela Jane Smith would like to thank the McDonald Institute Managing Committee and the McDonald staff for their kindness, support and generosity.

A partial list of the guests who participated:

From the Royal Families of the Igbo Nation: HRH, Igwe, Dr Martin N. Ezeh (IDU II of Igbo-Ukwu), HRH, Igwe, Alfred Nnoku Ezeobi Onwuneme; The Alupuoaku of Ikenga Town, HRH, Chief Okeke Sylvester, Chief Iloka Bernard, Chief Emetu John and Chief Fredrick Ezenwosu and Chief J.C. Major-Azike.

From the Government of Nigeria: The Honourable Nkanta George Ufot (Federal Director of Culture); from the Museums of Ghana and Nigeria: Mallam Yusuf Abdallah Usman (Director General of the National Commission for Museums and Monuments in Nigeria), Dr Zagba Narh Oyorley (Executive Director of the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board), Dr Musa Oluwaseyi Hambolu (NCMM Director of Research, Planning and Publications) and Ms Rosemary S. Bodam (Director of Museums).

From the universities: Professor Kodzo Gavua and William Narteh Gblerkpor (University of Ghana); Dr Ohioma Pogoso, Professor Isaac Folorunso Adewole, Vice-Chancellor, Professor Adebisi Sowunmi, Mrs Bassej Andah, Professor David Aremu, Dr Raphael Alabi and Professor and Mrs Caleb Adebayo Folorunso (University of Ibadan); Professor Augustine Nwoye (University of KwaZulu-Natal); Professor Alex Okpoko, Dr N. Tony Nwaezeigwe, Dr Anselem Ibeanu and Dr Pamela Eze-Uzomaka (University of Nigeria at Nsukka); Professor Kolawole David Aiyedun (University of Ilorin); Professor Mrs Ify Emejulu (Nnamdi Azikiwe University); Professor Joseph Jemkur and Professor Joseph Mangut (University of Jos); Dr Zachariya Gundu, Dr Muhammad Kabir Aliyu and Dr Abubakar Sule Sani (Ahmadu Bello University); Dr Obarè B. Bagodo (Université d'Abomey-Calavi, République du Bénin) and Professor Ibrahim Thiaw (Laboratoire d'Archéologie in Senegal).

Cambridge Archaeological Journal

JOHN ROBB

2014 was both a good year and a difficult year for the *Cambridge Archaeological Journal*. It was a year of growth and expansion. The journal matched previous years in the level of submissions, publication and distribution. Between January and October 2014, for instance, we have already equalled the previous annual high point for the number of manuscripts submitted for publication. As before, submissions come more or less equally from Britain, North America and a wide range of other countries. Cambridge University Press has continued to expand our distribution network, and currently the journal is distributed to more than 2500 institutional libraries worldwide.

Beyond this, with the approval of the McDonald Institute Managing Committee, we took the decision to expand the journal significantly. This has involved two concrete steps. Firstly, from the first issue of Volume 25 (2015), *CAJ* will publish four issues a year, instead of three. This is a sizeable expansion of our page count which will enable us to continue to publish the best of the expanding submissions pool we receive in a timely manner. Secondly, as of April, Dr Elizabeth DeMarrais and Dr Augusta McMahon have joined the journal as Associate Editors, working with the present Editor, Dr John Robb. Elizabeth and Augusta add both their skill as intellectual generalists and experienced editorial readers and their expertise on specific areas important to *CAJ*'s remit—the New World and Old World high civilizations respectively—and they will help handle the ever increasing amount of editorial work our new level of publication involves.

2014 has also been a sad and difficult year for *CAJ*, too, with the illness and death of Dora Kemp, our long-time production editor. Dora had been with *CAJ* since Volume 2 (1992), producing a total of 22 volumes of the journal. Her official tasks included shepherding manuscripts from the moment of acceptance by the editor up to the delivery of ready-to-print files to Cambridge University Press. While this would be more than enough work for most people, Dora carried her work for the journal far beyond this, spotting copy-editing and proof-reading issues others had missed, communicating with authors in detail about ways to make their article look as good as possible, redrawing poor figures, and silently tidying up and solving problems so the journal always went to press smoothly and was produced to the highest professional standard. She was also the institutional memory of *CAJ* with both our long-term archive and knowledge of journal precedent and policy, and for many authors she was the friendly face of the journal working with them to publish their work. Dora worked defiantly on *CAJ* through her illness as long as she could, ensuring that issue 24.2 (June 2014) went to press on time and making important contributions to 24.3 (October 2014) as well. We are grateful to Katherine Boyle, our reviews editor, and to Kathy Stanford at Cambridge University Press for their invaluable help which made it possible for issue 24.3 to press. Following Dora's sad death, future long-term production arrangements for the journal are still under consideration, but Anne Chippindale has kindly agreed to work with us and Cambridge University Press to help produce the journal for the next two issues.

Vol. 23, No. 3, October 2013

- Understanding Heterarchy: Crafting and Social Projects in Pre-Hispanic Northwest Argentina BY ELIZABETH DEMARRAIS
- The Materiality of Rock Art and Quartz: a Case Study from Mpumalanga Province, South Africa BY JAMIE HAMPSON
- Drawing Upon the Past: Temporal Ontology and Mythological Ideology in South-central Californian Rock Art BY DAVID W. ROBINSON
- Homer's Entangled Objects: Narrative, Agency and Personhood In and Out of Iron Age Texts BY JAMES WHITLEY
- The Emperor's New Body: Personhood, Ontology and the Inka Sovereign BY DARRYL WILKINSON
- Dull-edged Weapons and Low-level Fighting in the Late Prehistoric Southern Levant BY RON SHIMELMITZ & DANNY ROSENBERG
- Nourishing Gods: Birth and Personhood in Highland Mexican Codices BY MARKUS EBERL
- The Life of Things Long Dead: a Biography of Iron Age Animal Skulls from Battlesbury Bowl, Wiltshire BY ELLEN HAMBLETON
- Memory and its Demolition: Ancestors, Animals and Sacrifice at Umm el-Marra, Syria BY GLENN M. SCHWARTZ
- Revising Egypto-Nubian Relations in New Kingdom Lower Nubia: From Egyptianization to Cultural Entanglement BY W. PAUL VAN PELT

Vol. 24, No. 1, February 2014

- First Sculpted Human Face in the Western Mediterranean Early Neolithic BY DIDIER BINDER, CAROLINE HAMON, LUDOVIC BELLOT-GURLET, SYLVIE BEYRIES, JEAN-VICTOR PRADEAU, FRANCK VAUTIER & OLIVIER VOLDOIRE
- A Matter of Difference: Karen Barad, Ontology and Archaeological Bodies BY YVONNE MARSHALL & BENJAMIN ALBERTI
- Sensible Dress: the Sight, Sound, Smell and Touch of Late Ertebølle Mesolithic Cloth Types BY SUSANNA HARRIS
- Decoding the Blombos Engravings, Shell Beads and Diepkloof Ostrich Eggshell Patterns BY DEREK HODGSON
- Did the Greeks Build According to the Golden Ratio? BY PATRICE FOUTAKIS
- Urban Gardens and Parks in Pre-modern States and Empires BY BARBARA L. STARK
- The Work of Monuments: Reflections on Spatial, Temporal and Social Orientations in Mongolia and the Maya Lowlands BY SARAH E. JACKSON AND JOSHUA WRIGHT
- Social Organization in Nuragic Sardinia: Cultural Progress Without 'Elites'? BY RALPH ARAQUEZ GONZALEZ
- Repair, Recycle or Re-use? Creating Mnemonic Devices Through the Modification of Object Biographies During the Late Bronze Age in Switzerland BY BENJAMIN JENNINGS
- Revising Egypto-Nubian Relations in New Kingdom Lower Nubia: From Egyptianization to Cultural Entanglement BY W. PAUL VAN PELT

Vol. 24, No. 2, June 2014

- Settlement Planning and Urban Symbolism in Syro-Anatolian Cities BY JAMES F. OSBORNE
- Social Interaction at the End of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic B: an Inter-site Analysis in the Euphrates Valley BY FERRAN BORRELL AND MIQUEL MOLIST
- Mosaics of Frescoes: Digital Photogrammetry, Raster Representation, Pigment Analysis and Metrology of a Flavian Wall Painting on the Caelian Hill (Rome) MARTINA ANDREOLI
- Households and the Emergence of Cities in Ancient Mesopotamia BY JJASON UR
- Mental Templates and Ceramic Manufacture at Neolithic An Son, Southern Vietnam BY CARMEN SARJEANT
- Artefacts of Cognition: the Use of Clay Tokens in a Neo-Assyrian Provincial Administration BY JOHN MACGINNIS AND M. WILLIS MONROE AND DIRK WICKE AND TIMOTHY MATNEY



McDonald Institute Monographs

JAMES BARRETT (*Series Editor*), DORA KEMP (*Publications Manager*) & EMMA JARMAN (*Administrator*)

The McDonald Institute is committed to publishing new perspectives and ground-breaking research in the field of archaeology. We are proud to publish academic monographs of the highest quality across a range of subjects, ranging from excavation reports to conference proceedings and the history of linguistics.

Recent reviews of McDonald Monographs

The Settlement at Dhaskalio: the sanctuary on Keros and the origins of Aegean ritual practice. Volume I
edited by Colin Renfrew, Olga Philaniotou, Neil Brodie, Giorgos Gavalas & Michael J. Boyd

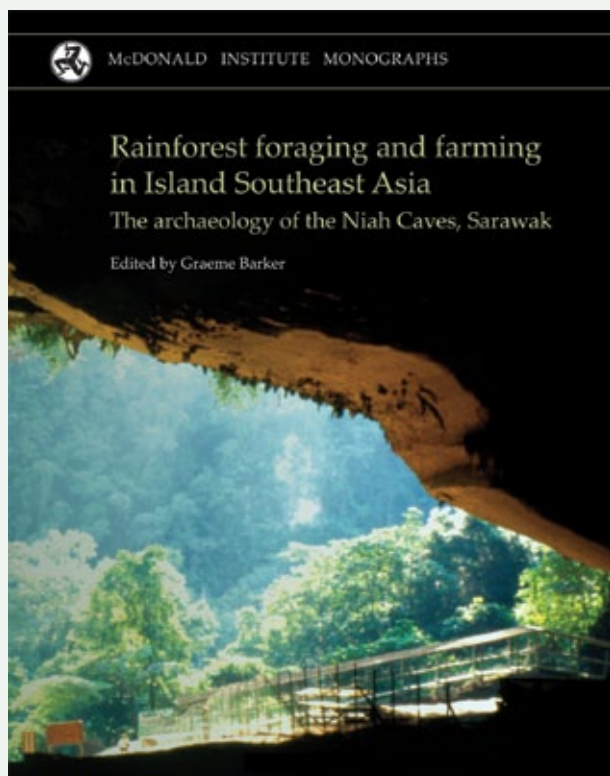
"masterfully woven together and clearly presented ..."
J. Alexander MacGillivray, *Antiquity* 88 (2014)

Bones for Tools – tools for bones; the interplay between objects and objectives
edited by Krish Seetah & Brad Gravina

"... this book offers a refreshing glimpse into the inter-dependence of bones and stones and their contribution to our understanding of 'the complex relationships between animals, the technologies used to procure them and those arising from them.'"
Justin Bradfield, *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 69 (2014)

Being an Islander. Production and Identity at Quoygrew, Orkney AD 900–1600
edited by James H. Barrett

"His excavation of the small farm at Quoygrew has provided him with the opportunity to ... combine the big question of economic boom and North Atlantic trade with a very domestic and 'peripheral' environment. He has achieved this magnificently."
Barbara E. Crawford, *The Antiquaries Journal* 94 (2014)



Rainforest foraging and farming in Island Southeast Asia: the archaeology of the Niah Caves, Sarawak
edited by Graeme Barker
Hardback | £62/US\$124 | ISBN 978-1-902937-54-0 | 464 pp. | 185 figs. | 60 tables | 2013 |

The cathedral-like Niah Caves of Sarawak (Borneo) have iconic status in the archaeology of Southeast Asia, because the excavations by Tom and Barbara Harrison in the 1950s and 1960s revealed the longest sequence of human occupation in the region, from (we now know) 50,000 years ago to the recent past. This book is the first of two volumes describing the results of new work in the caves by a multi-disciplinary team of archaeologists and geographers aimed at clarifying the many questions raised by the earlier work. This first volume is a closely integrated account of how the old and new work combines to provide exciting new insights into the prehistory of the region: the strategies developed by our species to live in rainforests from the time of first arrival; how rainforest foragers engaged in forms of 'vegeculture' thousands of years before rice farming; and how rice farming represented profound transformations in the social lives of rainforest dwellers far more than being the dietary staple that it is today.

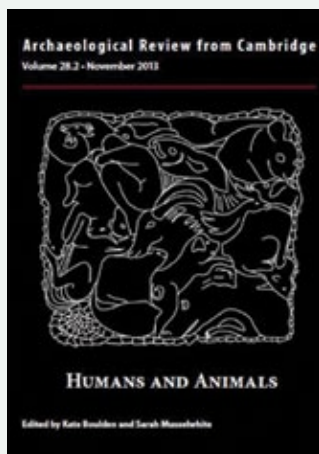
Archaeological Review from Cambridge

GENERAL EDITORS 2013–14: KATE BOULDEN,
SARAH MUSSELWHITE & SARAH EVANS

This past academic year for the *Archaeological Review from Cambridge* proved to be very successful in fulfilling our remit to encourage a wide range of views on archaeological thought and practice, and provide interdisciplinary perspectives on the very core topics of archaeology. The bi-annual journal, which is run on a non-profit voluntary basis by post-graduate students at the Division of Archaeology, produced two highly successful issues tackling fundamental aspects of the archaeological discipline. The November 2013 (28.2) issue edited by Kate Boulden and Sarah Musselwhite, *Humans and Animals*, investigated alternative perspectives on the social roles, symbiotic nature and diversity of human-animal relationships. April 2014 saw the publication of the volume *Social Network Perspectives in Archaeology* (29.1), edited by Sarah Evans and Kathrin Felder, which explored the role of materiality in the formation of social networks, and the new developments and challenges in the analysis and conceptualization of the 'social network'.

ARC also looks forward to the release of our next two issues this upcoming year: in November 2014, *The Archive Issue*, edited by Renate Fellingner and Leanne Philpot, re-assesses this fundamental resource of archaeology, examining the new approaches and perceptions surrounding archives and their contribution to the archaeological discipline. Then, in April 2015, *Seen and Unseen Spaces*, edited by Mat Dalton, Georgie Peters and Ana Tavares, considers the concept of meaningful perception in the evaluation of past visible and invisible spaces in temporally and spatially diverse papers.

More information about all of our past and upcoming issues, subscription rates and instructions on how to contribute to the journal can be found on the ARC website at <http://www.societies.cam.ac.uk/arc/>.



Members'/Fellows' Publications

MARTIN ALLEN

- 2014 The English Crown and the coinage, 1399–1485, in *The Fifteenth Century XIII*, ed. L. Clark. Woodbridge: Boydell, 183–99.
- 2014 (with J. Naylor). A new variety of gold shilling of the 'York' group, in *Studies in Early Medieval Coinage. Volume III. Sifting the Evidence*, ed. T. Abramson. London: Spink, 153–8.
- 2014 (ed.) *British Numismatic Journal* 84.
- 2014 (with I. Leins & J. Naylor). Coin hoards from the British Isles 2014. *British Numismatic Journal* 84, 248–56.
- 2014 (with J. Naylor, S. Moorhead & P. Walton). Coin register 2014. *British Numismatic Journal* 84, 257–71.

BRITT BAILLIE

- 2013 Capturing facades in 'conflict-time': structural violence and the (re)construction Vukovar's churches. *Space and Polity* 17(3), 300–319.
- 2014 (with C. Lewis). Archaeological test pit excavations in West Wickham, Cambridgeshire 2013. Access Cambridge Archaeology. Available at: <http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/cambridgeshire/west-wickham/2013/WestWickham2013Report.pdf>
- 2014 (as Member of Expert Panel) Sustainable cities in an uncertain future (Podcast). Cambridge Science Festival. Listen here: <http://sms.cam.ac.uk/media/1678503>

JAMES BARRETT

- 2014 (with D.C. Orton, J. Morris & A. Locker). Fish for the city: Meta-analysis of archaeological cod remains and the growth of London's northern trade. *Antiquity* 88, 516–30.

DAVID BERESFORD-JONES

- 2013 (with A.J.E. Pryor, M. Steele, M.K. Jones & J. Svoboda). Plant foods in the Upper Palaeolithic at Dolní Věstonice? *Parenchyma* redux. *Antiquity* 87, 971–84.
- 2014 (with P. Heggarty). Farming-language dispersals: A worldwide survey, in *Springer Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology, Agriculture and Domestication*, eds. T. Denham, G. Larson, V. Paz & P. Rowley-Conway. Dordrecht: Springer, 2731–9.
- 2014 (with P. Heggarty). Farming-language dispersals: Principles, in *Springer Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology, Agriculture and Domestication*, eds. T. Denham, G. Larson, V. Paz & P. Rowley-Conway. Dordrecht: Springer, 2739–49.

MICHAEL BOYD

- 2014 The materiality of performance in Mycenaean funerary practices. *World Archaeology* 46(2), 192–205.
- 2014 The development of the Bronze Age funerary landscape of Nichoria, in *KE-RA-ME-JA: Studies presented to Cynthia Shelmerdine*, eds. J. Giulizio & D. Nakasis. Philadelphia (PA): INSTAP Academic Press, 191–208.

GILLY CARR

- 2014 (with L. Willmot & P. Sanders). *Protest, Defiance and Resistance in the Channel Islands: German Occupation 1940–1945*. London: Bloomsbury Academic.
- 2014 *Legacies of Occupation: Archaeology, Heritage and Memory in the Channel Islands*. London: Springer.



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CRAIG CESSFORD

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HARRIET CRAWFORD

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EMANUELA CRISTIANI

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MARGARITA GLEBA

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YAĞMUR HEFFRON

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LILIANA JANIK

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JODY JOY

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SHEILA KOHRING

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CARENZA LEWIS

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EMMA LIGHTFOOT

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GIULIO LUCARINI

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Members'/Fellows' Publications (cont.)

JOAN OATES

- 2013 Archaeological research in northeastern Syria: the first 100 Years (1850 – 1950), in *100 Jahre archäologische Feldforschungen in Nordost-Syrien – eine Bilanz*, eds. D. Bonatz & L. Martin. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1–16.
- 2013 Samarran issues, in *Interpreting the Late Neolithic of Upper Mesopotamia*, eds. O. Nieuwenhuys, P. Akkermans, R. Bernbeck & J. Rogasch. Turnhout: Brepols, 407–16.

SUSAN OOSTHUIZEN

- 2013 Beyond hierarchy: the archaeology of collective governance. *World Archaeology* 45(5), 714–29.
- 2013 The Emperor's Old Clothes: The origins of medieval nucleated settlements and their open fields. *Medieval Settlement Research* 28, 96–8.
- 2013 Book review: *Sense of Place in Anglo-Saxon England*, eds. R. Jones & S. Semple. Stamford: Paul Watkins, 2012. *Medieval Settlement Research* 28, 101–2.
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- 2013 Book review: *An Atlas of Amstelland. The biography of a landscape*, eds. J.E. Abrahamse, M. Kosian & E. Schmitz. Bussum: Thoth, 2012. *Landscape History* 34(2), 119–20.
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ASTRID VAN OYEN

- 2013 Towards a postcolonial artefact analysis. *Archaeological Dialogues* 20(1), 79–105.
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CAMERON PETRIE

- 2013 (ed.). *Ancient Iran and Its Neighbours: Local developments and long-range interactions in the 4th millennium BC*. (British Institute of Persian Studies Archaeological Monograph.) Oxford: Oxbow Books. And chapters therein: Ancient Iran and its neighbours: state of play, 1–24; Mamasani in the fourth millennium BC, 171–94; Chronological parameters of the earliest writing system in Iran, 353–78; Ancient Iran and its neighbours: emerging paradigms and future directions, 385–410.
- 2013 Sheri Khan Tarakai, in *History of Ancient India II: Protohistoric foundations*, eds. D.K. Chakrabarti & M. Lal. Delhi: Vivekananda International Foundation/Aryan Books International, 852–9.
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NICHOLAS POSTGATE

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- 2014 (with P. Rose). Fieldwork at Sesebi 2010, in *The Fourth Cataract and Beyond: Proceedings of the Twelfth International Conference for Nubian Studies*, eds. J.R. Anderson & D.A. Welsby. Leuven: Peeters, 409–16.

JANICE STARGARDT

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- 2014 (with Thein Lwin & Win Kyaing). The Pyu civilization of Myanmar and the city of Sri Ksetra, in *Lost Kingdoms: Hindu-Buddhist sculpture of early Southeast Asia*, ed. J. Guy. New York (NY): Metropolitan Museum of Art, 63–8.

SIMON STODDART

- 2014 (ed. with C. Popa). *Fingerprinting the Iron Age. Approaches to identity in the European Iron Age. Integrating south-eastern Europe into the Debate*. Oxford: Oxbow.
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SIMON TIMBERLAKE

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ROBYN VEAL

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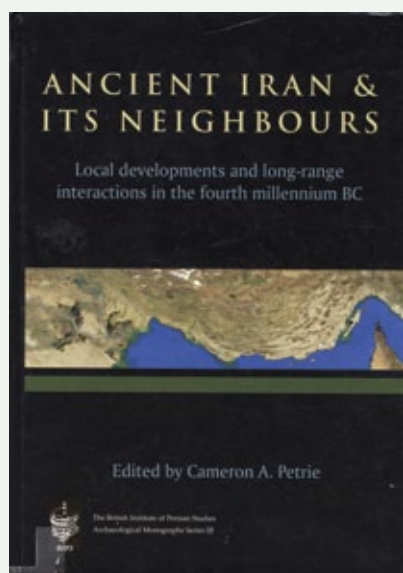
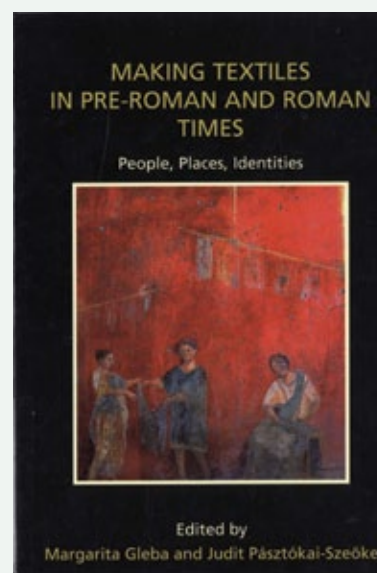
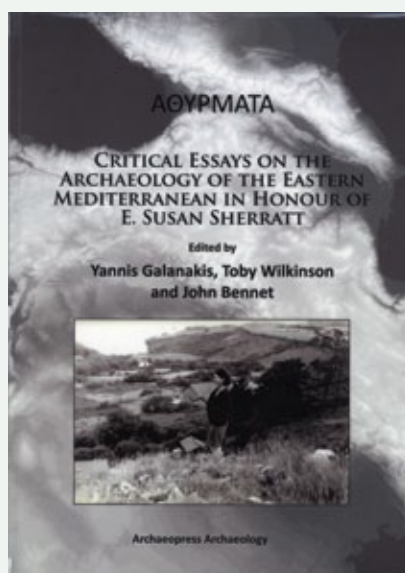
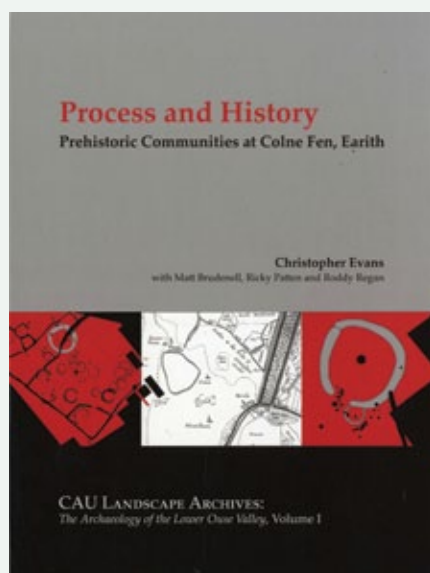
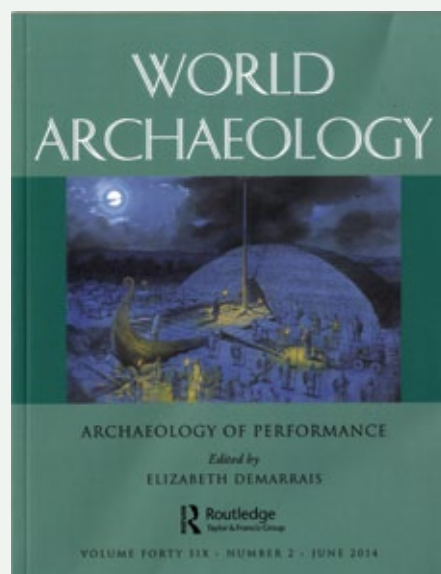
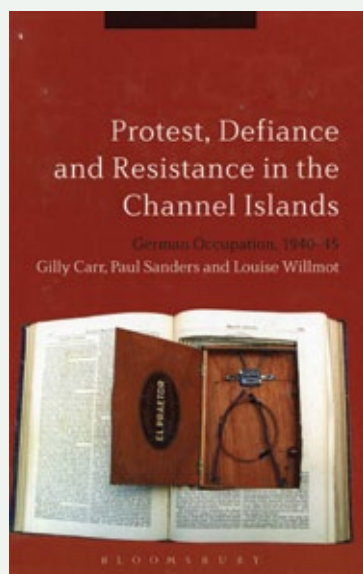
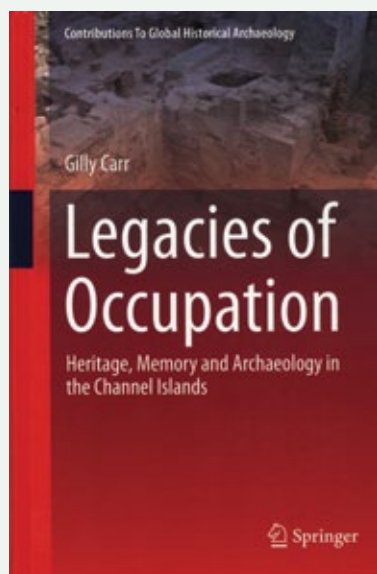
DACIA VIEJO ROSE

- 2014 Identité et mémoire d'après-guerre: la destruction et la reconstruction du patrimoine culturel en Espagne et en Bosnie, in *Le Patrimoine culturel, cible des conflits armés. De la guerre civile espagnole aux guerres du 21e siècle*, ed. V. Négri. Brussels: Bruylant, 101–18.
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CHRIS WINGFIELD

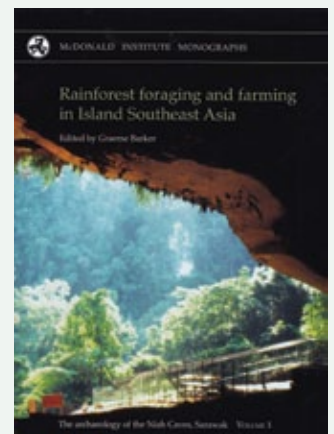
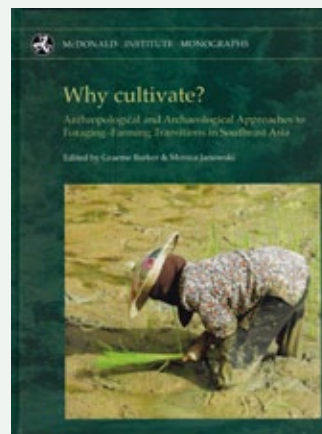
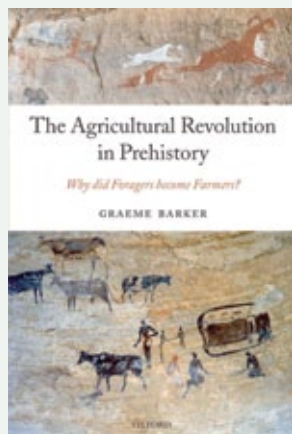
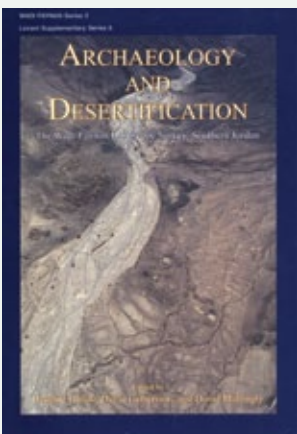
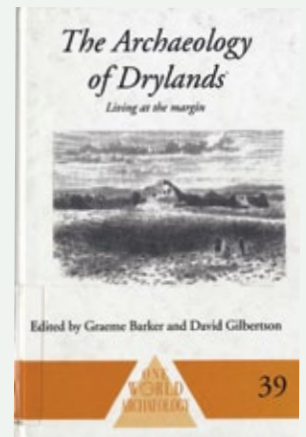
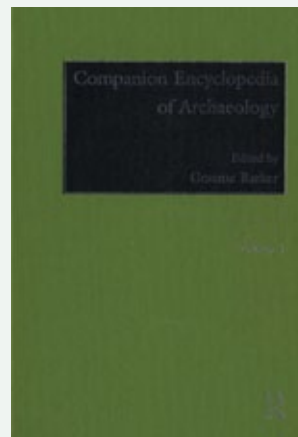
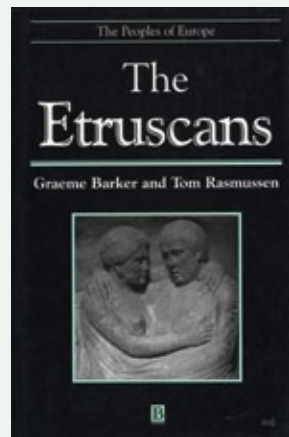
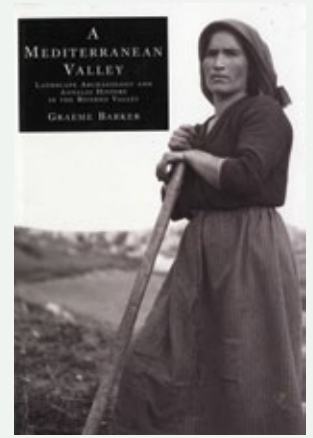
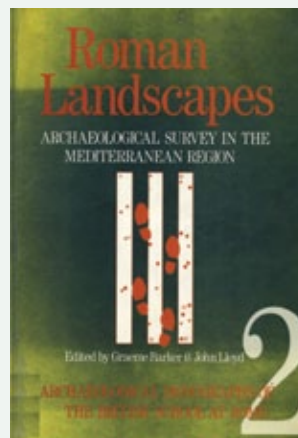
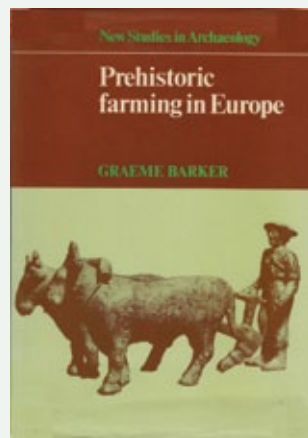
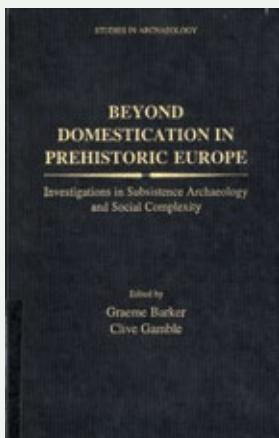
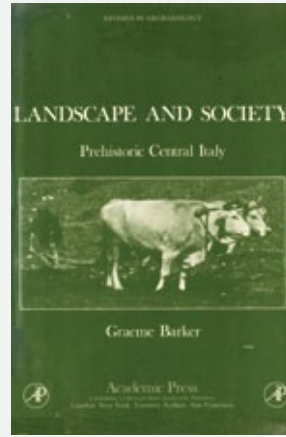
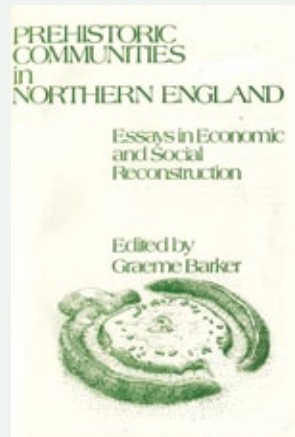
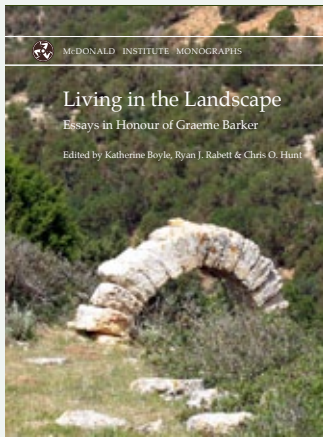
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Some of our Members' publications from 2013-14.





The Festschrift produced to mark Graeme Barker's retirement, with a selection of his publications spanning 30 years.







Graeme Barker



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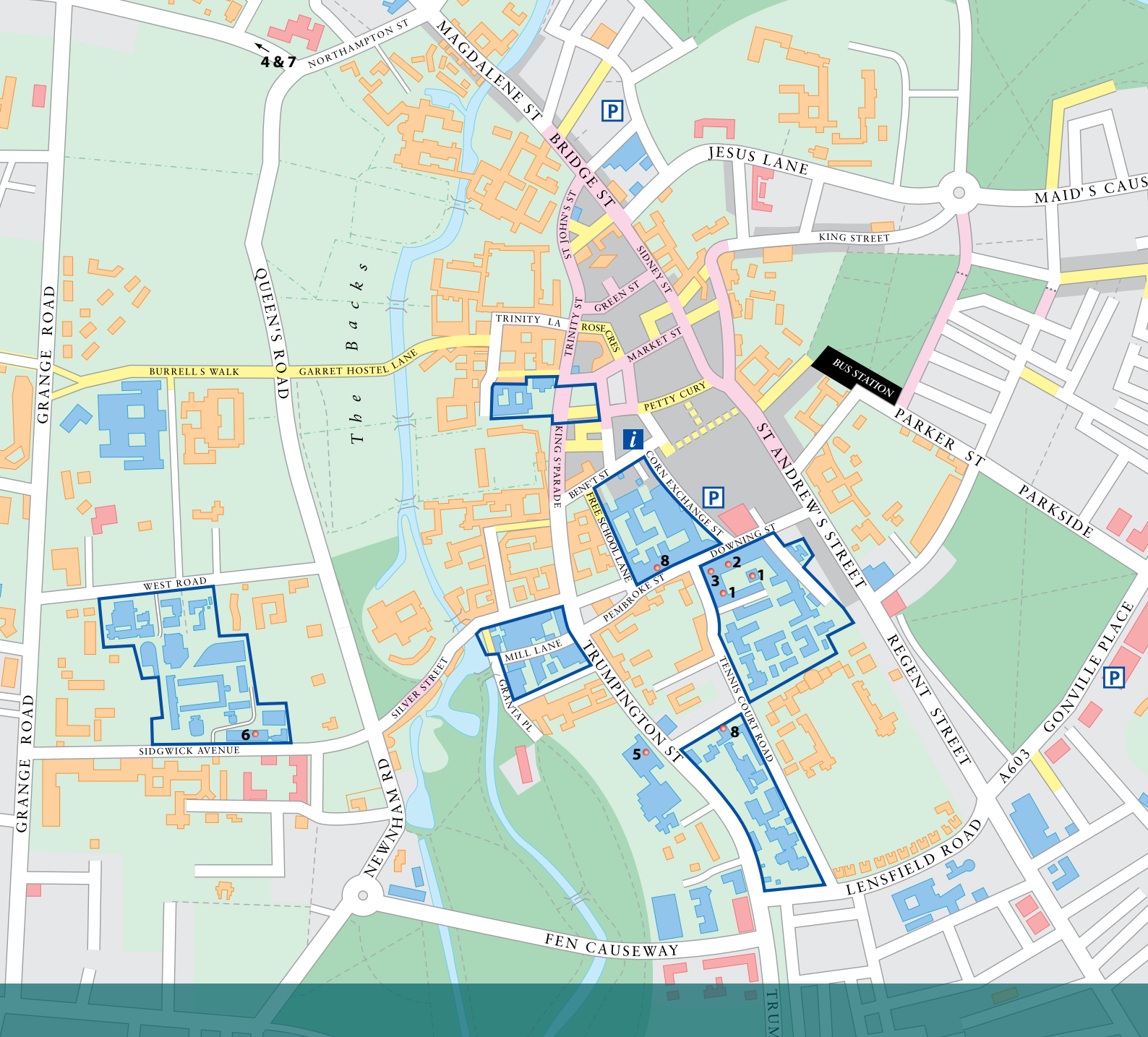
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