

Archaeology at Cambridge

2010-2011







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Cover photograph: Magnetometric survey on the Roman to medieval abandoned town of Philosophiana-Sofiana (Mazzarino, Sicily). (Photograph: Kim Bowes.)

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Introduction: the McDonald Institute and Archaeology at Cambridge

Graeme Barker (Director) & James Barrett (Deputy Director)

This report, for 2010–2011, is notable for being the 20th in the history of the Institute. Founded in 1990 through a generous bequest by Dr D.M. McDonald, the Institute began life in a suite of offices above Boots the Chemist in Sydney Street before moving in 1994 to its present handsome quarters designed by the architect Michael Cain of the Casson Conder partnership: the Courtyard and West Buildings on the Downing Site. In its 20-year history the Institute has played a profound role in the development of Cambridge archaeology, building a worldwide reputation for the diversity and excellence of the archaeological research carried out under its aegis. The Institute acts as the research arm of the Department of Archaeology (from 1 August 2011 the Division of Archaeology within the amalgamated Department of Archaeology and Anthropology); it hosts what is, for archaeology, a very large community of post-doctoral researchers; and it facilitates the research of Cambridge's widespread archaeological community (there are archaeologists in Classics, the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, the Division of Archaeology, the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies, the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and the Institute of Continuing Education, for example) through fieldwork grants, publications and conference organization.

We celebrated our 20th anniversary in November with a double lecture by the founding Director, Colin Renfrew, and the present Director. Colin Renfrew described the beginnings of the Institute, its rationale and aspirations, and the major achievements in his time as Director, and Graeme Barker then reviewed the recent and current work supported by the Institute, under six major research themes: environment; resources; landscape; power; imagination and identity; and the politics of the past. We were particularly pleased that, in his first year as Vice-Chancellor, Sir Leszek Borysiewicz was also able to celebrate our anniversary year by visiting the Institute (in May), and commenting afterwards that 'I never cease to be amazed by how many jewels there are in Cambridge's crown and the Institute is surely one of the brightest and most fascinating'.

We were delighted that Barry Kemp, Senior Fellow, was awarded a CBE in the New Year's Honours' for services to archaeology, education and international relations', in particular his extraordinary contributions to our knowledge of ancient Egypt. And in May a significant birthday of Senior Fellow Janine Bourriau was celebrated by her friends and colleagues at an international seminar held in the Institute (which was somehow kept a secret from her till literally minutes before) followed by the presentation of a festschrift *Under the Potter's Tree: Studies on Ancient Egypt* edited by David Aston, Bettina Bader, Carla Gallorini, Paul Nicholson and Sarah Buckingham.





Professor Colin Renfrew speaking about the McDonald Institute's early history on the occasion of its 20th anniversary.





Professor Graeme Barker with some of the McDonald Institute's post-doctoral researchers, watched over by Dr McDonald.

Amidst the programme of almost daily seminars, workshops, and laboratory group meetings the Institute hosted or co-hosted three significant international conferences, on 'Fingerprinting the Iron Age', 'Child Labour in the Past' and 'Historic Environment Research'. Another highlight of the year was the Third R.R. Inskeep Memorial Lecture in African Archaeology, delivered in May by Nicholas David (University of Calgary) on 'The Archaeology of the Intangible: Recent Developments and Monumentality in Cameroon'.

It is with great sadness that we report the death of Mark Blackburn and Kenelm Digby-Jones this year. Mark Blackburn, keeper of coins and medals at the Fitzwilliam Museum, was a leading scholar of early medieval economy, an inspiration to a new generation of British and European numismatists and a much-missed colleague. The support and commitment of Kenelm Digby-Jones was central to the creation and establishment of the George Pitt-Rivers Professorship and research group. As well as making that venture possible, he remained a committed and engaged supporter for the remainder of his life.

Successes of current or recent Post-doctoral Research Fellows included the award of lecturerships to Jo Appleby (University of Leicester), James Gerrard (University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne), Oliver Harris (University of Leicester) and Krish Seetah (University of Central Lancashire); a Korean Government Research Fellowship to Lindsay Lloyd-Smith, at the University of Sogang, Seoul; a Leverhulme Early Career Fellowship to Emanuele Vaccaro to follow on from his Marie-Curie Fellowship at the

Institute; and a British Academy Post-doctoral Fellowship to Dr Dacia Viejo-Rose, also to be held in the Institute.

Fellow Peter Forster was awarded the Sir William Bate Hardy prize for his work on human origins (see p. 27) and *Roman and Early Byzantine Gold Coins Found in Britain and Ireland* by Fellow Roger Bland and his collaborator Xavier Loriot (Royal Numismatic Society Special Publication no. 46) was awarded the Prix Allier de Hauteroche by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres (see p. 42). Rhiannon Stevens hosted a visit by MP Julian Huppert in June following a week seeing his work at Westminster as part of her Royal Society Dorothy Hodgkin Fellowship (see p. 21).

We were delighted to award the first of five three-year Anniversary Fellowships, the most tangible commemoration of the Institute's twentieth anniversary, to Susanne Hakenbeck to work on the Huns and the archaeology of frontiers.

The Director was unable to undertake his planned season of fieldwork in Libya (his ERC-funded TRANS-NAP Project studying the Haua Fteah cave to address questions about the early colonization of North Africa by *Homo sapiens*) because of the political situation there, but laboratory work continued apace , much of it reported in later pages here. Eight papers on the project were delivered at the International Quaternary Association (INQUA) conference in Bern, Switzerland, in July.

Finally, on behalf of the Institute, the Director would like to congratulate the Deputy Director very warmly on his award of a Readership.

Division of Archaeology

GRAEME BARKER

The highlight of last year's report was the award in Her Majesty the Queen's New Year's Honours of a Knighthood to Professor Paul Mellars for his services to Palaeolithic archaeology. This year witnessed a veritable milestone in the history of the Department with Sir Paul's retirement on 30 September, on the occasion of which he was presented with a festschrift The Upper Palaeolithic Revolution in Global Perspective, edited by Katherine V. Boyle, Clive Gamble and Ofer Bar-Yosef and published by the Institute (see p. 53), together with a cast of a Neanderthal skull. Happily Sir Paul continues his research into Neanderthals and Modern Humans as actively as ever as a Senior Fellow of the McDonald Institute.

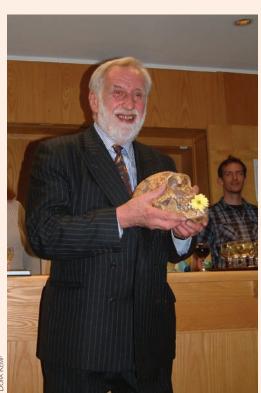
We were delighted that Dr Marie Louise Sørensen has been promoted to a Readership. The new standardbearer for Palaeolithic archaeology is Dr Philip Nigst, who took up his lectureship at the end of March following post-doctoral research at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, where his activities include re-excavating the Upper Palaeolithic site of Willendorf famed for the discovery there in the nineteenth century of the Venus of Willendorf statuette (see p. 38). The other addition to the staff roster was Dr Chiara De Cesari to provide teaching in heritage during the sabbatical leave of

Dr Marie Louise Sørensen; Dr De Cesari took her PhD at Stanford University, on the politics of heritage in Palestine.

The successes of former or completing PhD students included the award of university lectureships to Jo Appleby (University of Leicester) and Krish Seetah (University of Central Lancashire), and postdoctoral fellowships to Robyn Inglis (University of York) and Lindsay Lloyd-Smith (University of Sogang, South Korea). Successful PhD completions included Michael Campana, Paul Ewonus, David Klingle, Carla Lancelotti, Heejin Lee, Stefania Merlo, Laura Motta, Hugo Oliveira, Anthony Pace, Cleantha Paine, Natalie White and Donna Yates. Lauren Cadwallader, secondyear PhD student, won the 2011 Rank Prize Funds Award for Best Contributed Paper at the Rank Prize Funds Mini-Symposium on 'Evolution of the Human Diet'. Support for our many PhD students working with material culture has crystallized in the setting up of a Material Culture Laboratory co-directed by Elizabeth DeMarrais and John Robb, with space provided by the McDonald Institute and equipment by the Department using SRIF funding (see p. 24).

During the summer the Department of Archaeology translated into the Division of Archaeology within the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, the latter being the amalgamation of the former Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology into a single planning and administrative unit within a new Faculty of Human, Political and Social Sciences.

We are extremely sorry to lose the Department's Administrative Officer Dr Lisa Marlow, who after supporting the Department exceptionally well through the past three years decided to move on to a new life in Australia. We wish her well for the future.



Paul Mellars at his retirement party.



Philip Nigst working at Willendorf II.





Medieval cemetery at St John's College, Divinity School, Cambridge.

Cambridge Archaeological Unit

CHRISTOPHER EVANS

Despite the continuation of the recession it has proven a vibrant year for the Unit. Foremost amongst the year's highlights would have to be the recent fieldwork at Must Farm, Whittlesey, where excavation of the Bronze Age river channel continues. Having retrieved two near-pristine Iron Age swords from its uppermost beds (ritually deposited still in their scabbards), aside from later Bronze Age votive metalwork (two swords, a rapier and a dagger), this has seen the painstaking exposure of further fish weirs/traps and, remarkably, what is now a flotilla of dug-out canoes (four at last count), with one being decoratively carved.

The last year otherwise saw the completion of the Unit's large-scale excavations at Trumpington Meadows. There, in addition to two Early Neolithic barrows, a double Beaker burial, a major Iron Age settlement — marked by 500+ pits — and, north by Trumpington itself, what was obviously the village's Early Medieval and Anglo-Saxon origins were investigated; the latter involving *Grubenhauser* (sunken-floor buildings) and a superb 'bed burial'.

Within Cambridge proper, the excavation of the medieval cemetery below St John's College's Divinity School has been completed and a major campaign of historical fabric recording occurred at Trinity College's gatehouse. Architectural recording was also conducted at Jesus College in conjunction with the restoration and display of the preceding nunnery's chapterhouse that was first exposed by the Unit in 1995; the innovative design solution achieved in this case having been given a RIBA conservation award.

This summer has also seen the start of the Unit's threeyear campaign at the massive hillfort at Ham Hill, Somerset. As it is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, it was a ground-breaking decision by English Heritage to grant permission for the expansion of a stone quarry



Must Farm, Whittlesey, Late Bronze Age canoe and Iron Age sword.



Iron Age hillfort, Ham Hill, Somerset.

within it, which will eventually see intense excavation across a hectare and almost the entirety of one of the many sub-square enclosures that dot the hillfort's 88 ha interior. Involving a major public outreach component and accruing much media attention (including on BBC4's Today programme), the fieldwork is being undertaken with Niall Sharples and as a University of Cardiff training dig, and for the immediate future will undoubtedly be one of the most important sites dug in Britain (see http://www. hamhillfort.info/HamHillFort/Welcome.html).

Finally, this year also saw the final season of the current five-year working area of Over's Needingworth Quarry, and its first publication volume has just been completed. Occurring in conjunction with its fieldwork, in June we conducted a two-week-long public excavation within the ancient lake beds of the neighbouring Willingham Mere. Funded by a University knowledge-transfer grant (and undertaken in conjunction with the RSPB), the aim of this 'Digging Environment' initiative was to give members of the public first-hand experience of the palaeo-environment, and it featured on an episode of Digging for Britain (BBC2).

In July the Unit spearheaded a national campaign in response to attempts to withdraw archaeological planning conditions in the Fenland District. This resulted in letters published in both The Times and Wisbech Standard having 55 leading archaeological signatories (including 31 professors).





The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (MAA)

This year the Museum was in the first stage of its redevelopment, including re-roofing, replacement of the flooring on its ground floor and the making of a new entrance. Although it has a long frontage to Downing Street, the Museum has never had a door there. The public entrance has been inconspicuous in the courtyard. The original design included a grand entrance with a handsome tower like the Sedgwick Museum's but it was never built. The courtyard door was never intended as the main entrance. Now the Museum will have a handsome new doorway, opening directly on to busy

The new museum entrance off Downing Street.

Downing Street and leading into a new reception and welcome area. This single change makes the Museum immediately more visible to the public and more welcoming.

The Museum's varied activities continued, despite temporary closure of the public galleries. One innovation was two performances of a multimedia work deriving from the Museum's continuing research in

the « Prehistoric Picture Project ». One of its field discoveries has been the existence of striking echoes at a famous group of ancient art sites in the Italian Alps. In addition to preparing an academic paper, Frederick Baker and Christopher Chippindale of the Museum, directing the project, have thought, 'A research paper is such a limited and impoverished experience compared with the real thrill of field research, the very moment when you hear the echo from the ancient rocks. How do you present the results of archaeoacoustics work? Well, you present it as sound.' After an initial outing in Edinburgh, 'Pitoti: Echoes of the Echoes' was performed at the collaborating University of St Pölten, Austria, in a decidedly multimedia format: film, animation, still, time-lapse and morphed photographs on a giant screen; readings including words of the Roman Emperor Augustus; recorded music; live music made by the tapping rocks and blowing of a cowhorn (those authentic prehistoric instruments); a choir of mixed voices; and a nine-person Viennese dance troupe, the 'Pitoti tribe', dressed head to toe in futuristic cat-suits and without faces. (The prehistoric pictures depict many human figures but not their faces.) This pioneering venture, in the same imaginative spirit as the encounter between ancient rock pictures and modern digital graphics which underlies the « Prehistoric Picture Project », was well received and noticed in both Science and New Scientist which said it 'hovered somewhere between being a research report on rock art and an artwork in itself'.



Archaeology of the Museum's archaeology gallery: digging out the old floor. No archaeological finds were made in these many tonnes of concrete!



Upstairs during the Museum building work, with the totem pole and other very large items shrouded within the scaffolding.

Faculty of Classics

MARTIN MILLETT

The Classical Archaeology group ('D Caucus') in the Faculty of Classics had another successful year. The group celebrated the success of Dr Mike Squire in his appointment to a lectureship at King's College London.

There was a strongly supported series of weekly research seminars, including two that continued our occasional series on Italian archaeology. These were given by Professor Andrea Carandini (La Sapienza, Rome) and Professor Paul Zanker (Munich). In addition to the regular seminars, a one-day event was held in May on the theme of 'Herculaneum' accompanied by a party to launch Andrew Wallace-Hadrill's book about the Herculaneum conservation project. This was attended by a broad international audience, and reviewed important recent work on the site.

The Museum of Classical Archaeology hosted a photographic exhibition by Colin Robins 'Truckstop Aphrodite and other roadside sculpture' — which showed some modern versions of classical themes.

A range of fieldwork projects were undertaken, with geophysical survey projects continuing in Suffolk (in collaboration with Suffolk County Council), at Aldborough (the Roman town of Isurium Brigantum), and on the Isola Sacra adjacent to Portus in Italy. The work at Aldborough (in collaboration with LP Archaeology and the Landscape Research Centre) was particularly successful in elucidating aspects of the site through geophysical survey. Magnetometry work confirmed the existence of a previously debated amphitheatre and demonstrated that the commonly assumed North Gate does not exist. Ground Penetrating Radar survey in the churchyard confirmed that the medieval church sits in the Roman forum square and revealed parts of the plan of the west and south ranges of the forum.

The Portus Project continued with Cambridge involvement in two aspects of the research, the geophysical survey and the environmental analysis of material from the excavations. The



Ground Penetrating Radar survey work in progress at Aldborough.

geophysical survey focused on the Isola Sacra and provided spectacular results, revealing important new evidence for large-scale port facilities and a defensive wall on the southern side of the island opposite Ostia. Italian rescue excavations here also resulted in the discovery of Roman ships in the canal previously revealed in our survey. Our contribution on the environmental aspects of the excavation included the initiation of isotopic research on the food resources consumed at the site which will complement previous research on the excavated human remains from the Isola Sacra cemetery.

The Fitzwilliam Museum

TIMOTHY POTTS

2010 saw the publication of the papers of the 2007 Fitzwilliam Museum/Institute of Conservation

conference, Decorated Surfaces on Ancient Egyptian Objects: Technology, Deterioration and Conservation. Edited by conservators Julie Dawson and Christina Rozeik (with Margot Wright). This volume of papers, contributed by an international group of experts, focuses on decorated surfaces including polychrome wood, coloured basketry, patinated metal and painted textiles. Aspects of technology, investigation and treatment are



examined, as well as broader issues of preservation, storage and display. A comprehensive review of past and current treatments for organic objects is followed by thought-provoking case studies, technical surveys and innovative solutions to conservation problems. The volume is available in hard copy. Abstracts and the conference posters are available online and Arabic translations are being added to the website (see http:// www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/dept/ant/publications/

decorated surfaces/).

Sally-Ann Ashton worked with Professor Jean Michel Massing on a special exhibition entitled 'Triumph, Protection and Dreams: the East African Headrest in Context' (September 2011-January 2012). She also continued her research into the impact of teaching African and Caribbean cultural

heritage in prisons.

Meanwhile Lucilla Burn, Kate Cooper, Julie Dawson and Christina Rozeik have continued to research aspects of the Greek, Roman and Etruscan collections.

An Egyptian limestone headrest, Old Kingdom (2707–2216 BC). (Given by E.T. Whyte, Fitzwilliam Museum E.199.1922.)

Along with two collaborators from the Faculty of Classics in our AHRC-funded project 'Greece and Rome at the Fitzwilliam Museum' (Mary Beard and Caroline Vout) and other invited scholars they have been investigating the history, past and current perceptions of particular collections (Disney, Leake, Ricketts and Shannon), of specific objects (the 'Dam Hill Bronzes', and two bronze 'Etruscan' figures) and of aspects of the growth, display, management and staffing of the antiquities section of the Fitzwilliam between the Museum's foundation and the 1950s. The research methods and materials have ranged from investigations into the Museum's and other

archives to scientific and technical examination. The papers will be published as a volume of the Journal of the History of Collections in 2012.

Rebecca Bridgman's project of cataloguing the Islamic pottery collection, including detailed research of selected objects, has made excellent progress. A particular highlight is the identification of an Iznik jug with silver gilt mounts in an early twentieth-century catalogue of objects in Ham House, Surrey and the equation of the letters 'ET', pricked out on the handle mounts, with its seventeeth-century owner, Elizabeth Tollemache, who resided there. Rebecca has also collaborated with ceramics conservator Penny Bendall to compile a condition survey of the entire Islamic pottery collection and has overseen the conservation of selected objects from both the reserve and display. Research on the Islamic pottery collection is funded through grants from the Isaac Newton and Reitlinger Trusts, conservation work through the Marlay Group.

Adrian Popescu continued his work as one of the directors of the Noviodunum Archaeological Project, Romania. Noviodunum lies on the river Danube, near Isaccea, Tulcea, on the last easy crossing point of the river before it starts to braid to form the Danube delta. It was an important strategic location: defences from the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods are all visible. During the Roman period it was the base of the lower Danube fleet, the Classis Flavia Moesica. The site has seen several successful seasons of research excavation. jointly directed by Adrian Popescu, Kris Lockyear (University of London) and Timothy Sly (University of Southampton). The final season of fieldwork was completed in summer 2010, with funding from the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. Postexcavation work has now begun in preparation for a major publication. The 2011 post-excavation season focused on cataloguing the substantial assemblages of ceramic building material and coins. The

latter comprises an important collection of c. 400 coins spanning the Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman and modern periods. The Roman ceramic building material notably includes examples with incised designs, such as the example included here decorated with a pair of sandalled feet and a horseman in armour with his horse. Postexcavation work will continue in future

seasons.



A decorated tile from Noviodunum.



Institute of Continuing Education (ICE)

Susan Oosthuizen & Gillian Carr

The Institute of Continuing Education (ICE) offers part-time University of Cambridge awards in a range of subjects including Historic Environment and Archaeology. Academic leadership in Archaeology is provided by Dr Gillian Carr, and in Historic Environment by Dr Susan Oosthuizen, both affiliated to the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, Division of Archaeology.

ICE continues to offer its existing part-time universitylevel Certificate, Diploma and Advanced Diploma courses in both disciplines as well as academic outreach in the form of non-accredited provision and participation in the Festival of Ideas.

Notable projects undertaken in 2010–2011 by Historic Environment students included (among others) the significance of Anglo-Saxon and medieval hagi (enclosures for hunting) in Huntingdonshire and their impact on the environment; tin and copper mining in nineteenth-century Cornwall; and the Tudor landscape of Essex. Archaeology student projects included camel utilization in Tunisia from 814 BC to AD 1574 and the re-examination of Renaissance villas in Rome.

In 2012, the Institute will launch the new Madingley Weekly Programme, a series of five-week interdisciplinary short courses and seminar groups linked to the certificate and diploma courses. Within the fields of Archaeology, Heritage Studies and the Historic Environment, courses include:

- History of Objects: Artefacts of Ritual and Religion;
- · Legacies of War;
- · Invasion! Exploring the Clash of Cultures;
- Rights and Identity and Our Place in the Modern World;
- · Humps, Bumps, Buildings and Hedges: Walking through History.

The part-time Master of Studies in Historic Environment — connecting theory, research methods and policy with the conservation and restoration of historic environments — was approved in January 2011. Students who are, or hope to be, involved in the management and conservation of the historic environment, will benefit from the course from September 2012.



Madingley Hall viewed from the garden path.

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; historical ecology;
 the Viking Age, political economy, migration and
 the comparative study of maritime societies
- Dr David Barrowclough (Wolfson College)
 Social construction of 'island' identities;
 prehistoric ritual and monumental art in Malta
- Dr lan Baxter (Institute of Continuing Education) Heritage and tourism
- Dr Robin Boast
 (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)
 Exploration of forms of informed, collaborative and critical access to museums
- Dr Katherine Boyle
 (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
 Archaeozoology; environmental archaeology;
 palaeobiogeography; European prehistory
- Dr Rebecca Bridgman (Fitzwilliam Museum) Islamic pottery
- Dr Nicole Brisch (Division of Archaeology) Mesopotamian literature, history and religion
- Dr Marcus Brittain (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Interaction of landscape, memory and identity within non-literate societies
- Dr Judith Bunbury (Department of Earth Sciences) Geoarchaeology (mainly focused 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 Christopher Chippindale (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology)
 Rock art, especially Australian

- Dr Kate Cooper
 (Fitzwilliam Museum/Faculty of Classics)
 Classical art history; Corinthian vase painting
- Dr Chiara De Cesari (Division of Archaeology)
 Politics of the past in the present; heritage and memory; material culture
- Dr Elizabeth DeMarrais (Division of Archaeology)
 Archaeological theory; Andean archaeology;
 settlement patterns
- Alison Dickens (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)
 Standing buildings and the development of urban centres
- Christopher Evans
 (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)
 British archaeology; Nepal; China; Cape Verde
- Dr Charles French (Division of Archaeology)
 Landscape interpretation; soil
 micromorphology; scientific rescue archaeology
- David Gibson (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Neolithic and Bronze Age
- Dr Jason Hawkes
 (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)
 Archaeology of the Surkhet Valley, western
 Nepal; temples, pilgrimages and the state in
 medieval Nepal
- Dr Catherine Hills (Division of Archaeology)
 Anglo-Saxon England; Europe in migration and early medieval periods
- Henry Hurst (Faculty of Classics)
 Roman studies
- **Dr Liliana Janik** (*Division of Archaeology*)

 Archaeological theory; visual cognition in rock art
- Prof. Martin Jones (Division of Archaeology)
 Archaeobotany; environmental archaeology; early agriculture
- Mark Knight
 (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)
 Prehistoric and wetland field archaeology
- Dr Sheila Kohring (Division of Archaeology)
 Later European prehistory; the construction of knowledge through technological practices
- 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 and
 palaeoanthropology

- Dr Philip Nigst (Division of Archaeology)
 Palaeolithic archaeology
- Dr Tamsin O'Connell (Division of Archaeology)
 Diet and nutrition in past and present human
 populations; stable isotope techniques
- Dr Susan Oosthuizen (Institute of Continuing Education)
 Landscape and field archaeology, including gardens, 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 Cameron Petrie (Division of Archaeology) South Asian studies
- Dr Adrian Popescu (Fitzwilliam Museum)
 Ancient coins and medals
- Prof. Nicholas Postgate (Division of Archaeology)
 Assyriology; social and economic history of Mesopotamia
- Dr Timothy Potts (Fitzwilliam Museum)
 Art and archaeology of the ancient Near East and Mediterranean
- Dr Kate Pretty (Homerton College)
 Public archaeology; early medieval archaeology
- Prof. John Ray (Division of Archaeology)
 Texts in demotic Egyptian; decipherment of scripts and languages; history of writing
- 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 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
- Professor Andrew Wallace-Hadrill (Faculty of Classics)
 Roman studies



Senior McDonald Fellows

• Dr Robert Anderson

(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) History of museums and history of science

· Janine Bourriau

(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Egyptology and ceramics

· Prof. Dilip Chakrabarti

(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Ancient India

Dr Harriet Crawford

(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Mesopotamia and Persian Gulf

• 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. Tony Legge

(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Zooarchaeology

Prof. 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. 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. Anne Wintle

(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Luminescence dating

McDonald Research Fellows

Dr Jo Appleby

(Research Fellow, Caius College) Cremation and the Body in the British Bronze Age

Dr Rachel Ballantyne

(Research Associate) Ecological Correlates of Viking Age State Formation

Dr Laura Basell

(Phyllis and Eileen Gibbs Travelling Fellow, Newnham) Human Evolution at the Headwaters of the Nile

Dr Roger Bland

(British Museum)

Dept of Portable Antiquities and Treasure

Dr Mim Bower

(Research Associate)

From Chariotry to Equestrian Pastoral Nomadism: the Evolving Role of the Horse

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 Carlo Colantoni

(Research Associate) Kilise Tepe Project

Dr John Creese

(Research Associate)

Being and Belonging: the Politics of Huron-Wendat Bodily Transactions, AD 1400–1650

Dr Ben Davenport

(Research Associate)

Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities after Conflict (CRIC) Project

Dr Matthew Davies

(BIEA/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 Helen Geake

(Finds Adviser, Portable Antiquities Scheme) Anglo-Saxon Archaeology; Metal Detectorists

Dr James Gerrard

(Research Associate)

The End of Roman Britain: Crisis, Collapse and Cross-cultural Comparison

• Dr Harriet Hunt

(Research Associate) Bioarchaeology - Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project

• Dr Sacha Jones

(Research Associate)

TRANS-NAP: Cultural Transformations and Environmental Transitions in North African Prehistory

• Dr Jacob Lauinger

(Donnelly Research Fellow, Corpus Christi) Assyriology

· Dr Alessandro Launaro

(Research Associate, Classics)

The Archaeology and History of the Italian Countryside Between Late Republic and Early Empire (c.200 BC-AD 100)

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)

Bioarchaeology - Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project

Dr Xinyi Liu

(Research Associate)

Bioarchaeology – Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project

Dr Lindsay Lloyd-Smith

(Research Associate)

The Cultured Rainforest: Long-term Human Ecological Histories in the Highlands of Borneo

Dr John MacGinnis

(Independent Scholar)

Mesopotamia and Eastern Anatolia

Dr Lisa Maher

(Research Fellow, LCHES)

Epipalaeolithic Foragers in Azraq Project

Dr Ana Belén Marín

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Europe; Zooarchaeology and Taphonomy; Human Evolution

Dr Geirdre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute

(Research Associate)

Pioneers of Pan Asian Contact (PPAC): Broomcorn Millett Project

Dr Anna Muthesius

(Independent Scholar)

Byzantine, Islamic and Near Eastern Silk Weaving

Dr Magdalena Naum

(McDonald Institute Fellowship)

Medieval Migration in the Baltic Sea Region

McDonald Research Fellows

(cont.)

• Dr Rune Nyord

(Wallis Budge Fellow, Christ's College) Conceptions of the Body in the Nag Hammadi Texts

• Dr Hugo Oliveira

(Research Associate)
AGRIWESTMED Project: Origins and Spread of
Agriculture in the Southwestern Mediterranean
Region

• 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 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 Laurence Smith (Independent Scholar) Suakin Project
- Dr Pamela Jane Smith (Independent Scholar) History of Archaeology
- Dr Tim Flohr Sørensen

(Research Associate)

Under Construction: Identification and Materiality in the Age of New Technologies

Dr Rhiannon Stevens

(Royal Society Dorothy Hodgkin Fellow)
Hominin Cultural Innovation in Upper Palaeolithic
Central Europe: a Response to Rapid Climate
Fluctuations?

Dr Brian Stewart

(McDonald Institute Fellowship)
Adaptations to Marginal Environments in the
Middle Stone Age

• Dr Christopher Stimpson

(McDonald Institute Fellowship) A 'Lost World'? Zooarchaeology and Biological Conservation in the Tropical Forest Biome

• Dr Mary Anne Tafuri

(Marie-Curie Post-doctoral Researcher)
Dietary Practices in Prehistoric Italy

• Dr Sian Thomas

(Research Fellow, Selwyn College)
Patterns, Modes and Forms of Survival of Native
Egyptian Law after the Roman Conquest

• Dr Emanuele Vaccaro

(Marie Curie Post-doctoral Researcher) Late Roman and Early Medieval Settlements in Italy • Dr Isabelle Vella Gregory

(Research Fellow, Christ's College) Mediterranean Prehistory

• Dr Dacia Viejo-Rose

(Research Associate)
Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities after Conflict (CRIC) Project

· Dr Martin Worthington

(Research Fellow, St John's College)
Akkadian Language, Literature and Medicine

Visiting Scholars

Dr David Beresford-Jones

(Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology) Archaeology of the Lower Ica Valley

Dr Marianne Bogvist

(Swedish Institute of Istanbul)
Ottoman Foundations, Syria

• Dr Richard Bussmann

(Institute of Archaeology, UCL) Egyptology

Norma Challands

(Independent Scholar)
Rock Art of Northern Russia

• Dr Cai Dawei

(Jilin University)

Ancient DNA and Animal Domestication

• Dr Rebecca Farbstein

(Independent Scholar)
Technological Analysis of Palaeolithic Art and Material Culture

Adolf Friðriksson

(Institute of Archaeology, Iceland) Late Iron Age Burial Customs; Topography of Burial Sites

• Dr Francesa Fulminante

(NIAS, Netherlands)
Mediterranean State Formation

• Dr Zakirullah Jan

(University of Peshawar)
South Asian and Iranian Archaeology

• Dr Kim Jongil

(Seoul National University)
Later European Prehistory; Korean Bronze Age

• Dr Savinio de Lernia

(University of Rome 'La Sapienza')
Saharan Prehistory; North African Archaeology, especially Holocene Climate Change and Cultural Trajectories; Mission in the Acacus and Messak (Central Sahara)

Dr Marsha Levine

(Independent Scholar)
From Chariotry to Equestrian Pastoral
Nomadism: the Evolving Role of the Horse

• Dr Bernadette McCall

(University of Sydney) Archaeology of Southwestern Iran (Mamasani Region of Fars Province) • Dr lan McNiven

(Monash University)
The Archaeology of Torres Strait,
Northeast Australia

Dr Jacob Morales

(University of Las Palmas)
Origins of Agriculture; Haua Fteah Project

Dr Sæbjørg Nordeide

(University of Bergen)

Landscape Archaeology of Viking Age Norway

• Dr Masaaki Okada

(Kinki University, Japan)
Social and Aesthetic Evaluation of Landscape
of Industrial Heritage

• Roger Palmer

(Air Photo Services)
Aerial Photography

• Dr Bihua Pan

(Fudan University)
Settlement Archaeology

· Dr Olga Philaniotou

(K'Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities) Keros Project

· Dr Jacke Phillips

(School of Oriental and African Studies, London)
Suakin Project

• Dr Ulla Rajala

(Academy of Finland)
Crustumerium, Italy; Romanization of a
Falisican Town

• Dr Tracey Rogers

(University of New South Wales)
Reconstructing the Diet of Top Predators on
Western Antarctica to Identify Dietary Changes

• Dr Juhana Saukkonen

(University of Helsinki) Changing Religious Landscapes in Judea

Dr Krish Seetah

(University of Central Lancashire)
Osteoarchaeology

• Dr Du Shuisheng

(Beijing Normal University)
Palaeolithic Archaeology in Northwest China

• Dr Katherine Spielmann

(Arizona State University)
Prehistoric Economies in Small-scale Societies

• Dr Anna Stevens

(Independent Scholar) Amarna Project

Dr Izumi Takamiya

(Kinki University, Japan)
Predynastic Egypt and the Process of Early
State Formation in Egypt

• Dr Marc Vander Linden

(University of Leicester) European Prehistory

· Dr Hai Zhang

(Peking University)
Ancient Landscape



Postgraduate Students

PhD Students

- Maria Abreu (Division of Archaeology)
 Rock-art 'Palaeolithic Style' on Open-air Surfaces in South Europe
- Craig Alexander (Division of Archaeology) Neolithic Decisions: Central Mediterranean
- Charlotte Andrews (Division of Archaeology)
 Local Communities and Cultural Heritage
- Julia Armstrong (Faculty of Classics)
 East–West Interaction in the Iron Age Mediterranean
- Stephanie Aulsebrook (Division of Archaeology)
 Political Strategies and Metal Vessels in Mycenaean Societies
- Amy Bahé (Division of Archaeology)
 Oracles and Prophecies in Ptolemaic Egypt
- Marina Baralle (*Division of Archaeology*)
 Functional Analysis of the Ceramics at the Site of Borgata,
 Northwestern Argentina
- 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
- Viviana Bellifemine Sanchez-Chopitea (Division of Archaeology)
 Inka Governance Strategies in the Cuzco Region
- Elizabeth C. Blake (Division of Archaeology)
 Stone 'Tools' as Portable Sound-producing Objects in Upper Palaeolithic Contexts
- Monique Boddington (Division of Archaeology)
 Epistemology and Archaeology
- Kira Bonomo (Division of Archaeology)
 Coastal Promontory Forts: the Vikings and Changing Land–Sea Boundaries
- Christina Bouthillier (Division of Archaeology)
 Ceramics and Eastern Mediterranean Interactions during the Iron Age
- Philip Boyes (Faculty of Classics)
 Phoenician Expansion and Identities in the LBA/EIA Transition
- Sophie Buchanan (Faculty of Classics)
 Violence in Roman Art
- Lauren Cadwallader (Division of Archaeology)
 Investigating 2000 Years of Dietary Change in the Lower Ica Valley, Peru,
 Using an Isotopic Approach
- Michael Campana (Division of Archaeology)
 Breeds and Breed Improvement in the Archaeological Record: a Genetic Approach
- Risa Carlson (Division of Archaeology)
 Tracing the Shoreline Through Time in Alaska
- Ben Cartwright (*Division of Archaeology*)
 Weaving the World: Can 'Communities of Practice' Created by Spinning and Weaving Highlight the Intangible Nature of Identity Construction in Viking Age Atlantic Scotland
- Giandaniele Castangia (Division of Archaeology)
 Symbols and Landscapes: the Meaning of the Sardinian Nuraghi through Time and Space
- Letizia Ceccarelli (Division of Archaeology)
 The Sacred Space, Topography and Ritual of Sanctuaries of Latium in the Republican Period

- Emma Chapman (*Division of Archaeology*)

 An Investigation into Mortuary Practice and the Treatment of Children within 11th- to 16th-century English Christian Parish Churchyards
- Afroditi Chatzoglou (Division of Archaeology)
 The Creation of Historic Environments: the Case Study of the Archaeological Sites of the Mediterranean
- Shu-Fang Cheng (Division of Archaeology)
 Liao Dynasty: Cultural Exchange and Ethnic Fusion
- Elizabeth Cohen (Division of Archaeology)
 In What Way Does the Use of Ottoman Heritage in Greece Help our Understanding of Difficult Heritage and the Heritage of the 'Other'?
- Franca Cole (Division of Archaeology)
 Ritual in Practice: Funerary Ceramic Use as an Indicator of Identity in Neolithic and Metal-Age North Borneo (1000 BC to AD 800)
- Kate Connell (Division of Archaeology)
 Lithic Representativeness of Cultural Change at Haua Fteah Cave, Libya
- Jessica Cooney (Division of Archaeology)
 Identifying a Visual Vocabulary of Children in the Parietal Art of the Upper Palaeolithic
- Belinda Crerar (Faculty of Classics)
 Non-standard Burial Rites in Roman Britain
- Hannah Cutler (Division of Archaeology)
 Neanderthal Landscapes in Britain: Spatial Coordinate Data of Bifacial Type-fossils
- 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
- Paul Ewonus (Division of Archaeology)
 Social Landscapes of the Southern Strait of Georgia, Pacific Northwest Coast
- Kathrin Felder (Division of Archaeology)
 Girdle-hangers in 5th- and 6th-century England: an Archaeological Contribution to the Anthropological Perspective on Materal Culture
- Tara Freitas (Division of Archaeology)
 The Mosaic Character of the 'Mid–Upper Palaeolithic Transition':
 Colour Symbolism among 'Mousterians' and 'Aurignacians'
- Jennifer French (Division of Archaeology)
 Populating the Palaeolithic: a Palaeodemographic Analysis of Upper Palaeolithic Hunter-gatherer Populations in Southwest France
- Lindsey Friedman (*Division of Archaeology*) You are What You Eat: Changing Diet over the Jomon–Yayoi Transition in West Japan
- Georg Gertleigner (Faculty of Classics) Writing on Athenian Pottery
- Jennifer Goddard (Division of Archaeology) Looting & Collecting: Identity Values in Consumer Societies
- Pedro Goncalves (Division of Archaeology)
 Holocene Landscape and Environmental Changes in the Capital
 Zone of Egypt
- Tina Greenfield (Division of Archaeology)
 Providing for the Empire: the Organization of Food Provisioning at the Neo-Assyrian Provincial Capital of Ziyaret Tepe in Southeastern Turkey
- Jamie Hampson (Division of Archaeology) Rock Art Regionalism in West Texas and Southern Africa
- Kathryn Hall (Division of Archaeology)
 Landscape Change and the Mesolithic–Neolithic Transition in Southern England



Postgraduate Students (cont.)

- Claire Halley (Division of Archaeology)
 Building Chaco: Architecture, Performance and Culture Formation
- Jamie Hampson
 Rock Art Regionalism and Identity: Case Studies from Trans-Pecos Texas
 and Mpumalanga Province, South Africa
- Tiago Hermenegildo (Division of Archaeology)
 Dietary Dynamic of Human Populations in Amazon Basin since the Holocene
- Erell Hubert (Division of Archaeology)
 Symbolic Objects in Moche Everyday Life and the Expansion of the Southern Moche State
- Robyn Inglis (Division of Archaeology)
 Human Occupation and Changing Environments at the Middle-Upper Palaeolithic Transition: Soil Micromorphology at the Haua Fteah, Libya
- Amna Jabeen (Division of Archaeology)
 Constructing the Human Form in the Upper Palaeolithic Engravings from France
- Alison Klevnäs (Division of Archaeology)
 Whodunnit? Grave-robbery in Early Medieval North and West Europe
- David Klingle (Division of Archaeology)
 The Use of Skeletal Evidence to Understand the Transition from Roman to Anglo-Saxon Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire
- Maikel Kuijpers (Division of Archaeology)
 Re-evaluating Early Bronze Age Metal Working through the Analytical Concept of chaîne opératoire
- Carla Lancelotti (Division of Archaeology)
 Fuel Utilization and the Indus Valley Bronze Age: a Social Perspective on the Use of Wood and Dung during the Harappan Period (2500–1300 BC)
- Katherine Leckie (Division of Archaeology)
 Collecting Swiss Lake Dwellings in the UK 1850–1900: Research into the History of Archaeological Collections, Practices of Visualization and Archaeological Knowledge Formation
- Heejin Lee (Division of Archaeology)
 Geoarchaeological Investigation of Korean Middle Bronze Age Settlement Sites
- Hyun Kyung Lee (Division of Archaeology)
 The Post-conflct Response from the Republic of Korea (South Korea) to the Built Heritage of the Japanese Occupation
- Patrizia Macri (Division of Archaeology) Enotrian–Hellenic Cultural Contact in Basilicata
- Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute (Division of Archaeology)
 What were the Corridors of Influence upon the First Agricultural Communities in East Europe?
- Skylar Neil (Division of Archaeology)
 Physical and Ethnic Boundaries in Late Archaic Etruria
- Sayantani Neogi (Division of Archaeology)
 Geoarchaeology on the Plains of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh,
 Northwest India
- Shawn O'Donnell (Division of Archaeology)
 Prehistoric Subsistence and Human–Environment Interactions in Northern Island Southeast Asia using Plant Macro- and Microfossil Analyses
- Ester Oras (Division of Archaeology)

 Practices of Wealth Depositing: Ritualizing Contexts for
 First-millennium AD Wealth Deposits in the Eastern Baltic

- Russell O'Riagain (Division of Archaeology)
 Colonialism, Continuity and Change: the Settlement Pattern in the Medieval Irish Sea Zone
- Ivy Owens (Division of Archaeology)
 A Geoarchaeological Approach to Early Horse Herding on the Eurasian Steppe
- Anthony Pace (Division of Archaeology)
 European Megaliths and Heritage Theory
- Cleantha Paine (Division of Archaeology) Dolní Věstonice Soil Micromorphology
- Dankia Parikh (Division of Archaeology)
 The Social Organization of the Indus Civilization Through an Analysis of Ceramic Production and Distribution in Northwest India
- Van Pigtain (Division of Archaeology)
 The Position of Greenlandic Norse within the Scandinavian North Atlantic Diaspora
- Suzanne Pilaar Birch (*Division of Archaeology*)

 Dietary Diversification and Seasonal Mobility in the Istrian Peninsula (Croatia) at the Pleistocene/Holocene Transition
- Archondia Polyzoudi (Division of Archaeology)
 The Display of Archaeology in Museums of Northern Greece
- Catalin Popa (Division of Archaeology)
 Dissecting Identity in Late Iron Age Central Eastern Europe
- Amy Prendergast (Division of Archaeology)
 A Palaeoclimatic Framework for the Early Human Occupation of North Africa: Isotopic Analysis of Molluscs
- Tera Pruitt (Division of Archaeology)

 Authority and Archaeology: an Analysis of the Role of Authority in the Production of Archaeological Accounts of the Past
- Alexander Pryor (Division of Archaeology)
 Climate Reconstruction using Oxygen Isotopes at Upper Palaeolithic Sites in Europe
- Hazel Reade (Division of Archaeology)
 Developing a Palaeoclimate Framework for Early Human Occupation of North Africa: Oxygen Isotopic Analysis of Faunal Teeth
- Jane Sanford (Division of Archaeology)
 Hellenistic Contact and Change in Dalmatia:
 a Zooarchaeological Approach
- 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
- Nick Soderberg (Faculty of Classics)
 Architecture-based Analysis of the First Palaces of Minoan Crete
- Pia Spry-Marqués (Division of Archaeology)
 Zooarchaeological Study of Prehistoric Korčula, Croatia
- Shadia Taha (Division of Archaeology)
 Archaeological Heritage of Suakin on the Red Sea Coast
- 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 in the Cycladic Islands: the Late
 Quaternary Soil Record and Terrace Systems
- Britanny Thorne (Division of Archaeology)
 Environmental Change in the Late Quaternary of North Africa:
 Small Vertebrate Responses at the Haua Fteah, Libya



Postgraduate Students (cont.)

- Christos Tsirogiannis (Division of Archaeology)
 Unravelling the Hidden Market of Illicit
 Antiquities: the Robin Symes–Christos
 Michaelides Network and its International
 Implications
- Oliver Irvine Urquhart (Division of Archaeology)
 State Archives and the Succession of States:
 the Claim by Various Nation States for the India
 Office Records and its Legal and Historical
 Context
- Astrid van Oyen (Faculty of Classics)
 Actor Network Theory in Archaeology
- Paul van Pelt (Division of Archaeology)
 Soil Micromorphology, Geochemistry and Magnetic Susceptibility Studies at Sesebi, Kerma, Dokki Gel, Sai Island and Gebel Barkal
- Dominic Walker (Division of Archaeology)
 The Socio-political Museum: Collaboration,
 Transdisciplinarity and Public Engagement
- Rosalind Wallduck (Division of Archaeology)
 Mesolithic and Mesolithic–Neolithic Social
 Continuity and Change in the Iron Gates
- Kuenga Wangmo (Division of Archaeology)
 National Identity and the Dzong: Investigating the Role of Dzong in the Construction of Bhutanese National Identity
- Alice Whitmore (Division of Archaeology) 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 Changing Attitudes and Approaches to the Uses and Development of Chinese Heritage
- Donna Yates (Division of Archaeology)
 Concepts of 'Indigenous' and 'Nationalistic'
 Archaeology
- Yijie Zhuang (Division of Archaeology)
 Geoarchaeological Investigation in North China:
 Palaeoenvironmental Change and its Interaction with Prehistoric Human Activities

Mphil Students

- Kelly Acetta (Division of Archaeology)
 Access to the Divine in New Kingdom Egypt
- Joanne Allen (Division of Archaeology)
 An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Museum Gallery Applications
- Pablo Alonso Gonzalez (Division of Archaeology)
 Preserving the Future, Projecting the Past. What is a Cultural Park?
- Christopher Andrews (Division of Archaeology)
 Continuities and Discontinuities in Human
 Settlement and Subsistence between the UK and the Low Countries during the Younger
 Dryas

- Kathryn Boulden (Division of Archaeology)
 Beyond the Landscape: a Geoarchaeological
 Perspective of Place and Space in the Neolithic/
 Bronze Age at Ashley Park Farm, Damerham,
 Hampshire
- Youness Bouzinab (Division of Archaeology)
 Women's Literacy in the Old Assyrian Period
- Sarah Browncross (Division of Archaeology)
 Following a Wandering Weed: a Pilot Study of the Efficacy of Microsatellite Markers for the Archaeogenetic Study of Buckwheat
- Rosie Brownell (Division of Archaeology)
 Is that Medieval Pottery under my Rosebushes?
 Looking at the Effects of Personal Contact with Archaeology on Views of Heritage
- Lucy Burgchardt (Division of Archaeology)
 Domestic Space, Transnational Place: How
 Macrobotanical Plant Evidence from a
 Household at the Brough of Deerness Reflects
 Livelihood and Worldview
- Sarah Clegg (Division of Archaeology)
 An Investigation of the Relationship between
 Vessels and Capacity Systems in the Late Uruk
- Melissa Cradic (Division of Archaeology)
 Continuity and Change in the Middle to Late
 Bronze Age Southern Levant: Burial Evidence
- Aaron Critch (Division of Archaeology)
 Churning the Economy: the Production and Export of Butter in Medieval Orkney
- Charlotte Davies (Division of Archaeology)
 The Role of Industrial Heritage in Identity
 Making: the Redevelopment of Salford Quays
 1985 to the Present
- Jill Dye (Faculty of Classics)
 Does Size Matter? Issues of Scale in Greek
 Pottery and Sculpture
- Sarah Evans (Division of Archaeology)
 Symbolic Traditions: the Temporal Analysis of Upper Palaeolithic Bone Engravings
- Renate Fellinger (Division of Archaeology)
 The Role of Women in Ancient Egyptian Love
 Poems
- Thomas Hess (Division of Archaeology)
 Looking Through the Crystal Ball. The Social Significance of Quartz Crystals among

 Prehistoric Societies in the Alps: Evidence from Ethnography and Archaeology
- Oliver Holmey (Division of Archaeology)
 Contextualising Scale: Miniature Vessels in Ancient Mesopotamia
- Jiao Jiao (Division of Archaeology)
 Delicate Balance: Stakeholder Dynamics in a Commercializing Heritage Site — A Case of the Shaolin Temple, China
- Amira Kanwal (Division of Archaeology)
 Object and Representation in Cross Cultural Contexts: Egypt and the Aegean

- William Leveritt (Faculty of Classics)
 Sarcophagi of the Licinian Tomb: Credence and Coherence
- Frank Lynam (Division of Archaeology)
 Domestic Life in 3rd-millennium BC
 Mesopotamia: Towards a Phenomenology of Early Urban Mindscapes
- Eduardo Machicado Murillo
 (Division of Archaeology)
 The Relationship between Environmental
 Constraints and the Development of Cultural
 Diversity in the South Llanos de Moxos, Eastern
 Bolivia
- Sarah Musselwhite (Division of Archaeology) Skeletal Health in Early Egyptian Populations
- Samantha Neil (Division of Archaeology)
 Cultural Innovation due to Climatic Variation in the European Upper Palaeolithic? A Case Study from Kůlna Cave, Moravia, Czech Republic
- Thomas O'Shea (Division of Archaeology) Reconsidering the Babylonian Theodicy
- Elliot Pevida (Division of Archaeology)
 Aspects of Two Akkadian Prayers
- Hannah Price (Faculty of Classics)
 Great Only in Ruins? The Excavation of the Forum Romanum
- Rosalind Quick (Faculty of Classics)
 Making Choices: Pottery Production and Agency in Roman Britain
- Megan Rowland (Division of Archaeology) In Pursuit of Identity: the Political Status of Egyptian Antiquities Before and After Revolution
- Mariana Silva Porto (Faculty of Classics)
 The Study of Iberians and Romanization in Spain and its Reception in the 20th/21st Centuries
- Alison Smith (Division of Archaeology)
 Changing Attitudes towards American Civil War Spaces and Places in 21st-century Metropolitan Atlanta
- Greta Van Lith (Division of Archaeology)
 Remembering and Forgetting at Concentration
 Camp Sites: a Case Study from the Netherlands
- Yiru Wang (Division of Archaeology)
 Perspectives of Herding Economy and Ritual of Prehistory at Must Farm from the Analysis of Animal Bones
- George Warner (Division of Archaeology)
 The Erra Poem: Reading a Work of Babylonian Literature
- Alison Williams (Division of Archaeology)
 Late Period Regionalism in Ancient Egypt: a
 Comparative Analysis of 25th and 26th Dynasty
 Coffins from Thebes and Saggara



Master of Philosophy (MPhil) Degrees

MPhil in Archaeology

The Division of Archaeology offers four MPhil degrees. Our emphasis at the MPhil level is researchled teaching, so that staff and students interact in lectures, seminars, and practicals with the aims of mastering the basics of theory and method, while at the same time engaging students as participants in ongoing research projects. Our MPhil courses allow flexibility in tailoring taught courses to a student's specific interests. Small student numbers facilitate regular contact between students and staff in seminars, while the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research hosts a wide range of research seminars, discussion groups and facilitates interaction within a diverse post-graduate and postdoctoral research environment.

We welcome applications for the MPhil degrees outlined below and described in detail on our web page (http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/admissions/ masters-mphil-archaeology/). Applications can be submitted from October until 30 June for entry in the following academic year (which begins each year on 1 October). Early application (by mid-December) is encouraged, particularly if the applicant is applying for funding, as earlier deadlines will apply. Currently our MPhil courses run from 1 October-31 August, with the summer months (July and August) devoted to writing the dissertation, required of all MPhil students.

1. Master of Philosophy (MPhil) in Archaeology

Archaeological Heritage and Museums Archaeological Science Archaeology of the Americas Egyptian Archaeology European Prehistory Medieval Archaeology Mesopotamian Archaeology Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Archaeology South Asian Archaeology

MPhil in Archaeology (course option not initially specified)

- 2. MPhil in Archaeological Research
- 3. MPhil in Egyptology
- 4. MPhil in Assyriology

MPhil in Classics

The Faculty of Classics offers this self-contained course to give students the opportunity to undertake focused research under close supervision, and to acquire or develop skills and expertise relevant to their research interests. Students learn to formulate a realistic research proposal and prepare written work to a strict timetable, whilst broadening their appreciation of the principal issues that shape a given field, and encouraging them to develop insights which might form the basis of an original contribution to the debates in question.

Students may learn Greek and/or Latin to elementary level and acquire the basics of related ancient and modern languages relevant to their principal field of interest to a standard adequate for research purposes.

At weekly graduate seminars, students present their own work for discussion with senior and junior members of the Faculty. Where relevant, students are provided teaching in a range of technical/specialist subjects central to research in a particular field, from which they can base some of their essay work, or opt to be examined formally on the knowledge acquired.

Admittance can be purely for an MPhil, with the option during the year of applying to continue with a PhD; to be admitted for a PhD, with the requirement that an MPhil is taken in the first year; or to be admitted for a PhD having opted to take an MPhil in the first year.

The primary focus must be on one of the following six subject areas, around which teaching in the Faculty of Classics is organized:

- (A) Literature
- (B) Philosophy
- (C) History
- (D) Art and Archaeology
- (E) Linguistics
- (X) Interdisciplinary approaches to the ancient world

Information about assessment procedures and other details can be found at http://www.classics. cam.ac.uk/admissions/graduate_courses/mphil_in_ classics/.



George Pitt-Rivers Bioarchaeology Laboratory

Martin Jones

The laboratory continues to support research into early food, economic plants and the environmental context of human subsistence. Current research draws on macrofossils and microfossils, and includes growing numbers of multiproxy analyses requiring close liaison with the other laboratories.

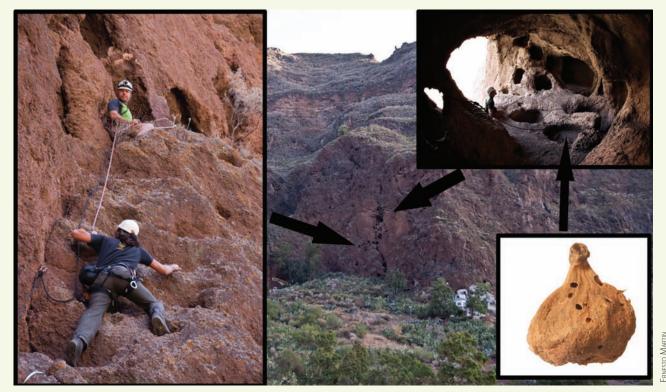
Our congratulations go to Carla Lancelotti for the successful completion of her thesis examining Harrappan fuel use and economy. She has now taken up a post-doctoral position with Prof. Marco Madella at ICREA, Barcelona. We also welcome several new members: PhD students Kate Connell and Shawn O'Donnell, and research associates Dr Rachel Ballantyne and Dr Jacob Morales Mateos.

Louise Butterworth has continued to expand our herbarium and seed reference collections, so that they encompass world economic plants in addition to the current strengths in cereals and northwest European flora. In particular, she has made use of the *Index Seminum*, a European seed-exchange network for Botanical Gardens and other publicly-accessible collections. In summer 2011, Dr Welmoed Out (ICREA, Barcelona) visited us for subsamples of cereals for her phytolith research project.

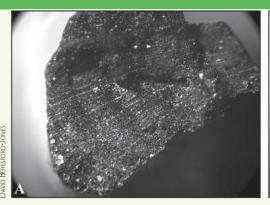


Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute conducting flotation at Botai, northern Kazakstan.

With Louise's support, Yijie Zhuang (McBurney Laboratory) has been studying the phytolith signatures of a possible early Neolithic field and contemporary 'natural' soil in the southern Loess Plateau, north China. Caroline Phillips (LCHES) has analysed phytoliths from chimpanzee faeces in Kanyawara, Kibale National Park in west Uganda. Her PhD aims to establish whether phytoliths can be used to identify dietary plant foods, to broaden our understanding of wild chimpanzee foraging behaviour and associated conservation issues.



Jacob Morales Mateos collecting desiccated plant remains from pre-European granaries in the Canary Islands.





30,000-year-old fragment of Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris L.) charcoal from a Gravettian hearth, Dolní Věstonice II-05, Czech Republic, showing tight growth rings which suggest harsh growing conditions during the pleniglacial.

Palaeolithic foraging and environment are the focus of several research projects. Dr Jacob Morales Mateos has been studying charred macrofossils from Haua Fteah, Libya, with Prof. Graeme Barker, and caves in Morocco with Prof. Nick Barton (Oxford). A wide range of archaeobotanical analyses have been collated by Dr David Beresford-Jones for the Moravian Gate Project, which is investigating the human ecology of Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherers moving into the challenging ecosystems of north Eurasia.

A new strand of microfossil research has been added by the arrival of Kate Connell, who is analysing lithic microwear and residues, in particular starch grains, for a PhD based upon assemblages from Haua Fteah, Libya as part of Prof. Graeme Barker's ERC-funded project on Libyan prehistory. Shawn O'Donnell has begun to investigate long-term human ecological histories as part of the Cultured Rainforest project led by Prof. Graeme Barker and colleagues. His recent fieldwork in highland Borneo has generated an initial data set of microfossils and macrofossils for assessment. Shawn is also collaborating with former laboratory member Dr Victor Paz and colleagues (ASP, University of the Philippines), participating in their excavations at Ille Cave, Palawan.

Major research projects FOGLIP (see p. 32) and Pioneers of Pan-Asian Contact are being led by Prof. Martin Jones with Drs Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute and Xinyi Liu. This research is tracing the pathways of the earliest crops across Eurasia by using plant macrofossils in conjunction with genetics and isotopic food web analyses.

Research on 'Ecological Correlates of Viking Age State Formation' (see p. 44) by Dr Rachel Ballantyne has led to sampling for charred plant remains on excavations in Orkney and Norway. MPhil student Lucy Burgchardt has produced an MPhil thesis on domestic space at the Brough of Deerness (see p. 44). The lab has also hosted Erasmus placement student Martyna Wiejacka (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń) for three months.

The laboratory continues to host developer-funded archaeology with the work of Anne de Vareilles. Highlights of 2011 include Cambridge Archaeological Unit investigations of a vivid waterlogged prehistoric landscape at Must Farm, Whittlesey (see p. 4), and charred plant

remains from an unusual Iron Age settlement with hundreds of storage pits at Trumpington, Cambridgeshire.

The following funding sources are gratefully acknowledged: AHRC, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Darwin College, European Research Council, Government of Spain, Kongsgårdprosjektet Avaldsnes (University of Oslo), Leverhulme Trust, Newton Trust, Smuts Memorial Fund, The Evans Fund and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

STAFF

Prof. Martin Jones (Laboratory Director)
Louise Butterworth (Research Technician)
Anne de Vareilles (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)

Post-doctoral Researchers

Dr Rachel Ballantyne Dr Xinyi Liu Dr Jacob Morales Mateos Dr Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute

PhD Research Students

Kate Connell Shawn O'Donnell

Affiliated Researcher

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



Fieldwork by Shawn O'Donnell in highland Borneo.

Charles McBurney Geoarchaeology Laboratory

CHARLES FRENCH

News and people

This past year has seen a large number of visiting scholars and students playing a prominent role in the life of the laboratory in addition to the large resident cohort of Cambridge MPhil and PhD students. These included Ivana Ozan from Buenos Aires in Argentina, Arnald Puy from Barcelona, Dr Carlos Cardineau from the University of Madrid and Dr Ravindra Singh from Banarus Hindu University in Varanasi, India. I am very pleased to say that Heejin Lee has now been successfully awarded her PhD. Just as Robyn Inglis is completing her PhD research, she has been offered a post-doctoral fellowship at the Department of Archaeology in York with Prof. Geoff Bailey, for which many congratulations!

Laboratory members have attended a number of geoarchaeological and micromorphological workshops and conferences around the world, such as at the Weizmann Institute in Israel, Harvard in Boston, University of Pisa, DIG/11 at Knoxville in Tennessee, Kucknow, African Studies Association in Oxford, Pan-African Association Congress in Dakar, Senegal, and INQUA in Bern. The laboratory director has also given invited papers at the University of Durham and Guernsey Museum.

Project news

A number of major projects associated with the laboratory have been completed this year. A large measure of this is due to the sterling work of Tonko Rajkovača on the technical front. These projects include the Stonehenge Riverside Project, Over, Bradley Fen and Herm geoarchaeological studies. Some of the main findings follow.

In the Avon River valley between Durrington Walls and Stonehenge it is clear that there was a major hiatus evident in terms of vegetational and floodplain development after c. 2900 BC, which is coincident with the beginnings of demonstrable human activities at Durrington Walls, but slightly after activity starts at Stonehenge. Despite a long-term mixed woodland/grassland but largely open landscape, an alder-hazel carr woodland with sedges continues to fringe the wet floodplain into Roman times, with erosion and hillwash associated with arable intensification not occurring until later prehistoric times.

On Herm in the Channel Islands the early Holocene woodland soil was disrupted within the earlier part of



Gary Marriner power augering through the infilled prehistoric embayment in the northern part of Herm, Channel Islands.

the fourth millennium BC by a combination of human activities and wind, water and slope erosion. By later prehistoric and Roman times, there was the deliberate use of organic and middening material to conserve this soil, creating a 'dark earth' as a more stable soil resource for arable agriculture. But by medieval times, the aggradation of wind-blown sand began in earnest, with dune accumulation and modification continuing to the present day, and the topography and shape of the northern part of the island had completely changed.

The palaeosol record from the Godwin and O'Connell sand ridges adjacent to the palaeo-Ouse River on the fen-edge near Earith, Cambs., indicates that there had been variable degrees of development of a quite thick brown forest earth in the earlier Holocene. Disturbance begins in the seventh–sixth millennium BC with extensive Mesolithic use. Subsequently grassland develops with occasional evidence of arable, with one instance of spade agriculture in the earlier Bronze Age, and discrete evidence of middening in the later Bronze Age. By then the groundwater table was rising inexorably, first leading to peat development and then alluvial deposition.

The margins of the shallow Bradley Fen basin on the southern side of the Flag Fen embayment in northern





Cambridgeshire witnessed a similar story to that of the lower Ouse valley in many respects. But here, a much more deeply buried landscape stretches both the time frame and spatial scale of submergence events with a sequence of late Neolithic marine clays, later prehistoric freshwater peats and historic alluvial deposition. Significantly as water levels rose steadily from the later second millennium BC, wide swathes of the basin margin progressively became untenable for easy human use except for the seasonal pasture and the exploitation of natural resources, undoubtedly increasing social/economic competition for good usable land over time.

Several other projects have continued, including the 'Geoarchaeology of the Sava River Basin' in Bosnia and the geoarchaeological component of Dr Cameron Petrie's 'Land, Water and Settlement' of Harappan sites in Rajasthan in northwest India (see p. 33). In Bosnia, reconnaissance has extended to the Prijedor area where five new Neolithic sites were located on small spurs of land located on the margins of the floodplain. In particular, at Zecovi there is a well-preserved settlement deposit of late sixth-millennium BC date sealed beneath hillwash and associated Iron Age oppidum and settlement.

Finally new geoarchaeological survey work has begun in a small way both in the Avebury environs and the Gussage valley of Cranborne Chase in the southern chalklands of England. This aims to further test the hypotheses already advanced for the upper Allen valley and Stonehenge-Durrington Avon valleys, namely that many areas of the chalk downlands were more open than hitherto envisaged in the Mesolithic and ostensibly cleared by the later Neolithic with a pastoral economy.

(Above) View south from the top of the oppidum at Zecovi.

(Right) Trial trench through the hillwash and underlying Neolithic settlement deposit and buried soil.

The following funding sources are gratefully acknowledged: AHRC, McBurney Laboratory, Museum of Serbska, Ministry of Heritage, Banjaluka, Bosnia and Hanson Aggregates.

STAFF

Dr Charles French (Laboratory Director)
Tonko Rajkovača (Chief Research Technician)

Post-doctoral Researchers

Dr Carlos Cardineau Dr Federica Sulas

PhD Research Students

Pedro Goncalves Clea Paine
Katie Hall Paul van Pelt
Robyn Inglis Miranda Semple
Heejin Lee Sean Taylor
Sayantani Neogi Yijie Zhuang

MPhil Student

Kate Boulden

Affiliated Researchers

Dr Andrea Balbo (ICREA, Barcelona) Gary Marriner



Dorothy Garrod Isotope Laboratory

TAMSIN O'CONNELL

The Dorothy Garrod Isotope Laboratory had another successful year, despite its director once again being on maternity leave for most of the year.

Dr Rhiannon Stevens ably acted as Director over the last year, whilst continuing her research on palaeoclimate and animal isotopic analyses. During the year, she was accepted into the Royal Society scientist and MP pairing scheme and spent a week at Westminster shadowing Julian Huppert, MP for Cambridge, which co-incidentally was the week of the statement on Higher Education funding — very illuminating! Julian then spent a day with Rhiannon at the McDonald Institute, where he saw the work that goes on in the labs, and discussed their research with lab members. The scheme aims to help scientists recognize potential methods and structures through which they can feed their scientific knowledge to parliamentarians and Government, as well as giving MPs the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the process of scientific understanding and topical research and ultimately to be able to bring this new knowledge into better-informed discussions and decision making. Over the summer, Rhiannon also joined Dr Philip Nigst's excavation at Willendorf, a Palaeolithic site in Austria (see p. 38).

Dr Mary Anne Tafuri continued her Marie-Curie fellowship on diet and mobility in the prehistory of Italy and northern Africa, working with John Robb and Tamsin O'Connell.

Dr Xinyi Liu and Dr Emma Lightfoot continued work on the ERC-funded project on Food Globalization in Prehistory (see p. 32). Emma, a JRF at Darwin College, is studying the impact of climate upon past crop distribution patterns and human response to environmental change, using isotopic analyses of animal teeth to reconstruct climate around archaeological sites in China and Kazakhstan, providing climatic data that are directly related to the archaeological record. Xinyi's research uses macrofossil and stable isotope analyses to reconstruct human subsistence at late Neolithic and early Bronze Age sites in the context of the spread of domesticated crops. Emma and Xinyi have undertaken fieldwork in central Asia and the Mongolian Plateau to collect samples for analysis.

Julian Huppert's visit to the Dorothy Garrod Isotope Laboratory as part of the Royal Society's scientist and MP pairing sheme. Alex Pryor finished his PhD thesis on the impact of climatic change on human activity in the central European Upper Palaeolithic through isotopic analysis of faunal remains, with fieldwork at Willendorf II in Austria (see p. 38), and in Kazakhstan with Martin Jones's FOGLIP project (see p. 32). Lindsey Friedman also submitted her PhD thesis, on the isotopic signals associated with the introduction of rice agriculture at the Jomon–Yayoi transition in Japan. She spent the summer in Japan excavating the Hamanaka 2 shell midden on Rebun Island (Hokkaido) as part of the Baikal-Hokkaido Archaeology Project (BHAP).

Hazel Reade and Amy Prendergast continued their doctoral research as part of Prof. Graeme Barker's ERC-funded TRANS-NAP project working on the Palaeolithic cave site of Haua Fteah in northeast Libya. Hazel continued the oxygen and carbon isotopic analysis of *Ammotragus* tooth enamel to assess climatic change and aridity over time, working on archaeological samples, as well as modern material in order to construct a modern climate-enamel isotopic relationship. Amy's work on marine and terrestrial shells aims to reconstruct a temperature sequence for the Haua Fteah cave site over time, with analyses of archaeological material from northern Libya, and modern shells from Libya and Malta.

Lauren Cadwallader had a very successful field season in Peru in late 2010, sampling looted cemeteries for human remains for her thesis studying dietary change through time in the Lower Ica Valley. After successfully exporting her samples from Peru



(something of a bureaucratic challenge), Lauren has been isotopically analysing her samples to reconstruct diet of the Pre-Columbian populations. Preliminary results indicate shifting diet over 1500 years. Tiago Hermenegildo also had a good field season in Brazil in late 2010, with a large number of human and animal samples collected for analysis. Poor sample preservation has hampered analyses, but a joint project with a team from the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut in Bonn on sites in Bolivia is yielding interesting preliminary data.

Lab members also attended and presented work at a wide variety of archaeological and isotopic conferences, including the UK Archaeological Sciences conference, the MedCLIVAR final conference, the European Isotopic Research Society's 11th Isotope Workshop, INQUA's XVIII Congress, the Applied Isotope Geochemistry 9th International Symposium, the Rank Prize Mini-Symposium on Nutrition (where Lauren won the student prize), and the 7th World Congress on Mummy Studies.

The following funding sources are gratefully acknowledged: Wellcome Trust, Royal Society, European Research Council, EU FP7, Newton Trust, AHRC, Brazilian Government, Society for Libyan Studies, Santander Universities Travel Fund, Rae & Edith Bennett Travelling Scholarship Fund, Conchological Society for Great Britain and Ireland, Quaternary Research Association and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

STAFF

Dr Tamsin O'Connell (Laboratory Director)
Dr Rhiannon Stevens (Royal Society Fellow & Acting Laboratory Director)
Ms Louise Butterworth (Research Technician)

Postdoctoral Researchers

Dr Emma Lightfoot Dr Xinyi Liu Dr Mary Anne Tafuri

PhD Research Students

Lauren Cadwallader Lindsey Friedman Tiago Hermenegildo Amy Prendergast Alex Pryor Hazel Reade



Suzanne Pilaar Birch, Emma Lightfoot and Xinyi Liu sampling for stable isotope research at the Gansu Institute of Cultural Relics, Lanzhou.



Naturally mummified skull from a looted cemetery on the south coast of Peru dated to AD 800–1000.



Alex Pryor collecting enamel samples for oxygen isotopic analysis from a woolly mammoth tooth, Kostenki, Russia.



Glyn Daniel Laboratory for Archaeogenetics

MARTIN JONES

Research in the Glyn Daniel Laboratory continues on a range of plants and animals with significant roles in the human past. We study them by reference to a combination of extant, historic and ancient DNA, and these archaeogenetic studies are typically integrated within a multidisciplinary archaeological science programme. Two prominent projects guiding this year's work have been the Food Globalization In Prehistory Project (FOGLIP) (see p. 32) and the Horses Across Eurasia Project.

We congratulate Michael Campana and Hugo Oliveira for successfully completing their PhDs. Michael has been examining the development of animal breeds in real time using ancient, historic and modern DNA. In September, he will be starting a post-doctoral position at Harvard University looking at phylogeography of domestic cochineal. Hugo's thesis was entitled 'Archaeogenetics and the Spread of Agriculture in the Iberian Peninsula and Northwest Africa: a Study of Genetic Variation within Tetraploid and Diploid Wheats'. Remaining within our lab, he has moved on to work as an assistant researcher in the ERC AGRIWESTMED project, looking at the geographic distribution of genetic diversity in traditional varieties of durum and einkorn wheat from the Mediterranean basin and assessing routes of spread and identifying ancestral populations.

Work on horses, led by Dr Mim Bower, has included a genetic study of the history of the speed gene in horses. This is part of a collaborative project with Dr Emmeline Hill, University College Dublin and Richard Sabin, Natural History Museum, London, on characterizing genetic variation in Thoroughbred horses. Our contribution to this project is to identify the genetic type of historic Thoroughbreds preserved in museum and private collections. These include famous race winners such as Eclipse, Polymelus, Hermit and Hyperion, leading sires in the Darley Arabian line.



Kazakh farmer in western China, helping us gather barley accessions (here growing as a rogue amongst the wheat).



COURTESY OF NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM VERTEBRATE COLLECTION

Bone of the Thoroughbred Corrie Roy after DNA sampling.

Dr Harriet Hunt is carrying out FOGLIP reseach on millet and a range of related projects, involving several collaborators both in the UK and worldwide, including genetic diversity in the wild ancestor of cultivated taro, and contrasting culinary traditions between East and West as exemplified by selection on starch quality traits in cereals. She was invited to present her work on the latter project at the Rank Prize Funds minisymposium on Evolution of the Human Diet in Grasmere, Cumbria, in May 2011.

Dr Diane Lister is currently analysing neutral genetic markers in over 400 barley landraces from all over Eurasia by population genetics methods, which will reveal the relationships between barley populations in different geographical regions.

Sarah Browncross (MPhil Archaeological Science 2010–11) carried out her dissertation research on genetic diversity in buckwheat, a 'pseudocereal' crop which the archaeobotanical evidence suggests may have been an early pioneer across Eurasia. Her thesis reports the exciting finding of strong spatial patterning in this crop, which we will investigate further in collaboration with researchers at the N.I. Vavilov Institute of Plant Industry, St Petersburg, Russia. Other MPhil students undertaking projects in the lab were Lucy Burgchardt and Samantha Neil.

The following funding sources are gratefully acknowledged: European Research Council, British Academy, Portuguese Science Foundation, Newton Trust, Spanish Council for Scientific Research and Leverhulme Trust.

STAFF

Prof. Martin Jones (Laboratory Director) Catherine Kneale (Research Technician)

Post-doctoral Researchers

Dr Harriet Hunt (Assistant Director)
Dr Mim Bower
Dr Diane Lister

PhD Research Students

Michael Campana Hugo Oliveira

MPhil Students

Sarah Browncross Lucy Burgchardt Samantha Neil

Material Culture Laboratory

JOHN ROBB

2010–2011 marked the inauguration of the McDonald Institute's new Material Culture Laboratory. Material culture is an increasingly important theme across the humanities and social sciences, with archaeologists among the most active theoreticians involved in discussions.

The laboratory, located in Room 2.2 of the West Building and co-directed by Elizabeth DeMarrais and John Robb, is intended to further research in the humanities side of archaeology, and to provide a focus for theoretical discussion of humans' material lives. Funding for the infrastructure was kindly provided by a SRIF grant to the (then) Department of Archaeology, and space and initial research support was kindly made available by the McDonald Institute. The laboratory is equipped with computer hardware and software, photo kit, digital microscopes, and a library of core works on material culture. All gear is freely available for staff and student use. It also offers a venue for discussion and hot-desking facilities for up to ten post-doctoral fellows and PhD students. Currently two post-doctoral fellows are based in the laboratory and grant applications are pending to bring in others. In addition around a dozen PhD students are currently working in the laboratory on a diverse range of subjects from Palaeolithic cave art to Anglo-Saxon personal adornments.

In 2010–2011 the lab hosted several series of seminars and discussions. A weekly seminar during Michaelmas and Lent terms offered a systematic introduction to material culture theory in archaeology, with staff and participating students presenting readings covering central issues and case studies. In a second series of discussions, members of the laboratory are expected to present their work in progress for discussion, critique and advice; in bi-weekly laboratory meetings, we discussed work from staff and students on topics ranging from Andean prehistoric art to Aegean Bronze Age metalwork and Russian rock art. Several practical discussions were held to introduce laboratory members to techniques of artefact drawing and photography.

The culminating event of the year was our formal opening, held 3 June 2011, which involved a cross-disciplinary discussion between Professor William McGrew (Biological Anthropology), Dr Liana Chua (Social Anthropology) and Dr John Robb (Archaeology). The topic was to compare how material culture is understood and studied in each of the cognate fields. To a full house, Professor McGrew explained how non-human primates interact with material culture, and Dr Chua and Dr Robb sketched the current theoretical geography of material culture studies in their respective fields. It is clear that the topic has a great ability to bring together people working across disciplines, and we intend to continue such stimulating events in the future.

Overall, 2010–2011 was a successful inaugural year for the Material Culture Laboratory, and we intend to continue and broaden our range of activities and events in 2011–2012. As well as continuing to foster staff, post-doctoral and doctoral student research through discussion and through provision of working space and kit, we intend to open our research seminar series to members of the McDonald Institute as a whole, and to foster further discussion of particular topics such as ancient art, interdisciplinary perspectives on material culture, and material culture and heritage.

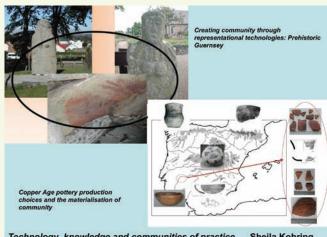
The following funding sources are gratefully acknowledged: SRIF (Strategic Research Infrastructure Fund) and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

STAFF

Dr John Robb (Laboratory Co-Director) Dr Elizabeth DeMarrais (Laboratory Co-Director)

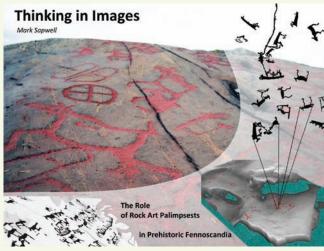
Post-doctoral Researchers

Dr Michael Boyd Dr John Creese Dr Sheila Kohring (Laboratory Manager)



Technology, knowledge and communities of practice

Sheila Kohring



Examples of current research being undertaken by laboratory members.

Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory

Preston Miracle

The 2010–2011 academic year has been another productive one for the Grahame Clark Laboratory. Important milestones to mark include the minting of three new Doctors of Philosophy (Dr Paul Ewonus, Dr David Klingle, and Dr Christopher Stimpson), and Dr Jo Appleby's appointment to a Lectureship at the University of Leicester — warm congratulations to all of them! Vida Rajkovača organized an extremely successful meeting of the Professional Zooarchaeology Group held in February 2011 in the McDonald Institute. The theme of the meeting was butchery and it also included a round table discussion on systems for recording butchery (http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/content/imported-docs/numbered/11th-pzg-minutes.pdf).

Preston Miracle continued with ongoing projects in the Balkans. In Bosnia-Herzegovina he directed a second season of excavations at Rastuša Cave in July 2011, focusing on the Middle Palaeolithic layers. In Croatia he returned to the site of Vela Spila on Korčula Island for a second excavation season in September 2011 with the support of the British Academy. Cambridge graduands and students are well represented on the team and include: Becky Farbstein, Christopher Stimpson and Cynthia Larbey. This season's work focused on two big transitions — the Pleistocene–Holocene (documented in one trench) and the Mesolithic-Neolithic (documented now in all three trenches). The 2010-2011 field seasons will make an important contribution to our knowledge of Mesolithic adaptations and the nature and pace of the transition to farming in the region.

Jessica Rippengal, in addition to managing the lab, has been continuing her work as faunal specialist with Access Cambridge Archaeology's outreach program. This included a further summer of test-pitting around East Anglia with year 10 school children and using the lab's comparative collection of bones to teach Gifted and Talented 11- to 13-year-olds about animals in archaeology as part of the Discovery Days run by ACA. She also supervised the excavation, by enthusiastic volunteers, of one of the trenches on a two-week community dig at Mount Bures, Suffolk as part of Managing a Masterpiece funded by the HLF to attempt to learn more about the origins of the medieval motte and bailey situated there.

Tony Legge (McDonald Senior Research Fellow) has continued work on the mammal remains at Tell el Amarna, and is now in the early stages of



A bovine skeleton, excavated by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit near Peterborough, that was thought to be (wild) Bos primigenius from its large size. Investigation has shown that this is a very large domestic steer, raised as a display animal under intensive husbandry in the eighteenth century AD. It was probably buried after a devastating outbreak of rinderpest in East Anglia at that time.

preparing a final report. He has also completed the study of the mammal remains from the late Neolithic site of Cista Mala in Croatia, which complements his earlier work there. As part of his re-analysis of the fauna from the 1950s excavations in the Haua Fteah (Libya), two visits have been made to the Estación Experimental de Zonas Áridas in Almeriá, Spain, to measure their unique modern skeletal collections of Gazella dorcas, Gazella cuvieri and Ammotragus Iervia. These data are vital to the interpretation of hunting methods and the age structure of the cull at the Haua Fteah, as well as evidence for seasonal occupation at the site (see p. 29). David Orton continued working with James Barrett on the latter's Leverhulme-funded medieval fish trade project (see p. 41) and obtained a grant (DM McDonald Fund) to expand this work in the Baltic region, using samples from Poland and Estonia to explore the expansion of fisheries and trade during the northern crusades. Meanwhile he spent part of the spring in Belgrade teaching a guest course for the archaeology department, and the summer in Turkey working as the zooarchaeologist for the West Mound excavations at Çatalhöyük.

Vida Rajkovača, in addition to her work as a zooarchaeologist for the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU), was involved in excavations at Willingham Mere, funded by a knowledge-transfer grant from the University of Cambridge and organized by the CAU and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. In addition to raising public awareness of palaeoenvironmental change in terms of the wetlands' past species diversity, this work also highlighted the impact of the region's marine transgression



(2500–1500 BC) on past human and animal behaviour. Paul Ewonus, in addition to finishing his PhD dissertation, presented a paper at the 44th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association in Halifax, Nova Scotia (May 2011).

Christopher Stimpson has kept busy with fieldwork (Vietnam and Croatia) this past year and analysis of the McBurney faunal assemblage from the Haua Fteah. Pia Spry-Marqués (Domestic Research Studentship) is finishing her PhD research on Late Pleistocene faunas from the eastern Adriatic region (particular focus on Vela Spila, Croatia). She presented the paper 'Zooarchaeology and Seasonality throughout the Late Upper Palaeolithic: the Case of Vela Spila (Croatia)' at the Annual Meeting of the Society of American Archaeology and was the Archaeological Review from Cambridge's general editor (along with Mark Sapwell, see p. 54). Jane Sanford is finishing her PhD research on the impact of Hellenistic colonization on food practices and identities in Dalmatia and southern Italy, focusing in particular on the use of biometry to identify the movement of livestock (sheep and cattle) with colonists. Suzanne Pilaar Birch (Gates Scholar) is starting her third year of PhD research on environmental seasonality and Late Paleolithic-Early Mesolithic subsistence strategies in Istria, Croatia. Suzie organized a very successful symposium ('Seasonality in Prehistory: New Methods for Addressing an Old Question') at the



Suzanne Pilaar Birch and Ashleigh Haruda (Exeter) examining animal remains at Botai, Kazakhstan, the (arguably) oldest-known site for horse domestication.

annual meeting of the Society of American Archaeology. She also co-edited (with Rosalind Wallduck) a volume of ARC, 'Archaeology and Economic Crises', taught a summer course for Oxbridge Academic Programs and spent six weeks on fieldwork in Kazakhstan and China. Rosalind Wallduck (Domestic Research Studentship) is starting her third year of PhD research on Mesolithic funerary practices at Lepenski Vir, Vlasac, and other sites in the Danube Gorges, Serbia, focusing on taphonomic analyses of human skeletal collections from these sites curated in Belgrade, Serbia. Van Pigtain is starting his second year of PhD research on the analysis of human remains in the Viking-age and medieval North Atlantic. Brittany Walsh (née Thorne) is starting the second year of her PhD on the taphonomy and palaeoecology of small vertebrates from Haua Fteah Cave (Libya) as part of Prof. Graeme Barker's TRANS-NAP Project. This past year she focused her work on the avian assemblages excavated by Charles McBurney in the 1950s. Tina Greenfield is starting the second year of her PhD on the provisioning of animal resources within a frontier city (Ziyaret Tepe) of the Assyrian Empire. This past summer she completed another successful field season at Ziyaret Tepe, looking at material from the 'Bronze Palace' located on the citadel, as well as a residential house and street in the lower town.

We are very pleased to welcome Minghao Lin, Yiru Wang and Dr Emanuela Cristiani to the Clark Laboratory. Minghao is starting a PhD on the use of cattle as draft animals in China's past. Yiru Wang completed her MPhil with us in 2011 on the remarkable Neolithic and Bronze Age vertebrate assemblages from Must Farm (Cambridgeshire) (see p. 4), and has now embarked on a PhD on ovi-caprine husbandry in the Chinese Neolithic. Dr Cristiani is a Marie-Curie Fellow researching changes in bone technologies and ornaments across the Mesolithic–Neolithic transition in southern Europe.

STAFF

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

Post-doctoral Researchers

Dr Jo Appleby Dr David Orton
Dr Katherine Boyle Dr Ryan Rabett
Prof. Tony Legge Dr Krish Seetah

Dr Christopher Stimpson (Assistant Laboratory Manager)

PhD Research Students

Paul Ewonus Pia Spry-Marqués Tina Greenfield Jane Sanford David Klingle Brittany Walsh Van Pigtain Rosalind Wallduck

Suzanne Pilaar Birch

MPhil Student

Yiru Wang



Archaeogenetics

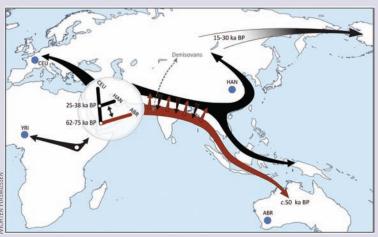
PETER FORSTER & COLIN RENFREW (McDonald Institute)

This archaeogenetics project, initiated in Cambridge by Prof. Colin Renfrew and Dr Peter Forster in 1999, employs the study of ancient and modern DNA to study the past. The project has generated two articles in the journal Science during the past year. The first article, 'Mother tongue and Y chromosomes', describes the discovery by Peter Forster and Colin Renfrew that language change among our prehistoric ancestors came about via the arrival of immigrant men into new settlements. They studied the instances of genetic markers (the male Y chromosome and female mtDNA) from several thousand individuals in communities around the world. From Scandinavian Vikings (who ferried kidnapped British women to Iceland) to African, Indian and Polynesian tribes, a pattern emerges which shows that the arrival of men to particular geographic locations — through either agricultural dispersal or the arrival of military forces — can have a significant impact on what language is spoken there.

The second *Science* paper, 'An Aboriginal Australian genome reveals separate human dispersals into Asia', deals with the origins, in particular, of aboriginal Australians. This international team effort includes Prof. Eske Willerslev (Copenhagen), and Cambridge colleagues Marta Lahr, Rob Foley, Toomas Kivisild and Andrea Manica. The researchers demonstrated that aboriginal Australians descend directly from an early human expansion from Africa into Asia some 60–70,000 years ago, which is possibly 20,000 years before the population movements that gave rise to present-day Europeans and Asians.

This year Dr Forster was awarded Cambridge's Sir William Bate Hardy Prize for his work on human origins. The prize has been awarded 22 times, including to five Nobel Prize winners.

The project is funded by Roots for Real, Genetic Ancestor Ltd and Murray Edwards College.



Out of Africa migration to Eurasia and Australia c. 60,000 years ago. Arrows indicate early admixture between Proto-Australians and Proto-Asians.



Sehonghong Rockshelter (1800 m a.s.l.), Lesotho, after a snowfall, August 2011.

Adaptations to Marginal Environments in the Middle Stone Age (AMEMSA)

BRIAN A. STEWART (McDonald Institute)

By 50,000 years ago our species had developed the adaptive plasticity necessary to rapidly colonize an astonishing range of habitats across the Old World. Project AMEMSA asks whether these behavioural innovations occurred within Africa prior to leaving the continent and, if so, where, when and how? To answer this, we are exploring the adaptive capabilities of Middle Stone Age (MSA) humans in marginal African environments (those with low ecological productivity and/or predictability). The project focuses on two research areas in southern Africa that would have posed considerable, albeit very different, adaptive challenges to late Pleistocene foragers: the high-altitude grasslands of Lesotho's Maloti-Drakensberg mountains; and the arid coastal desert of Namaqualand, South Africa. Both regions possess large rockshelters with deep, well-stratified Upper Pleistocene sequences as well as abundant open-air MSA lithic scatters and, in Namagualand, shell middens. Building on the three-year, McDonald Institute- and British Academyfunded project 'Middle Stone Age of the Lesotho Highlands', we have now conducted two seasons each at Melikane and Sehonghong Rockshelters, Lesotho, and Spitzkloof Rockshelter A, Namaqualand. Integrating these diverse rockshelter data sets with those from open-air contexts, our aim is to understand how the exploitation of marginal landscapes in Africa may have provided MSA societies with the requisite skills to eventually cope with 'hard habitats' the world over.

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the University of Cambridge Smuts Fund, the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the Natural Environment Research Council and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.



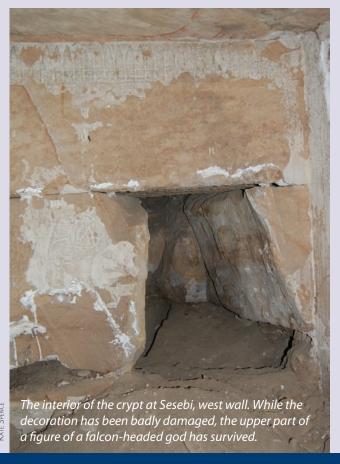
Sesebi Project, Northern Sudan

KATE SPENCE (McDonald Institute) & PAMELA ROSE (Austrian Archaeological Institute, Cairo)

Sesebi is an ancient Egyptian colonial town largely constructed around 1340 Bc during the reign of Akhenaten. Our research at the site suggests that it was a focus for gold mining carried out under the auspices of the Egyptian state, and has also shown that the site was in use for several generations before the Akhenaten-period temple-town was constructed.

We have also been recording the decoration and architecture of the main temple. This season we recorded the decoration of a unique crypt. Dating to the first years of Akhenaten's reign, before the proscription of the traditional Egyptian pantheon, it features the king with a number of gods. The figures of the king and the majority of the gods have been damaged at different times over the course of the king's reign and its immediate aftermath. The architecture and decoration of this unusual chamber thus look set to provide clues as to the nature of the religious changes that took place early in Akhenaten's reign.

The project is funded by the Austrian Archaeological Institute, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and the Thomas Mulvey Fund.



Cape Verde Archaeological Project

CHRISTOPHER EVANS (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) & MARIE LOUISE STIG SØRENSEN (Division of Archaeology)

Having investigated the archaeology of the Portuguese early colonial slave-/world-trade settlements on the island of Santiago, Cape Verde since 2006, during the last year we finished a rescue operation in the old town of Cidade Velha and returned after Christmas to record the excavated finds. Through this work, we have been able to document remains of streets, sea walls and parts of houses, and major adjustments to the understandings of the development of the early town are now emerging.

At the request of the Ministry of Culture, we also began work at the abandoned church of Alcatrazes — linked to the pioneer settlement on the northern part of the island of Santiago. It was founded at the same time as Cidade Velha but failed as an official town within 1–2 generations. During three visits from January to July 2011 we recorded the church prior to its restoration. We also excavated a substantial part of the burial ground under its earth floor. Three types of human-remains deposition were identified: 1) re-deposition of grave-fill; 2) careful re-arrangement of some bones (especially skulls and long bones) in clusters over lower graves; and 3) in situ shroud burials with the textiles covered in lime and thus ensuring excellent preservation. There were also beads and small finds amongst the bones. The burial ground was a substantial surprise as there was no knowledge of such practices on Cape Verde. The human remains will make population studies of the first West African Diaspora community and its intermixing of European elements possible. Moreover, detailed analysis of the burials (including the use of beads) and comparison with practices in Iberia will allow investigation of the development of cultural practices in the meeting between different people.

The project is conducted in collaboration with staff from the Ministry of Culture (who receive training).





Decorative wooden artefacts from Suakin after cleaning showing the original paintwork.

Mammals of Haua Fteah Cave, Libya

Tony Legge (McDonald Institute)

Haua Fteah cave in Libya (excavated 1951–55, and published over 50 years ago and now the focus of new research led by Prof. Graeme Barker) has over 150,000 years of human occupation. There are now many new questions to ask of the data, and the animal bones are under new investigation.

The most common remains are of Barbary sheep, *Ammotragus lervia*, and antelopes. Working with the collection of the Estación Experimental de Zonas Áridas (EEZA) in Almería, Spain, over 200 known-age comparative skeletons have been measured. The small antelopes can now be identified as *Gazella cuvieri*, a species of shrubby grassland, rather than the desert adapted *Gazella dorcas*. This has important implications for climatic interpretation.

The modern skeletons of the Barbary sheep have provided essential data on skeletal development. Barbary sheep are famous for timidity and agility in flight. Previous interpretations suggested that they were caught by communal drives. The new data on the exact age of dental development suggest otherwise, and support the interpretation of a more selective hunt, probably with projectile weapons.

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and the active collaboration of the Estación Experimental de Zonas Áridas staff is gratefully acknowledged.

Suakin Project

Laurence Smith (McDonald Institute),
Michael Mallinson & Jacke Phillips (SOAS)

Study of the Red Sea port of Suakin, carried out under the Sudanese National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums (NCAM) and the Red Sea State, continued in 2010–2011. At Suakin, work concentrated on the repair of 465 wooden artefacts and the restoration of glass vessels. In Cambridge, a preliminary typology of the local earthenwares was developed and correlated with the site's stratigraphy and radiocarbon-dating sequence over some 800 years. This forms the first local ceramic typology, of this time-depth, constructed for the Sudanese Red Sea coast. Suakin imported ceramics from Egypt, Yemen, India, southern China and Southeast Asia prior to the nineteenth century, a trade little recorded in English language accounts. A visit to Old Jeddah and Old Yanbu on the Arabian Red Sea coast, with architect Ms K. Ashley, gave much comparative information on house construction and internal arrangement.

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Newton Trust Small Research Grants Scheme, the Foreign Travel Fund and the 'English Rose' Company, together with the Red Sea State and the Ministry of Culture, Sudan.



Barbary sheep at the EEZA breeding farm.



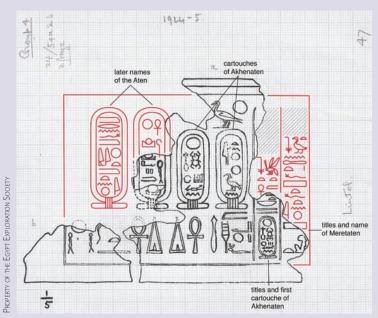
The Ancient City of Amarna, Egypt

BARRY KEMP (McDonald Institute)

Despite a four-month hiatus following Egypt's January 25th Revolution, work continued at Amarna. A geophysics field school, a collaboration with the Universities of California (Los Angeles) and Arkansas, ran for three weeks, covering a portion of the main ancient city and the site of the current cemetery excavation. Three of the students were inspectors from the Supreme Council of Antiquities of Egypt. The results contribute to the long-term aim of adding a geophysics layer to the overall set of maps of the city. Then in May–June the anthropology team from the University of Arkansas carried out a full revision of the bones from the cemetery.

The expedition house remained open during the intervening months to work on the publication of excavations carried out in the 1920s at the North Palace (a project of which Kate Spence is co-author). Although the most completely preserved palace from ancient Egypt, no full account has ever appeared. Amongst the archives are small-scale copies of around 600 inscribed stone fragments that raise intriguing questions as to the ownership of the building. In its final stage it commemorated a princess/queen named Meretaten, but her name had replaced another, perhaps that of a queen who then either died or was disgraced.

The project is funded from a range of sources channelled through the Amarna Trust, a charity registered in the UK. Web sites are www.amarnaproject.com and www.amarnatrust.com.



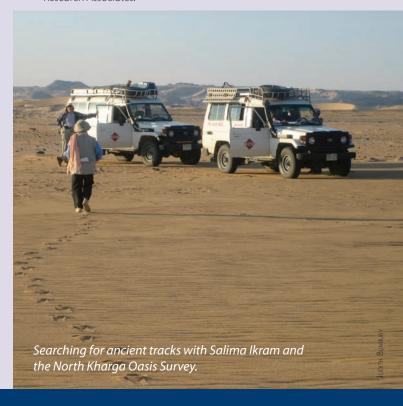
One of the copies of inscribed stones made by C. Duncan Greenlees during the 1924/5 campaign at the North Palace, with modern completions of some of the hieroglyphic texts (in red).

Ancient Egyptian Land and Waterscape Survey

Judith Bunbury (Department of Earth Sciences)

Judith Bunbury and her collaborators have travelled up and down the Nile as well as venturing further out into the deserts to investigate climate and landscape change. At ancient Memphis, Pedro Goncalves (PhD) wth Ancient Egypt Research Associates (AERA) found 16 m or so of mud brick associated with river sands. Evidently Memphis, known in antiquity as a garden city, was also susceptible to flooding. Nearby at Abusir, Erin Earl (Pt III) (with Paul Nicholson, Cardiff) located the ancient lake of Abusir where the two million or so sacred ibis found in the mummy galleries were probably bred. Meanwhile Ben Pennington (Pt III) used general scientific models of delta formation and found hints that the changing landscape contributed to the need for unification of Egypt. With Sarah Parcak's BBC One project and Cairo University, we sank large boreholes into an ancient river bank at Lisht. Tantalizingly, carnelian and amethyst with Middle Kingdom pottery came up from 6 m below ground so we will have a lot of digging to do to explore further. Further afield Judith Bunbury visited (with Salima Ikram) the dried-up lake-beds and desiccated waterholes of the Sahara desert where one has a profound sense of the way in which early Egyptian civilization was moulded by climate change.

The project is funded by Egypt Exploration Society, BBC One, Cairo University, Schiff Giorgini Foundation and Ancient Egypt Research Associates.

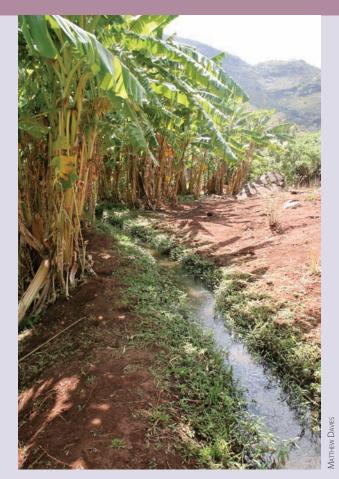


Specialized Farming and Herding in Eastern Africa

MATTHEW DAVIES (McDonald Institute) & HENRIETTA MOORE (Division of Social Anthropology)

Eastern Africa has long been renowned for its specialized pastoral communities such as the Maasai and Turkana. However, there is growing recognition that such communities do not exist in isolation but rather are part of a much more complex economic and social web that includes poorly known intensive farming systems. This project explores the reciprocal development of specialized pastoralism and intensive irrigation-based farming in adjacent regions of northwest Kenya (Pokot/Marakwet) and eastern Uganda (Karamoja).

To date the project has conducted extensive settlement survey and test excavation which together provide chronological data on population sizes, movements and land use over the last 1000 years. In addition, the project has mapped extensive networks of pre-colonial irrigation channels and dated them using both oral-historical and radiometric methods. These data are further being correlated with palaeoenvironmental indicators in order to better understand the ecological dynamics of the region. The latest phase of research is piloting the use of local teams to collect oral-historical information and to GPS map various features such as irrigation channels, patterns of land tenure and land use, as well as other cultural heritage sites such as circumcision, dancing and other ritual locations. It is hoped that this endeavour will give local peoples



Pre-colonial irrigation channel in Pokot, northwest Kenya.

significant input into the research and lead to highly detailed spatial data which will inform the broader historical-ecology.

The project is jointly funded by the British Institute in Eastern Africa and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

The Survey of Memphis

JANINE BOURRIAU (McDonald Institute)

Janine Bourriau leads work on a new volume of the *Survey of Memphis* which will present Middle Kingdom ceramics from Kom Rabia, Memphis, from 1800–1550 BC. At this period Egypt was controlled by competing rulers and dating depends upon synchronisms between local ceramic sequences. Memphis, with a continuous stratified sequence from a domestic settlement, is a key site since it has links to Dahshur in the south, dated by royal funerary complexes and Tell el-Dab'a/Avaris in the north, the capital of the Hyksos kings with a mixed Egyptian/ Canaanite culture.

The project is funded by the British Academy, Egypt Exploration Society, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society and Natural Environment Research Council.



A so-called 'fish dish'. The design of fish, gazelles, birds and mountains within an oval frame, symbolizes the Nile river and the high desert on either side.



Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP)

HARRIET HUNT, MARTIN JONES, CATHERINE KNEALE, EMMA LIGHTFOOT, DIANE LISTER, XINYI LIU, GIEDRE MOTUZAITE-MATUZEVICIUTE (McDonald Institute)

Our project explores the ways in which Eurasian farmers made connections across vast distances in the millennia prior to the Silk Road. We are combining archaeogenetics, archaeobotany and isotopic studies, and collaborating with quaternary scientists, archaeologists, zooarchaeologists and plant geneticists in China, Japan, Russia and Kazakhstan.

Harriet Hunt and Diane Lister have embarked on intensive archaeogenetic studies of our two principal target crops, foxtail millet (which travelled east to west in prehistory) and barley (which travelled west to east). They have also continued to work on broomcorn millet, and supervised students working on barley and buckwheat. Out in the field we gathered flotation samples from excavations at Mulei in Xinjiang Province, western China (working with Prof. Wang Jenxin), and Botai, northern Kazakhstan (with Profs. Victor Zaibert and Alan Outram), as well as bone samples for stable isotope analysis from various parts of the Hexi Corridor, western China. Through collaboration with Prof. An Chenbang at Lanzhou University, we are also gathering biomarker information. Together, these data will allow us to trace the movement of crops (and their farmers) and the environmental and climatic contexts in which they forged these early cross-continental links.

The project is funded by the European Research Council (FOGLIP), the Leverhulme Trust (Pioneers of Pan-Asian Contact) and Darwin College Cambridge (Adrian Fellowship). The British Academy enabled a visit by our advisory committee member Prof. Zhao Zhijun from Beijing, and the Royal Society funded a collaboration with the Vavilov Institute in St Petersburg.

Tràng An Archaeological Project, Vietnam

RYAN RABETT (McDonald Institute)

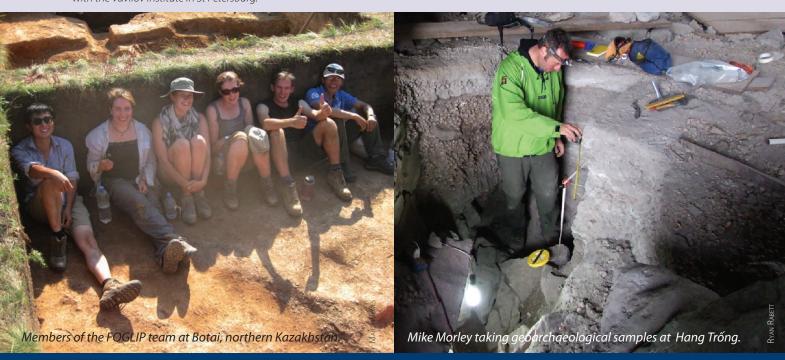
In November 2010 excavations at Hang Boi successfully reached the base of the shell midden in this cave and we concluded our investigations here.

Work at Hang Trống meanwhile, expanded with the opening of new trenches revealing evidence of localized burning (most likely hearths). One trench also produced a small collection of bones, shells and stone tools which, based on their discrete position within a rock niche, were almost certainly deliberately placed. Work in the deepest trench has progressed beneath the cave's shell midden into distinctly colluvial deposits. These though continue to contain a trickle of evidence for human presence. Charcoal from here gave us a date of *c*.24,400 calendar years BP, just prior to (or a very early phase of) the Last Glacial Maximum.

Geoarchaeological analysis of these layers is currently in progress and we have been creating a comparative collection of plants from the surrounding environment to aid in the laboratory analysis of archaeological nut and seed fragments.

Finally we conducted LiDAR scans of Hang Boi and Hang Trống, creating highly accurate spatial and visual models of the caves; valuable aids to reconstructing site-formation processes.

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



Land, Water and Settlement in Haryana, India

CAMERON PETRIE (Division of Archaeology), RAVINDRA SINGH (Banaras Hindu University) & CHARLES FRENCH (Division of Archaeology)

The Land, Water and Settlement project (http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/rivers/) continued its fieldwork on the plains of northwest India, involving staff and students from Cambridge, Banaras Hindu University and several other institutions. We are presently focusing on the sandy plains of northern Rajasthan, where clear signs of a large palaeochannel are visible on satellite imagery. Excavations were carried out at the Early Harappan site of Dabli-vas Chugta, which lies at the edge of the channel and has been heavily damaged by soil removal. The site lies close to the famous site of Kalibangan and our excavations were marked by systematic recovery of bioarchaeological samples for faunal and macro/microscopic botanical analysis.

The geoarchaeological component involved a reconnaissance of the immediate environs of Dabli-vas Chuqta. This small tell site is situated on a soil profile representing either former channel bed deposits and/or river levee. Thus, it is located on the margins of a substantial former floodplain of the Ghaggar which was actively aggrading before, during and after the occupation of this site during the early third millennium BC. This slow, annual accumulation of eroded material (associated with monsoonal rainfall and consequent seasonal flooding) would have provided a naturally replenishing soil and groundwater system. After

every period of flooding, the floodplain area would have soon been characterized by many small-medium channel meanders and a high groundwater table. Much like the Nile floodplain prior to the construction of the Aswan Dam in Egypt in 1968, this landscape would have been ideal for intensive arable agriculture. Nonetheless it would have been fragile in terms of resilience if there were monsoonal failures. This may well be the essence of the sustainability of the agricultural system in this region since at least Harappan times. There does not appear to be any evidence for a high-velocity Holocene-period river in this region.

In addition, a detailed settlement survey in the vicinity of Burj, excavated by the project in 2010, resulted in the documentation of 182 sites of various periods, 125 of which had not previously been recorded. Sample collection was also undertaken on playa lakes, expanding the data set for our work on palaeo-climate reconstruction. The results of the project were presented at an international workshop held at Banaras Hindu University on 25 April 2011.

The project is funded by UKIERI - UK India Education Research Initiative, the British Council, the British Academy, the Isaac Newton Trust, the Gates Trust, the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.



The Surkhet Valley Project, Western Nepal

JASON HAWKES (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)

Established in 2010, the Surkhet Valley Project was set up to carry out a co-ordinated programme of research, capacity building, conservation and community-led heritage management in the Surkhet Valley, western Nepal. The valley, dominated by remains of a large medieval temple and nearby settlement, was an important nodal point in the network of trade, communication and pilgrimage that extended to India, Tibet and the famous Silk Route.

The temple was found to be one of the earliest medieval temples in Nepal. Importantly, it appears to have been built by a Buddhist group from India through the royal patronage of the Khasa Mallas, who ruled much of Nepal and southwest Tibet at the time. As such, the results of this work not only shed new light on the relationships between Buddhism and the state in medieval Nepal, but also point towards much larger questions of trans-Himalayan interaction during this formative period.

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



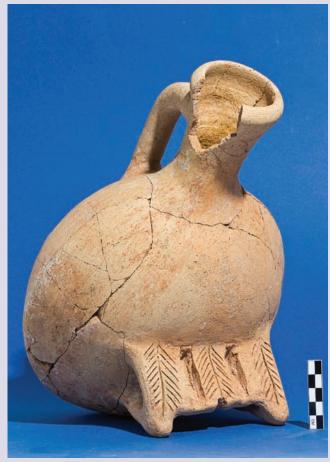
Buddhist sculpture from Surkhet, c. twelfth century AD.

Kilise Tepe, Turkey

NICHOLAS POSTGATE (Division of Archaeology)

In July and August we conducted our final season of excavation at Kilise Tepe in western Cilicia, accompanied by Dr Emre Şerifoğlu as Assistant Director, who extended our sounding into third-millennium levels and Dr Mark Jackson from Newcastle as Co-Director for the Byzantine. A major task of the Cambridge team (Sarah Blakeney, Christina Bouthillier, Carlo Colantoni, Alexander Edmonds, Susan Poll, Melissa Sharp, Adam Stone) was to tie up loose ends in the Late Bronze Age Northwest Building, and this has successfully given us a much clearer idea of its architectural history, as well as revealing a unique stoneflagged platform. The Bronze to Iron Age transition remains the prime target, and this year we linked the sounding at the centre of the mound to the architectural sequence on the west side excavated in the 1990s, retrieving a previously unsuspected sequence of Early Iron Age courtyard surfaces overlying the substantial Late Bronze Age buildings, attesting to continuity of occupation but changes in the use of space during the 'centuries of darkness'.

The project is funded by a major grant from the AHRC, with additional support from Dumbarton Oaks and Çanakkale On Sekiz Mart University for the Byzantine and Early Bronze Age fieldwork respectively.



Pilgrim flask on built-in stand, from the LBA building — our first (almost) complete example (J14/502).

Tell Brak, Northeast Syria

AUGUSTA McMahon (Division of Archaeology)

Excavations at Tell Brak in spring of 2011 were extremely successful, although slightly shortened by political unrest. Early urbanism continues to be the project's focus, and our research in recent years has indicated that northern Mesopotamia in the early fourth millennium BC saw development of large, densely-populated urban centres at least as early as (if not before) the better-known cities of southern Iraq. Our current research builds on this knowledge and explores the overlooked aspect of urban boundaries, which may be a significant façade when viewed from outside or a disregarded or shunned fuzzy periphery when viewed from within. Our excavations show great variety in Brak's urban edge zone, including features such as mass graves and a monumental burial mound, individual burials, and 'dirty industries' such as tanning and ceramic production. We are also exploring the city's economic sustaining area through scientific sourcing and typological studies of material culture such as obsidian tools and clay container sealings. We aim to reconstruct the extent and complexity of Brak's economic territories and degree of control maintained over distant resource-rich regions.

The project is funded by the British Academy (BARDA), the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and Newnham College.

Ziyaret Tepe, Southeastern Turkey

JOHN MACGINNIS (McDonald Institute)

Ziyaret Tepe is best known as the Neo-Assyrian provincial capital of Tushan, but this year we also discovered a Roman occupation. On the Assyrian

side we commenced work in two new locations, one a high-status residence (Operation U) and one an area of suspected low/middle-status housing (Operation T).

Related research continues on cuneiform sources documenting the early history of Erbil (ancient Urbilum/Urbel/Arbail), the



Roman coin of Constantius II from the lower town at Ziyaret Tepe.

capital of the Kurdish Region of Iraq with roots going back at least to the fifth millennium BC. It is indeed one of the cities — alongside others such as Damascus, Aleppo, Jerusalem, Hamadan — which claims to be the oldest continually inhabited city in the world.

The project is funded by a broad range of contributions coordinated by the Ziyaret Tepe Archaeological Trust. Research on cuneiform sources is supported by the Kurdish Regional Government.



Clay container sealing with an image of a human figure in combat with a snake. One of c. 1100 sealings recovered from Brak in Late Chalcolithic levels.



Ziyaret Tepe in its landscape.

Prehistoric Gold Mining, Georgia

SIMON TIMBERLAKE (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)

In July 2011 our small team of mining archaeologists collaborated with a joint project run by the Deutsches Bergbau Museum (DBM) and the Georgian National Museum excavating a fourth-millennium BC gold mine at Sakridissi in Georgia, the earliest identified mine of this type anywhere in the world. Our expertise was required to experimentally reconstruct the mining, crushing and recovery process of the gold.

Fire-setting was first used to help crack and weaken the hard rock, which was then broken up piecemeal with hafted stone tools and antler picks to extract the hematite and gold-bearing quartz veins. This gold ore was then crushed, ground to a powder on quernstones, and panned in water, in order to separate out the fine gold from the residue of iron oxides. What is most amazing about this 40-m-deep Chalcolithic mine is that the gold at c. 100–500 ppm would have been almost invisible within the veins. The Kura Axian miners must have discovered this primary source simply by working upstream panning gold within the Mashavira river. The whole operation was filmed and will also be written up as a chapter in a book to be published by the DBM and planned for 2012.

The project is funded by Deutsches Bergbau Museum (Bochum, Germany). www.earlyminesresearchgroup.org.uk



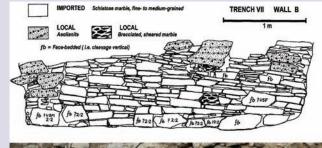
Chalcolithic–Early Bronze Age gold mine at Sakridissi, Georgia, July 2011.

The Cambridge Keros Project, Greece

COLIN RENFREW & MICHAEL BOYD (McDonald Institute)

The Cambridge Keros Project concerns the excavation of two sites on the now uninhabited Cycladic island of Keros in the Aegean. One site has been shown to be a major ritual centre where the unusual rituals practised involved the deposition of broken marble figurines, vessels and pottery, all brought from elsewhere for the purpose. The second excavation site is the nearby settlement of Dhaskalio, where a large settlement covered most of a small islet some 90 m offshore. Here several strands of evidence suggest reliance on imported, rather than local, goods and materials. The wider island of Keros does not seem to possess agricultural land sufficient in scale to support a large population at Dhaskalio. Petrographic study of the pottery suggests little or no indigenous ceramic tradition, but rather the wholesale import of ceramic vessels from islands such as Naxos, los, Amorgos and Melos, and perhaps from further afield. Environmental evidence suggests that intensive, year-round occupation of the site may not be an appropriate model: the archaeobotanical remains are not consistent with a large population, and the same is true of the animal bones. Hence one hypothesis is that of seasonal or occasional occupation, perhaps related to patterns of use at the sanctuary opposite. Many of the building walls on Dhaskalio are made of schistose marble imported from Naxos, some 10 km distant. The inhabitants went to considerable trouble in importing hundreds of tonnes of split marble blocks to achieve an impressive effect. As our four volumes go to press in the next few months, our attention will shift from publication to the further activities of the Cambridge Keros Project.

The project is funded by the Institute for Aegean Prehistory, 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. Dr Boyd is funded by the Stavros S. Niarchos Foundation.





Wall on Dhaskalio, with a drawing showing the high proportion of imported marble used in its construction.



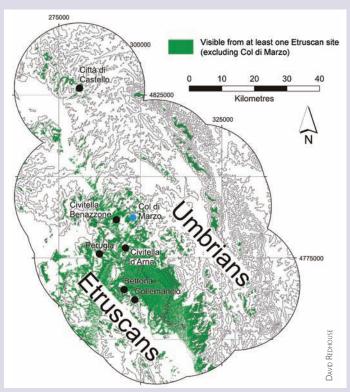


A Landmark on the Etruscan Frontier

SIMON STODDART (Division of Archaeology)

A collaboration between the universities of Cambridge, Belfast, Perugia and Rome continued on the ancient frontier between Gubbio and Perugia, focusing on the key Etruscan site of Col di Marzo. The August 2011 excavation added traces of a Final Bronze Age settlement and a sanctuary to our pre-frontier knowledge of this prominent landmark. Furthermore, the foundation of the main settlement can now be dated back to the fifth century BC, with the discovery of Etruscan bucchero and painted pottery. The principal occupation of the site is dated to the fourth century BC, the moment of proper consolidation of the frontier, and comprised evidence of terracing, living areas (sealed under tile collapse), metallurgical activity, working of antler/horn, animal processing and storage of agricultural products (peas, beans, wheat). The site was abandoned in the Roman period, only recovering its strategic defensive role for about ten days during July 1944, as indicated by records in the Imperial War Museum of London and cartridges and bullets discovered during excavation.

The project is supported by the Gaslini Foundation, the Province of Perugia, the cities of Gubbio and Perugia, the British Academy, Queen's University Belfast, the European Commission, the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell'Umbria and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/projects/frontier/.



The location of Col di Marzo in the viewshed of the Etruscans based on Perugia.

Roman Colonial Landscapes, Italy

Alessandro Launaro & Martin Millett (Faculty of Classics)

This project explores the Liri Valley (about 80 km southeast of Rome) by combining rural- and urban-based survey to reconstruct an ancient landscape. In particular it explores the relationship between Roman colonization and indigenous landscapes. Building on preliminary fieldwork last year, the 2011 season engaged in geophysical prospection, fieldwalking and finds-processing.

Fieldwork focused on the city of Interamna Lirenas, founded as a Latin colony in 312 BC. A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken (under the supervision of Sophie Hay). The topography was also recorded and surface artefact distributions mapped. This work provided new information about the layout of the city plan and identified several buildings. In the surrounding countryside ploughed fields were fieldwalked in the zone between Interamna and Aquinum. This involved GPS technology and satellite imagery in combination with conventional line-walking.

Finds from surface collections were studied under the supervision of Ninetta Leone. They will provide not only a chronological framework, but also a map of local cultural and social relationships as made possible by the distribution and supply patterns of specific classes of material culture (especially coarseware pottery).

The 2011 season was undertaken in collaboration with the British School at Rome, the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Lazio (Dr Giovanna Rita Bellini) and the Comune of Pignataro Interamna. The project is funded by the British Academy, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and the Faculty of Classics with accommodation provided by courtesy of the Sindaco of Pignataro Interamna (Dr Benedetto M. Evangelista).



Topographical survey in progress at Interamna Lirenas.



The Willendorf Project, Austria

PHILIP R. NIGST (Division of Archaeology)

This excavation and research project addresses the timing and nature of the Middle-to-Upper Palaeolithic transition in central Europe and the modern human dispersal into Europe. Early twentieth-century excavations at Willendorf II have provided a rich Early Upper Palaeolithic/Aurignacian record. We are extending the previous excavation trenches to sample the entire sequence, and to explore the spatial extent of some archaeological horizons.

The primary objectives of this project are: to construct a chronostratigraphic framework (including an intense dating program) for the Early Upper Palaeolithic of the site; to assess the climatic conditions under which modern humans dispersed into Europe; and to more clearly understand human behaviour and activities. Currently, we are studying the lithic and faunal assemblages and preparing the first publications.

The project is principally funded by the Leakey Foundation and the Max Planck Society, with supplementary funding from the University of Vienna.



Excavation of the Aurignacian horizons at Willendorf II.

The Philosophiana Project, Sicily

EMANUELE VACCARO (McDonald Institute)

Begun in 2009 as a collaboration between the Universities of Cambridge, Pennsylvania (Kim Bowes) and Messina (Francesco La Torre) and the Soprintendenza di Caltanissetta, this project aims to produce a comprehensive landscape history of the territory around the late Roman luxury Villa del Casale and the statio Philosophiana. Although the Villa del Casale is one of the best-known Roman villas in the Mediterranean, used as an exemplar of the development of the late Roman great estate system, its territorial context has never been investigated in detail whilst the adjacent large settlement of Philosophiana has been interpreted as the home of the villa's peasants. The project seeks to understand the settlement patterns of the micro-region, the economic and social relationships between the villa and statio, and by extension, Sicily's role in the late antique economy. The first season focused on Philosophiania and revealed the urban character of the site and its long-lasting occupation from the Roman to medieval periods. In the second and third campaigns, alongside the continuation of intra-site surface survey, geophysical survey and excavation survey in the territory around the site was also carried out. This research is revealing the impact of the town on the formation of late Roman and medieval settlement networks, and its central role as a market and craft-work site.

The project is funded by the Loeb Foundation, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and the Faculty of Classics.



Magnetometric survey on the Roman to medieval abandoned town of Philosophiana-Sofiana (Mazzarino, Sicily).



Late Middle Pleistocene Palaeoeconomy in Southeastern Europe

Ana Belén Marín (Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies)

This year's research on Neanderthal subsistence in the Balkans has focused on the Late Middle Pleistocene (Marine Isotope Stage 7) in order to verify whether early changes in the palaeoeconomy of Neanderthal populations may have contributed in the long term to the reasons for their ultimate extinction at the end of MIS-3. Until now, relevant archaeofaunal studies have been rare for that time and have mainly consisted of taxonomic identifications to assign deposits to particular periods. In order to improve our knowledge of early Neanderthal hunting efficiency and assess their adaptive skills, a detailed archaeozoological analysis has been conducted on the bone assemblage of Velika Balanica cave, southeastern Serbia. This site is only 10 m from Mala Balanica Cave, where a pre-Neanderthal human mandible has been discovered (Homo sp.). It is also a counterpoint to better-studied northern and central European sites.

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship and a British Academy Small Grant at LCHES.



CRIC Project

MARIE LOUISE STIG SØRENSEN (Division of Archaeology)

The CRIC Project (Identity and Conflict: Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities after Conflict) has moved into its final year, with the focus on producing three edited volumes representing the major academic output of this interdisciplinary project. Meetings and field visits in Bosnia, Denmark, Cyprus, Spain and Germany this year have brought the comparative elements of the regional studies to the fore, and the similarities and differences amongst the case studies have become clear. A special focus has been the affect of memorials and a critical assessment of assumptions about their role in the retention of memories and the rebuilding of society following conflict. Case studies included the repatriation of the statue of the Isted Lion to Flensburg after more than 150 years, and debates over the memorialization of victims of the war in Bosnia during the 1990s. The project has also sought to produce outputs that extend beyond the academic debate, with films and exhibitions in Dresden, Schleswig-Holstein and Madrid. The research shows how, in the reconstruction of cultural heritage and society following conflict, decisions are made and aspects of the past selected (or de-selected) which affect the narratives of the conflict and the character of the rebuilt society. The challenge now is to articulate the observations and findings of the CRIC project in a manner that can assist policy makers and organizations in the decisions they make and which so deeply affect the types of societies that are produced.

The CRIC Project is funded by the EU under the FP7 programme; further details can be found at http://www.cric.arch.cam.ac.uk and visual material on CRIC photographic archive at Cambridge University Dspace http://www.dspace.cam.ac.uk/handle/1810/214815 and on the CRIC Youtube channel http://www.youtube.com/user/CRICResearchProject.



The Isted Lion resurrected at Flensburg churchyard, Germany.



Legacies of Occupation in the Channel Islands

GILLIAN CARR (Institute of Continuing Education)

Incredibly, the Channel Islands are the only formerly occupied places in Europe which exclude resistance from their war narrative. The experiences of those who conducted such acts are marginalized or forgotten.

The project, 'Protest, Defiance and Resistance in the Channel Islands during the German Occupation, has now entered its second year. One highlight has been the release of our Cambridge Ideas online video, http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EHEHvUAI B8 which resulted in international media coverage. The focus of this was the recent discovery of a briefcase of testimonies of those who had committed acts of resistance during the occupation and had been sent to concentration and prison camps. This was the most exciting resistance archive to come out of the Channel Islands since the end of the occupation. However, its discovery has proved controversial because official histories still claim that there was little or no resistance in the Islands because the population was law-abiding and because relations with the occupier were 'correct', meaning that there was no need for resistance.

The team is still uncovering new and exciting information and is awaiting the imminent opening of sensitive Foreign Office files. This should allow us to gather the names needed for a resistance memorial, although this is proving controversial locally.

The projects are supported by the British Academy and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.



The Frank Falla files containing testimonies of resistance during the German occupation.



Hermaphrodite of Foppe di Nadro, in a 2D photograph with side-light — a detailed record but one which cannot decide his/her gender.

Prehistoric Picture Project

Frederick Baker & Christopher Chippindale (MAA)

The new digital graphic technology, which this project works with, moves very fast; it is now rapidly moving from two- to three-dimensional graphics. Most rock-art recording remains in the era of 2D, and the 'classic' way of recording the rock-art of Valcamonica, where the Project does its field research, has previously been wholly 2D. But to recover the 2D form of weathered figures, classic recorders use extreme side-light which can mask and lose the depth of the figures and the varied and subtle textures of how the natural rock has been pecked to make the figure.

So we are beginning to use 3D recording, using a portable high-resolution laser scanner, and then new software, image processing and hardware to enable the researcher then to see the figure restored to 3D and at high magnification. Test results from fieldwork in April 2011 have been thrilling, astonishing. And one of our sample figures — the one used as a logo for the project — gave exceptional results. It has always puzzled us, a human figure which seems to have breasts and therefore of female gender. But it also has a curving line which might or might not be a phallus, so perhaps also of male gender. The 3D scan unequivocally shows both a phallus and a separate curving line. So we do have a figure with both genders.

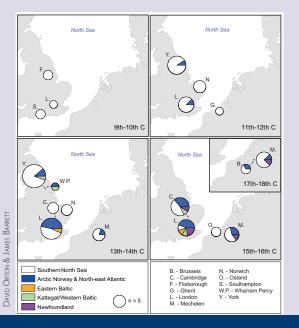
Long-distance Cod Trade in the North Atlantic and Baltic

DAVID ORTON & JAMES BARRETT (McDonald Institute)

The globalization of Europe's sea fisheries is a process with profound historical and ecological significance. An ongoing project led by James Barrett and Bill Hutchinson (University of Hull) is using biomolecular methods to trace the development of long-distance trade in cod — one of the most commercially significant North Atlantic species — with archaeological samples spanning the region from Finland to Canada and from Belgium to Iceland. Having recently used isotopic data to argue that large-scale import of dried cod to England from northern waters commenced in the thirteenth century, the project has turned to aDNA to address the (trans)Atlantic expansion of fisheries in the late- and post-medieval periods. Project collaborator Mark Culling at Hull is developing the genetic methodology, while the Cambridge team (including Tamsin O'Connell) refines the stable-isotope methodology and assembles archaeological time-series from London and Bristol.

In between sample collection, David Orton has been analysing the Baltic isotopic data, and has obtained a DM McDonald grant to expand this study. Medieval cod consumption in Poland and Estonia seems to be associated with German and Danish colonization from the thirteenth century, and initial results indicate that this represents the extension of existing trade networks to the new colonies, with cod imported to settlements such as Tallinn and Gdańsk from as far afield as Arctic Norway. Future work will explore the historical context in which a local fishery eventually developed.

The project is funded by the Leverhulme Trust, the Company of Fishmongers and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.





Examples of Slavic-inspired Baltic ware from Vejleby, Lolland. It is likely that this type of pottery was initially produced by Slavic immigrants settled in medieval Denmark.

Guests, Refugees and Colonists: Medieval Migration in the Baltic

MAGDALENA NAUM (McDonald Institute)

This project studies medieval migration in the Baltic Sea region. It includes three case studies: the eleventh- to twelfth-century Slavic migration to the islands of Falster, Lolland and Møn (Denmark) following conflicts in Slavic territories; the twelfth- to fourteenth-century Danish and Swedish settlement in Estonia initiated by the Baltic Crusades; and German urban settlement in thirteenth- to fifteenth-century Kalmar (Sweden) related to the Hansa trade operations. The research scrutinizes the social consequences of migration for both immigrants and host communities and medieval discourses of 'otherness' and 'sameness'. Through the study of material culture, landscape and written sources, the project is illuminating the relationships between human beings and the material world. It shows that human resettlements were an important part of medieval development in the Baltic Sea region and elaborates a methodology for approaching migration in the past. The concluded case study of Slavic migration to Denmark illustrated how these movements contributed to the emergence of a border region whose inhabitants exhibited ambivalence and shifting allegiance with the Danish and Slavic rulers. It also showed how foreign and local cultural ideas can merge and evolve to give rise to new and hybridized forms of material culture.

The project is conducted in collaboration with Museum Lolland-Falster (Denmark), Kalmar County Museum (Sweden), National Historical Museum in Stockholm (Sweden) and Tallinn University (Estonia). The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

Local (southern North Sea) and imported (other regions) cod bones in England and Flanders (Belgium) based on discriminant function analysis of $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ measurements on 129 archaeological vertebrae and cleithra (fin bones) dating between the ninth and eighteenth centuries.

Origins of Shamanism

LILIANA JANIK (Division of Archaeology)

2011 saw the beginning of a new project researching the origins of shamanism through a study of rock art situated between two major Asian rivers, the Ob and Yenisei. The research expedition covered a distance of some 2500 km over a very intense ten-day period. The studied images included examples ranging in date from the late Pleistocene and early Holocene to the twentieth century. The majority of the rock-art sites were used over thousands of years, as reflected in the presence of different styles of carvings in the same locations. The earliest have been interpreted as portraying human and animal souls travelling between mythological Upper, Middle and Lower worlds. The expedition focused in particular on sites at the confluence of the Yenisei and its tributary the Tuba, and along the Tom River. The sites of Shalabolino and Sukhanika, which contain the earliest carvings in the so-called Minusinsk style, are now being targeted for future research in collaboration with Kemerovo and Krasnoyarsk State Universities.

The project is funded by Girton College and a University of Cambridge Foreign Travel Fund grant.

Roman and Early Byzantine Gold Coins

ROGER BLAND (McDonald Institute/British Museum)

In May 2011, Roger Bland and Xavier Loriot (University of Paris-Sorbonne, retired) were awarded the Prix Allier de Hauteroche by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres for the best book on ancient coinage in the last two years for Roman and Early Byzantine Gold Coins Found in Britain and Ireland (Royal Numismatic Society Special Publication no. 46, London 2010).

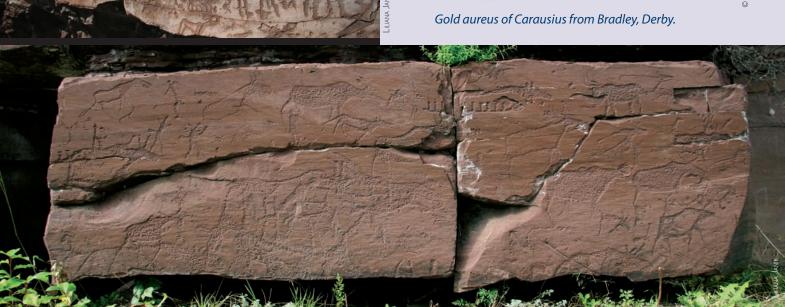


This book is the first published corpus of all finds of Roman and early Byzantine gold coins found in Britain and Ireland, and includes details of 782 single finds and 130 hoards. It allows some important Empire-wide comparisons to be made and highlights the impact of the Portable Antiquities Scheme and Treasure Act in ensuring the recording of new discoveries. The number of new finds from Britain since the start of metal detecting in the 1970s has increased nearly threefold from 2.4 new finds a year to 6 a year, while the numbers of new finds from France and Germany over the same period remained stable.





Courtesy Trustees of the British Museum



Rock carvings of the Middle Yenisei region, Siberia: (above) Scythian style, (below) Minusinsk and Angara style.

Spong Hill: an Early Anglo-Saxon Cemetery

CATHERINE HILLS (Division of Archaeology) & SAM LUCY (Newnham College)

Analysis of the chronology of the cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Norfolk has now been completed. More than two thousand cremations and 57 inhumations were buried here, most of them during the fifth century AD. New information has also been derived from metal-detected finds, recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, and comparative study of contemporary continental burials.

The migration of Anglo-Saxons to England has sometimes been seen as a sudden event which took place in the middle of the fifth century. Spong Hill, however, seems to have been in use earlier than this traditional date, and was contemporary with, not later than, similar cemeteries across the North Sea in Germany. Anglo-Saxon migration was a long drawn out and regionally variable process.

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



Spong Hill cremations nos. 2696 and 2697, adult male and female, buried together under large flints.

Anglo-Saxon England and the *longue durée:* Tradition and Innovation c. AD 670–c. 850

Susan Oosthuizen (Institute of Continuing Education)

Taking the development of the middle Anglo-Saxon rural landscape as a case study, this research explores the contribution of tradition and innovation to the emergence of modern English identity — expressed in perceptions of the right of stakeholders not only to be consulted in decisions that affect them but also to participate in those discussions. The origin of these values can, it is contended, be identified in the three millennia (or longer) before the Norman Conquest. They are expressed in the layout and management over the longue durée of pastoral and arable resources on the basis of common property regimes which were founded in turn on enduring principles of community and kinship. At the same time, traditional structures for organizing and exploiting the landscape provided a solid foundation for the introduction over the course of the 'long' eighth century of radical new methods for improving arable efficiency. Such adaptations and innovations survive in the extension of open-field layouts across almost all parts of England, and the appearance of nucleated settlement (villages) and some aspects of regular field-systems in the Mercian-dominated Central Province.



Dragon Hill and White Horse, Uffington (Oxon.): a landscape subject to collective management for at least 3000 years.



The Brough of Deerness, Orkney

JAMES BARRETT (McDonald Institute)

This project is furthering our understanding of how smallscale societies of the rural north impacted the political landscape of Britain during the Scandinavian diaspora of the Viking Age. It has long been assumed that Viking Age raiding in the west must first have involved the establishment of piratical communities in the Scottish islands. If this hypothesis is correct these communities were one catalyst in the creation of Alba (later Scotland) and England from multiple polities — responses to the 'Viking' threat of the ninth and tenth centuries. This threat was created by mobile armies comprising diverse groups that could both fuse and fission. Their movements are charted in historical sources, but the communities from which they ultimately came are poorly understood. The Brough of Deerness may be one. It is an unusual settlement of approximately 30 buildings set atop a sea stack surrounded by vertical cliffs c. 30 m high. It was once thought to be a monastery, but lacks the ecclesiastical sculpture and extensive burial ground that would indicate this function. Instead it has features suggestive of a long-term base for an otherwise mobile war band active in the North Sea and Irish Sea. Excavations in 2011, conducted as a research-led public archaeology project in cooperation with local charity *The Friends of St Ninian's*, aimed to clarify when the settlement was established and thus whether it could have served as a base for Viking Age raiding. The artefactual evidence is tantalizing, but we await the results of archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon dating.

The project is funded by the Higher Education Innovation Fund, The Orkney Islands Council and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Ecological Correlates of Viking Age State Formation

RACHEL BALLANTYNE (McDonald Institute)

This research addresses the centralization of power in Norway and Scotland between AD 600 and 1200 in collaboration with Dr James Barrett and Prof. Martin Jones. We intend to contrast archaeobotanical evidence for continuity or change in agricultural production with contemporary shifts in political organization. The project primarily uses data sets from two settlements believed to be Viking Age centres of power: The Brough of Deerness, Orkney, an early medieval chiefly settlement, and Avaldsnes, Norway, a possible royal manor under investigation by Prof. Dagfinn Skre and Dr Mari Østmo (University of Oslo).

During the first year, sampling and flotation sieving have taken place on both excavation projects. Preliminary assessment of the Brough of Deerness assemblage is underway, with the emphasis on identifying any exotic plants in addition to more usual economic resources such as barley, oats and flax. Even building timber may be regarded as imported on treeless Orkney, so the analysis encompasses wood charcoal in addition to plant macrofossils.

This project is funded jointly by the Newton Trust, Cambridge and the Kings Manor Project (Kongsgårdprosjektet), Norway.



House 25 and surrounding middens at the Brough of Deerness, with the 2011 excavation crew.

The early stone church and possible Viking Age settlement at Avaldsnes, Norway.

DM McDonald Grants and Awards

The Institute supports field projects and other research initiatives of the University of Cambridge's archaeologists through its annual grants from the DM McDonald Grants and Awards Fund. In 2011, grants totalling £123,847 were awarded to 28 projects ranging widely in time and space, many of which are highlighted in this report.

Projects

on Mauritius

- Jo Appleby
 The Human Face of Slavery and Indenture
- James Barrett
 The Brough of Deerness Project
- Mim Bower
 A Whole Genome Approach to the Genetic Diversity of Ancient Horses
- Marcus Brittain Excavations and Survey in Mursiland, Ethiopia
- Chiara De Cesari
 The Politics of Heritage in Palestine
- Matthew Davies/Henrietta Moore
 The Marakwet Community Heritage Mapping
 Project, Kenya
- Jason Hawkes The Archaeology of the Surkhet Valley Project
- Sheila Kohring Damerham Archaeology Project
- Marta Lahr/Rob Foley
 Late Quaternary Archaeology and Human
 Palaeontology in Southwest Turkana
- Alessandro Launaro/Martin Millett Roman Colonial Landscapes Project: Interamna Lirenas and its Territory Throughout Antiquity (Liri Valley)

- Tony Legge
 - Osteology and Ontogeny of the Dorcas Gazelle: Haua Fteah, Libya
- Emma Lightfoot

 Climate, Crops and Contacts: the Influence of

 Climate upon the Cross-continental Spread of

 Agriculture (Gansu Province, China)
- John MacGinnis

 Ziyaret Tepe Project
- Lisa Maher
 Environment and Aggregation at a
 20,000-year-old Hunter-gatherer Site in the
 Desert of Eastern Jordan
- Ana Belén Marín
 Why Did Neanderthals Not Survive? Adaptive
 Skills and Resource Competition in the
 Balkans (Serbia)
- Augusta McMahon/Carlo Colantoni
 Organization of Urban Space in Times of
 Political Shift and Climate Change: Late Thirdto Second-millennia BC at Tell Brak, Syria
- Magdalena Naum Guests, Refuges, Colonists: Medieval Migration in the Baltic Sea Region (Falster, Lolland, Møn, Kalmer and Estonia)
- Philip Nigst
 The Early Upper Palaeolithic of Western Ukraine

- David Orton
- The Political Context of Medieval Fish Trade in the Eastern Baltic (Poland and Estonia)
- Cameron Petrie
 The Collapse of Harrapan Urbanism (Haryana)
- Ryan Rabett The Tràng An Archaeological Project
- John Robb
 Three Houses in Time: Bova Marina Postexcavation Analysis 2011
- Kate Spence
 Reassessing New Kingdom Egyptian
 Colonialism in Nubia and its Aftermath:
 Contextualizing the Temple-town of Sesebi
- Simon Stoddart The Limits of Etruria Project, Gubbio
- Mary Anne Tafuri Residence and Mobility in Neolithic Puglia
- Emanuele Vaccaro Framing Late Roman and Early Medieval Settlements (Sicily)

Conferences

- Pamela Jane Smith
 Oral History of Primatology and Ethology
 Conference
- Simon Stoddart Fingerprinting the Iron Age Conference





Research Grants

Prof. Graeme Barker

Cultural Transformations and Environmental Transitions in North Africa (European Research Council)

· Prof. Graeme Barker

The Cultured Rainforest: Long-term Human Ecological History in the Highlands of Borneo (AHRC)

· Prof. Graeme Barker

The Cyrenaica Prehistory Project: Renewed Fieldwork at the Haua Fteah (Society for Libyan Studies)

· Prof. Graeme Barker

The Vertebrate Fauna from the Haua Fteah Cave (Isaac Newton Trust)

• Dr James Barrett

Ancient DNA, Cod and the Origins of Commercial Trade in Medieval Europe (Leverhulme Trust)

• Dr James Barrett

The Brough of Deerness Excavation 2011 (Orkney Islands Council)

• Dr James Barrett

The Ecological Correlates of Viking Age State Formation (Isaac Newton Trust and University of Oslo)

• Dr James Barrett

The Present Past: Research-led Community Archaeology in Deerness, Orkney (Higher Education Innovation Fund 4)

Dr James Barrett, Prof. Martin Millett & Prof. John Hatcher

Crisis, What Crisis? Collapses and Dark Ages in Comparative Perspective (Mellon Foundation)

• Dr Mim Bower

Archaeogenetic Analysis of the Putative Skeleton of Pot8os (Weatherbys)

· Christopher Evans

Digging Environment/Willingham Mere (Higher Education Innovation Fund 4)

• Dr Helen Geake

Finds Advisor: Medieval and Modern Artefacts (Portable Antiquities Scheme)

• Prof. Martin Jones

Food Globalization in Prehistory (European Research Council)

Prof. Martin Jones

Origins and Spread of Agriculture in Southern Spain and Northern Morocco (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas)

• Prof. Martin Jones

Origins and Spread of Agriculture in the Southwest Mediterranean Region (European Research Council)

· Prof. Martin Jones

Pioneers of Pan-Asian Contact: Early Farmers and the Trail of Broomcorn Millet (Leverhulme Trust)

· Prof. Martin Jones

The Vavilov Institute and Cambridge: Insights from Historic Crop Resources (Royal Society)

• Prof. Martin Jones

Wheat Archaeogenetics and the History of Wheat Cultivation in the Western Mediterranean (Isaac Newton Trust)

• Prof. Martin Jones &

Dr Tamsin O'Connell

Changing Levels of Protein Intake (Wellcome Trust)

· Dr John MacGinnis

Ziyaret Tepe (Rausing Charitable Trust)

• Dr Augusta McMahon

Creating and Resourcing the City in Fifth- to Fourth-millennium BC North Mesopotamia: Tell Brak Archaeological Project (British Academy, BARDA)

Prof. Martin Millett & Dr James Barrett

The End of Roman Britain: Crisis, Collapse and Cross-cultural Comparison (Isaac Newton Trust)

• Prof. Martin Millett &

Dr Emanuele Vaccaro

First-millenium AD Patterns of Settlement and Economic Change in Tuscany and Sicily (EC, Marie Curie)

· Dr Preston Miracle

Excavations at Vela Spila (British Academy)

• Dr Cameron Petrie

Bannu Archaeological Project Publications (British Museum)

• Dr Cameron Petrie

The Cultural and Geographical Transformation of Northwest India (Isaac Newton Trust)

• Dr Cameron Petrie

Holocene Palaeoclimate History of Lake Riwasa: Implications for the Urban Harrapan Civilization (NERC)

• Dr Cameron Petrie

The Rise and Transformation of the Earliest Village Societies in Highland Iran (Isaac Newton Trust)

• Dr Cameron Petrie

Shahad and the Bronze Age in Southeast Iran (British Institute for Persian Studies)

• Dr Cameron Petrie

Socio-economic, Political Transformations in the Mamasani District of Fars between 6000–3000 BC (British Institute for Persian Studies)

• Dr Cameron Petrie

Ukieri Standard - From the Collapse of Harappan Urbanism (British Council India)

• Dr Cameron Petrie

Visiting Fellowship for M.N. Khan: the Sacred and the Secular in Ancient Gandhara (British Academy)

• Prof. Nicholas Postgate

Kilise Tepe Archaeological Project (AHRC)

• Prof. Nicholas Postgate

MRF: the History and Archaeology of Government in the Ancient Near East (Leverhulme Trust)

· Prof. Colin Renfrew

Becoming Human: the Emergence of Meaning (John Templeton Foundation)

• Prof. Colin Renfrew

Early Cycladic Figurines from Keros (Leverhulme Trust)

• Prof. Colin Renfrew

The Sanctuary at Keros (Stavros S. Niarchos Foundation)

• Dr John Robb &

Dr Mary Anne Tafuri

Food and Society in Mediterranean Prehistory (EC, Marie Curie)

• Dr Marie Louise Stig Sørensen

Bronze Age Creativity (AHRC/HERA)

• Dr Marie Louise Stig Sørensen

Forging Identities: the Mobility of Culture in Bronze Age Europe (EC FP7)

• Dr Marie Louise Stig Sørensen

Identity and Conflict: Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities after Conflict (EC FP7)

• Dr Rhiannon Stevens

Cultural Innovation in the Palaeolithic (Royal Society)

• Dr Brian Stewart

The Middle Stone Age of the Lesotho Highlands, South Africa (Wenner Gren Foundation)

• Dr Simon Stoddart

The Gubbio Frontier Project (British Academy)



McDonald Annual Lecture

10 November Special Anniversary McDonald Lecture Colin Renfrew & Graeme Barker - Archaeology and the Human Career: Celebrating 20 Years of the McDonald Institute

McDonald Institute Seminars

- 6 October Barry Kemp (McDonald Institute) -The Cemetery of the People of Amarna (Ancient Egypt): Looking at the Effects of an Unintended Social Experiment
- **13 October** Craig Cessford (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) -Parochial and Proud of It: Cambridge Archaeological Unit Excavations at the Grand Arcade, McDonald Institute and Other Nearby Sites
- **27 October** Catherine Hills (Division of Archaeology) -Workboxes or Reliquaries: Possible Evidence for Christian Conversion in Seventh-century Anglo-Saxon Graves
- **⊙17 November** Rebecca Bridgman (Fitzwilliam Museum) -Islamic Pottery at the Fitzwilliam Museum: Recording and Researching the Collection
- **●24 November** Magdalena Naum (McDonald Institute) -The Danish-Slavic Frontier in the Middle Ages: Politics, Migration and Material Culture
- **●1 December** MIM BOWER (McDonald Institute) -A Thoroughly Thoroughbred Mystery: Archaeogenetics, Ancient DNA and the Development of Animal Breeds
- **2 February** EMANUELE VACCARO (McDonald Institute) -Philosophianis-Sofiana and Central Sicily in the longue durée
- **9 February** Ryan Rabett (*McDonald Institute*) Tracking the Late History of Palaeo-lake Algonquin in Northeastern Ontario
- **16 February** Ulla Rajala (Academy of Finland) & Phil Mills (University of Leicester) - Defining a Ceraminiscene Landscape: the Analysis of the Roman Pottery from the Nepi Survey
- **●23 February** Tony Legge (McDonald Institute) -Bos for the Bosses and Pork for the Poor
- 2 March Tim Flohr Sorensen (McDonald Institute) -Elusive Solidity: Atmosphere as an Archaeological Object
- ●9 March Zakirullah Jan (University of Peshawar) -Archaeological Explorations in the Gomal Plain, Pakistan
- ●16 March Matthew Davies (McDonald Institute) -The Archaeology of In-between: Missing People in the African Archaeological Record
- 11 May Jo Appleby (Caius College) -Life and Death in Nineteenth-century Mauritius
- **●25 May** Philip Nigst (Division of Archaeology) -From the Middle Danube to the Western Ukraine: Recent Fieldwork at Willendorf II and Beregovo
- **1 June** Bernadette McCall (University of Sydney) -Mamasani, the Missing Years: Continuing Research into the Mamasani Region, Southwestern Iran
- ●8 June Christopher Stimpson (McDonald Institute) -The Green Desert and the Great Cave of Niah
- 15 June CHIARA DE CESARI (Division of Archaeology) -Memory Voids and the Transnational Heritage of Europe

R.R. Inskeep Memorial Lecture

11 May Professor Nicholas David (University of Calgary) -The Archaeology of the Intangible: Recent Developments and Monumentality in Cameroon

Garrod Research Seminars

Division of Archaeology

- **21 October** Cyprian Broodbank (Institute of Archaeology UCL) -Before Corruption? The Making of the Mediterranean
- **25 November** Chris Gosden (Institute of Archaeology Oxford) -Celtic Art as Iron Age Ontology
- **27 January** OLIVER CRAIG (University of York) -From Foraging to Farming in Northern Europe: Molecular and Isotopic Contributions to the Debate
- **10 February** RICHARD HINGLEY (University of Durham) -Hadrian's Wall: a Biography from the Second Century to the Internet
- ●10 March Stephanie Moser (University of Southampton) -Designing Antiquity: Exhibiting Ancient Egypt at the Crystal Palace, London 1854
- 12 May David Wengrow (University College London) What Can We Learn from Monsters? Cognitive Anthropology and the Bronze Age
- ●19 May Roberta Gilchrist (University of Reading) Heirlooms and Ancient Objects: Connecting the Lives of Medieval People and Things

Conferences and Workshops

- **©2 October** Archaeological Fish Bone AHRC Training Workshop
- ●19 October Post-conflict and Post-crisis in the Wake of War: Places, Land, Landscapes and Memoryscapes
- **20 October** Material Culture in the History of Science and Archaeology: Objects, Images and Space
- **27 November** Managing Water in Pre-drainage Fen and Marsh. Historic Environment Research Conference
- ●19 February Butchery. A Professional Zooarchaeology Group Workshop
- **26 February** Place-names and Landscape: Recent Research. Historic Environment Research Conference
- 30 March The Frontiers of Etruria
- ●15–16 April The Heritage of Memorials and Commemorations. The 12th Cambridge Heritage Seminar
- **13 May** Egypt during the Middle Kingdom: a Seminar to Celebrate the 70th Birthday of Janine Bourriau
- **21 May** Designing with Water: New Work in Garden History. Historic Environment Research Conference
- 15–16 July Shahdad and the Bronze Age in Southeast Iran
- 10 September Insular Economics: Ireland in the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries
- ●23–5 September Fingerprinting the Iron Age. Approaches to Identity in the European Iron Age: Integrating South-eastern Europe into the Debate. http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/iron_age_conference_2011/
- 30 September–2 October Child Labour in the Past. 5th Conference of the Society for the Study of Childhood in the Past



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: Brian Stewart (bas29@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, post-docs, 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: Viviana Bellifemine Sanchez-Chopitea (vb266@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: AFC President, Alice Rose (avr29@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); Mark Sapwell (mas218@ cam.ac.uk); Jess Cooney (jc2353@gmail.com).

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: Jennifer Bates (jb599@cam.ac.uk), Danika Parikh (dp375@ cam.ac.uk), Yijie Zhuang (yz330@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: Sian Thomas (set14@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); Rhiannon Stevens (res57@ 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: Lauren Cadwallader (lc340@cam.ac.uk).

The **Graduate Seminar Series** organized by the Archaeology Graduate Society (AGS), gives graduate students the opportunity to present their original research in a relaxed and supportive atmosphere.

Contact: Mark Sapwell (mas218@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: Gillian Carr (gcc20@cam.ac.uk); Britt Baillie (bab30@cam. ac.uk); Liz Cohen (esc35@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: Catalin Popa (cnp24@cam.ac.uk); Maikel Kuijpers (mhgk3@cam.ac.uk).

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

Contact: Russell Ó'Riagáin (rmo31@cam.ac.uk); Magdalena Naum (mn375@cam.ac.uk); James Barrett (jhb41@cam.ac.uk).

The **Mesopotamian 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: Adam Stone (abs27@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: Hazel Reade (hr296@cam.ac.uk); Kate Connell (kbc29@ cam.ac.uk).

The **Zooarchaeology Discussion Group** showcases zooarchaeological and osteoarchaeological studies undertaken in the Institute.

Contact: Christopher Stimpson (cs474@cam.ac.uk).



Access Cambridge Archaeology

CARENZA LEWIS

In 2010–2011, Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), directed by Dr Carenza Lewis continued with its extensive programme of schools outreach activities alongside an expanding portfolio of community archaeological investigations. Catherine Ranson and Clemency Cooper continued their full-time involvement with ACA, with Jessica Rippengal (Division of Archaeology) and Sean Taylor (PhD student, Cambridge) providing occasional and part-time support for excavation and assessment. Alex Pryor (PhD candidate, University of Cambridge) provided additional office support as needed. Many graduate and undergraduate students were also involved as volunteers during fieldwork.

Funding from Aimhigher, English Heritage and the University of Cambridge in 2010–2011 enabled around 500 school pupils to spend nearly 1500 days on Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) courses, carrying out 1-m-square archaeological 'test-pit' excavations within currently occupied rural settlements (CORS). Settlements which were excavated for the first time during HEFAs in 2011 include Garboldisham (Norfolk) and Manuden (Essex). It is regrettable that Aimhigher ceased to exist in July 2011, but ACA plans to carry on the HEFA programme in 2012 and beyond, as its proven success in educating and inspiring young people shows the value that archaeology can bring to the wider community. On a similar theme, as awareness of ACA's activity spread, we were asked to run several community-focused test-pit excavation programmes. Between April and August 2011 this involved ACA in HLF-funded excavations in the villages of Clare (Suffolk) and Mount Bures (Essex) as part of the Managing a Masterpiece project. In July 2011, filming for a second series of Michael Wood's television series involved ACA in community excavations of more then 40 test pits in Long Melford in Suffolk. The series will be broadcast in 2012. Beginning in September 2011, ACA was involved with the Arts Council-funded Cultural Olympiad programme of cultural activities linked to the London 2012 Olympic Games. ACA is working with the Pacitti Company to deliver archaeological excavations within

living communities as part of the 'On Landguard Point' project — a series of large-scale participatory, outdoor events exploring notions of home which take place across the eastern region and will be the subject of a community feature film to be screened in 2012.

The number of test pits excavated under ACA's supervision has now passed 1000, building up a substantial corpus of information about the character, extent and value of the archaeological resource underlying modern villages and hamlets and illuminating the progress of settlement development over the last 1500 years. Research and development in collaboration with the Assessment Research Division (ARD) at Cambridge Assessment (that part of the University of Cambridge organization which also owns the OCR exam board) has now reached the point where test-pit excavation can be carried out as part of syllabus study for GCSE History. This provides a means for archaeology to enrich curriculum learning and boost examination attainment while also ensuring that the results of university research into historic settlements benefit audiences well beyond academia.

In August 2011 HLF-funded public excavations run by ACA on a medieval motte in Essex provided for the first time a definite date for the monument, showing it to be a construction not of the aftermath of the Norman Conquest but to have been built around a century later, probably during the civil war between King Stephen and Matilda from AD 1135–43. Few excavations take place on such monuments, whose importance is indicated by their almost universal protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and it is thus particularly useful to have both an accurate date and important new evidence about the way the site was constructed and used, probably as a lookout post and certainly not as a residential site.

ACA's programme of 'Discovery Day' day-schools held in Cambridge aimed at 11- to 13-year-old school pupils expanded in 2010–2011 with the support of the Cambridge Admissions Office to include a wider range of courses themed around aspects of archaeology, attended by nearly 200 academically very able teenagers.



Prehistory Day (23 October 2010)

Prehistory Day continues to be one of the most popular events at Cambridge's annual Festival of Ideas. Organized by Sara Harrop, members of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and the Division of Archaeology welcomed over 300 visitors of all ages to the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. They:

- · watched flint-knapping demonstrations;
- hunted pumpkins and a large stuffed tiger using a spear thrower;
- learnt about the different ways used to preserve animal skins;
- ground up grains using a saddle stone and baked their own bread in a clay oven;
- explored a purpose-built cave and had their faces painted with Celtic designs;
- · made a lot of mess with potting clay;
- marvelled at a demonstration of smelting metal from ore to make a spear point
- dug for their own finds in a sandpit. Demonstrators enjoyed it all just as much as the visitors!

Science Day (19 March 2011)

Archaeology's contribution to Cambridge University's annual Science Festival was greeted as enthusiastically as ever. Participants of all ages enjoyed hands-on activities to learn how science helps archaeologists. They:

- examined and identified human and animal bones and deduced their owner's dietary preferences and lifestyles from the morphology;
- acted as prehistoric house detectives by wet sieving to separate charred grain remains from sand;
- dug for bird and rodent bones in a model cave;
- learnt how archaeologists use stable isotopes to study diet;
- examined microscopic evidence of the past shown by soil samples:
- discovered how plants were originally domesticated and spread across the globe.



Personal Histories Project and the Histories of Archaeology Research Network (HARN)

The Personal Histories Project is an on-going, educational, studentrun, oral history, team research initiative, spearheaded by oral historian, Dr Pamela Jane Smith, from the McDonald Institute, in which Sixth Form students, undergraduates and postgraduates invite senior scientists to come to Cambridge to share those memories, life stories and past experiences. Through their personal recollections, the audience, which gathers annually from across the UK and from across disciplines, better understands the development of twentieth-century science and the creation of today's curricula. The main event this year was 'An Oral History of Primatology at Cambridge', held on 28 April, 2011, with Dame Jane Goodall and Profs. Robert Hinde, William McGrew and Richard Wrangham.

Personal Histories is a unique historical project. The events and films are enormously popular. A volunteer/student film crew from Goldsmiths, UCLA and Bristol University produces DVDs which are distributed free worldwide as teaching aids. They are broadcast on the University of Cambridge's SMS, on YouTube, iTunesU and through Cambridge University's television and radio stations.

Related is the inter-university and interdisciplinary postgraduate and postdoctoral research initiative dedicated to archaeology's past and practice. Group members are investigating previously unexamined archival and primary sources. The new research is regularly featured on Antiquity's Project Gallery. For more information contact HARNgroup@googlemail.com or visit HARN's blog at http://harngroup.wordpress.com.

Personal Histories is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, The Thriplow Charitable Trust, Dr John Pickles and Professor Thurstan Shaw. For more information see http://www.facebook.com/pages/Personal-Histories-Project/200039440031381?ref=ts&sk=wall, http://www.personal-histories.co.uk or contact Pamela Jane Smith at pjs1011@cam.ac.uk.

'Avenue to Learning' Project

As a member of the Avebury World Heritage Site Steering Committee, Colin Shell recently set up with English Heritage colleagues in the National Monuments Record Centre Swindon, the National Trust at Avebury and a Primary School in Swindon, an 'Avenue to Learning' project in which ten-year-old children are taught how to survey, plotting the positions of the buried stones in the unrestored part of the West Kennet Avenue. They also measured the standing ones and explored the landscape by drawing where William Stukeley had made his drawings in 1723/4. The English Heritage Survey team showed them the latest equipment. All seems to have been a great success in using the World Heritage Site to provide Stage 2 teaching activities through an archaeological vehicle. The exercise will culminate at the beginning of the Council for British Archaeology's Festival with the school's full-size model of one of the stones, modelled from the geophysical survey, being set up in the original position, and the line of the unrestored Avenue temporarily set out for visitors to walk.

ACE Summer School

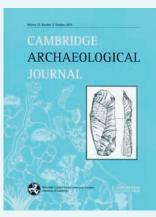
The Association for Cultural Exchange (ACE) second British Archaeology Summer School was run by Paul Mellars and Katherine Boyle, with Emily Hallinan as Student Liaison Officer. Lectures, tutorials and practicals were provided by Katherine Boyle (Scientific Methods), Charles French (Geoarchaeology), Sheila Kohring (Bronze Age and Theory) Paul Mellars (Palaeolithic), Sacha Jones (Palaeolithic), Caroline Malone (Neolithic), Simon Stoddart (Iron Age), Grahame Appleby (Roman) and Catherine Hills (Medieval). This year the course included two days of excavation/test-pitting at Bury Farm (Stapleford) during which the students were introduced to excavation techniques, and a number of fieldtrips including a fiveday visit to several of the classic sites of Wessex, Windsor and Bath. The practical element of the course was supplemented this year with regular hands-on sessions working with staff from the Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology.



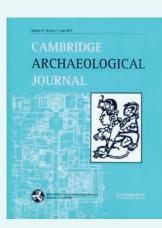
Cambridge Archaeological Journal

JOHN ROBB

2010–2011 was CAJ's 21st year of publication, and continued our tradition of publishing stimulating, theoretical, eclectic archaeological work from around the world. Our articles ranged from Palaeolithic autism and astronomy to hunter-gatherer ontology, the royal cemetery of Ur, and the art of belonging to groups in Argentina and the American Southwest. An equally broad range of new articles is in the works for the upcoming Volume 22.







Business as usual? All the vital signs — the number of new manuscripts submitted to the journal, the number of institutions and consortia subscribing to the journal, and the journal's financial surplus for the McDonald Institute, the time it takes to review a manuscript and the acceptance rate — are performing healthily (the first three increasing, the latter two decreasing!). We may add author satisfaction — many of our authors contacted us after publication of their articles to thank the team of Dora, Katherine and Liz for their friendly, efficient work in turning out such an attractive iournal.

Journal publishing continues to change rapidly in the digital era, and this year's wrinkle was the beginning of discussions with Cambridge University Press about starting to use first-view doi publication, a system in which articles are published online year-round and then gathered into printed issues three times a year. Such a system would allow smoother and speedier publication, and we will probably start this in the coming year.

The journal team is John Robb (Editor), Katherine Boyle (Reviews and Copy Editor), Liz Farmar (Secretary) and Dora Kemp (Production Editor).

Vol. 20, No. 3, October 2010

- Inherited Social Difference at the Edges of Flakes BY ANGELA E. CLOSE with comments by Kenneth E. Sassaman, Silvia Tomášková, TOBIAS RICHTER, CHANTAL CONNELLER & BRIAN HAYDEN
- The Ball-court Petroglyph Boulders at Jacaná, South-central Puerto Rico BY JOHANNES LOUBSER
- On the Soundness of Inferring Modern Language from Symbolic Behaviour BY RUDOLF BOTHA
- Emotional and Mnemonic Geographies at Hambledon Hill: Texturing Neolithic Places with Bodies and Bones by OLIVER HARRIS
- Spatial Structures and Symbolic Systems in Irish and British Passage Tombs: the Organization of Architectural Elements, Parietal Carved Signs and Funerary Deposits by Guillaume Robin
- Fortifications as Warfare Culture: the Hilltop Centre of Yayno (Ancash, Peru), AD 400-800 BY GEORGE F. LAU

Vol. 21, No. 1, February 2011

- Oasis or Mirage? Assessing the Role of Abrupt Climate Change in the Prehistory of the Southern Levant BY LISA A. MAHER, E.B. BANNING & MICHAEL CHAZAN
- Gender and Mortuary Ritual at Ancient Teotihuacan, Mexico: a Study of Intrasocietal Diversity by SARAH C. CLAYTON
- Chorography, Phenomenology and the Antiquarian Tradition BY MARK GILLINGS
- Real and Literary Landscapes in Ancient Egypt BY JUDITH BUNBURY & DAVID JEFFREYS
- Connecting Fragments: a Sensorial Approach to the Materialization of Religious Beliefs in Rural Mesopotamia at the Beginning of the Second Millennium BC BY NICOLA LANERI
- Interaction before Agriculture: Exchanging Material and Sharing Knowledge in the Final Pleistocene Levant BY TOBIAS RICHTER, ANDREW N. GARRARD, SAMANTHA ALLCOCK & LISA A. MAHER
- The Social Brain and the Shape of the Palaeolithic BY CLIVE GAMBLE, JOHN GOWLETT & ROBIN DUNBAR

Vol. 21, No. 2, June 2011

- Figuring the Group by Elizabeth DeMarrais
- Maya Numerology by Anthony F. Aveni
- Human Ontogeny and Material Change at the Bronze Age Tell of Százhalombatta, Hungary by Joanna Sofaer
- The Cemetery as a Symbol: a Reconsideration of Chalcolithic Burial Caves in the Southern Levant by Assaf Nativ & Avi Gopher
- Image, Memory and Ritual: Re-viewing the Antecedents of Writing BY SARAH KIELT COSTELLO
- Ancestral Pueblo Villages and the Panoptic Gaze of the Commune BY WILLIAM M. GRAVES & SCOTT VAN KEUREN
- Stagecraft and the Politics of Spectacle in Ancient Peru BY EDWARD SWENSON

McDonald Institute Monographs

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

Grounding Knowledge/Walking Land (2009), by Christopher Evans, with Judith Pettigrew, Yarjung Kromchain Tamu and Mark Turin

"... prepare to be stimulated and disturbed ... a perfect blend of romance with archaeological fact ..." Dai Morgan Evans, Current World Archaeology 38, 65

The Global Origins and Development of Seafaring (2010), edited by Atholl Anderson, James Barrett & Katie Boyle

"...certainly comes closer to understanding seafaring than any other book of its type has done to date" Fraser Sturt, Antiquity 85 (2011), 1084-6

Mortuary Customs in Prehistoric Malta (2009), edited by Caroline Malone, Simon Stoddart, Anthony Bonnano and David Trump.

"The re-discovery, modern scientific excavation, recording and analysis, and, now, full publication of the architecture and rich mortuary deposits of the Xaghra Circle site are outstanding milestones in the history of the archaeology of the Maltese Islands" Robin Skeates, European Journal of Archaeology 14(1-2) (2011), 299-301



The Upper Palaeolithic Revolution in Global Perspective: Papers in Honour of Sir Paul Mellars, edited by Katherine V. Boyle, Clive Gamble & Ofer Bar-Yosef

The Palaeolithic is the only period in archaeology that can be studied globally. In the last half century one prehistorian, Sir Paul Mellars, has changed the shape and direction of such studies, adding immeasurably to what we know about humanity's earliest origins and the timing of crucial transitions in the journey.

The Upper Palaeolithic Revolution in Global Perspective is a collection of essays in his honour. Contributions cover both his own area of primary interest (Franco-Cantabria) as well as many other regions of the world all of which he has considered while writing about the Human Revolution in its wider geographical context. Papers in this volume examine the archaeological record of the Upper Pleistocene from Australia,

through eastern and western Asia, and Africa to northern Spain and the classic Périgord region of France, a cornerstone region which Mellars has been researching and publishing on since 1965. To papers on chronology, typology, subsistence and social complexity are added historical and theoretical contributions along with a biography. These illustrate not only Paul Mellars's impact on the current shape and direction of Palaeolithic studies but also how the subject has changed and continues to change.



Why Cultivate? Anthropological and Archaeological Approaches to Foraging-Farming Transitions in Southeast Asia, edited by Graeme Barker & Monica Janowski Hardback | £35 | ISBN 978-1-902937-58-8 | x+142 pp. | 286 × 220 mm | 34 col. ills, 11 b&w ills., 8 tables | May 2011

Does it make sense to understand the prehistory, history and present-day patterns of life in Southeast Asia in terms of a distinction between two ways of life: 'farming' and 'foraging'? This is the central question addressed by the anthropologists and archaeologists contributing to this volume. Inherent within the question 'Why Cultivate?' are people's relationships with the physical world: are they primarily to do with subsistence and economics or with social and/or cultural forces? The answers given by the contributors are complex. On a practical level they argue that there is a continuum rather than a sharp break between different levels of management of the environment, but rice-growing usually represents a profound

break in people's relations to their cultural and symbolic landscapes. An associated point made by the archaeologists is that the 'deep histories' of foraging-farming lifeways that are emerging in this region sit uncomfortably with the theory that foraging was replaced by farming in the mid Holocene as a result of a migration of Austronesian-speaking Neolithic farmers from southern China and Taiwan.

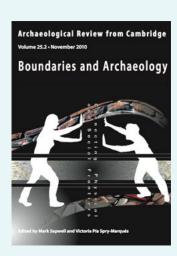
Archaeological Review from Cambridge

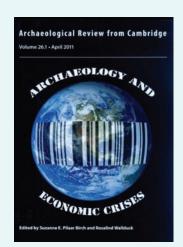
GENERAL EDITORS 2010–11: SKYLAR NEIL, VICTORIA SPRY-MARQUÉS & MARK SAPWELL

The Archaeological Review from Cambridge (ARC) is a thirty-year-old journal edited by postgraduate research students in the Division of Archaeology and affiliated departments, and has launched two issues this past academic year. Our November 2010 issue, Boundaries and Archaeology: Connecting Physical and Social Frontiers edited by Mark Sapwell and Victoria Spry-Marqués, offers a collection of papers themed around the various roles boundaries play in archaeology as locales of interaction and change. Our April 2010 issue, Archaeology and Economic Crises edited by Suzanne Pilaar Birch and Rosalind Wallduck, presents an assortment of papers which examine how people in the past have experienced economic stress and change.

The ARC is also pleased to announce the themes of our next two issues this upcoming year: in November 2011, Collaborative Archaeology, edited by Dominic Walker will examine the ethical and methodological challenges faced by the archaeologist in collaborative work. In April 2012, Science and the Material Record, edited by Katie Hall and Danika Parikh, will discuss the interplay between scientific method and social narrative in archaeology.

More information about these and past issues, as well as subscriptions, can be found on our website at: http://www.societies.cam.ac.uk/arc/.





Members'/Fellows' Publications

MARTIN ALLEN

- 2010 The output and profits of the Calais mint, 1349–1450. *British Numismatic Journal* 80, 131–9.
- 2010 A thirteenth-century enquiry into the administration of the Bury St Edmunds mint. *British Numismatic Journal* 80, 189–93
- 2011 Silver production and the money supply in England and Wales, 1086–c.1500. *Economic History Review* 64, 114–31.

JO APPLEBY

- 2010 Why we need an archaeology of old age, and a suggested approach. *Norwegian Archaeological Review* 43(2), 145–68.
- 2010 Ageing as fragmentation and disarticulation, in *Body Parts and Wholes: Changing Relations and Meanings*, eds. K. Rebay, M.L.S. Sørensen & J. Hughes. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 46–53.
- 2011 Bodies, burials and ageing: the temporality of old age in prehistoric societies. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 30(3), 231–46.
- 2011 (ed.). British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology Annual Review 2010.

SALLY-ANN ASHTON

- 2010 Uses and abuses of Ptolemaic sculpture in Rome, in Exploring Ancient Sculpture: Essays in honour of Geoffrey Waywell, eds. F. Macfarlane & C. Morgan. London: University of London, Institute of Classical Studies, 213–24.
- 2010 Ptolemaic and Romano-Egyptian sculpture, in *Companion to Ancient Egypt*, ed. A.B. Lloyd. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell. doi: 10.1002/9781444320053.ch42
- 2011 Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, in *Cleopatra: a Sphinx Revisited*, ed. M.M. Miles. Berkeley (CA): University of California Press, 21–36.
- 2011 Ancient Egyptian haircombs in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, in *Under the Potter's Tree: Studies on Ancient Egypt Presented to Janine Bourriau on the Occasion of her 70th Birthday*, eds. D. Aston, B. Bader, C. Gallorini, P. Nicholson & S. Buckingham. Leuven: Peeters, 19–44.
- 2011 Curating Kemet: fear of a black land?, in *Egypt in its African Context*, ed. K. Exell. (British Archaeological Reports 2204.) Oxford: Archaeopress, 105–14.

RACHEL BALLANTYNE

2010 Charred and mineralised biota, in *The Later Anglo-Saxon Settlement at Bishopstone: a Downland Manor in the Making*, ed. G. Thomas. (CBA Research Report 163.) York: Council for British Archaeology, 164–76.

GRAEME BARKER

- 2010 (with M.G. Campana, C.M. Whitten, C.J. Edwards, F. Stock, A.M. Murphy, M.M. Binns & M. Bower). Accurate determination of phenotypic information from historic Thoroughbred horses by single base extension. PLoS ONE 5(12), e15172.
- 2010 (with A. Antoniadou, S. Armitage, I. Brooks, I. Candy, K. Connell, K. Douka, N. Drake, L. Farr, E. Hill, C. Hunt, R. Inglis, S. Jones, C. Lane, G. Lucarini, J. Meneely, J. Morales, G. Mutri, A. Prendergast, R. Rabett, H. Reade, T. Reynolds, N. Russell, D. Simpson, B. Smith, C. Stimpson, M. Twati & K. White). The Cyrenaican Prehistory Project 2010: the fourth season of investigations of the Haua Fteah cave and its landscape, and further results from the 2007–2009 fieldwork. Libyan Studies 41, 63–88.

- 2011 (ed. with M. Janowski). Why Cultivate? Archaeological and Anthropological Approaches to Foraging–Farming Transitions in Southeast Asia. (McDonald Institute Monographs.) Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. (Chapters therein: Why cultivate? Anthropological and archaeological approaches to foraging–farming transitions in Southeast Asia, 1–16; Transitions to farming in Island Southeast Asia: archaeological, biomolecular, and palaeoecological perspectives, 61–74.)
- 2011 The cost of cultivation. Nature 473, 163-4.
- 2011 (with C.O. Hunt, T.G. Reynolds, H.A. El-Rishi, A. Buzaian & E. Hill). Resource pressure and environmental change on the North African littoral: Epipalaeolithic to Roman gastropods from Cyrenaica, Libya. Quaternary International 244, 15–26.
- 2011 (with L. Lloyd-Smith, H. Barton, F. Cole, C. Hunt, P.J. Piper, R. Rabett, V. Paz & K. Szabó). Foraging-farming transitions at the Niah Caves, Sarawak, Borneo. Antiquity 85, 492-509
- 2011 (with P. Bennett). Protecting Libya's archaeological heritage. African Archaeological Review 28, 5-25.
- 2011 (with M.G. Campana, D.L. Lister, C.M. Whitten, C.J. Edwards, F. Stock & M.A. Bower). Complex relationships between mitochondrial and nuclear DNA preservation in historical DNA extracts. Archaeometry doi: 10.1111/j.1475-4754.2011.00606.x (on-line first view).
- 2011 The archaeology of anthropogenic environments: reflections on environment, landscape, and culture, in The Archaeology of Anthropogenic Environments, ed. R. Dean. (Occasional Paper 37.) Carbondale (IL): Center for Archaeological Investigations, 13-29.
- 2011 Riccardo Francovich and landscape archaeology in Italy, in Atti in Onore di Riccardo Francovich, ed. E. Tedino. Siena: Insegna del Giglio, 83-8.

JAMES BARRETT

- 2010 (with J. Gerrard). An enigmatic Vikingage nucleated settlement in Orkney. Medieval Archaeology 54, 423-9.
- 2011 (with N. Russell, G.T. Cook, P. Ascough & A. Dugmore). Species specific marine radiocarbon reservoir effect: a comparison of ΔR values between Patella vulgata (limpet) shell carbonate and Gadus morhua (Atlantic cod) bone collagen. Journal of *Archaeological Science* 38, 1008–15.
- 2011 (with D. Orton, C. Johnstone, J. Harland, W. Van Neer, A. Ervynck, C. Roberts, A. Locker, C. Amundsen, I.B. Enghoff, S. Hamilton-Dyer, D. Heinrich, A.K. Hufthammer, A.K.G. Jones, L. Jonsson, D. Makowiecki, P. Pope, T.C. O'Connell, T. de Roo & M. Richards). Interpreting

- the expansion of sea fishing in medieval Europe using stable isotope analysis of archaeological cod bones. Journal of *Archaeological Science* 38, 1516–24.
- 2011 Navigating crisis and collapse: a commentary. Archaeological Review from Cambridge 26.1, 137–43.

DAVID BARROWCLOUGH

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EMANUELE VACCARO

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EMANUELE VACCARO (cont.)

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DACIA VIEJO ROSE

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PhD Students

LAUREN CADWALLADER

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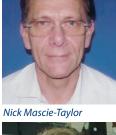


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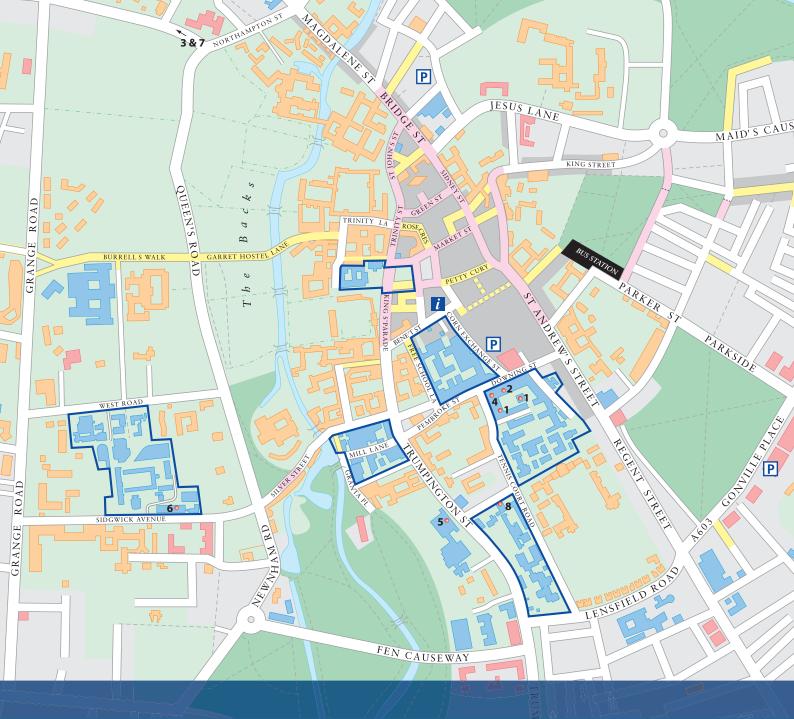
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