

Archaeology at Cambridge

2009–2010





McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research



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Cover photograph: Michael Campana (Glyn Daniel Laboratory for Archaeogenetics) and Tony Baker (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) excavating a famous Thoroughbred horse at Upper Hare Park, Newmarket, for genetic analysis of qualitative traits and genetically inherited diseases in Thoroughbreds (photograph: Mim Bower).

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Introduction: the McDonald Institute and Archaeology at Cambridge

GRAEME BARKER (Director) & JAMES BARRETT (Deputy Director, Acting Director Michaelmas Term)

We are delighted to introduce this year's annual report of the McDonald Institute, founded in 1990 through a generous bequest by Dr D.M. McDonald. The inclusion in last year's report of the research highlights of Cambridge's wider community of archaeological researchers as well as of the archaeologists in the Institute and the Department of Archaeology has been widely welcomed, and we are delighted to repeat this initiative this year. Beyond the Institute and the Department there are archaeologists in the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (who undertake developerfunded research in the region), in the Faculty of Classics, the Institute of Continuing Education, the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies, the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, and in a number of other departments and colleges. As well as acting as the research arm of the Department of Archaeology, and hosting a large community of post-doctoral research fellows, the Institute endeavours to facilitate the research of Cambridge's diverse archaeological community through its fieldwork grants, publication programmes and conference organization.

The year has been typically busy and productive for the Institute. One of the highlights included the annual McDonald Lecture on the rise and fall of Mesopotamia's first complex economic and political networks by Professor Henry Wright of the University of Michigan. Another was a series of conferences on collapses and 'Dark Ages' in comparative perspective sponsored by the Mellon Foundation's Sawyer Seminar program (see p. 45). McDonald Research Fellows Sacha Jones and Brian Stewart organized an international conference on population dynamics and palaeoenvironments in Africa. There was a seminar (with English Heritage) on management strategies for the uniquely important Mesolithic site of Star Carr. The Institute also hosted the 7th Advanced Seminar on Palaeodiet (see p. 20), a series of historic environment research conferences organized by the Institute of Continuing Education, the British Rock Art group meeting and



many other successful events. Ravindra Singh of Banaras Hindu University, India, joined us as a Smuts Visiting Fellow (the first time this prestigious award has been held by an archaeologist) and many other visiting scholars (see p. 10) contributed greatly to the academic life of the Institute. Major grant successes included awards totalling over £1,500,000 from the British

Joan Oates and Henry Wright at the reception following the annual McDonald Lecture. Academy, the European Research Council, the Leverhulme Trust, the Natural Environment Research Council, the Isaac Newton Trust and others.

McDonald Fellows leaving us included Senior Fellow Professor Robert Dewar, who made significant contributions to the Institute and to the Department, especially in his support for graduates, despite his gruelling responsibilities accompanying his wife Professor Dame Alison Richards, the University's Vice Chancellor, whose term of office was completed in September. Both have been good friends of the Institute, and we are extremely grateful for their support. Past Fellows Dušan Borić, Oliver Harris and Iain Morley took up posts at the Universities of Cardiff, Newcastle and Oxford respectively. We were also very sad to say goodbye to Helen Mawdsley, the receptionist in the Courtyard Building working jointly for the Institute and the Department of Archaeology, whose friendliness, professionalism and grace dealing with every kind of visitor and enquiry impressed everybody who came into contact with her.

The year was also marked by the sad passing of three major figures in Cambridge archaeology. John Alexander (1922–2010) made significant contributions to Cambridge's own archaeology (the town's Roman origins in particular) and to Balkan prehistory, but perhaps was best known for his passionate and successful promotion of African archaeology, and in particular African archaeologists. Raymond Allchin (1923–2010) played a similarly seminal role in the promotion of research and teaching in South Asian archaeology, conducting major excavations with his wife Bridget and founding the Ancient India and Iran Trust. Tjeerd van Andel (1923–2010) made major contributions to oceanography and deep ocean exploration before turning to the study of the history of people/landscape interactions. He spearheaded a major interdisciplinary study known as the 'Stage 3 Project', the study of climate and environment in Marine Isotope Stage 3 c.60,000-24,000 years ago, the period in Europe when Neanderthals were replaced by modern humans, the project's publication in 2003 being one of the most important of the Institute's monographs.

Cambridge archaeologists work in all periods of the past from deep prehistory to the archaeology of the twentieth century. They investigate 'big guestions' about the human past such as the origins and spread of our species, the development of agriculture, the origins of early states, the emergence of modern Europe after the collapse of Rome, and the impact of European colonialism on the peoples of Africa, the Americas, and Australia. They study the many impacts of the past on our modern world, on environments, ways of life, politics, ideologies, and people's sense of place and identity. They pursue these questions in all parts of the world, and they work across the methodological spectrum of the discipline from humanities approaches to laboratory science, with fieldwork linking the two. We hope that the following pages convey something of the value of the questions that Cambridge archaeologists ask about the past and the past in the present, the skill and ingenuity with which they address those questions, and the excitement of the quest.



Department of Archaeology

Graeme Barker & Martin Jones

The highlight of the year has undoubtedly been the award of a Knighthood in Her Majesty The Queen's New Year's Honours to Professor Paul Mellars, in his last year as a full member of the Department before retirement. The award citation was simply 'for services to scholarship', but Sir Paul's notable contribution has been in making Cambridge, and the Department in particular, a world-class centre for teaching and research in Palaeolithic archaeology, the archaeology of humanity's first two million years.

One significant research grant was an Advanced Investigator Award by the European Research Council to Professor Martin Jones for the study of 'food globalization in prehistory', in particular the mechanisms and pathways by which plant food staples were carried variously between Europe and China, and between Africa and India, in the third millennium BC.

Another success was the award of a British Academy 'BARDA' grant to Dr Augusta McMahon for her investigations of the origins and character of early states in Mesopotamia.

Notable achievements by our former PhD students include: Dr Krish Seetah's appointment to a lectureship in the University of Central Lancashire; Dr Federica Sulas takes up a one-year EU-funded research fellowship at ICREA in Barcelona; Dr David Orton has started post-doctoral research at the McDonald Institute; and Dr Emma Lightfoot was awarded the Adrian Research Fellowship from Darwin College, Cambridge.





Catherine Hills speaking at West Stow as part of the ACE summer school.

MPhil. student Russell Ó'Riagáin was awarded a gold medal by the President of Ireland Mary McAleese in the inaugural Irish Undergraduate Awards held at the Royal Irish Academy. James Walker won the John Evans prize for the best 2009 MPhil dissertation by the Association for Environmental Archaeology for his study of hunter-gatherer diet using stable isotope analysis at Sir Paul Mellar's Mesolithic site of Oronsay in the Inner Hebrides. Undergraduate Sebastian Becker's dissertation investigating the diet and status of dogs at a hunter-gatherer site on the Danube was selected for publication by the on-line journal *Bioscience Horizons.* Kathryn Hall was awarded a Royal Archaeological Institute two-year sponsored student membership.

One highlight of the summer was the involvement of a number of Department members in the Association for Cultural Exchange's (ACE) summer school held at Corpus Christi College. Run by Paul Mellars and Katherine Boyle, with Emily Hallinan as the student coordinator, the course was attended by 19 students from the US and focused on British archaeology. The students attended lectures and tutorials by Katherine Boyle (method and theory), Paul Mellars (Palaeolithic), James Gerrard (Roman) Catherine Hills (medieval), Sacha Jones (Palaeolithic), Sheila Kohring (Bronze Age and theory), Caroline Malone (Neolithic) and Simon Stoddart (Iron Age). They also went on a number of field trips to significant archaeological sites in Britain.

Paul Mellars receiving his Knighthood from Prince Charles, Buckingham Palace, 9 July 2010.

Faculty of Classics

MARTIN MILLETT

The Classical Archaeology group ('D Caucus') in the Faculty of Classics had a varied and successful year. Most notably, two members of the group, Professors Mary Beard and Andrew Wallace-Hadrill, were elected as Fellows of the British Academy. There was a strongly supported series of research seminars, including two that initiated an occasional series on Italian archaeology. These were given by Professor Stefano De Caro (General Director for Antiquities within the Italian Ministry of Culture) and Professor Filippo Coarelli (University of Perugia).

We welcomed Professor Robin Cormack to the Faculty (covering for Caroline Vout's research leave) and Dr Alessandro Launaro (on a British Academy post-doctoral fellowship). We also celebrated the appointment of Dr Naoise MacSweeney to a lectureship at the University of Leicester.

In addition to the regular seminars, a four-day long Laurence seminar was held in May on the theme of 'Archaeological Survey and the City'. This was attended by a broad international audience, and reviewed current approaches to remote sensing in the context of work on the Classical City. It was organized jointly by Martin Millett and Paul Johnson, and it is intended to publish an edited version of the papers in due course.

The Museum of Classical Archaeology hosted a highly successful and innovative exhibition by Rose Ferraby *Earth Works: Landscapes of the Past* (financially supported by the McDonald Institute) — which used her own prints and drawings to explore the relationship between art and archaeology. The works displayed drew on Rose's own archaeological



Thwing by Rose Ferraby.

fieldwork at the British School at Rome and on a range of Cambridge-based projects.

A range of fieldwork projects were undertaken, with geophysical surveys 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. A new fieldwork project was initiated in the Liri valley in central Italy (see p. 32).

Work also continued on bringing other major projects to publication. Martin Millett worked on the Hayton and Thwing publications as well as the Otricoli volume, whilst Henry Hurst continued research for the Santa Maria Antiqua volume.



Magnetometry within the medieval church, Aldborough, Suffolk.



The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (MAA)

ROBIN BOAST & CHRISTOPHER CHIPPINDALE

The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology was the centre for archaeology, in particular prehistoric archaeology, in Cambridge from the beginning of the twentieth century. Today the MAA continues to support teaching and research in the Department of Archaeology, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and internationally. Archaeologists in Cambridge are in the unique position of having access to archaeological collections of outstanding depth and international scope for teaching and student research from the first year of Undergraduate study through to the PhD. All students in Archaeology use the extensive international teaching collections of the MAA throughout their course of study.

The MAA is also an international research institution with MAA staff supervising PhDs every year in Archaeology and other departments. MAA curatorial staff also teach in Archaeology, in other departments and at other universities. The MAA supports and participates in many international research projects, with over 100 international scholars using the MAA collections every year. The museum has two curators who are responsible for the archaeological collections, teaching and research. Dr Robin Boast is Curator for World Archaeology, and Dr Christopher Chippindale is a Reader in Archaeology and Curator for British Archaeology.

Dr Boast's research deals with both history and current archaeology as practice. Primarily he 'excavates' past and current practice for marginalized and forgotten, and often problematic, engagements between museums, archaeology, anthropology and indigenous communities. Dr Boast's research also extends to programs that create new forms of ethical engagement between archaeology, museums and indigenous communities informed by his historical and contemporary sociological 'archaeology'. He has been working for over four years with colleagues at the University of California Los Angeles Graduate School of Education & Information Studies (GSE&IS); the A:shiwi A:wan Museum & Heritage Center in Zuni, New Mexico; the Museum of Northern Arizona; the Denver Art Museum and the Denver Museum of Science and Nature on a project that brings historic archaeological collections back into the source community for local expert use. The 'Reconceptualizing Digital Objects Around Cultural Articulations' Project, funded for three years by the National Science Foundation (NSF), and now the 'Creating Collaborative Catalogs' project, funded by the Institute for Museum and Library Studies, brings digital information about the collections



held in Cambridge from the Proto-historic site of Kechiba:wa (Kechipawan) in New Mexico to the Zuni community. The goals of the research are not only to provide access to the archaeological and museum information of the cultural patrimony of the Zuni, but also to study the different uses and expert knowledges that are developed by such an exchange. The project also explores the engagement, or lack of engagement, between archaeologists, museums and the Zuni from the excavations at Kechiba:wa in the 1920s to the present day.

Dr Christopher Chippindale is co-director, with Frederick Baker, of the Prehistoric Picture Project. This is a joint research project linking the University of Cambridge, Fritz Lang Institute, FH St Pölten (Austria), and the Bauhaus University, Weimar (Germany). Prehistoric pictures are the most direct and lively kinds of archaeological remains. They offer today a record made by ancient people of how they themselves saw the worlds they lived in, with its animals, its people, its spirits, its actions and its symbolisms. At the same time they are obscured: we do not easily recognize today just what they are pictures of, whether the 'anthropomorphic' figures — those that take a human form — are indeed of human beings. Are they instead of spirits? The Prehistoric Picture Project explores making ancient rock art visible with fresh approaches through digital photography, film and sound.

The archaeological galleries at MAA are currently undergoing a much-anticipated redevelopment. The new galleries will have a more accessible entrance on Tennis Court Road and a complete redisplay of its archaeological collections using innovative themes and approaches. In keeping with the principles of the MAA, the displays are being developed collaboratively with archaeologists and Source Community representatives.



The Fitzwilliam Museum

Тімотну Роття

Within the walls of the Fitzwilliam Museum the major archaeological event of the last year was the re-opening in January 2010 of the Greek and Roman Gallery after three years of research, conservation, re-design and re-installation of the collection. Led by the Keeper of Antiquities, Dr Lucilla Burn, the project was a collaborative effort between the Museum and the Classics Faculty. Funding included a research grant from the AHRC, which continues to support a number of ongoing project outcomes such as research into ancient materials and technologies, archaeological contexts, collecting and collectors, display and conservation history, as well as outreach initiatives such as enhanced sections of the Museum's website and further information provision for visitors. Other generous funding was received from foundations and individuals. Principal collaborators from Classics were Professor Mary Beard, Professor Robin Osborne and Dr Caroline Vout.

Response to the new installation and re-interpretation of the collection from the press and public has been very positive. The display demonstrates 'a clear engagement with new scholarship' according to Nicky Ryan in the *Museums Journal*.

Dr Adrian Popescu of the Department of Coins and Medals is co-director of the Noviodunum Archaeological Project (NAP), Romania (funded by AHRC, with an additional grant this year from the McDonald Institute), with particular responsibility for the coins and other finds from the site. Noviodunum is the most important Roman and Byzantine naval base and town flanking the River Danube, close to its delta. The final excavation season took place 17 July– 27 August 2010 and revealed a complex succession of late Roman structures including a bath house.



The results will be published in a monograph and the data will be available on the web through the Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB) system (see http://www.ucl. ac.uk/archaeology/project/ noviodunum/index.htm).

Dr Rebecca Bridgman, working under Dr Mark Blackburn, is researching and recording the museum's Islamic pottery collection comprising almost

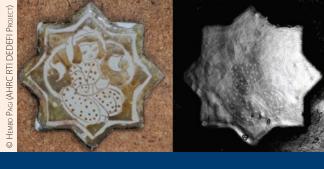
A Nubian singer performing in northern Sudan.

Greek and Roman Gallery.

800 objects dating to between the ninth and nineteenth centuries AD. Information about these objects is being made available to researchers across the world via publication on the Museum's on-line public access catalogue (OPAC). Collaborative work with Graeme Earl (University of Southampton) has also led to the creation of new visual records of a select number of lustre and *mina'i* wares in this collection using the innovative technique of Polynomial Texture Mapping (PTM). The resultant inter-active surface maps will allow museum visitors to experience, in a digital environment, the light and colour properties of these objects. Work on the Islamic pottery collection is funded through grants from the Isaac Newton and Reitlinger Trusts; the PTM study forms part of a wider AHRC project funded under the Digital Equipment and Database Enhancement for Impact (DEDEFI) scheme and led by Graeme Earl.

Dr Sally-Ann Ashton is the Principal Investigator for a project entitled 'The Perception and Presentation of Nubian Cultural Heritage', which aims to explore how different groups of people use 'Nubian' in geographical and historical contexts, and as a modern racialized and cultural term. Interviews with people in southern Egypt, northern Sudan and London have formed the core of this research to date, which will feed back into the Museum's displays and as a web-based resource. The project is funded by the British Academy.

PTM of medieval lustre ware tile, in standard view (left) and with surface enhancement (right).



Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Christopher Evans

It has been a productive and busy year for the Unit, despite the continuation of the economic downturn at large, and many major projects have progressed. During the autumn much of our energies went into the A14 evaluation fieldwork, which led to the discovery of a number of predominantly Iron Age/ Romano-British settlements. Since late winter there have been significant excavations within the centre of Cambridge; in fact, adjacent to its river-crossing 'hub' within St John's College's former Divinity School. There, guarry pits and other features of c.1050–1200 relating to the earliest occupation of this part of the town were found. The area then became a cemetery for the Hospital of St John the Evangelist (c.1200–1511) and over 340 inhumations have been excavated, with discoveries including a jet crucifix and a pit where four bodies were hastily disposed of en masse.

The late spring and summer has seen the continuation of the Unit's long-standing 'landscapescale' projects in a number of guarries. At Over, the last round barrow within the Low Grounds group was dug and, elsewhere within the guarry, a remarkable find was made during extraction: a piece of portable Late Neolithic rock art whose finding attracted considerable press coverage. At Must Farm, in the fens just beside the Nene Washes — adjacent to the superbly preserved Late Bronze Age timber platform discovered some years back — excavation of palaeochannel deposits have just revealed a series of contemporary fish-weirs/traps; nearby metalwork of the period has also been recovered (including a spear with its full haft). Somewhat farther afield, at Manor Farm, Milton Keynes, excavation has



Must Farm, detail of Late Bronze Age fish-trap.

continued on a vast Neolithic 'cursus' monument (the first in that County) and an associated hengi-form complex.

The year has seen the publication of two major volumes, The Anglo-Saxon Settlement and Cemetery at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Coville, Suffolk (S. Lucy, J. Tipper and A. Dickens; 2009) and Fengate Revisited: Further Fen-edge Excavations, Bronze Age Fieldsystems/ Settlement and the Wyman Abbott/Leeds Archives (C. Evans, with E. Beadsmoore, M. Brudenell and G. Lucas: 2009). The latter marks the initiation of a new Unit series, 'Historiography and Fieldwork', and in which the final two Mucking excavation volumes will appear next year. Otherwise, together with Dr C. Hills, the writing and analysis of the final Spong Hill Cemetery volume has progressed apace and will by completed by the New Year; the two volumes outlining the Colne Fen, Earith investigations are entirely finished and will shortly go to the publishers.



Neolithic barrow, Trumpington Meadows, Cambridge.

Over Quarry, rock-art piece.

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 Historic Environment is provided by Dr Susan Oosthuizen (University Senior Lecturer) and in Archaeology by Dr Gillian Carr (University Lecturer), both affiliated to the Department of Archaeology.

There have been many significant developments in Historic Environment and Archaeology research and postgraduate teaching at ICE during 2009–10. The Historic Environment Research Conference programme offered three successful events: *The Origin of Medieval Field Systems; Medieval Parks: Recent Research;* and *Vernacular Architecture in the Fens.* The conference programme demonstrates the interest in academic research in archaeology not only among scholars, but also among professionals, volunteers and the wider public.

The proposed part-time Master of Studies in Historic Environment — connecting theory, research methods and policy with the conservation and restoration of historic environments — will, it is hoped, complete the approvals process in the Michaelmas Term 2010. The course aims to attract national and international applicants who are, or hope to become, involved in the management and conservation of the historic environment.



The view through a bunker window of the German observation tower at L'Eree, Guernsey, Channel Islands (see p. 33).

Provision in Conflict Archaeology and Heritage Studies has developed within the Archaeology programme at ICE, where students have been able to benefit from the fieldwork and research expertise of Tutors from within the research community of the Department of Archaeology. In the last year, Gillian Carr has taught courses in Conflict Archaeology and Occupation Archaeology and Heritage, and the residential programme has provided courses such as *From Auschwitz to Ground Zero* and *Behind Barbed Wire*.



View of the fens from Ranworth church tower (Norfolk), one area where Dr Oosthuizen is researching landscape management of pastoral husbandry (see p. 34).



Members

- Dr Martin Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum) Later medieval English coins and tokens
- Dr Sally-Ann Ashton (Fitzwilliam Museum) Egyptology
- Prof. Graeme Barker

(McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Landscape archaeology (Mediterranean, arid zone, tropical); expansion of modern humans; transitions to farming

- Dr James Barrett (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Medieval archaeology; 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 Mark Blackburn (Fitzwilliam Museum) Monetary history of early medieval Europe; Viking coinages of Scandinavia & the British Isles
- Dr Robin Boast

(Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology) Exploration of forms of informed, collaborative and critical access to museum spaces and collections

- Dr Katherine Boyle
 (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)
 Archaeozoology; environmental archaeology;
 palaeobiogeography; European Palaeolithic/
 Mesolithic/Neolithic
- Dr Rebecca Bridgman (Fitzwilliam Museum) Islamic pottery
- 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, esp. Australian
- Dr Kate Cooper (Fitzwilliam Museum/Faculty of Classics) Classical art history; Corinthian vase painting
- Dr Elizabeth DeMarrais (Department 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 (Department 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 (Department of Archaeology) Anglo-Saxon England; Europe in migration and early medieval periods
- Henry Hurst (Faculty of Classics) Roman studies
- Dr Liliana Janik (Department of Archaeology) Archaeological theory; visual cognition in rock art
- **Prof. Martin Jones** (*Department of Archaeology*) Archaeobotany; environmental archaeology; early agriculture
- Mark Knight
 (Cambridge Archaeological Unit; McDonald
 Institute Field Archaeologist in Residence)
 Prehistoric and wetland field archaeology
- Dr Sheila Kohring (Department of Archaeology)
 Later European prehistory; the construction of
 knowledge through technological practices
- Dr Alessandro Launaro (Faculty of Classics) The archaeology and history of the Italian countryside between Late Republic and Early Empire (c.200 BC-AD 100)
- Dr Sam Lucy (Newnham College) Anglo-Saxon archaeology
- Dr Augusta McMahon (Department of Archaeology) Mesopotamian archaeology and history, complex society, site biography
- **Prof. Martin Millett** (*Faculty of Classics*) The social and economic archaeology of the Roman world
- Dr Preston Miracle (Department of Archaeology) Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Europe; zooarchaeology; ethnoarchaeology and palaeoanthropology
- Professor Henrietta Moore (Department of Social Anthropology) Gender; livelihood strategies; social transformation and symbolic systems in Africa
- Dr Tamsin O'Connell (Department 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 garden archaeology, esp. Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods

- **Prof. Robin Osborne** (*Faculty of Classics*) The iconography of 'everyday life' scenes on Athenian pots; the Classical Body
- Dr Cameron Petrie (Department of Archaeology) South Asian studies
- Dr Adrian Popescu (Fitzwilliam Museum) Ancient coins and medals
- Prof. Nicholas Postgate (Department of Archaeology) Assyriology; social and economic history of Mesopotamia, esp. Middle and Neo-Assyrian periods
- Dr Timothy Potts

(Fitzwilliam Museum) Art and archaeology of the ancient Near East and Mediterranean

- Dr Laura Preston (Faculty of Classics) Burial practices in the Bronze Age Aegean; processes of state formation and collapse; cross-cultural interactions and ethnic identities; urbanism in the ancient world
- Dr Kate Pretty (Homerton College) Public archaeology; early medieval archaeology
- **Prof. John Ray** (*Department of Archaeology*) Texts in demotic Egyptian; decipherment of scripts and languages; history of writing
- Dr Gethin Rees (Faculty of Divinity) Buddhism and donation; rock-cut monasteries of the Western Ghats
- **Dr Jane Renfrew** (*Lucy Cavendish College*) The uses of plants by prehistoric man; ancient agriculture; food and wine in antiquity
- Dr John Robb (Department of Archaeology) Neolithic Europe; archaeological theory; symbolism and agency
- Dr Marie Louise Stig Sørensen (Department of Archaeology) Bronze Age Europe; archaeological heritage studies; archaeological theory
- Dr Kate Spence (Department 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 (Department of Archaeology) Later European prehistory; landscape archaeology; complex societies; island communities
- Dr Simon Timberlake (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Bronze Age; archaeo-metallurgy; experimental archaeology



Senior McDonald Institute 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
 (Department of Archaeology)
 Ancient India
- Dr Harriet Crawford (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Mesopotamia and Persian Gulf
- Prof. Robert Dewar (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Southeast Asia, esp. Madagscar
- **Prof. Norman Hammond** (*McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research*) The origins, florescence and decline of Maya civilization in Mesoamerica
- **Prof. Barry Kemp** (*McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research*) Egyptology; the Amarna project
- Prof. Tony Legge (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Zooarchaeology
- Prof. Paul Mellars (Department of Archaeology)
 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology; palaeoeconomy; palaeoenvironmental studies
- Dr Joan Oates (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Mesopotamia and Syria, esp. Tell Brak
- Prof. Colin Renfrew (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Keros Project
- Dr Colin Shell (Department of Archaeology)
 2D and 3D geophysical survey; airborne remote sensing
- **Prof. Anthony Snodgrass** (*McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research*) Boeotia project
- 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 Roger Bland (British Museum) Head of Department 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
- Dr Richard Bussman (Humbolt Fellow, Selwyn College) Ancient Egyptian sealings
- Dr Carlo Colantoni (Research Associate) Kilise Tepe Project
- Dr Ben Davenport (Research Associate) CRIC Project
- Dr Matthew Davies (BIEA/McDonald Research Associate) 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 Helen Geake (Finds Adviser, Portable Antiquities Scheme) Early Anglo-Saxon 'Small-long' Brooches
- Dr James Gerrard (Research Associate) Crisis, What Crisis? Project
- Dr Harriet Hunt (Wellcome Trust Research Training Fellow) Modelling Agricultural Origins: Do Minor Crops Challenge the Conclusions Drawn from Major Crops?
- 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 Graeme Lawson (Independent Scholar) Archaeomusicology

Dr Marsha Levine

(Research Associate) From Chariotry to Equestrian Pastoral Nomadism: the Evolving Role of the Horse

- Dr Carenza Lewis
 (Research Associate)
 Access Cambridge Archaeology
- Dr Emma Lightfoot

(Adrian Research Fellow, Darwin College) Climate Change and the Globalization of Agriculture

- Dr Diane Lister (Research Associate) The Potential for Genetic Analysis of Historical Barley Landraces to Trace the Spread of Cereal Cultivation across Europe
- 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 (LCHES)
 Hunting Strategies during the Middle–Upper Palaeolithic Transition
- **Dr Jacob Morales** (*Research Associate, University of Las Palmas*) Origins of Agriculture; Haua Fteah Project
- Dr Geirdre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute (Research Associate) Pioneers of Pan Asian Contact (PPAC): Broomcorn Millett Project
- Dr Anna Muthesius
 (Research Fellow, Lucy Cavendish College)
 Byzantine, Islamic and Near Eastern Silk Weaving
- Dr Magdalena Naum (McDonald Institute Fellowship) Medieval Migration in the Baltic Sea Region
- Dr Rune Nyord (*Wallis Budge Fellow, Christ's College*) Conceptions of the Body in the Nag Hammadi Texts
- Dr David Orton (Research Associate) Ancient DNA, Cod and the Origins of Commercial Trade in Medieval Europe
- Dr Sara Owen

(Research Associate, Classics) Greek Colonization and the Archaeology of European Development



McDonald Research Fellows

(cont.)

- Dr Ryan Rabett (McDonald Institute Fellowship) Early Human Diversity: Behavioural Modernity in Inter-regional Perspective
- Dr Krish Seetah (Research Associate) From Chariotry to Equestrian Pastoral Nomadism: the Evolving Role of the Horse
- Dr Laurence Smith (Independent Scholar) Suakin and the Red Sea Coast of Sudan
- Dr Pamela Jane Smith (Independent Scholar) History of Archaeology
- Dr Rhiannon Stevens (Royal Society Dorothy Hodgkin Research Fellow) The Response of Humans to Rapid Climate Change
- Dr Brian Stewart (McDonald Institute Fellowship) The Middle Stone Age of the Lesotho Highlands
- 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
- Or Emanuele Vaccaro (Marie Curie Post-doctoral Researcher) Late Roman and Early Medieval Settlements in Italy
- Dr Martin Worthington (Research Fellow, St John's College; British Academy Post-doctoral Researcher SOAS) Akkadian Language, Literature and Medicine

Visiting Scholars

- Dr David Beresford-Jones (Independent Scholar) The archaeology of the lower Ica Valley
- Dr Marianne Boqvist (Swedish Institute of Istanbul) The archaeology of the lower Ica Valley
- Robin Derricourt (School of History and Philosophy, University of New South Wales) Creating African Pasts: a Critical Account of Interpretations of Prehistory and History of the African Continent
- Adolf Friðriksson (Institute of Archaeology, Iceland)
 Late Iron Age burial customs; topography of burial sites
- Dr Francesa Fulminante (NIAS, Netherlands) Mediterranean state formation; origins of Rome and the Latins
- Dr Zakirullah Jan (University of Peshawar) South Asian and Iranian archaeology
- Dr Kenneth Kvamme (University of Arkansas) Geophysics and remote sensing
- Dr Savinio de Lernia (University of Rome 'La Sapienza') Saharan prehistory; North African archaeology, esp. Holocene climate change and cultural trajectories; Mission in the Acacus and Messak (central Sahara)
- Dr Evi Margaritis (British School at Athens) Archaeobotany
- Dr Aurelia Masson-Berghoff (Independent Scholar) Urbanism and the material culture of Egypt
- Dr Piers Mitchell (NHS Consultant) Health, disease and diet in past populations

• Dr Masaaki Okada

(Kinki University, Japan) Social and aesthetic evaluation of the landscape of industrial heritage

- Roger Palmer (Air Photo Services) Aerial photography
- Dr Gillian Pyke (Independent Scholar) The archaeology of life and belief in Christian period Egypt
- Dr Ulla Rajala (Academy of Finland) Crustumerium, Italy
- Dr Katharina Rebay (University of Leicester) Tracing Networks Project
- Dr Leonardo Sanjuán (University of Seville) Prehistoric archaeology
- Dr Ravindra Singh (Banaras Hindu University, India; Smuts Visiting Fellow) Northwest India between 2000 and 300 BC
- Dr Adebisi Sowunmi (Retired Professor, University of Ibadan, Nigeria) Palynology and environmental archaeology
- Dr Izumi Takamiya (Kinki University, Japan) Predynastic Egypt and the process of early state formation in Egypt
- Dr Rakesh Tewari (UP State Archaeology Department, India) Northwest India between 2000 and 300 BC
- Dr Marc Vander Linden (University of Leicester) Continental background of Irish and British prehistory
- Dr Veronique Van der Stede (Independent Scholar) Beliefs, practices and social behaviour accompanying death in the Near East
- Dr Jin Zhengyao (University of Science and Technology of China) Archaeometry



Postgraduate Students

PhD Students

- Mila Simões de Abreu (Department of Archaeology) Rock-art 'Palaeolithic Style' on Open-air Surfaces in South Europe
- Craig Alexander (Department of Archaeology) Neolithic Decisions: Central Mediterranean
- Charlotte Andrews (Department of Archaeology) Local Communities and Cultural Heritage
- Julia Armstrong (Faculty of Classics)
 East–West Interaction in the Iron Age Mediterranean
- Stephanie Aulsebrook (Department of Archaeology) Political Strategies and Metal Vessels in Mycenaean Societies
- Amy Bahé (Department of Archaeology)
 Oracles and Prophecies in Ptolemaic Egypt
- Britt Baillie (Department of Archaeology) Destruction and Post-conflict Reconstruction of War-damaged Religious Heritage
- Marina Baralle (Department of Archaeology) Functional Analysis of the Ceramics at the Site of Borgata, Northwestern Argentina
- Viviana Bellifemine Sanchez-Chopitea (Department of Archaeology) Inka Governance Strategies in the Cuzco Region
- Trisha Biers (Department of Archaeology)
 The Bioarchaeology of Activity, Gender, and Labour: a Regional Analysis of
 Inka Period Burials from Lima, Peru
- Elizabeth C. Blake (Department of Archaeology) Stone 'Tools' as Portable Sound-producing Objects in Upper Palaeolithic Contexts
- Monique Boddington (Department of Archaeology) Epistemology and Archaeology
- Kira Bonomo (Department of Archaeology) Coastal Promontory Forts: the Vikings and Changing Land–Sea Boundaries as Evidenced in the Orkneys, Kingdom of Man & the Isles
- Christina Bouthillier (Department 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 (Department of Archaeology)
 Investigating 2000 Years of Dietary Change in the Lower Ica Valley, Peru,
 Using an Isotopic Approach
- Michael Campana (Department of Archaeology) Breeds and Breed Improvement in the Archaeological Record: a Genetic Approach
- Risa Carlson (Department of Archaeology) Tracing the Shoreline Through Time: a GIS Predictive Model for Location of Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Archaeological Sites Based on Paleobeaches in the S Alexander Archipelago, Alaska
- Letizia Ceccarelli (Department of Archaeology) The Sacred Space, Topography and Ritual of Sanctuaries of Latium in the Republican Period
- Afroditi Chatzoglou (Department of Archaeology) The Creation of Historic Environments: the Case Study of the Archaeological Sites of the Mediterranean

- Shu-Fang Cheng (Department of Archaeology) Liao Dynasty: Cultural Exchange and Ethnic Fusion
- Franca Cole (Department 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 (Department of Archaeology) Lithic Representativeness of Cultural Change at Haua Fteah Cave, Libya
- Jessica Cooney (Department 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

- Thomas Cutler (Department of Archaeology) Neanderthal Landscapes in Britain: Spatial Coordinate Data of Bifacial Type-fossils
- Paul Ewonus (Department of Archaeology) Social Landscapes of the Southern Strait of Georgia, Pacific Northwest Coast
- Tara Freitas (Department of Archaeology) The Mosaic Character of the 'Mid–Upper Palaeolithic Transition': Colour Symbolism among 'Mousterians' and 'Aurignacians'
- Jennifer French (Department of Archaeology) Populating the Palaeolithic: a Palaeodemographic Analysis of Upper Palaeolithic Hunter-gatherer Populations in SW France
- Lindsey Friedman (Department of Archaeology) You are What You Eat: Changing Diet over the Jomon–Yayoi Transition in W Japan
- Georg Gertleigner (Faculty of Classics) Writing on Athenian Pottery
- Jennifer Goddard (Department of Archaeology) Looting & Collecting: Identity Values in Consumer Societies
- Claire Halley (Department of Archaeology)
 Building Chaco: Architecture, Performance and Culture Formation
- Jamie Hampson (Department of Archaeology) Rock Art Regionalism in West Texas and Southern Africa
- Kathleen Hawthorne (Faculty of Classics)
 Balkan Pit Sanctuaries: Re-theorizing the Archaeology of Religion
- Tiago Hermenegildo (Department of Archaeology) Dietary Dynamic of Human Populations in Amazon Basin since the Holocene
- Erell Hubert (Department of Archaeology) Symbolic Objects in Moche Everyday Life and the Expansion of the Southern Moche State
- Robyn Inglis (Department of Archaeology) Human Occupation and Changing Environments at the Middle–Upper Palaeolithic Transition: Soil Micromorphology at the Haua Fteah, Libya
- Alison Klevnäs (Department of Archaeology) Whodunnit? Grave-robbery in Early Medieval N and W Europe
- David Klingle (Department of Archaeology)
 The Use of Skeletal Evidence to Understand the Transition from Roman to
 Anglo-Saxon Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire
- Maikel Kuijpers (Department of Archaeology) Re-evaluating Early Bronze Age Metal Working through the Analytical Concept of *chaîne opératoire*
- Carla Lancelotti (*Department 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 вс)



Postgraduate Students (cont.)

- Katherine Leckie (Department 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 (Department of Archaeology)
 Geoarchaeological Investigation of Korean Middle Bronze Age
 Settlement Sites
- Katie McAfee (Faculty of Classics) Reassessing NeoClassicism
- Patrizia Macri (Department of Archaeology) Enotrian–Hellenic Cultural Contact in Basilicata
- Stefania Merlo (Department of Archaeology) Contextualizing Archaeological Excavation: Three-dimensional GIS Data Modelling in Theory and Practice
- Benjamin Morris (Department of Archaeology) Repairing the Fabric of the City: Cultural Heritage After the Storm
- Laura Motta (Department of Archaeology)
 The Beginning of Rome: an Archaeobotanical Approach
- Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute (Department of Archaeology) What were the Corridors of Influence upon the First Agricultural Communities in East Europe?
- Skylar Neil (Department of Archaeology) Physical and Ethnic Boundaries in Late Archaic Etruria
- Sayantani Neogi (Department of Archaeology) Geoarchaeology on the Plains of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, Northwest India
- Hugo Oliveira (Department of Archaeology) Archaeogenetics and the Spread of Agriculture in Southwest Europe and North Africa
- Ivy Owens (Department of Archaeology)
 A Geoarchaeological Approach to Early Horse Herding
 on the Eurasian Steppe
- Anthony Pace (Department of Archaeology) European Megaliths and Heritage Theory
- Cleantha Paine (Department of Archaeology)
 Dolní Věstonice Soil Micromorphology
- Leonie Pett (Faculty of Classics)
 The Impact of Archaeological Investigation on the Interpretation of
 Constructions of Sexuality and Gender in the Roman World
- Suzanne Pilaar Birch (Department of Archaeology) Dietary Diversification and Seasonal Mobility in the Istrian Peninsula (Croatia) at the Pleistocene/Holocene Transition
- Archondia Polyzoudi (Department of Archaeology) The Display of Archaeology in Museums of Northern Greece
- Catalin Popa (Department of Archaeology) Dissecting Identity in Late Iron Age Central Eastern Europe
- Amy Prendergast (Department of Archaeology)
 A Palaeoclimatic Framework for the Early Human Occupation of
 N Africa: Isotopic Analysis of Molluscs
- Tera Pruitt (Department of Archaeology) Authority and Archaeology: an Analysis of the Role of Authority in the Production of Archaeological Accounts of the Past

- Alexander Pryor (Department of Archaeology)
 Climate Reconstruction using Oxygen Isotopes
 at Upper Palaeolithic Sites in Europe
- Elizabeth Raddatz (Department of Archaeology) Lithic Assemblages and Forager Mobility in Pleistocene Southeast Asia
- Hazel Reade (Department of Archaeology)
 Developing a Palaeoclimate Framework for Early Human Occupation
 of North Africa: Oxygen Isotopic Analysis of Faunal Teeth
- Jane Sanford (Department of Archaeology) Hellenistic Contact and Change in Dalmatia: a Zooarchaeological Approach
- Mark Sapwell (Department of Archaeology) Changing Pictures: Examining the Active Role of Art in the Changing Ideas of Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age Peoples of North Europe
- Miranda Semple (Department of Archaeology) Reconstructing Northern Mesopotamian Households 4th to 2nd Millennium BC
- Patrick Skinner (Department of Archaeology) Humans and Cave Bears in Pleistocene Central Europe
- Nick Soderberg (Faculty of Classics) Architecture-based Analysis of the First Palaces of Minoan Crete
- Pia Spry-Marques (Department of Archaeology) Zooarchaeological Study of Prehistoric Korčula, Croatia
- Christopher Stimpson (Department of Archaeology) An Analysis of the Small Vertebrate Subfossils from the Niah Caves
- Shadia Taha (Department of Archaeology) Archaeological Heritage of Suakin on the Red Sea Coast
- Helen Taylor (Department of Archaeology) Investigating Socio-economic Transformations in Highland SW Iran During the 5th Millennium Bc: the Stein Collection in the British Museum
- Sean Taylor (Department of Archaeology) Prehistoric Landscape Change in the Cycladic Islands: the Late Quaternary Soil Record and Terrace Systems
- Thea Sophia Thompson (Department of Archaeology) Human Imagery in the Art and Cult of Viking Age Scandinavia
- Christos Tsirogiannis (Department of Archaeology) Unravelling the Hidden Market of Illicit Antiquities: the Robin Symes-Christos Michaelides Network and its International Implications
- Irvine Urquhart (Department 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
- Lacey Wallace (Faculty of Classics) An Archaeology of Early Roman London: Material Culture and Daily Life AD 43–60
- Rachel Wallduck (Department of Archaeology)
 Mesolithic and Mesolithic–Neolithic Social Continuity and Change
 - Kuenga Wangmo (Department of Archaeology) National Identity and the Dzong: Investigating the Role of Dzong in the Construction of Bhutanese National Identity
 - Natalie White (Department of Archaeology) An Analysis of the Food Remains within Romano-British and Gallic Burials



Postgraduate Students (cont.)

- Alice Whitmore (Department of Archaeology) Icelandic Assembly Places
- Andrew Woods (Department of Archaeology) Currency of the Ostmen: Money and Economy in Viking-Age Ireland
- Guohua Yang (Department of Archaeology) The Changing Attitudes and Approaches to the Uses and Development of Chinese Heritage
- Donna Yates (Department of Archaeology) Concepts of 'Indigenous' and 'Nationalistic' Archaeology
- Yijie Zhuang (Department of Archaeology) Geoarchaeological Investigation in N China: Palaeoenvironmental Change and its Interaction with Prehistoric Human Activities

Mphil Students

- Charlotte Bearn (Department of Archaeology) Memorializing the 7th July Bombings in London: the Politics of Remembering and Forgetting
- Amanda Berman (Department of Archaeology)
 An Irreducibly Grey Matter: the Not So Black and White Prehistory of the
 Modern Mind and the Emergence of Complex Human Cognition
- Rebecca Bradshaw (Department of Archaeology)
 The Creation and Evolution of Royal Iconography in Ancient Egypt:
 the Reign of Ramesses II
- Emma Chapman (Department of Archaeology) Childhood is a Short Season: an Investigation into the Mortuary Treatment of Children in Medieval Christian Cemeteries
- Hannah Darke (Faculty of Classics)
 The Status of Children in Iron Age Society: a Study of Social Expression
 through Burial
- Amélie Deblauwe (Department of Archaeology) Foundation Deposits of the Theban Temples under the 18th Dynasty
- Pilar Escontrías (Department of Archaeology)
 Woman: Bearer of Life, Usher of Death An Analysis of Female Imagery in Moche Archaeology and Material Culture
- Tamas Fero (Department of Archaeology) The Inca Use of the Past in Political Legitimization
- Julia Fraser (Department of Archaeology)
 Smashing Properly: an Analysis of Intentional Acts of Material
 Destruction among the Middle Horizon Wari
- Katharine Goble (Faculty of Classics) Spectator Figures in Classical Art
- Laura Hancock (Department of Archaeology) The Impact of the Black Death on Burial Monuments in England
- Priscilla Hetherton (Faculty of Classics) Urbanism on the Roman Frontier: Evidence from Sites in N Britain
- Hannah Hodges (Faculty of Classics)
 Burials With and Without Arms: Changing Patterns of Weapon
 Deposition in Graves in Early Iron Age Greece

- Caitlin Howitt (Department of Archaeology) Approaches to Religion and Ritual in Late Antique Britain
- Ashley Kargacin (Department of Archaeology)
 Archaeology and Literature: the Case of the Ramesseum Papyri
- Meryl King (Department of Archaeology) Walking the Line: Defining, Marking and Experiencing the Cardinal Boundaries
- Rachel Kulick (Department of Archaeology) An Osteological and Stable Isotope Analysis of Human Remains from Anglo-Saxon Cambridge: Implications for Dietary and Social Structure
- Gary Marriner (Department of Archaeology) Prehistory in Northern Bosnia: a Geoarchaeological Investigation of the Vrbas Valley
- Eleanor McGrath (Department of Archaeology) Dreamland and the Regeneration of Margate
- Hannah Moots (Department of Archaeology) Tracking Oceanian Agriculture: a Pilot Study of the Efficacy of Microsatellite Markers for Archaeogenetic Studies on Taro (Colocasia esculenta)
- Joanna Munt (Faculty of Classics)
 Reading the Symbolic on Attic Grave Stelai
- Susanne Namer-Waldenstrom (Department of Archaeology) Investigation into the Tangible and Intangible Heritage of Pubs
- Russell Ó'Riagáin (Department of Archaeology) The Archaeology of Colonialism in Medieval Ireland: Shifting Patterns of Domination and Acculturation
- Monica Palmero Fernandez (Department of Archaeology) The Balawat Gates: Doors as Channels of Communication
- Leanne Philpot (Department of Archaeology) Heritage and the Beatles in Liverpool
- Tessa de Roo (Department of Archaeology) Plenty of Fish, but Which Sea? Tracing the Roots and Routes of Medieval Cod
- Ioulia Skounaki (Department of Archaeology) Inside the New Acropolis Museum
- Kathrine Stene (Department of Archaeology) Crisis – for Which Part of the Society? A Study of Socio-economic Relations in Medieval Norway in the 13th and 14th Centuries
- Willem Paul Van Pelt (Department of Archaeology) The Hierarchy of Crafts in New Kingdom Egypt
- Anna Walas (Department of Archaeology) On the Fringes of the Empire: Roman Praetoria of Northern England and Scotland – A Spatial Analysis
- Dominic Walker (Department of Archaeology) Making the Local Universal: an Assessment of the Impacts of World Heritage Listing at Blaenavon, South Wales
- Lauren Yapp (Department of Archaeology) A Heritage for Wilderness? The Interplay Between Narratives of Natural, Cultural and Romantic Significance in the Context of St Kilda, a 'Mixed' World Heritage Site.



Master of Philosophy (MPhil) Degrees

MPhil in Archaeology

The Department 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 through July 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 provide 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/.



Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory

Preston Miracle

The 2009–2010 academic year has been very productive for the Grahame Clark Laboratory. We were delighted with the news that Katherine Boyle is the Lab's latest FSA! Likewise we were thrilled when Krish Seetah was appointed Lecturer at the University of Central Lancaster. Patrick Skinner passed his PhD viva, and Chris Stimpson submitted his PhD dissertation. Warm congratulations to all of them!

Krish Seetah organized an extremely successful workshop in May 2010 on the application of Geometric Morphometric analyses in zooarchaeology (see p. 38). The workshop was given by Dr Andrea Cardini (University of Modena) and was well-attended by members of the laboratory. Likewise members of the Clark Laboratory were a significant presence at the recent International Council for Archaeozoology (ICAZ) conference in Paris; oral presentations and/or posters were given by at least a dozen of members and associates of the laboratory, including Miracle, Legge, Levine, Boyle, Rabett, Seetah, Orton, Marín, Ewonus, Spry-Marques, Sanford and Pilaar-Birch.

Preston Miracle continued with ongoing projects in the Balkans and India in 2009–2010. In Bosnia-Herzegovina and with funding from the McDonald Institute he directed two fieldwork seasons of the project 'Prehistoric Landscapes across the Sava'. This project continues his earlier work in the region with the important addition of Neolithic–Iron Age expertise from Marc Vander Linden (Leicester University) who directed the test-pitting and is taking responsibility for the Late Prehistoric part



of the project. The spring field season focused on site survey and test-pitting in the Vrbas Valley, and provided material for Gary Marriner's MPhil dissertation (McBurney Lab) on geoarchaeology and landscape change in the region. In the summer field season the team excavated at Rastuša Cave, revealing an important sequence of Middle Palaeolithic, Late Upper Palaeolithic and Copper Age deposits. The earliest component is associated with many cave bear remains. In Croatia he returned to the site of Vela Spila on Korčula Island (Croatia) to start new excavations with the support of the British Academy. Cantab graduands and students are well represented on the team and include: Rachel Ballantyne, Becky Farbstein, Chris Stimpson, Pia Spry-Marques, Suzie Pilaar-Birch, Clare Rainsford and four undergraduates. Work to date (ongoing at the time of writing) has exposed important Early Bronze Age and Copper Age deposits; Neolithic and Mesolithic deposits are visible in the open sections currently being cleaned. Preston made a third trip to India to finish analyses of Pleistocene faunas from Cathedral and Charnal House Caves. He continued with work on Middle and Upper Palaeolithic faunal assemblages from Vindija, Veternica and Romualdova Caves, Croatia.

Tony Legge (Leverhulme Senior Research Fellow) finished his third season of work on the fauna from Tell el-Amarna, Egypt. Two aspects of this work have been published, and others are in preparation. The fauna shows a high variability associated with the social status of the area excavated; pig bones are common in low-status areas and cattle bones are associated with high-status houses. The consumption of hyaena meat at the site is also attested, as is the curious and evidently ritual wounding of pigs. In Croatia, bones from the late Neolithic site of Cista Mala near Sibenik (excavator Emil Podrug, Šibenik Museum) have now been analysed with the support of a McDonald Institute research grant. The fauna shows a continuity with that of the earlier Neolithic sites that he has analysed near to Sibenik, with high proportions of sheep and rather few cattle, pig and wild mammals. This site, with other work, now provides a complete sequence for the Neolithic period in the Šibenik region of the Dalmatian coast. As part of the McDonald Institute work at Haua Fteah in Libya, he is re-analysing the fauna from the original McBurney excavations to provide a complete digital record of species, bone elements and measurements (see p. 30). Several new species have been identified, and it is anticipated that considerable revisions will be made to the earlier studies on the site.

Gerard Tully and Cynthia Larbey excavating at Vela Spila on Korčula Island, Croatia.



Ryan Rabett (McDonald Institute Post-doctoral Fellow) directed the fourth field season of the Tràng An Archaeological Project in northern Vietnam (see p. 39), continued his work on the faunal remains at Haua Fteah, Libya (see p. 30) and started a new project on the palaeoenvironment of northern Ontario, Canada (see p. 41).

David Orton has rejoined the Clark Laboratory after a year in the US, thanks to a post-doctoral position working with James Barrett on biomolecular approaches to the origins of the medieval cod trade. Meanwhile, he continues his involvement at Çatalhöyük as the zooarchaeologist for the West Mound Project and has joined Preston Miracle's team for fieldwork in Bosnia.

Vida Rajkovača (Zooarchaeologist, CAU) continued to strengthen the Clark Laboratory's links with developer-funded archaeology in the UK. During the past year, she produced 27 technical reports and contributions to six forthcoming publications (CAU monographs and *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*). She also attended two meetings of the Professional Zooarchaeology Group organized by English Heritage (University of Bournemouth 2009; University of Sheffield 2010), and is planning on organizing a forthcoming meeting of this group in Cambridge in 2011.

Patrick Skinner (AHRC funded) completed his PhD dissertation on human–bear interactions during the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic periods (roughly 60,000–20,000 years ago) in the Czech Republic. We heartily congratulate him on passing his viva, and wish soon-to-be Dr Skinner all the best for the next stage in his career. Hats off too to Chris Stimpson



David Orton drawing a profile in Pećina Rastuša, Bosnia.

(NERC funded) for submitting his PhD dissertation on the palaeoecology and taphonomy of the bird and bat fauna from Niah Caves, Sarawak. Chris kept busy with fieldwork (Libya, Vietnam, Croatia) this past year, and we are delighted that he will still be in the lab this coming year while he assists work on the McBurney faunal assemblage from Haua Fteah funded by the Isaac Newton Trust. Paul Ewonus (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada funded) spent much of the past year writing up his PhD thesis (submission in December 2010) on prehistoric social landscapes of the southern Strait of Georgia region of the Pacific Northwest Coast. David Klingle continued writing his PhD dissertation on changes in human health between the Roman and Saxon periods in England. Pia Spry-Margues (Domestic Research Studentship) is starting her third year of PhD research on Late Pleistocene faunas from the eastern Adriatic region (particular focus on Vela Spila, Croatia). Jane Sanford is starting her third year of PhD research on the impact of Hellenistic colonization on food practices and identities in Dalmatia. Suzanne Pilaar-Birch (Gates Scholar) is starting her second year of PhD research on environmental seasonality and Late Palaeolithic-Early Mesolithic subsistence strategies in Istria, Croatia. Rosalind Wallduck (Domestic Research Studentship) is starting her second year of PhD research on Mesolithic funerary practices at Lepenski Vir, Vlasac and other sites in the Danube Gorges, Serbia. Ros and Jo Appleby co-organized a session on 'Body Manipulation and Burial Tradition' at the 16th EAA Conference in The Hague.

We are very pleased to welcome Tina Greenfield and Brittany Thorne to the Clark Laboratory. Tina is starting a PhD (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada funded) about the zooarchaeology of empires in the ancient Near East, while Brittany is starting a PhD (ERC funded) on the microvertebrates from the Haua Fteah as part of Professor Barker's TRANS-NAP Project (see p. 30).

STAFF

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

Post-doctoral Researchers

Dr Jo Appleby Dr Katherine Boyle Prof. Tony Legge

Dr David Orton Dr Ryan Rabett Dr Krish Seetah

PhD Research Students

Paul Ewonus Tina Greenfield David Klingle Andy Mclaren Suzanne Pilaar-Birch Jane Sanford Patrick Skinner Pia Spry-Marques Christopher Stimpson Brittany Thorne Rosalind Wallduck

Glyn Daniel Laboratory for Archaeogenetics

Martin Jones

Projects in this laboratory use genetic methods to explore the relationship of people in the past with plants and animals. We collaborate closely with the Department of Biochemistry and the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, amongst others, to undertake a range of analyses involving contemporary, historic and ancient specimens. We investigate both non-coding and coding regions to explore a range of issues, in particular domestication, the geographical dispersal of economic species, and culinary and cultural choices.

This year, we welcome research technician Catherine Kneale, of the European Research Council-funded Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) team. She will be working in the Glyn Daniel and Dorothy Garrod laboratories.

Dr Harriet Hunt is a post-doctoral researcher working on the genetics of crop plants in the context of their domestication, spread and manipulation by human societies. Her chief research focus is the spread of cereals domesticated in China, as part of the East– West Millet Project. This work has been funded by the Wellcome Trust. She recently had the opportunity to visit one of the world's most important germplasm collections at the Vavilov Institute, St Petersburg, as part of this project. This year has also seen the publication of recent work on the medieval parentage of wine grapes, which attracted coverage in several national newspapers. Hannah Moots (MPhil in Arch. Sci.) has started a new project researching



Harriet Hunt (centre) with Russian colleagues in the millet germplasm collection at the Vavilov Institute, St Petersburg, Russia.



Tibetan farmers harvesting barley in Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Gansu Province, China.

the diversity and domestication of taro, a tuberous staple crop of the Indo-Pacific region.

Dr Diane Lister is a member of the FOGLIP team and her research focuses on the use of molecular genetics to analyse geographical patterns in various genetic markers in barley and wheat 'landraces' (traditional varieties historically associated with a particular locality) across Eurasia, with the aim of establishing early routes of agricultural spread. Her research mainly uses living landrace varieties, but will also be supplemented by historic herbarium specimens. Dr Lister has recently visited a number of the principle herbarium collections in China, with the aim of establishing collaborative links with these institutions and examining the historical distribution of barley and wheat landrace varieties in China. She is also doing ancient DNA research on desiccated wheat obtained from the Taklamakan desert in Xinjiang Province, China.

In the final stages of his PhD research on the archaeogenetics of wheat cultivation in northwest Africa, Hugo Oliveira has analysed 216 accessions of *Triticum turgidum* (durum, emmer and rivet) and 50 accessions of *Triticum monococcum* (einkorn). The use of genetic markers has uncovered a population structure in these crops that provides interesting clues about the spread of wheat farming in the Neolithic and its subsequent evolution. He has also successfully amplified microsatellites in ancient DNA extracts from wheat assemblages from the Canary Islands revealing novel information about pre-Hispanic agriculture in the archipelago.



Dr Mim Bower and her colleagues are examining the changing relationship between humans and horses through prehistory to the present day using population genetics of living, historic and ancient horses. This research cluster includes multidisciplinary projects studying the spread of the chariot in central and east Asia in the second and first millennia BC, with input from genetics, ancient DNA, zooarchaeology and ethnography and two synergistic postgraduate studentships (see p. 38).

Spatial analysis of genetic data from both mitochondrial (Mim Bower and Josephine Beaton) and nuclear DNA (Vera Warmuth) of horses from the Eurasian continent allows them to map patterns of human-mediated interactions between horse populations. Their data not only show connections between the east and the west, but north–south movements as well. Ethnographic data (Natalia Vibla and Rebecca Cassidy, Goldsmiths), is assisting in interpreting these patterns, since the movement of horses across Eurasia has had a long and complex history.

This year, the focus has been on the analysis of ancient DNA data (Mim Bower and Josephine Beaton) from archaeological horse bones from central and east Asia generating a significant amount of data. Interpretation of this data in comparison with living horse populations will help to locate the extant population data in time and space. Michael Campana has explored the development of breeds and varieties and the data has allowed us to reveal the maternal origins of the Thoroughbred breed. Additionally, the use of qualitative trait loci in historic specimens of Thoroughbred and Icelandic horses has been investigated in order to develop models of past human interaction with animals beyond domestication (see front cover).



Silos (graneros) excavated in volcanic rock by the pre-Hispanic aboriginal people of Gran Canaria. In silos such as this, grain is well-preserved by desiccation. Ancient DNA was analysed from radiocarbon-dated fifteenth-century naked wheat, providing novel information about the type of agriculture practised by this culture.

STAFF

Prof. Martin Jones (*Laboratory Director*) Dr Josephine Beaton (*Research Technician*) Catherine Kneale (*Research Technician*) Natalia Vibla (*Research Assistant*)

Post-doctoral Researchers

Dr Mim Bower Dr Harriet Hunt Dr Diane Lister

PhD Research Students

Michael Campana Hugo Oliveira Vera Warmuth

MPhil Student Hannah Moots



Tracking feral mustangs in the New Mexico Horse Reserve as part of the New Mexico Horse Project.

George Pitt-Rivers Bioarchaeology Laboratory

Martin Jones

Projects in this laboratory use archaeobotanical techniques to address a range of questions about early food, agriculture and environment.

Alongside his ongoing research on human– landscape interactions on the south coast of Peru (see p. 24), David Beresford-Jones has focused also on archaeobotanical data from Gravettian Period sites in the Moravian Gate, Czech Republic. Taken together with other data from the Moravian Gate Project, these offer unexplored insights into the ancient human ecology of Upper Palaeolithic huntergatherer societies, including diet, fuel use and the sometimes rapid shifts in climate during the Late Glacial Maximum.

As a part of the Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) project (see p. 40), Dr Xinyi Liu has been collecting specimens and visiting sites in northwest China during the past year. His main goal is to detect a dietary switch from millets to wheat and barley in the third-millennium BC communities in Hexi corridor and Xinjiang Province. These assemblages contain the potential to unpack the routes of wheat and barley spread into China from the west.

Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute successfully completed her PhD dissertation investigating the earliest appearance, composition and geographical origin of domestic plant species in the territory of Ukraine. Giedre is now also working on the Pioneers of Pan-Asian Contact (PPAC) project (see p. 40) and is focusing on the earliest arrival of domesticated crop



Xinyi Liu at Yumen, Gansu Province, China inspecting a threshing floor with dried flax stems.

Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute identifying charred grains from Ukraine.

species from China and central Asia to Europe. She is using isotopic and palaeobotanical techniques.

Our work with the Portus Project has continued (Universities of Southampton and Cambridge, with the British School at Rome) with the environmental programme coordinated by Dr Evi Margaritis and Dr Rachel Ballantyne. This research is aimed at recovering direct biological evidence for the international status of this major Imperial Roman port. The final season of excavation uncovered waterlogged sediments at the harbour-edge, and further charred plant remains associated with water-side buildings.

Anne de Vareilles, archaeobotanist to the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, works on ancient plant remains recovered from excavations across East Anglia. Most of the material analysed consists of charred seeds and fruits found in settlement sites. The wealth of Neolithic to late medieval data on the use of native and exotic plants within Cambridgeshire is ever growing as the Cambridge Archaeological Unit continues to work across the region.

STAFF

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

Post-doctoral Researchers

Dr David Beresford-Jones Dr Xinyi Liu

PhD Research Students

Carla Lancelotti Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute

Affiliated Researcher Rachel Ballantyne (English Heritage)



Dorothy Garrod Isotope Laboratory

RHIANNON STEVENS

Projects in this laboratory employ stable isotope chemistry to explore issues of past climates, diets, and the movement of humans, animals and plants during their lifespans. We work closely with the Godwin Laboratory of the Department of Earth Sciences.

This year we welcome research technician Louise Butterworth who joined us from the Godwin Laboratory. She will work in the Dorothy Garrod and George Pitt-Rivers laboratories funded principally by Professor Barker's ERC TRANS-NAP project.

The lab's Director, Dr Tamsin O'Connell, has had a busy year with organizing the international Palaeodiet workshop which was held at the McDonald Institute in June and having her second child. She will be on maternity leave until May 2011. In her place, Dr Rhiannon Stevens has been appointed acting director of the lab for the coming year. She will continue her research on investigating the response of humans to past rapid climate change. She is using isotopic techniques to reconstruct the climate at Palaeolithic sites in central and northwest Europe.

Lauren Cadwallader is a first-year PhD student who is investigating the change in diet in the lower Ica Valley, Peru using isotopes and how this relates to environmental and social changes in the area from *c*.500 Bc to AD 1000. She is using mummified human remains (hair, bone, teeth, skin) from looted cemeteries in an attempt to salvage otherwise lost archaeological information.



Palaeodiet workshop participants, June 2010.



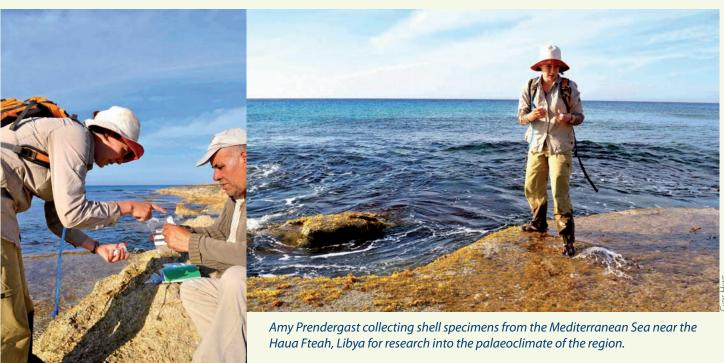
LAUREN CADWALL

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

Hazel Reade is a first-year PhD student working on the TRANS-NAP project (see p. 30). She is interested in assessing the impacts of past climatic change on human populations. Her PhD project is concerned with reconstructing North African climate over the most recent *c*.100,000 years using isotopic analysis of faunal remains. She is currently working on material from the cave site of Haua Fteah in northeast Libya.

Amy Prendergast is a first-year PhD student working on the generation of high-resolution climate records from mollusc shells in the eastern Mediterranean. She is utilizing stable isotope analysis, micromorphology and other geochemical techniques on marine and terrestrial gastropod shells to study palaeoclimate, seasonality and seasonal foraging strategies from the Haua Fteah as part of the TRANS-NAP project (see p. 30).





Alex Pryor is completing the third year of his PhD, investigating how human groups responded to rapid climate change events during the Upper Palaeolithic at occupation sites in Moravia and western Russia. Alex is using oxygen isotope analysis to determine whether sites were inhabited during a warm or cold phase of the last ice age.

Lindsey Friedman spent six months in Japan collecting samples for her PhD research investigating the Jomon-Yayoi (forager-farmer) transition and the introduction of wet-rice agriculture.

Emma Lightfoot successfully completed her PhD investigating subsistence and mobility in Iron Age to early medieval Croatia. Emma will be starting a new project studying the link between climatic change and the globalization of agriculture in October, having been awarded Darwin College's Adrian Research Fellowship.

The Dorothy Garrod Laboratory has also supported Leverhulme Trust funded research on the growth of long-range trade in medieval Europe, using stable isotope analysis of cod bone, by Dr James Barrett, Dr David Orton and MPhil student Tessa de Roo.

STAFF

Sample of a

the Gravettian site of Pavlov,

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

Postdoctoral Researchers Dr Xinyi Liu

PhD Research Students

Lauren Cadwallader Lindsey Friedman Tiago Hermenegildo Emma Lightfoot

Amy Prendergast Alex Pryor Hazel Reade





Charles McBurney Geoarchaeology Laboratory

CHARLES FRENCH

News and people

The McBurney Laboratory was very pleased to welcome several visiting researchers this year, and congratulate graduating PhDs and those moving to new positions. Dr Ruth Shahack-Gross from the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel joined the laboratory for the whole academic year, contributing expertly to seminar and micromorphology teaching and supervision as well as continuing her soil experimental and ethnographic work on threshing floors in Greece and the identification of the use of space in tell sites in Israel. Ivana Ozán came from Buenos Aires for the Michaelmas and Lent terms to develop her project on the recognition of hunter-gatherer occupation in Patagonia using micromorphological techniques. She also spent much time in the lab assisting Tonko Rajkovača in making many thin sections, helping in no small part to 'beat our backlog of samples'. Federica Sulas successfully completed her PhD on the degradation of the Aksum landscape of northern highland Ethiopia in the spring and has now taken up a one-year EU-funded research fellowship at ICREA in Barcelona. Mary Ownby also completed her PhD successfully on the provenancing of Canaanite jars from middle Egypt, and has taken up a petrological research position this summer with a CRM company in Tuscon, Arizona. Heejin Lee has just submitted her PhD on the transition from dry to wet farming in the later Bronze Age of South Korea and is under the examination process.



Paul Mellars and Maisie Pryor examining the early Mesolithic wooden platform at Star Carr, August 12, 2010.

Project work

Field and laboratory work has continued for a number of projects that were begun last year, namely on the early prehistoric landscape of the island of Herm in the Channel Islands with Professor Chris Scarre (Durham University), on Harappan sites and their associated landscapes in Haryana province of northern India with Drs Ravindra N. Singh (Banaras Hindu University) and Cameron Petrie (see p. 37), and on the late Quaternary/early Holocene landscapes of the Vrbas and Ukrina valleys around Banja Luka in north-central Bosnia with Drs Preston Miracle and Marc Vander Linden (Leicester), Ivana Pandzic, Tonko Rajkovača and Gary Marriner. New project work has also begun at Star Carr where Charles French is part of the multi-disciplinary team charged with assessing the state of decay of the organic remains on this seminal early Mesolithic site. Finally, plans are afoot to develop further landscape investigations at Aksum and Konso in highland Ethiopia with Drs Sulas, O'Connell, Lane (York) and Stump (York) and Professor Bailiff (Durham), and in the Ica Valley of coastal Peru with Drs David Beresford-Jones and Kevin Lane.

Vrbas and Ukrina River valleys, Bosnia

Fieldwork was begun on a series open-air Palaeolithic to Neolithic sites and landscapes in the Banja Luka area, led by Tonko Rajkovača and Gary Marriner. This involves a combination of systematic fieldwalking, augering transects and sample test pits, with an initial geoarchaeological assessment. Seven sites have been investigated in the Vrbas valley – Kočićevo in the floodplain, Pecine, Pejćinoviča Brdo, Jelića Brdo, Čardar Čardačani, Luka and Stari Martinac, all in the foothills, Tomasovo Brdo in the mountains to the east of Banja Luka, a further series of six sites in the Ukrina River valley, and a single cave site — Ratstuša (see p. 15).

Despite common problems of modern erosion and deep ploughing, several of the sites preserve buried, former woodland soils. At the Neolithic site of Kočićevo, situated in a floodplain edge environment, the former brown earth soil has been influenced and buried by overbank alluvial flood deposition of eroded soil material derived from upstream. At Pejćinoviča Brda, located high above the eastern bank of the Vrbas and Pecine, situated opposite on the western bank of the Vrbas, there were good artefactual spreads of Upper Palaeolithic to Neolithic material associated with loessic-derived former woodland soils which had suffered much physical disturbance, no doubt associated with clearance and cultivation in the past. A similar picture was also observed inland at Tomasovo Brdo. Although there





Test pitting at Kočićevo, Bosnia, in the snow.

are evidently mixed preservation environments present, this first of its kind geoarchaeological work certainly indicates the potential for identifying early Holocene landscape change in this region.

Reports

Sean Taylor and Charles French have produced a substantial micromorphology report on the floor/fill sequences from the Early Bronze Age settlement of Dhaskalio in the Cyclades of Greece for Professor Colin Renfrew (see p. 32). Multiple fine-crushed limestone and calcitic 'plaster' floors are often in evidence, but there are also simple compact earthen floors, and very little included artefactual debris in/on the floors. In addition, Charles French has produced over a dozen micromorphology reports, such as for Durrington Walls, the Stonehenge environs, Over Quarry, Must Farm, Bradley Fen and Duggleby Howe, all in the UK.

Conference presentations

Laboratory members and affiliates gave a variety of presentations at home and abroad. A few highlights include Robyn Inglis' talk on siteformation processes at the Haua Fteah, Libya to the May 2010 International Working Meeting for Soil Micromorphology at Masaryk University, Brno, in the Czech Republic; Mary Ownby's paper on the international relations of Tell Arga, Lebanon in the Middle Bronze Age to the 2010 International Congress on Archaeological Sciences in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near East in Paphos, Cyprus. Andrea Balbo presented his Alimini Lakes Project and experimental micromorphology model on the coastal shell middens of the Beagle Channel (Argentina) at the European Geosciences Union (EGU) General Assembly in Vienna 2010.

Tonko Rajkovača organized a workshop in Banja Luka Museum with Dr Preston Miracle in 2009 entitled 'Prehistoric Landscapes across the River Sava: the Future of Archaeological Heritage and Archaeological Science in Bosnia', and gave papers on the prehistoric landscapes of the Sava region and archaeological heritage policy and practice for Bosnia (the latter with Marc Vander Linden). In addition, state television crews from South Korea and Kazakhstan have filmed Heejin Lee and Ivy Owens' work, respectively, in the laboratory.

STAFF

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

PhD Research Students

Robyn Inglis Heejin Lee Sayantani Neogi Ivy Owens Mary Ownby Clea Paine Miranda Semple Federica Sulas Sean Taylor Yijie Zhuang

MPhil Student

Gary Marriner

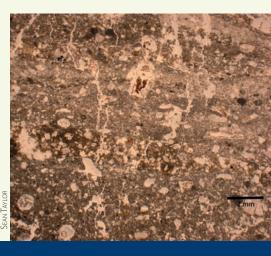
Visiting Researcher

Dr Ruth Shahack-Gross (Weizmann Institute)

Affiliated Researchers

Dr Manual Arroyo-Kalin (*Durham*) Dr Andrea Balbo (*ICREA, Barcelona*) Prof. Marco Madella (*ICREA, Barcelona*) Dr Rob Scaife (*Southampton*)

Multiple fine calcitic 'plaster' floors of the Early Bronze Age at Dhaskalio, Greece.





The Lower Ica Valley Archaeological Project

DAVID BERESFORD-JONES (McDonald Institute)

This project seeks to track and explain human– landscape interactions in the lower Ica Valley, in the hyperarid desert of the south coast of Peru. Today this region is depopulated and largely bereft of cultivation. Yet its rich archaeological record attests to substantial ancient populations: thereby presenting a *prima facie* case for changing ecological and landscape conditions. The project aims to understand when, how and indeed why such changes took place here.

To do so, we combine archaeological survey and excavation with geomorphological, archaeobotanical and, through the work of Lauren Cadwallader (see p. 20), bone-isotope analyses, to track how human ecology and agency, expressed through land use and water management, have impacted upon the development and collapse of cultures down the course of the Río Ica. Some of our results published last year in *Latin American Antiquity* and *Catena* and showing the importance of ancient woodland clearances on this arid landscape attracted widespread media coverage including by the New York, Los Angeles and London *Times*, the BBC, *Nature*, Channel 4 News, *El Pais*, etc.

The project is funded by the Natural Environment Research Council, the British Academy and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.



Differential GPS survey of Nasca habitation sites, Ullujaya, lower Ica Valley.

Egyptian Nile Land and Waterscape Survey

JUDITH BUNBURY (Department of Earth Sciences)

This project continued to explore the changing environments around sites up and down Egypt. While Taryn Duckworth (Earth Sciences) explored modern islands in the Nile, which are abundant around Luxor and searched for their traces in the archaeological record, Ying Qin (Earth Sciences) conducted a borehole transect across the ancient mound of Memphis with David Jeffreys of UCL. Their results suggest that Memphis was an early foundation resting on a Pleistocene mound.

Judith Bunbury investigated environmental change around the Pyramids at Giza and the entrance to the Faiyum basin. The latter was the location of an important New Kingdom Palace being excavated by Dr Ian Shaw of Liverpool University and our preliminary results suggest that there was an ancient waterway, probably feeding the Faiyum basin, close to the Gurob Harem Palace during its use. The team also visited quarries in use during the Old Kingdom to assess evidence that the climate at that time was wetter than today.

The Giza project is funded by the Ancient Egypt Research Associates, the Theban Floodplain by the Egypt Exploration Society and the British Academy, Gurob Harem Palace Project by the British Academy, Wainwright Fund, Egypt Exploration Society, Ancient World Tours, Friends of the Petrie Museum and the School of Archaeology, Classics and Egyptology, University of Liverpool.



Some mud from the deep past revealing clues about the waterscape of the Gurob Harem Palace.



The Survey of Memphis

JANINE BOURRIAU (McDonald Institute)

For over 3000 years Memphis was a principal city, if not the capital of the Egyptian state. This project aimed to survey the site archaeologically and epigraphically in order to synthesize the results of a century of excavation. However, earlier work had focused on individual monuments so that knowledge of the city itself was sketchy. After further geophysical survey, Kom Rabia, within the ruin

The Survey of Memphis IV



field was identified as likely to produce a long sequence of deposits. The stratigraphic history of the resulting excavation and the objects from the New Kingdom period have now been published. This study presents the ceramics from the same deposits covering approximately 500 years of the city's history.

Ceramic chronology of this period has, to date, relied on pottery associated with dated

individuals, usually from burials. Janine Bourriau and her team collected quantified evidence from a random sample taken from all contexts in the excavation. *The Survey of Memphis IV* presents the New King Pottery as a corpus for each Level or phase. Appendices show the distribution of pottery within single contexts and of types within the sequence. Dating, fabric, surface treatments and shape are described in detail and there is a critical appraisal

of the random-sample methodology used. The results of post-excavation research projects (in which Laurence Smith was one of the collaborators), have been incorporated: fabric analyses using chemical methods and petrography; provenance study of transport amphorae from the Levant; and classification of fine-ware imports by Kathryn Eriksson.

The project was funded by the Egypt Exploration Society, the British Academy, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the National Environment Research Council, the Society of Antiquaries, the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield and the Department of Chemistry, University of Manchester.

Shafa'i Mosque, Suakin, where restoration work and excavations were undertaken in 2010.

Suakin Project

LAURENCE SMITH (McDonald Institute) & MICHAEL MALLINSON

Investigations at the Red Sea port of Suakin, carried out under the Sudanese National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums and the Red Sea State, including personnel from the Universities of Cambridge, Ulster, London (SOAS) and Khartoum, concentrated on two sites and on post-excavation study in 2010. Excavations within the Shafa'i Mosque produced sequences of well-defined occupation layers (36 in one location, of which eight were mortared floors probably of earlier mosque buildings) and radiocarbon samples. The walls of the courtyard and the 'New Extension' of Beit Khorshid Effendi were further investigated and planned. In the post-excavation work diagnostic pottery sherds, together with finds of metal and glass, were analysed. The restoration of the Shafa'i Mosque is ongoing, whilst the Governor's Residence was prepared for restoration as a museum and eco-hotel. The development of Suakin can now be reconstructed from its beginnings, indicated by radiocarbon dating of the lowest strata excavated to the eleventh century AD. The succession of the pottery wares provides the first sequence having c.900 years timedepth for the Sudanese Red Sea coast. Evidence for the changes in building tradition, from wooden to stone-built structures has been obtained.

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office and 'English Rose' Company, together with the Red Sea State and the Ministry of Culture, Sudan.





The Ancient City of Amarna, Egypt

BARRY KEMP (McDonald Institute)

The ancient Egyptian city of Tell el-Amarna (or simply Amarna) was the short-lived capital built by the 'heretic' Pharaoh Akhenaten and abandoned shortly after his death (c.1332 BC). In 2010, three widely separated areas at the cemetery of Amarna's people were excavated, followed by study of the bones by the anthropology team from the University of Arkansas. The bodies displayed a pattern of early death, work injuries and poor nutrition. The material remains (that include painted coffins and carved memorial stones) are gradually defining the people's responses to the changed spiritual climate introduced by Pharaoh Akhenaten (a research theme being pursued by Anna Stevens of the Amarna Trust).

In conjunction with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY, a project to catalogue the royal statues from Amarna (that include thousands of granite and quartzite fragments) led to a productive excavation behind the abandoned northern dig house where, in the 1930s, archaeologist John Pendlebury buried surplus finds.

The expedition also devoted five weeks to its policy of repair at Amarna working on the mud-brick walls of the North Palace and removing sand that had built up in front of the South Tombs.

The Amarna 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.



Cleaning the sand from around a painted wooden coffin at the Amarna South Tombs Cemetery. The painted sides are the product of a 'village' tradition developed within the city.

Aerial Photography at Amarna

GWIL OWEN (McDonald Institute)

Over many years, Gwil Owen has developed lowlevel aerial photography of Amarna, Egypt, currently with the aid of a helium-filled balloon. In the last year, he has begun a geo-referenced index of the coverages, utilizing GPS data gathered on site.

Properly rectified images can then be laid over topographical maps and site plans to better understand the layout and development of the city. With the same material, earlier surveys can be checked and incorporated into a modern GIS database.



A hitherto unplanned building at the very northern end of the city of Amarna, recorded in 2010.



Cidade Velha, Cape Verde

Christopher Evans (*Cambridge Archaeological Unit*), Marie Louise Stig Sørensen (*Department of Archaeology*) & Konstantin Richter (*University Jean Piaget of Cape Verde*)

Since 2006, members of the Department of Archaeology have been working in collaboration with the Cape Verdean Ministry of Culture and the University Jean Piaget of Cape Verde to explore the archaeological potential of Cidade Velha. The former town of Riberia Grande and the islands' original capital, it was founded by the Portuguese in 1462 and became a nodal hub of their world trade empire and a leading Atlantic Trade slave-transhipment centre. The 2006/2007 work concentrated on the Jesuit Seminar and the neighbouring Conception Chapel, the latter reportedly being the earliest church in the Tropics. A plan-reconstruction of the church's footprint has been achieved. Including an impressive gothic-style side-chapel, and with a number of monumental tombstones of the town's early dignitaries also located, the recovered masonry remains date to the sixteenth century (pre-1525).

Perhaps most important is the discovery of a burial ground sealed beneath the church's floor, which must be associated with an earlier phase, probably timber-built. Sampling of these deposits indicates that there are upwards of 500–1000 interments, with isotope trials suggesting two or three different population sources, including a substantial West African component attesting to the conversion of slaves (confirmed by the evidence of ivory bead-grave goods).





The warehouse/Customs House remains (left), with the retrieved cannonballs (right).

Cidade Velha achieved World Heritage Status last year (with the archaeological work figuring prominently in the application), and we returned to the town in November expecting only to complete its standing building gazetteer. Upon arriving, however, we were immediately faced with the daunting prospect of sanitation-service trenching having been cut across much of the market area in the centre of the old town. Accordingly, working with local labourers and Ministry of Culture staff, a rescue-response was quickly mounted and this, as the groundworks progressed, meant going out to Cidade Velha one week in four over the winter.

Sixteenth- and seventeenth-century masonry building remains were found throughout much of the area, and a series of huge riverside walls provide crucial insights as to the nature of the floodplain's reclamation. Among the most significant discoveries was a great waterfront warehouse complex (and possible Customs House facility). The 150 cannonballs retrieved from its fabric must relate to its destruction, probably in Cassard's raid of 1712; whereas, poignantly telling of the settlement's origins, a hoard of slave shackles was recovered from one of its rooms.

The project is funded by University Jean Piaget of Cape Verde, Ministério da Cultura of the República de Cabo Verde Newnham College (Phyllis and Eileen Gibbs Travelling Research Fellowship), the Society of Antiquaries of London and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Cidade Velha, November 2009 — service trenching groundworks.



The First 'Slave Descent' Cemetery in Mauritius?

KRISH SEETAH (Department of Archaeology)

Mauritius witnessed the 'Great Experiment', a trial by British colonial powers in 1834 to replace slaves with indentured labour. So commenced one of the largest Diasporas in the Indian Ocean, commemorated by the Aapravasi Ghat World Heritage Site; but what became of the freed slaves?

The monumental Le Morne Brabant World Heritage Site marks maroon resistance to slavery. Intriguingly, recent excavations undertaken in July 2010 may have uncovered one of the most important finds from post-emancipation Mauritius: within the buffer zone of the Le Morne World Heritage Site sits an unmarked cemetery, located on a sandy inlet precariously exposed to the violence of tropical storms and the Indian Ocean. Eleven bodies were uncovered, including a set of newborn twins. Analysis of these bodies is now underway using osteological, isotopic (Drs Jo Appleby & Emma Lightfoot, McDonald Institute) and ancient DNA (Dr Will Goodwin, UCL) analysis, as well as radiocarbon dating, to definitively answer who was buried and what evidence can be gleaned of the lives they led.

The project is funded by a British Academy Small Research Grant, The Truth and Justice Commission, Mauritius, and the Le Morne Heritage Trust Fund, Mauritius.

www.speechisfire.com

MARTIN WORTHINGTON (McDonald Institute)

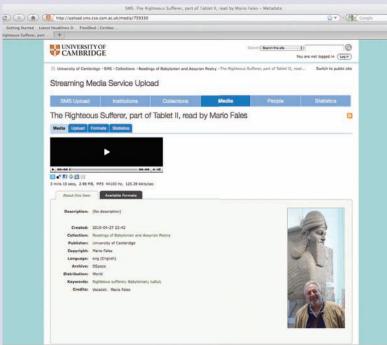
One of the questions which students of ancient languages most often hear from lay people is 'What did it sound like? And how do you know?'. To provide answers to these questions for Babylonian and Assyrian, which were spoken in ancient Iraq, a website has been created with acoustic recordings of modern scholars reading these languages. Compositions read include extracts from the *Epic of Gilgamesh* and Hammurabi's Law Code. Translations and transcriptions are provided.

The project serves several functions. First, it aims to stimulate interest in the ancient Near East among the general public. Second, it serves as a teaching resource for University students of Babylonian and Assyrian. Third, it provides a forum in which scholars with ideas about how Babylonian and Assyrian sounded (whether at the level of individual phonemes, or word stress, or poetical prosody) can present examples for colleagues to hear. The website will grow over time, as new recordings are added.

With the same aim of fostering interest in the civilizations of Ancient Mesopotamia, Martin has also authored a volume on Babylonian for the Teach Yourself series.



Grave goods: coins wrapped in cloth were placed under the base of the skull.



Screenshot of the project's The Righteous Sufferer SMS page as hosted by the University of Cambridge.





Hilary Duke, Maria Isidor Cruz, Steven Matthews and Tobias Richter (left to right) excavating a 20,000-year-old hut feature at Kharaneh IV, Jordan, in June 2010.

The Epipalaeolithic Foragers in Azraq

LISA MAHER (Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies)

This project is a collaborative, multi-disciplinary project involving archaeologists, human osteologists, and geographers focused on developing a detailed understanding of hunter-gatherer behaviour in the Azraq Basin (eastern Jordan) some 20,000 years ago and placing this within the broader context of cultural transformation in southwest Asia at the end of the Pleistocene. On-site excavations are paired with local landscape reconstruction in order to understand how landscapes were constructed and 'lived-in' by human populations through a study of human movements, burial practices, and on-site and off-site activities.

Three excavation seasons run by Lisa Maher, Tobias Richter and Jay Stock (LCHES) and Matthew Jones (Univ. Nottingham) have just been completed at the Epipalaeolithic site of Kharaneh IV investigating the interrelated patterns of mobility and aggregation, inter-regional exchange, social organization, technology and palaeoecology. Kharaneh IV (c.21,000-16,000 years ago) covers more than 21,000 m² and is the densest Epipalaeolithic site in the region. It served as an aggregation centre and repeated occupation has led to the formation of complicated, high-resolution stratigraphy containing hut structures, hearths, living surfaces, middens and human burials. Unlike other contemporary sites in the region, Kharaneh IV is rich in worked bone objects, red ochre and pierced marine shell beads, hinting at its social significance. Ongoing analyses continue to shed light on hunter-gatherer activities at the complex transitions towards sedentism and social complexity in the Near East.

This project is funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC).

Ziyaret Tepe, Southeastern Turkey

John MacGinnis (McDonald Institute)

The site of Ziyaret Tepe, now certainly to be identified with the Neo-Assyrian provincial capital Tushan, is situated some 60 km east of Diyarbakir in southeastern Turkey. A central high mound formed by a continuous sequence stretching from the Uruk period (fourth millennium BC) up until the end of Assyrian occupation (611 BC) is surrounded by a lower town which is exclusively Assyrian. The Ziyaret Tepe Archaeological Project was founded in response to the threat from the floodwaters of the Ilisu Dam with the aim of recovering as much as we can of this great site prior to its destruction. While teams from the University of Akron (USA), Marmora University (Turkey) and the University of Mainz (Germany) explore the high mound, the Cambridge Expedition is exploring and documenting the lower town. Up until now operations have been concentrated in the western lower town but with the completion in 2010 of excavation of the major administrative complex (Area G/R) and the monumental city gate (Area Q) we are now switching our attention further to the east. The aims for the coming seasons include resumption of the resistivity survey and excavation of a barracks complex, residential areas and suspected high-status graves.

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and other charitable donations including the Rausing Charitable Trust.



The team admires the administrative building with its chequerboard pavement; the high mound is visible in the background.



Cultural Transformations and Environmental Transitions in North Africa (TRANS-NAP)

GRAEME BARKER (McDonald Institute)

The TRANS-NAP project is an investigation by a large inter-disciplinary team of cultural and environmental change in the Gebel Akhdar ('Green Mountain') massif in northeast Libya over the past 200,000 years. The centrepiece of the project is the re-excavation of the famous Haua Fteah cave excavated by Cambridge's Charles McBurney in the 1950s. In the April 2010 field season, ground-based LIDAR was used to provide an accurate 3D scan of the Haua Fteah cave. The excavations focused on the cave's intensive utilization by 'Oranian' hunter-gatherers in the cold and dry climate between c.20,000 and c.10,000 years ago. Their main quarry was Barbary sheep and gazelle, but they also ate smaller animals, marine molluscs and landsnails, and they collected wild plant foods such as pine kernels, pulses, legumes and fruits. We continued digging out McBurney's Deep Sounding, and are now at c.11 m below the present ground surface (McBurney reached 14 m). The occupation sequence is being dated by an array of techniques included 'tephrachronology', the presence in the cave sediments of volcanic ash or tephra (like the dust cloud that caused such havoc with air travel in April 2010) from known and dated eruptions — tephras from a variety of volcanic eruptions in Italy and Greece reached the cave. We continued our assessment of the Quaternary and archaeological sequences of the Cyrenaican coastland, completed a transect survey of surface lithic materials and their landform contexts from the Sahara to the coast, and we also took a 30 m-deep core from an old lake basin to give us a longterm climatic sequence to compare with the Haua Fteah evidence.

The principal funding is from the European Research Council, with supplementary funding from the Society for Libyan Studies, the project's sponsor.



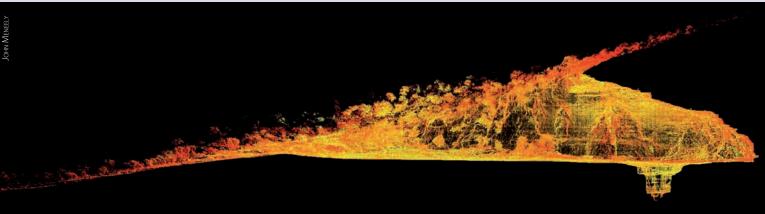
View from inside Salitrena Pecina.

Neanderthals in the Balkans

ANA BELÉN MARÍN (Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies)

The aim of this project is to characterize changes in human subsistence strategies, represented by the macromammal remains recovered at Middle/ Upper Palaeolithic sites, and to identify behavioural differences between the last Neanderthals and the first Homo sapiens. Analysis of several sites from Serbia began in May 2010 (Salitrena Pecina, Mala and Velika Balanica). These sites are currently being excavated by Bojana Mihailović (National Museum in Belgrade) and Dušan Mihailović (University of Belgrade) using modern recovery techniques. The caves, located in karstic areas, contain rich deposits of faunal and lithic remains, with Mousterian, Aurignacian and Gravettian sequences represented. The Middle Palaeolithic levels show evidence of intense human occupation with butchering activities, including marrow extraction, as well as evidence of modification of large mammal long bones for use as bone percussors in lithic retouch techniques.

This project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and a British Academy Post-doctoral Fellowship at LCHES.



Haua Fteah cave profile obtained by LIDAR survey. The main excavation trench is visible on the right.

Etruscan Frontiers

SIMON STODDART (Department of Archaeology)

Archaeologists and philologists from the Universities of Cambridge, Belfast, Perugia and Rome have just completed a pilot study in September of the *longue* durée frontier between Gubbio and Perugia, central Italy. The fuzzy frontier between the Umbrians to the north and the Etruscans to the south was consolidated by the construction of a fortress in the fourth century BC at Col di Marzo, which projected the line of sight of the Etruscans across the Tiber into the hills towards Gubbio, ahead of two nucleated settlements at Civitella Benazzone and Civitella d'Arna. Analysis of the famous Iguvine Tables by philologists from the Faculty of Classics (Cambridge), presented at an interdisciplinary symposium in Gubbio in September, emphasized that the main boundary of concern to the Umbrians was the limits of the city rather than the political territory. Earlier settlement consisted of Palaeolithic hunting activity and Neolithic/Bronze Age sites close to water provided by the Torrente Ventia, a tributary of the Tiber. The frontier was later absorbed into the Roman empire during the last centuries BC, when the area was occupied by important kiln production of Spello amphorae and coarsewares, as well as numerous small farmsteads. In the early medieval period, the Benedictine abbey was deliberately placed in this liminal zone, and during the course of the later Middle Ages, the frontier was repeatedly fortified through the presence of castles, as markers of the extent of power of the rival cities of Gubbio and Perugia. The same frontier has persisted into the modern period after the Unification of Italy, and provides the modern administrative boundary between Gubbio and Perugia to this very day.

The project is sponsored by the Gaslini foundation, the town councils of Gubbio and Perugia, the Unicredit Banco di Roma and the Province of Perugia, as well as by the British Academy and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Etruscan and Medieval Perugia

11th century AD castle of Ramazzano

10th century AD Abbey of S. Maria di Valdiponte

View south from the frontier towards the Abbey, the Castello di Ramazzano and Perugia.



The Srebrenica-Potocari Memorial Cemetery.

CRIC Project

MARIE LOUISE STIG SØRENSEN (Department of Archaeology)

The CRIC Project (Identity and Conflict: Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities after Conflict) has passed its midway point and much attention is now being given to finalizing fieldwork and to the production of the first of three planned co-authored volumes focusing on biographies of sites, memorials and emotive landscapes respectively. While the chapters share research aims and methodologies each focuses on examples from within our five regional case studies. Volume one, which is currently being produced, will provide, for instance, biographies of a group of communist monuments in Bosnia, of the Ledra 'palace' in Nicosia, and the Verdun memorial.

This year, the annual meeting took place in Bosnia, with some of the project members travelling to Sarajevo from Dubrovnik with a stop-over in Mostar to observe different international reconstruction projects. We had meetings with various partners in the Bosnia heritage sector — practitioners and academic — and went on several guided tours both within Sarajevo and its surrounds and to the valley of Kravice and the town and memorial site of Srebrenica. The journey through the landscape, visiting the memorials and listening to people was a very powerful and thoughtprovoking experience which helped us to further clarify some of the important characteristics of the roles of culture in post-conflict situations. In response the project has begun to make a tentative list of general policy recommendations regarding cultural reconstruction after conflict.

The CRIC project is funded by the EU under the FP7 programme; further details can be found on http://www.cric. arch.cam.ac.uk/index.php. CRIC open access visual data base can be found on Cambridge University DSpace http://www. dspace.cam.ac.uk/handle/1810/214815.



The Cambridge Keros Project

COLIN RENFREW & MICHAEL BOYD (McDonald Institute)

The Keros Project has seen a full and busy year of research and writing up toward our goal of complete and final publication of the excavations at Dhaskalio Kavos at Keros in the Cyclades, to the south of Naxos. The excavations took place between 2006 and 2008 at two remote and separate but linked sites. The Special Deposit South at Kavos on Keros was a site for the structured deposition of broken choice material brought from elsewhere for that purpose, and constitutes the earliest pan-Aegean sanctuary. The material included marble Cycladic figurines, marble bowls and vessels, pottery and other artefact types. The Special Deposit South is part of a larger complex which includes the sadly looted Special Deposit North, of similar formation. 80 m offshore lies the tiny islet of Dhaskalio, where our excavations have uncovered parts of a large settlement covering most of the island, whose phases are initially contemporary with the sanctuary opposite, but continue until the end of the Early Bronze Age. Recent radiocarbon determinations carried out by the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit have offered the most detailed outline so far of Early Cycladic chronology. Very detailed study of the Special Deposit South stratigraphy has offered some insights into the various episodes that went into the formation of this deposit. We have begun the considerable task of editing a three-volume final report.

The project is supported 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. The work of Dr Boyd, the Niarchos Research Fellow, is funded by the Stavros S. Niarchos Foundation.



A selection of the 573 figurine fragments recovered during the excavation.

Roman Colonial Landscapes, Liri Valley

ALESSANDRO LAUNARO & MARTIN MILLETT (Faculty of Classics)

This new project aims to explore the complex settlement dynamics in the Liri Valley (about 80 km southeast of Rome) by combining rural- and urban-based survey to reconstruct an ancient landscape. In particular the aim is to explore the relationship between the various phases of Roman colonization and indigenous landscapes in an area which was intensively settled by Rome. Initial fieldwork focused on the city of Interamna Lirenas, founded as a Latin colony in 312 BC. Within the city a fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken by Sophie Hay (of the British School in Rome) over a sample area of c.5 ha. The topography of the same area was recorded and key surface artefact distributions mapped. This work proved successful in both demonstrating the utility of the techniques and providing key new information about the layout of the city plan. The whole city was also explored to assess its full extent, to locate and record the visible monuments, and to identify surviving architectural fragments and inscriptions. In the surrounding countryside an area was fieldwalked in the zone between Interamna and Aquinum to test the methods of survey which we plan to deploy in future seasons. Re-examined fields in an area surveyed in the 1980s located small farmstead sites which had not previously been recorded. The collected material was also used to establish a ceramic fabric series for the region.

The project 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. Funding was provided by 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).



Field-walking in the hinterland of Interamna Lirenas.

The Origins and Development of Medieval Sea Fishing

JAMES BARRETT & DAVID ORTON (McDonald Institute)

An expansion in sea fishing in northwestern Europe around AD 1000 is now well established, but its role within the development of medieval economies remains unclear. Since 2006, James Barrett has been co-ordinating research applying zooarchaeological and biomolecular provenancing techniques to investigate the role of long-distance trade in the phenomenon.

2009/10 has seen the conclusion of the first phase of this project, using stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes to detect traded cod remains in fish bone collections from medieval and post-medieval sites around the North Sea. It was discovered that longrange fish trade began early in the Middle Ages, but that the large-scale import of cod from distant waters to the major cities of England and Flanders started several centuries after an initial expansion of local fisheries. This result suggests that the medieval fishing revolution was driven by demand to feed growing urban populations in the south, rather than by increased supply of cod from northern producer regions. A second phase of the project (in collaboration with William Hutchinson and Mark Culling of the University of Hull) is now under way, using ancient DNA evidence to help identify imports from specific producer regions.

The project is supported by the Leverhulme Trust and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

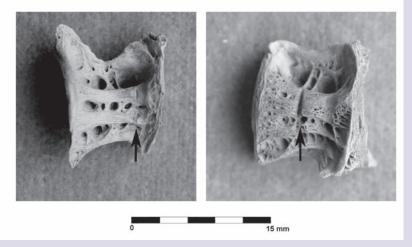
Landscapes of Memory in the Channel Islands

GILLIAN CARR (Institute of Continuing Education)

'Protest, Defiance and Resistance in the Channel Islands during the German Occupation' is a new collaborative project linking Gillian Carr (University of Cambridge), Louise Willmot (Manchester Metropolitan University) and Paul Sanders (Burgundy Business School). While historians Sanders and Willmot are examining the archives for records of underground news-sheets, those who sheltered Jews and slave workers and the resistance movement, Carr is examining the heritage, memory and material culture of resistance during the occupation. Building upon her previous research into the heritage of occupation, 1945-2010, Carr is exploring the many sites of resistance memory in the Channel Islands today. Unlike in other formerly occupied countries in Europe, the memory of resistance and resisters is kept privately within families. For the first fifty years after the occupation, these memories were not incorporated into public heritage and there were no memorials to these people or their acts. Rather, because of their subsequent imprisonment, deportation and experience of Nazi brutality in German prisons and camps, the memory of these individuals has been passed down through the generations as a private grief or trauma.

The anticipated outcomes for the project are a monograph, a definitive list of names for a resistance memorial for Guernsey and a Resistance Trail for Guernsey Tourism.

The project is funded by the British Academy and the Société Jersiaise.



Medieval cod bones (from Wharram Percy in eastern England) that may represent imported stockfish.



Gillian Carr (left) and Louise Willmot (right), Jersey War Tunnels archives.

Representation and Landscape in Prehistoric Guernsey

SHEILA KOHRING (Department of Archaeology)

This project, initiated in 2009 runs in tandem with the 'Neolithic Land- and Seascapes in Guernsey, 5500–2500 BC' project (University of Southampton, University of Liverpool and the British Museum). In September 2009 the project collected data in the form of drawings and digital photography of three prehistoric images on the island of Guernsey in order to construct the life biographies of these images. This year was spent consolidating the data for analysis and the presentation of initial finds. Two key findings from the analysis emphasized the technical choices for representation and the impact of gender on how the image was both created and displayed.

Further research will include looking at the later life biography of these images into the present and plans are being made to record the non-representational standing stones on the island for comparison.

As part of a wider landscape project and by linking it to ongoing excavations, we can better contextualize the varied ways prehistoric peoples marked their island landscape.

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



The statue-menhir at St Martin's parish church entrance.



Common pasture at Norton Marsh, near Burnham Overy Staithe, Norfolk.

Rural Landscapes and Identity in Anglo-Saxon England

SUSAN OOSTHUIZEN (Institute of Continuing Education)

The extent to which Anglo-Saxon culture was derived from the prehistoric and Roman past, and how much was an introduction in the fifth and sixth centuries AD, has divided archaeologists for over a century. Recent research has focused on the detailed management of sustainable and equitable access to pastoral resources across the *longue durée* from the Iron Age to the Middle Ages. It builds on earlier work which revealed long-term (though not universal) cultural continuities in the layout and management of arable landscapes over the same period.

Similarities in the layout and management of pasture before and after AD 400 suggest that the identity of early Anglo-Saxon folk groups, primarily pastoralists and with a strong tradition of common rights, was derived from prehistoric and Roman practice. Common rights were customary legal rights collectively regulated and managed by all right-holders within an oral tradition; they were deeply conservative in their underlying structures, and highly adaptive in the detail of their application. Long-recognized as an important component of early Anglo-Saxon state-building, rights of common may have symbolized the advantages of legitimacy based on long-standing tradition and collective assent in underpinning the political, cultural, and economic innovations of the middle Anglo-Saxon period.

The Damerham Archaeology Project

Sheila Kohring (Department of Archaeology)

This is a new project developed alongside colleagues at Kingston University and English Heritage looking at the prehistoric landscape of Cranborne Chase. The project area is unique in that it incorporates both glacial deposits and chalklands, which allows us to assess different activities and uses of these landscapes in the past. Modern farming activities in the project area put these prehistoric monuments at great risk and a major focus of the project is to work closely with the local community to create a conservation strategy through local ownership of the project. Two initial seasons focused on geophysical survey and aerial photographic analysis which discovered two Neolithic long barrows, a small Bronze Age barrow cemetery and a range of circular ring-ditch enclosures and linear features across the landscape. Excavations began in August 2009 with teams opening trenches in one of the long barrows and in the linear features. A fieldwalking survey was also conducted over the Neolithic and Bronze Age circular features in adjacent fields. Excavations and fieldwalking found evidence of late medieval (Verwood pottery), Roman (New Forest Grayware), Iron Age (boundary ditches) and Bronze Age (lithics) activity. As part of the outreach programme, local volunteers dug alongside students and special activities were held for primary students and scout groups at the site.

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Isaac Newton Trust, the Prehistoric Society and local communities and businesses.



Students and volunteers in Trench E at the chalk/AP interface.



Late Bronze Age fish weir at Must Farm, Whittlesey.

Real Time-Space Prehistory

MARK KNIGHT (Field Archaeologist in Residence - McDonald Institute)

As the first Field Archaeologist in Residence, Mark Knight's project focuses on the history of archaeological research in the Cambridgeshire Fens: in particular the work of Grahame Clark and Francis Pryor. He compares Clark's emphasis on the vertical or temporal possibilities of excavating in the Fens, to Pryor's concentration on the horizontal or spatial. Clark's 1930s Peacock's Farm investigations introduced temporal resolution into British prehistory, whilst Pryor's Fengate investigations of the 70s and 80s were among the first excavations to explore space on such a large scale. Both approaches and methodologies can benefit enormously from aspects of the other.

Whilst working in the Fens with the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, at sites such as Bradley Fen and Must Farm, Mark has tried to develop a methodology that brings together the approaches of Clark and Pryor in an attempt to produce a detailed Time-Space prehistory. Primarily born out of the frustration of having to understand 'fine-grain' spaces through 'coarse-grain' chronologies, his work tries to combine the inherent temporal qualities of the fen-edge that comes with the depth of Clark's delicate chronological scale, with the detailed spatial resolution that comes from machine-excavated breadth in developer-funded archaeology. The results of his time at the McDonald Institute will appear in an article entitled 'A delicate chronological scale: time, space and the renaissance of the Fenland Research Committee'.



The First Copper Miners and Metallurgists

SIMON TIMBERLAKE (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)

A continuing programme of research and fieldwork which has been carried out for more than 25 years in conjunction with the Early Mines Research Group is investigating the origins of copper mining in the UK. In 2009 a further phase of archaeological excavation undertaken on Ecton Hill, Staffordshire under the auspices of the Peak District National Park and funded by English Heritage, located the second only confirmed site of Early Bronze Age mining in England. The tip of an antler pick found amongst stone tools within near surface workings dug here for malachite has been dated to 1880–1680 cal. BC (OxA-21507); following this another 10 bone tools have been submitted for radiocarbon dating. Meanwhile, palaeoenvironmental research examining trace metals within radiocarbon-dated peat cores collected from areas close to potential prehistoric mines continues to reveal evidence for early exploitation (with Tim Mighall, University of Aberdeen). In June 2009 a McDonald grant supported a reconnaissance visit to look at early mining at Kongsberg, Norway. The companion to this multidisciplinary approach has been our recent work in experimental archaeometallurgy: re-creating primitive yet credible furnaces such as might have been used at the beginning of the Bronze Age for the smelting of carbonate, oxide and the more intractable sulphide ores (with Paul Craddock, Nigel Meeks (British Museum) and the help of Birkbeck MA students).

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, English Heritage and the Historical Metallurgy Society



A view of the excavation of the Early Bronze Age copper mine on Ecton Hill, Staffordshire, September 2009 (Early Mines Research Group).



View of Hadrian's Wall, close to the problematical turret 'Peel Gap' in Wall Mile 39.

Sound and Signal: the Taphonomy of Musical and Other Acoustical Behaviours

GRAEME LAWSON (McDonald Institute)

Following the success of Archaeoacoustics (coedited with Chris Scarre in 2006) and as part of his wider programme 'Ancient Musical Surfaces and Spaces: Taphonomies and Tonalities', Graeme Lawson continues to explore methodological approaches to possible acoustical meaning in prehistoric landscapes, monuments and finds. Besides unearthing fragments of musical instruments, survey and excavation also reveal acoustical phenomena in many monuments and landscape features, of which perhaps the most enigmatic are henges, stone alignments and chambered tombs. The project seeks to inform their interpretation by focusing on three contrasting archaeological subjects of more recent date: acoustical adaptations in standing buildings of the early Middle Ages (Great Britain, France, Germany); the acoustical potential of signalling instruments and linear communications systems in landscapes of the Roman Empire (Great Britain, Germany, Jordan); and the acoustics of containment and seclusion in ancient social and political space (Italy, Greece, Turkey).

During 2009/10 Graeme Lawson has continued to serve both as Fellow of the McDonald Institute and as Senior Fellow of the Berlin Universities' Excellence Cluster 'TOPOI: the Formation and Transformation of Space and Knowledge' (Freie Universität and Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin) developing research collaborations between colleagues and institutions in Germany and the United Kingdom.

The project is supported by the McDonald Institute, the Excellence Cluster TOPOI and the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin.

Land, Water and Settlement in Haryana, India

CAMERON A. PETRIE (Department of Archaeology), RAVINDRA N. SINGH (Banaras Hindu University) & CHARLES FRENCH (Department of Archaeology)

Research on the plains of northwest India continued with archaeological fieldwork involving staff and students from Cambridge (Y. Dixit, C.A.I. French, S. Neogi, D. Parikh, C.A. Petrie & D.I. Redhouse), Banaras Hindu University and other Indian institutions. Excavations at Masudpur VII confirmed that the site was occupied during the Early, Mature and Late Harappan periods (c.3000–1800 BC) — critical phases for understanding the rise and collapse of Bronze Age urbanism in this region. Samples were obtained for a pilot phytolith analysis by Jennifer Bates (Archaeology undergraduate) which has shown that there was little change in crop processing at village sites with the shift to urbanism. New excavations at the site of Burj revealed a previously unknown Early Historic cultural sequence that provides critical insight into the second phase of South Asian urbanism (с.1000–300 вс).

Geoarchaeological fieldwork by Charles French and Sayantani Neogi in different parts of Haryana province concentrated on the immediate off-site geaorchaeological records around the sites of Burj, Masudpur and Rakhigarhi. A combination of augering, test pitting, examination of canals and well pits permitted a rare glimpse into the buried terrain surrounding these Harappan urban and village complexes. Most of the sites are located on elevated levees or terrace remnants within extensive former floodplains which were actively accumulating in the





Profile illustrating a pre-Harappan agricultural palaeosol with interleaved occupation and alluvial deposits above at Masudpur, Haryana, India.

third millennium BC associated with wide, braided multiple channel systems. Over the past 4000 years depths of 3–4 m of alluvial deposits have partly buried the settlement tell mounds, rendering the flat agricultural landscape seen today. This suggests that the agricultural system that sustained the Harappan towns and villages was based on a self-replenishing alluvial floodplain system that was rainfed and reliant on seasonal overbank flooding — annually bringing new sediment, fresh nutrients and topping-up the groundwater system. This finding implies that the large, high-velocity rivers postulated to have been here in the early Holocene appear no longer to exhibit that character by the third- to secondmillennia BC Harappan times.

Systematic reconnaissance and further sampling were carried out at the Rewasa playa, where a markedly deeper palaeo-lake sequence than had previously been sampled was located. This increases the potential that this playa will provide the first climate proxy data that has direct relevance to the Indus Civilization and later periods.

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

Pottery sorting at the Burj fieldhouse, Haryana, India.



From Chariotry to Equestrian Pastoral Nomadism

GRAEME BARKER (McDonald Institute)

This three-year (2007–2010) project is investigating the history of the horse, and of horse-using cultures, across the Eurasian steppes in the second and first millennia BC. Three methodologies are being used: the analysis of ancient and modern DNA, the former from archaeological bones and teeth, the latter from samples of hair from modern horse populations (Dr Mim Bower, see p. 18); the study of pathologies in archaeological horse skeletons for indicators of whether the horses had been ridden, and if so, whether bareback or with a saddle, or used for traction (Dr Marsha Levine, see this page); and, as a complement to the DNA work, studies of horse population histories through 3D studies of teeth shape and size (geometric morphometrics) (Dr Krish Seetah, see p. 15).

The genetic studies of modern horse populations indicate the presence of ancestral forms in several locations across the steppes from central Europe to China, and ancient DNA has been successfully extracted, and geometric morphometric data collected, from archaeological bone collections across the same geographical spread.

The zooarchaeological studies have added further material from Bronze Age and Iron Age sites in central and east Asia, including from Anyang, a key site of the Shang state, China's earliest civilization. In contrast with other studies indicating rather simple pathways of domestication and expansion, the project is demonstrating the long-lived and complex



Collecting hair samples of traditional horse breeds in Azerbaijan.

history of the horse on the Eurasian steppes, and the specialness of the human– horse relationship, a relationship quite different from that with the many other animal species humans have domesticated over the past 10,000 years.

The project is funded principally by the Leverhulme Trust, with further funding from the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and the Isaac Newton Trust.

The Evolution of Horse Husbandry in Ancient China

MARSHA LEVINE (McDonald Institute)

Since 2003, in collaboration with Professor Li Shuicheng (Peking University) and Professor Yuan Jing (Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences, Beijing), Dr Levine has been investigating the origins of the domestic horse in ancient China and the evolution of horse husbandry.

During 2009–10 this collaborative research had two foci: 1. To uncover the origins and role of China's earliest known domestic horses. These horses are from the Late Shang dynasty capital, Yinxu (Anyang, Henan), and date to the thirteenth century BC. Their skeletons are found in chariot burials and sacrificial pits.

2. The evolution of the Iron Age saddle during the first millennium BC. Dr Levine's earlier research on Iron Age horse burials has shown that certain types of thoracic vertebrae abnormalities appear to be found uniquely on bones dating to this period. Dr Levine commissioned Mr Chris Taylor, Master Saddler, to make a reconstruction of an ancient saddle from Subeixi (c. fifth–third century BC, Shanshan, Xinjiang). In collaboration with Dr Mark Holmes (Veterinary Medicine, Cambridge), this saddle is being tested on living horses in order to investigate whether there might have been a causal relationship between the use of this type of saddle and the observed bony changes.

The work reported here has been principally funded by the Leverhulme Trust and the Isaac Newton Trust.



Dr Mark Holmes and Master Saddler, Chris Taylor, testing the reconstructed Iron Age saddle on a pony. Katrina Blore is riding Paddy. The saddle is on a pressure-sensing mat.



Tràng An Archaeological Project

RYAN RABETT (McDonald Institute)

During November 2009 the Tràng An Archaeological Project conducted its fourth field season in northern Vietnam. As well as continuing excavations at Hang Boi cave, work also began (under the direction of Chris Stimpson) at another promising location, Hang Trong, a cave situated about a kilometre away. Geomorphological analysis of the cultural deposits from both sites is currently being carried out by Dr Mike Morley (Oxford-Brooks) and a PhD candidate, Natalie Ludgate (Open University). Together with the archaeological evidence that is emerging, these analyses are providing a detailed record of early human occupation and environmental change along the sub-coastal uplands of Ninh Bình province.

Radiocarbon dates obtained from the two sites indicate a cultural sequence spanning at least the period from the end of the Last Glacial Maximum to the Early Holocene. Plans for the November 2010 field season include establishing a macro-botanical comparative collection (in collaboration with the University of the Philippines) and a LIDAR survey of both caves with a team from Queen's University, Belfast.

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

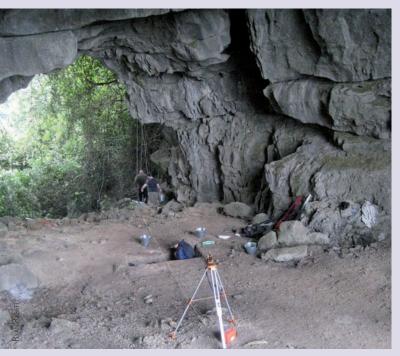
The Surkhet Valley Project, Western Nepal

JASON HAWKES (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)

The Surkhet Valley Project has been set up in collaboration with UCL and the Government of Nepal, to undertake 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 the large medieval temple site of Kakrevihar and nearby settlement, was an important nodal point in the network of routes of trade communication and pilgrimage that extended throughout the region, connecting it to India, Tibet and the famous Silk Route.

The first stage of the project is examining the archaeology and geography of the Surkhet Valley in order to shed new light on the relationships between the temple, state and trade in medieval Nepal. In April 2010, a team lead by Jason Hawkes surveyed Kakrevihar, the nearby settlement and the surrounding valley floor in order to assess their archaeological potential and formulate a coherent plan for future research. This resulted in fixing the chronology of temple remains, and the identification of the alignments of medieval roads (still marked by pillar-stones) that ran through the valley.

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



Excavations under way at Hang Trong (in-shot: Nguyêń Cao Tâń, Jason Hawkes and Marc Verhoeven).



The remains of the Kakrevihar temple, Surkhet.



Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP)

MARTIN JONES (Department of Archaeology)

Researchers from China, Europe, America, Russia, Korea and Japan gathered in the Inner Mongolian City of Ordos to discuss food globalization in prehistory, the theme of Martin Jones's new European Research Council advanced award (FOGLIP). The focus was the farming and culinary transfer that crossed the Old World thousands of years before the Silk Road was known.

The wide range of methods to be brought together on the five-year project were discussed, and the successful meeting was followed by a field trip visiting a number of key sites for the project. Over the next five years we shall be bringing together archaeogenetics, archaeobotany, isotope and biomarker analyses to trace the elusive network of Neolithic farming communities that made that very early globalization possible.

The project is funded by the European Research Council.

Pioneers of Pan-Asian Contact (PPAC)

MARTIN JONES (Department of Archaeology)

Following recent projects on the archaeobotanical and genetic traces of broomcorn millet (*Panicum mileaceum*) based in the Glyn Daniel and Pitt-Rivers laboratories, this project aims to fill the gap in the Asian record for the Neolithic movement of this small-grained cereal, the earliest crop to be recorded on both sides of Eurasia.

The research may be compared with a search for a needle in a haystack, but we have interesting pointers in the genetic evidence of surviving landraces, and the isotopic signatures of past human populations (millet is a C4 crop in a predominantly C3 environment). Our search over the next three years will take our lead researcher Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute to northwest China, Siberia and Kazakhstan.

The project is funded by the Leverhulme Trust.



Emma Lightfoot, Martin Jones, Xinyi Liu and Ruilin Mao, at the Mogou site in Gansu Province, China. Isotopic analysis of skeletal remains will provide rich information on the shift in cereal diet through time in its climatic context.



Martin Jones collecting a millet landrace near the Yuanzishan site, Inner Mongolia. Slight genetic variations in these landraces can retain the pattern of their prehistoric spread.



Arts and Crafts of Palaeolithic Eurasia

LILIANA JANIK (Department of Archaeology)

This project aims to research weaving in Palaeolithic Eurasia as a technological innovation with symbolic connotations with seasonality and the natural world. The development of weaving forms part of the 'human revolution' in the Upper Palaeolithic. As a result of analysing the clothing depicted on so-called 'Venus' figurines found across Upper Palaeolithic Eurasia, the use of plant material in the production of skirts, belts, hats, bands and necklaces has been confirmed.

Two research methods and techniques were employed: 1) examination of plant remains at the sites using phytolith analysis; and 2) study of weaving technology, particularly by analysing use-wear on possible weaving weights (some of which are shaped like female and zoomorphic figurines/pendants). This approach has contributed to a new understanding of the earliest technology of plant use, both in terms of technological 'know-how', and what symbolic significance weaving and woven materials had in the everyday life of Palaeolithic communities.

The project has concentrated on materials from Upper Palaeolithic sites in Russia (Avdeevo, Gagarino, Kostenki I complex 1 and 2) and Malt'a. The results so far have shown use of wild plant material even on sites where the 'dress' of the figurines is understood to be made out of animal materials. In addition a phytolith reference collection has been established that will provide comparative data for detecting plant use in the Upper Palaeolithic mammoth steppe environment. Northeast Algonquin Palaeo-lake and Environmental Assessment (NAPLEA)

RYAN RABETT (McDonald Institute)

During the summer of 2010 Ryan Rabett carried out preliminary fieldwork for a new project in northern Ontario, Canada, tracking and dating palaeoenvironmental and lake-level changes from the early post-glacial. The aim of the project is to establish the first detailed understanding of the main drainage outlet from Lake Algonquin, the second largest of the proglacial lakes after Agassiz.

During its main phase, between c.13,100 and 11,100 years ago the waters of Lake Algonquin covered an area greater than 120,000 km². The project explores the timing and consequences of this drainage as part of early post-glacial freshwater pulses into the St Lawrence seaway and the North Atlantic realm more generally. It will also provide contextual information for a programme of archaeological work to track the first colonization of this northern landscape by Palaeo-Indians.

Summer fieldwork confirmed there was a sediment sequence exceeding 3 m in depth at the primary collection site (the Balsam Creek kettle lake). Other reconnaissance work for this project has identified a 27 vertical metre section of stratified lake deposits in the Almaguin Highlands area of northern Ontario; almost certainly also associated with phases of Lake Algonquin.

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

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Isaac Newton Trust and the University of Cambridge.



Venus figurine from Kostenki 1 complex 2 (left) and possible weaving weight figurine from Malt'a, Siberia (right). (State Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg nos. 2928/12 & 370/752 respectively.) Ryan Rabett and Ben Verzijlenberg testing the depth of sediments under the exposed bed of the Balsam Creek kettle lake, northern Ontario.

A RABETT





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 2010, grants totalling £143,630 were awarded to 31 projects ranging widely in time and space, many of which are highlighted in this report.

James Barrett

The Viking Age Transitions Project: Publication Phase

- David Beresford-Jones
 Lower Ica Valley
- Mim Bower Ancient DNA Analysis of Central and East Asian Horses
- Marcus Brittain Memory and Archaeological Landscapes in Mursiland, Ethiopia
- Gillian Carr Conference: Creativity Behind Barbed Wire
- Gillian Carr The Materiality of Internment, Channel Islands
- Chris Evans
 Archaeology of Cidade Velha, Cape Verde
- James Gerrard Radiocarbon Dating the End of the Roman Period in Somerset and Dorset: a Case Study
- Jason Hawkes The Archaeology of the Surkhet Valley, Western Nepal: Temples, Pilgrimage and the State in Medieval Nepal
- Liliana Janik

Arts and Crafts of Palaeolithic Eurasia

• Martin Jones/David Sneath Towards an Ethno-archaeology of Central Asian Millet Farming, China Sacha Jones

Conference: Africa from Stages Six to Two: Population Dynamics and Palaeoenvironments

- Sheila Kohring Damerham Archaeology Project: Extensive Multi-period Landscapes Under Threat
- Alessandro Launaro Roman Colonial Layouts: Urban and Rural Settlement in the Liri Valley (300 BC-AD 100)
- Tony Legge
 Faunal Analysis of Cista Mala, Sibenik,
 Croatia
- John MacGinnis Ziyaret Tepe Project
- Ana Belén Marín Why Did Neanderthals Not Survive? Analysis of Serbian Prehistoric Sites
- Paul Mellars Obanian Shell Midden at Douarte, Isle of Mull
- Martin Millett Purchase of Gradient Sensor
- Preston Miracle Prehistoric Landscapes Across the Sava
- Tamsin O'Connell Conference: 7th Advanced Seminar on Palaeodiet 2010

Cameron Petrie

Cultural and Geographical Transformation of Northwest India between 2000 and 300 BC

- Adrian Popescu The Noviodunum Archaeological Project
- Ryan Rabett Northeast Algonquin Paleo-lake and Environmental Assessment
- Colin Renfrew Keros Post-excavation Research
- Laurence Smith Suakin Project
- Kate Spence Temple-town of Sesebi
- Brian Stewart

Middle Stone Age of the Lesotho Highlands, Southern Africa

• Simon Stoddart The Limits of Etruria Project, Gubbio

• Maryanne Tafuri Food Consumption and Mobility in Mediterranean Prehistory

Emanuele Vaccaro

Framing Late Roman and Early Medieval Settlements and Economies in Italy: a Comparative Study (Sicily)





Research Grants

Prof. Graeme Barker The Cultured Rainforest: Long-term Human Ecological History in the

Human Ecological History in the Highlands of Borneo (AHRC)

- Prof. Graeme Barker Past and Present Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Contact in the Highlands of Borneo (ASEASUK)
- Prof. Graeme Barker The Cyrenaica Prehistory Project: Renewed Fieldwork at the Haua Fteah (Society for Libyan Studies)
- Prof. Graeme Barker Cultural Transformations and Environmental Transitions in North Africa (European Research Council)
- Prof. Graeme Barker From Chariotry to Equestrian Pastoral Nomadism (Leverhulme Trust)
- Prof. Graeme Barker
 Ancient DNA Analysis of Second and
 First Millennia Horse Burials
 (Isaac Newton Trust)
- Prof. Graeme Barker The Vertebrate Fauna from the Haua Fteah Cave (Isaac Newton Trust)
- Dr James Barrett Investigating the Origins of Commercial Sea Fishing in Medieval Europe (Leverhulme Trust)
- Dr James Barrett
 Ancient DNA, Cod and the Origins of
 Commercial Trade in Medieval Europe
 (Leverhulme Trust)
- Dr James Barrett, Prof. Martin Millett & Prof. John Hatcher Crisis, What Crisis? Collapses and Dark Ages in Comparative Perspective (Mellon Foundation)
- Dr Janine Bourriau The Pottery from the Anubieion at Saqqara (Seven Pillars of Wisdom Trust)
- Dr Mim Bower Archaeogenetic Analysis of the Putative Skeleton of Pot8os (Weatherbys)
- Dr Mim Bower Ethnography of Isolated Populations of Horse Herders in Central and East Asia (Isaac Newton Trust)
- Dr Charles French Island of the Dead? The Buried Neolithic Landscape of Herm (Channel Islands) (AHRC/Durham University)

- Prof. Martin Jones Food Globalization in Prehistory (European Research Council)
- 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 A Survey of Historic Wheat and Barley Specimens in Major Chinese Herbarium Collections: a Potential Genetic Resource for Phylogeographical Studies (British Academy)
- Prof. Martin Jones Origins and Spread of Agriculture in Southern Spain and Northern Morocco (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones científicas)
- **Prof. Martin Jones** Agricultural Origins in Southwest Asia: the Pace of Transition (NERC)
- Prof. Martin Jones & Dr Harriet Hunt Modelling Agricultural Origins (Wellcome 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–Fourth Millennium BC North Mesopotamia: Tell Brak Archaeological Project (British Academy, BARDA)
- Prof. Paul Mellars The Demography of Early Homo sapiens Populations in Europe (British Academy)
- 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 (Marie Curie)
- Dr Preston Miracle Excavations at Vela Spila (British Academy)
- Dr Tamsin O'Connell 7th Advanced Seminar on Palaeodiet (British Academy)
- 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
 Ukieri Standard From the Collapse
 of Harappan Urbanism
 (British Council India)
- Dr Cameron Petrie The Cultural and Geographical Transformation of Northwest India (Isaac Newton Trust)
- 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 Visiting Fellowship for M.N. Khan: the Sacred and the Secular in Ancient Gandhara (British Academy)
- Dr Cameron Petrie Bannu Archaeological Project Publications (British Museum)
- Prof. Nicholas Postgate *Kilise Tepe* (British Academy, Institute for Aegean Prehistory & Isaac Newton Trust)
- Prof. Nicholas Postgate MRF: the History and Archaeology of Government in the Ancient Near East (Leverhulme Trust)
- Prof. Nicholas Postgate Kilise Tepe Archaeological Project (AHRC)
- Prof. Colin Renfrew Languages and Origins in Europe (Leverhulme Trust)
- **Prof. Colin Renfrew** *The Keros Project* (Stavros S. Niarchos Foundation)

- Prof. Colin Renfrew Keros and the International Spirit of the Cycladic Early Bronze Age (British Academy)
- **Prof. Colin Renfrew** Interconnectivity of an Aegean Early Bronze Age Ritual Centre (Keros) (British Academy)
- Prof. Colin Renfrew Early Cycladic Figurines from Keros (Leverhulme Trust)
- Dr John Robb Changing Beliefs of the Human Body (Leverhulme Trust)
- Dr John Robb & Dr Mary Anne Tafuri Food and Society in Mediterranean Prehistory (Marie Curie)
- Dr Krish Seetah Slavery, Indentured Workers and Colonialism: the Bittersweet Past of Mauritius (British Academy)
- Dr Marie Louise Stig Sørensen Identity and Conflict, Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities after Conflict (EC FP7)
- 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 Kate Spence Conference: Africa's Fragile Heritage and Future Challenges (British Academy)
- Dr Anna Stevens The Amarna Stone Village Project (British Academy)
- Dr Rhiannon Stevens Cultural Innovation in the Palaeolithic (Royal Society)
- Dr Brian Stewart The Middle Stone Age of the Lesotho Highlands, South Africa (British Academy)
- 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

● **18 November** The 21st McDonald Lecture HENRY WRIGHT - The Rise 'and Fall' of Mesopotamia's First Complex Economic and Political Networks

McDonald Institute Seminars

● **15 October** PIERS MITCHELL (*NHS*) - Investigating Human Parasites in Past Civilizations

•28 October KRISH SEETAH - Colonizing Contexts in Paradise: Historic (and Prehistoric?) Archaeology in Mauritius

•4 November MARCUS BRITTAIN (*Cambridge Archaeological Unit*) - Beyond Lucy: Exploring the Pre- and Proto-history of the Lower Omo Valley, Ethiopia

Il November JAMES BARRETT, JEN HARLAND & CLUNY JOHNSTONE -The Origins of Commercial Sea Fishing: When Did It Happen and Why Does It Matter?

•25 November HELEN GEAKE - The Portable Antiquities Scheme and the Trade in Archaeological Objects from England

•2 December JOHN MACGINNIS - Ziyaret Tepe: Excavating on the Frontier of the Assyrian Empire

•13 January Adolf FRIÐRIKSSON (Icelandic Institute of Archaeology) - The Unknown Country: Pagan Burial Topography in Iceland

● 20 January Келлетн Куамме - Anthropological and Practical Insights Gained Through GIS and Geophysics in North American Archaeology

•27 January NICOLE BRISCH - Royal Cult in Early Mesopotamia: Some Thoughts on Divine Kingship

•3 February MARY ANNE TAFURI - Dietary Practices in Prehistoric Italy: the Invisible Foods

• **10 February** HELEN FARR - Wootton Quarr Revisited: the Study of a Drowned Prehistoric Landscape Using Modern Maritime Archaeological Techniques on the Isle of Wight

● 17 February Valerie Hall - Clocks, Calendars and Irish Bogs

•24 February MARK KNIGHT (Field Archaeologist in Residence) -A Delicate Chronological Scale: Time, Space and the Renaissance of the Fenland Research Committee

•21 April MARTIN JONES - Food Globalization in Prehistory: Why Did It Happen?

•28 April ANA BELEN MARÍN - The Re-analysis of the Fauna from Mount Carmel 80 Years Later: Is Any Information Still Available?

● **5 May** DAVID ORTON - Cattle and Communities: Settlement Histories, Herding Practices, and the Formation of Villages in the Balkan Neolithic

• **19 May** KATHERINE BOYLE - A Small Pocket of Hunting? Middle Neolithic Northern Italy

Garrod Research Seminars Department of Archaeology

● **13 October** VICTOR PAZ (University of the Philippines) - The Archaeology of Palawan and its Implications for the Understanding of Island Southeast Asia's Early History

• **12 November** CHRISTOPHER KNÜSEL (University of Exeter) -The Identity of the St Bees (Cumbria, UK) Lady: a Medieval Osteobiography of a 14th-century Heiress

• **19 November** CHARLOTTE ROBERTS (University of Durham) - Being Unhealthy in the 14th Century: the Skeletal Evidence and its Interpretation

•**11 February** JOHN PARKINGTON (University of Cape Town) -Shorelines, Strandloopers and Shell Middens: Changing Patterns of Shellfish Consumption in the Late Pleistocene and Holocene of the Cape, South Africa.

•**18 February** DANIELA HOFMANN (University of Oxford) - Bodies and Boundaries in Neolithic Central Europe

Conferences and Workshops

● 1–3 October Africa's Fragile Heritage: Future Challenges

•12 October The Personal-Histories Project: Sir David Attenborough speaks about his experiences as Assistant to the Producer of 'Animal, Vegetable or Mineral'

• 20 October Heritage Fair 2009: Creating Connections

•21 October African Archaeology Group workshop on African archaeology held in Sudan

•6-7 November Straddling the Divide: Defining Common Objectives and Concepts in Austrian/German and British Archaeology in the Mediterranean

• **14 November** The Origins of Medieval Field Systems: Historic Environment Research Conference

• **30 November–1 December** The 'Long' 5th Century: a Mellon Foundation Sawyer Seminar

•13 February Medieval Parks — Recent Research: Historic Environment Research Conference

•8–9 March The 'Long' 9th Century: a Mellon Foundation Sawyer Seminar

•26–28 March Creativity Behind Barbed Wire

● 12–14 April Decoding Gilgamesh

•24 April Heritage and the Olympics: 11th Cambridge Heritage Seminar

•24 April Vernacular Architecture in the Fens: Historic Environment Research Conference

•8 May Rock Art of Britain, Europe and Beyond: British Rock Art Group Meeting

● 13–14 May English Heritage Star Carr seminar

● 17–18 May The 'Long' 14th Century: a Mellon Foundation Sawyer Seminar

•21–26 June 7th Advanced Seminar on Palaeodiet

● 2-4 July Africa from Stages 6 to 2: Population Dynamics and Palaeoenvironments

•24–26 September Crisis, What Crisis? Collapses and Dark Ages in Comparative Perspective



Personal-Histories Project with Sir David Attenborough

The Personal-Histories Project is an extremely popular, on-going, educational, oral-histories research effort spearheaded by Pamela Jane Smith. An enthusiastic collective of volunteers help Pamela make each annual oral-history event a 'stomping success'. Believing that personal narrative is an elegant tool, we invite senior scientists to share their memories and life stories. Through their recollections, we understand the development of the twentieth-century anthropological and archaeological agenda.

In 2009, we were especially honoured when Sir David Attenborough accepted our invitation to discuss his memories as BBC producer of pioneering television archaeology programmes. In commenting on the excited, illustrious audience, Maev Kennedy, correspondent for *The Guardian* reported, 'What a starry collection of diggers!'The approved transcript is available on http://www.arch.cam. ac.uk/personal-histories/animal-vegetable-mineral.html.

A montage comprised of clips from the 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 films, featuring Colin Renfrew, Mike Schiffer, Meg Conkey, Richard Bradley, Meave Leakey and David Attenborough is on www.sms.cam.ac.uk/media/756276. A full description is on www.arch.cam.ac.uk/personalhistories/. The films are available free as teaching aids from Pamela pjs1011@cam.ac.uk or www.sms.cam.ac.uk/ collection/750864.

Personal-Histories is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Thurstan Shaw and the Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies.

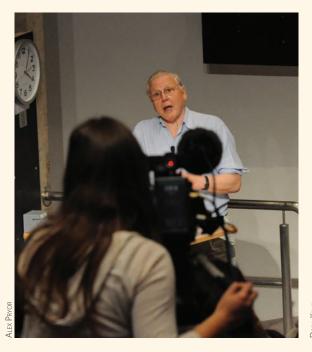
Crisis What Crisis? Collapses and Dark Ages in Comparative Perspective A Mellon Foundation Sawyer Seminar series

One highlight of 2009/10 was a series of three workshops, followed by a conference, on the comparative analysis of crises, collapses and 'dark ages' funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation as part of its Sawyer Seminar programme.

The workshops brought together an international cast of specialists from archaeology, history, linguistics, demography, genetics, isotope studies and numismatics to consider the fifth, ninth and fourteenth centuries AD in Britain and Europe. A final conference then discussed crises and collapses on a global scale, contextualizing the medieval case studies.

Papers examined the crises of historic Europe as well as the Ancient Near East, the Indus Valley, the Americas and New Zealand. Much of the discussion was framed in terms of current perceptions of crises and theoretical approaches towards such phenomena. An important point of debate was whether collapses were to be seen as negative or as positive forces creating change and offering opportunities to recast societies in different forms.

The overall project formed a pedagogic strand within the new MPhil option in medieval archaeology, provided student bursaries and supported a post-doctoral researcher, James Gerrard, who is working to bridge the intellectual and methodological gap between Late Antiquity and the medieval world. The project was directed by James Barrett (McDonald Institute), Martin Millett (Faculty of Classics) and John Hatcher (Faculty of History).



Sir David Attenborough speaking at the Personal-Histories event, October 2009.



Participants at the 'Crisis What Crisis?' workshop on the 'long' ninth century AD, March 2010.



Access Cambridge Archaeology

CARENZA LEWIS

In 2009–10 Dr Carenza Lewis continued to direct Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), supported by Catherine Ranson (ACA), Jessica Rippengal (Department of Archaeology) and, from March 2010, Clemency Cooper who replaced Natalie White as programme coordinator. Sean Taylor (PhD student, Cambridge) continued to assess written assignments, Gary Marriner (MPhil student, Cambridge) provided regular support with Cambridgebased events and Emma Lightfoot provided additional office support as needed. Numerous graduate and undergraduate students were also involved as volunteers during fieldwork.

Funding from HEFCE, English Heritage and the University of Cambridge enabled more than 650 school pupils to spend more than 1500 days engaging in hands-on archaeological activities either in the field or in the University. The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme continued to be ACA's main area of activity, with more than 450 14–15 year olds taking part in research excavations within currently occupied rural settlements (CORS). In addition, it was again possible for ACA to support scores of members of the public in digging test pits for themselves within their local communities. Two new settlements were investigated for the first time, Gaywood (Norfolk) near King's Lynn, which revealed the presence of a middle Saxon settlement alongside the river, and Kibworth (Leicestershire). At Kibworth nearly 50 pits were dug by members of the public under ACA supervision over a single weekend as part of a television series 'English Story' presented by Michael Wood, broadcast by the BBC in Autumn 2010.

An article on the the HEFA programme appeared in *Current Archaeology* (issue 239) in February 2010. More than 800 test pits have now been excavated as part of ACA activities in thirty-one settlements. These are continuing to demonstrate the extent and value of the archaeological resource underlying modern villages and hamlets, throwing new light on the progress of settlement development over the last 1500 years. Many elements of the present-day settlement pattern are now proven to be very much older than had previously been known, while a paper in the Mellon Sawyer seminar series *Crisis, What Crisis?* on the crisis of the



Carenza Lewis with Michael Wood and excavating members of the public in Kibworth.

fourteenth century AD (McDonald Institute, May 2010) presented evidence from the CORS programme which indicates that the impact of the post-fourteenth-century downturn was more severe than has previously been apparent.

ACA's 'Discovery Days' programme expanded in 2009–10 with the support of the Cambridge Admissions Office to include a wider range of day courses themed around aspects of archaeology, attended by nearly 200 gifted and talented teenagers. Collaboration between ACA and Cambridge Assessment refining the assessment procedures used in the HEFA programme was ongoing throughout 2009–10 with the aim of allowing completion of a HEFA course to be formally recognized by the OCR exam board, which will further increase its value to schools.



Pottery making and cave exploration on Prehistory Day.

Prehistory Day (24 October 2009)

As part of Cambridge University's second Festival of Ideas, members of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and the Department of Archaeology organized another successful 'Prehistory Day' at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

The event was enjoyed by visitors of all ages:

- they honed their hunting skills by aiming at pumpkins using a spear thrower;
- saw flint knappers at work;
- learnt about the different ways used to preserve animal skins;
- ground up grain using a saddle stone and baked their own bread in a clay oven;
- explored a purpose-built cave to see how prehistoric artists created the illusion of movement, created their own rock art, and were tattooed with the ritual design of their choice;
- made their own pots, both traditional and idiosyncratic!;
- marvelled at a demonstration of smelting metal from ore to make a spear point;
- and dug for their own finds in a sandpit.

The event proved highly enjoyable for both attendees and demonstrators.

Science Day (13 March 2009)

The contribution of the McDonald Institute and the Department of Archaeology to Cambridge University's annual Science Festival showed the public how science and archaeology meet. Both young and young at heart participated enthusiastically. They:

- identified cattle and human bones and reassembled them to form complete skeletons;
- · identified animal skulls and deduced their owners' dietary preferences from the morphology;
- · learnt how DNA is recovered from bones, seeds and fossilized excrement;
- dug for bird and rodent bones in a model cave;
- examined microscopic evidence of the past shown by soil samples:
- · discovered how the chemicals in our food end up in our skeletons and saw how archaeologists process and analyse bones to decode the diets of our ancestors.

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 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 Cambridge 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: Trisha Biers (tmb40@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. For 2009/10 they centred around the human body. 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: Alex Pryor (ajep2@cam.ac.uk); Hugo Oliveira (hro22@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: AGS Seminar Officer, Suzanne Pilaar (sp518@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@hermes.ac.uk); Shadia Taha (st446@ cam.ac.uk); Max Gwiazda (max.gwiazda@googlemail.com).

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 hopes to offer a focus for the wide range of Assyriological and Ancient Near Eastern archaeological projects across the University, build links with other research centres and offer 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).



Cambridge Archaeological Journal

John Robb

2009–2010 was a very good year for *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* according to all standards. Volume 20 consisted of a record 479 pages with 19 articles and discussion features and 42 reviews and review articles. The topics covered our usual mind-challenging range, from a debate over social inequality in the earliest Palaeolithic societies to comparative studies of modern urbanism, the origins of Chinese writing systems, and the spatial meanings of Irish megalithic tombs.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL

The quality of publication was ensured by an equally steeply rising rate of manuscript submissions coming in from archaeological communities in many countries. Financially, the journal returned a healthy surplus to the McDonald Institute — again, a new high, and one which bucks the trend of global shrinkage in higher education library resources. This reflects an effective circulation, principally via institutions/consortia purchasing bundles of Cambridge University Press journals increasingly the most effective way of circulating CAJ in the world of electronically available scholarly journals.

We expect all of these trends to continue in 2011. One other development worthy of note: 2010 marks Cambridge University Press's successful digitization of CAJ's entire print run, so that all volumes back to the very first one are now available electronically.

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL



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

Vol. 19, No. 3, October 2009

- The Great *Kod* of Pulu: Mutual Historical Emergence of Ceremonial Sites and Social Groups in Torres Strait, Northeast Australia by Ian J. McNiven, Bruno David, Goemulgau Kod & Judith Fitzpatrick
- Thinking with Animals in Upper Palaeolithic Rock Art by Georges Sauvet, Robert Layton, Tilman Lenssen-Erz, Paul Taçon & André Wlodarczyk
- SPECIAL SECTION: Animating Archaeology: of Subjects, Objects and Alternative Ontologies
- Introduction by Benjamin Alberti & Tamara L. Bray
- Animating Archaeology: Local Theories and Conceptually Open-ended Methodologies by Benjamin Alberti & Yvonne Marshall
- An Archaeological Perspective on the Andean Concept of *Camaquen*: Thinking Through Late Pre-Columbian *Ofrendas* and *Huacas* By TAMARA L. BRAY
- The Social Agency of Things? Animism and Materiality in the Andes BY BILL SILLAR
- Re-animating Hunter-gatherer Rock-art Research by Thomas A. Dowson
- Living (with) Things: Relational Ontology and Material Culture in Early Modern Northern Finland By Vesa-Pekka Herva
- Special Finds: Locating Animism in the Archaeological Record BY AMY B. GROLEAU
- Animating by Association: Index Objects and Relational Taxonomies BY María Nieves Zedeño
- Animism, Relatedness, Life: Post-Western Perspectives by Alejandro F. Haber
- Ontology, Ethnography, Archaeology: an Afterword on the Ontography of Things by Martin Holbraad

Vol. 20, No. 1, February 2010

- The Return of the Rinyo-Clacton Folk? The Cultural Significance of the Grooved Ware Complex in Later Neolithic Britain By Julian Thomas
- Animism as a Means of Exploring Archaeological Fishing Structures on Willapa Bay, Washington, USA by Robert Losey
- Working with Memory in the Archaeology of Modern Conflict BY GABRIEL MOSHENSKA
- Death and Memory on the Home Front: Second World War Commemoration in the South Hams, Devon By SAMUEL WALLS & HOWARD WILLIAMS
- Naturalism, Nature and Questions of Style in Jinsha River Rock Art, Northwest Yunnan, China by Paul S.C. Taçon, Li Gang, Yang Decong, Sally K. May, Liu Hong, Maxime Aubert, Ji Xueping, Darren Curnoe & Andy I.R. Herries
- Palaeolithic Art as Cultural Memory: a Case Study of the Aurignacian Art of Southwest Germany BY MARTIN PORR
- Wild Nature? Human—Animal Relations on Neopalatial Crete BY ANDREW SHAPLAND

Vol. 20, No. 2, June 2010

- Tradition Brought to the Surface: Continuity, Innovation and Change in the Late Formative Period, Taraco Peninsula, Bolivia By ANDREW P. RODDICK & CHRISTINE A. HASTORF
- 'The Falling Sky': Symbolic and Cosmological Associations of the Mt William Greenstone Axe Quarry, Central Victoria, Australia BY ADAM BRUMM
- Imitation and Shared Intentionality in the Acheulean BY CERI SHIPTON
- The Origins of Chinese Writing: the Neolithic Evidence by PAOLA DEMATTE
- Sprawl, Squatters and Sustainable Cities: Can Archaeological Data Shed Light on Modern Urban Issues? BY MICHAEL E. SMITH
- A Context Analysis of Neolithic *Cygnus* Petroglyphs at Lake Onega BY VINCENT VIEIRA
- A Comment on 'Funerals as Feasts: Why Are They So Important?' by Lisa J. LECOUNT & JOHN H. BLITZ WITH A REPLY BY BRIAN HAYDEN



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. All our books are written or edited by leading academics and are highly valued as key reference sources in their field.



The Global Origins and Development of Seafaring, edited by Atholl Anderson, James H. Barrett & Katherine V. Boyle

When and in what circumstances did seafaring begin and how is it understood from the perspectives of maritime technology? This volume explores key themes in maritime prehistory from the perspective of seafaring, discussing the circumstances and incentives of seafaring

development, its patterning in relation to periods of migration and trade and the relationship between sailing and society.

The sea was dangerous and difficult to predict, but from at least the Middle Palaeolithic people sought its resources and attempted to move on its surface or beneath. The early evolution of watercraft facilitated coastal foraging, fishing, hunting and travel, and the later development of sailing allowed long offshore passages. Increasing maritime exploration, migration, trade and colonialism together stimulated early globalization. The history of seafaring describes a developing reach and complexity in human affairs that is comparable with, and holds up a mirror to, the course of terrestrial prehistory across the late Quaternary.

The history of the sea, no less than that of the land, speaks to the development of modern humanity and the discussions in this monograph will make a strong contribution to the construction of a better theoretical framework for seafaring studies.

Hardback | £44 | ISBN 978-1-902937-52-6 | 320 pp. | 286 × 220 mm | 115 figs. | July 2010



Grounding Knowledge/Walking Land: Archaeological Research and Ethno-historical Identity in Central Nepal, by Christopher Evans with Judith Pettigrew, Yarjung Kromchaï Tamu & Mark Turin



Tamu Pye Lhu Sangh (TPLS) 'Felicitation Ceremony' held in Farnborough during July 2010 to thank the authors of the McDonald Institute's Kohla Project volume, Grounding Knowledge/Walking Land - Archaeological and Ethno-historical Researches in Central Nepal (C. Evans, with J. Pettigrew, Y. Tamu and M. Turin; 2009): second left, Yarjung Kromchaĩ Tamu (Shaman); third right, Prof. Alan Macfarlane (Anthropologist); second right, Christopher Evans (Archaeologist). In November of last year Evans took copies of the book back to the TPLS in Pokhara, Nepal, where it was warmly received for its contribution to Tamu-mai history.



Archaeological Review from Cambridge

General Editors 2009–10: Tera Pruitt, Alexander Pryor, Robyn Inglis & Skylar Neil

The Archaeological Review from Cambridge (ARC) is a 29-year-old journal edited by postgraduate research students in the Department of Archaeology and affiliated departments, and has launched two issues this past academic year. Our November 2009 issue, *Beyond Determinism? Engagement and Response in Human–Environment Interactions* edited by Robyn Inglis and Alexander Pryor, offers a collection of papers themed around the challenges humans faced in the past due to climate change and natural disasters. Our April 2010 issue, *Violence and Conflict in the Material Record* edited by Skylar Neil and Belinda Crerar, is a collection of papers examining conflict as manifested in a myriad of forms in the archaeological record.

The ARC is also pleased to announce the themes of our next two issues this upcoming year: in November 2010, Boundaries and Archaeology: Connecting Social and Physical Frontiers of the Past, edited by Mark Sapwell and Victoria Pia Spry-Marqués will examine archaeological conceptions of boundaries. In April 2011, Archaeology and Economic Crisis, edited by Suzanne Pilaar and Rosalind Wallduck, will discuss the timely themes of detecting and exploring economic crises through the archaeological record.

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/. We look forward to another successful year!

Archaeological Review from Cambridge Volume 24.2 • November 2009

Beyond Determinism? Engagement and Response in Human-Environment Interactions



Archaeological Review from Cambridge Volume 25.1 - April 2010



Members'/Fellows' Publications

JO APPLEBY

2010 (with R. Rabett, A. Blyth, L. Farr, A. Gallou, T. Griffiths, D. Marcus, L. Marlow, M. Morley, N. Tâń, N. Son, K. Penkman, T. Reynolds, C. Stimpson & K. Szabó). Inland shell midden site-formation: investigation into a late Pleistocene to early Holocene midden from Tràng An, northern Vietnam. *Quaternary International*. Published on-line doi:10.1016/j. quaint.2010.01.025.

MANUEL ARROYO-KALIN

2010 The Amazonian Formative: crop domestication and anthropogenic soils. *Diversity* 2(4), 473–504.

GRAEME BARKER

- 2009 (with A. Antoniadou, H. Barton, I. Brooks, I. Candy, N. Drake, L. Farr, C. Hunt, A.A. Ibrahim, R. Inglis, S. Jones, J. Morales, I. Morley, G. Mutri, R. Rabett, T. Reynolds, D. Simpson, M. Twati & K. White). The Cyrenaican Prehistory Project 2009: the third season of investigations of the Haua Fteah cave and its landscape, and further results from the 2007–2008 fieldwork. *Libyan Studies* 40, 55–94.
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- 2010 (*with* C. Hunt, J. Davison, R. Inglis, L. Farr, T. Reynolds, D. Simpson & H. el-Rishi). Site formation processes in caves: the Holocene sediments of the Haua Fteah, Cyrenaica, Libya. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37(7), 1600–11.
- 2010 Archaeology and the human career, in *Eventful Archaeologies*, ed. D. Bolender. New York (NY): SUNY Press, 219–36.
- 2010 The archaeology of anthropogenic environments: reflections on environment, landscape, and culture, in *The Archaeology of Anthropogenic Environments*, ed. R. Dean. Carbondale (IL): CAI Publications, 13–29.
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JAMES BARRETT

- 2009 (with A. Slater). New excavations at the Brough of Deerness: power and religion in Viking Age Scotland. *Journal of the North Atlantic* 2, 81–94.
- 2010 (ed. *with* A. Anderson & K.V. Boyle). *The Global Origins and Development of Seafaring*. (McDonald Institute Monographs.) Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.
- 2010 Rounding up the usual suspects: causation and the Viking Age diaspora, in *The Global Origins and Development* of *Seafaring*, eds. A. Anderson, J.H. Barrett & K.V. Boyle. (McDonald Institute Monographs.) Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 289–302.
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 (McDonald Institute Monographs.) Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 305–14.
- 2010 The fish bone, in *The Post-medieval Farm and Vicarage Sites: Wharram, a Study of Settlement on the Yorkshire Wolds,* vol. XII, eds. C. Harding, E. Marlow-Mann & S. Wrathmell.



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DAVID BARROWCLOUGH

- 2010 Prehistoric Cumbria. Stroud: History Press.
- 2010 (ed. with M. Chester-Kadwell). Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Cambridge.

DAVID BERESFORD-JONES

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JANINE BOURRIAU

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MIM BOWER

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- 2010 (with H. Hunt, M.C. Lawes, J.W. Haeger & C.J. Howe). A banned variety was the mother of several major wine grapes. *Biology Letters* 6, 367–9.
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- 2010 (with M.G. Campana, M. Whitten, C.J. Edwards, H. Jones, E. Barrett, R. Cassidy, R.E.R. Nisbet, E.W. Hill, C.J. Howe & M. Binns). The cosmopolitan maternal heritage of the Thoroughbred racehorse breed shows a significant contribution from British and Irish Native mares. *Biology Letters*. Published online doi: 10.1098/ rsbl.2010.0800.
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JUDITH BUNBURY

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- German bunkers in the British Channel Islands. *Public Archaeology* 9(2), 65–86.
- 2010 The archaeology of occupation: a case study from the Channel Islands. *Antiquity* 84(323), 161–74.

CRAIG CESSFORD

- 2009 (*with* A. Dickens). A decorated 13thcentury sword cross from Broad Street, Ely. *Arms and Armour* 6(2), 140–43.
- 2009 Emmanuel College and the Grand Arcade excavations. *Emmanuel College Magazine* XCI, 134–43.

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- 2009 Globalization and Indian Archaeology, and Other Essays. Banaras: Banaras Hindu University.
- 2009 The Problem of the Sarasvati River and Notes on the Archaeological Geography of Haryana and Indian Panjab. Delhi: Aryan Books.
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CHRISTOPHER EVANS

- 2009 (with E. Beadsmoore, M. Brudenell & G. Lucas). Fengate Revisited: Further Fenedge Excavations, Bronze Age Fieldsystems/ Settlement and the Wyman Abbott/ Leeds Archives. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.
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LUCY FARR

- 2009 (with G. Barker, A. Antoniadou, H.
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Members'/Fellows' Publications (cont.)

LUCY FARR (cont.)

- & B. Upex). The Cultured Rainforest project: the second (2008) field season. *Sarawak Museum Journal* 87, 130–80.
- 2010 (with C. Hunt, J. Davison, R. Inglis, T. Reynolds, D. Simpson, G. Barker & H. el-Rishi). Site formation processes in caves: the Holocene sediments of the Haua Fteah, Cyrenaica, Libya. Journal of Archaeological Science 37(7), 1600–11.
- 2010 (*with* R. Rabett, J. Appleby, A. Blyth, A. Gallou, T. Griffiths, D. Marcus, L. Marlow, M. Morley, N. Tâń, N. Son, K. Penkman, T. Reynolds, C. Stimpson & K. Szabó). Inland shell midden site-formation: investigation into a late Pleistocene to early Holocene midden from Tràng An, northern Vietnam. *Quaternary International*. Published on-line doi:10.1016/j.quaint.2010.01.025.

CHARLES FRENCH

- 2010 The palaeo-environments of Bronze Age Europe, in *Organising Bronze Age Societies: the Mediterranean, Central Europe and Scandinavia Compared*, eds. K. Kristiansen & T. Earle. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 34–56.
- 2010 Sustaining prehistoric agricultural landscapes in southern Spain, highland Yemen and northern New Mexico: the geoarchaeological perspective, in *Perspectives in Landscape Archaeology*, eds. H. Lewis & S. Semple. (British Archaeological Reports International Series 2103.) Oxford: Archaeopress, 37–44.
- 2010 People, society and landscapes. *Science* 328, 443–4.
- 2010 (with R. Jones, A. Challands, N. Card, J. Downes & C. Richards). Exploring the location and function of a Late Neolithic house at Crossiecrown, Orkney by geophysical, geochemical and soil micromorphological methods. Archaeological Prospection 17(1), 29–47.
- 2010 (*with* M. Madella, P. Ajithprasad, C. Lancelotti, B. Rondelli, A. Balbo, D. Rodriguez, J.J. Garcia-Granero, V. Yannitto, S.V. Rajesh, C.C. Gadekar & I. Briz). Social and environmental transitions in arid zones: the North Gujarat Archaeological Project – NoGAP. *Antiquity* project gallery 84(325).

JAMES GERRARD

- 2009 The Drapers' Gardens hoard: a
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NORMAN HAMMOND

- 2009 The Ancient Maya civilization. Antiquity Lecture 2007. *Proceedings of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution* 11, 73–80.
- 2009 *Cuello: an Early Maya Community in Belize.* Paperback edition of 1991 book. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 2010 La persistencia de la memoria: quince siglos de acción ritual en Cuello, Belice, in *El ritual en el mundo maya: de lo privado a lo público*, eds. A. Ciudad, M.J. Iglesias & M. Sorroche. (Publicaciones de la SEEM 9.) Madrid: CEPHCIS-UNAM, 69–82.
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JASON HAWKES

- 2010 Bharhut and its wider regional context, in South Asian Archaeology 2007: Proceedings of the 19th Meeting of the European Association of South Asian Archaeology in Ravenna, Italy, July 2007, eds. P. Callieri & L. Colliva. (British Archaeological Reports International Series 2133.) Oxford: BAR, 133–43.
- 2010 (with R. Rabett, J. Appleby, A. Blyth, L. Farr, A. Gallou, T. Griffiths, D. Marcus, L. Marlow, M. Morley, N. Tâń, N. Son, K. Penkman, T. Reynolds, C. Stimpson & K. Szabó). Inland shell midden site-formation: investigation into a late Pleistocene to early Holocene midden from Tràng An, northern Vietnam. Quaternary International. Published on-line doi:10.1016/j.quaint.2010.01.025.
- 2010 Samian Ware, in *Brill's New Pauly, Antiquity*, vol. 15, eds. H. Cancik & H. Schneider. Leiden: Brill Publishers, 1043.

CATHERINE **H**ILLS

- 2009 (*with* T. O'Connell). New light on the Anglo-Saxon succession: two cemeteries and their dates. *Antiquity* 83, 1096–108.
- 2009 (with S. Lucy, R. Newman, N. Dodwell M. Dekker, T. O'Connell, I. Riddler & P. Walton Rogers). The burial of a princess? The later seventh century cemetery at Westfield farm Ely. Antiquaries Journal 89, 81–141.
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HARRIET HUNT

2009 (with S.W. Ansell, S.J. Russell, H. Schneider & J.C. Vogel). Genetic diversity and phylogeography in two diploid ferns, *Asplenium fontanum* subsp. *fontanum* and *A. petrarchae* subsp. *bivalens*, in the western Mediterranean. *Molecular Ecology* 18, 4940–54.

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LILIANA JANIK

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MARTIN JONES

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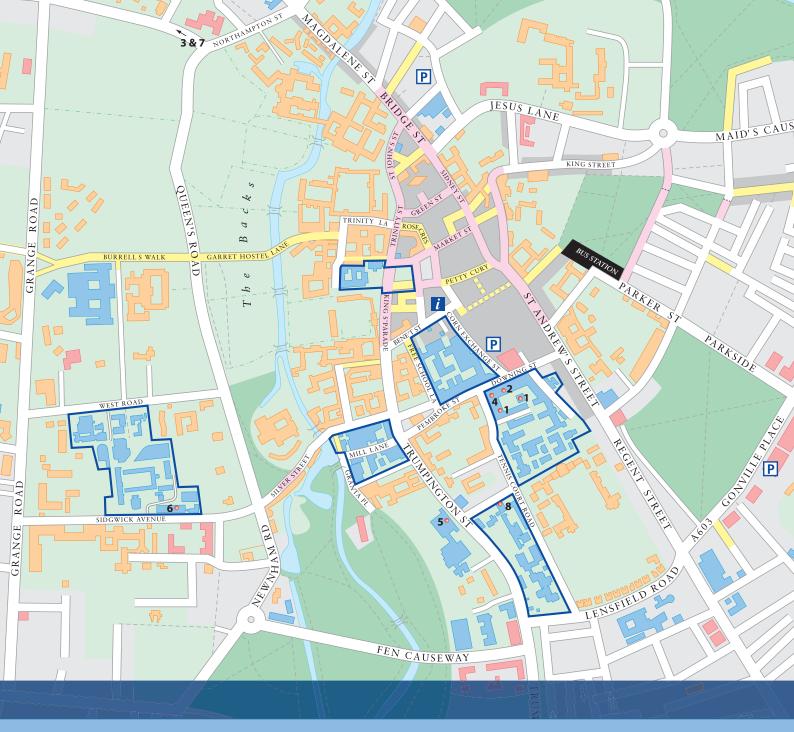


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