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Introduction: the McDonald Institute and Archaeology at Cambridge

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

Archaeology is embedded in the University of Cambridge in a variety of contexts: the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Division of Archaeology and the Division of Biological Anthropology (within the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology), the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, the Faculty of Classics, the Fitzwilliam Museum and the Institute of Continuing Education. The highlights of each in 2011/12 are outlined in the pages to follow.

The McDonald Institute serves as an interdisciplinary hub aiming to provide a shared intellectual home for all, with a programme of seminars, workshops, conferences, publications and pump-priming research grants. The past academic year has been as varied as ever. To note just a sample, major conferences were held on Africa’s Later Holocene Archaeology and The Archaeology of Mortality and Immortality. Our early-career scholars were as proactive as usual, organizing the student colloquium of the Society for Medieval Archaeology and workshops on (for example) Zooarchaeology and Stable Isotope Analysis and Wildlife Conservation and Archaeological Evidence. A particular highlight was the annual McDonald Lecture by Prof. Charles Higham, The Long and Winding Road that Leads to Angkor. We have also benefited from an influx of dynamic new McDonald Fellows. Dr John Creese began a project (funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada) on power and personhood during the transition to sedentism in eastern North America and Dr Lídia Colominas-Barberà joined us (with Spanish government funding) to study the impact of the Roman Empire on animal husbandry practices. Drs Emanuela Cristiani (Mesolithic and Neolithic technology), Giuseppina Mutri (human adaptation to arid environments) and Guillaume Robin (art and death in Neolithic Europe) joined the Institute as Marie Curie fellows. Dr Dacia Viejo-Rose returned with a British Academy fellowship to research the war-time destruction of cultural heritage and its post-war reconstruction. Jim Leary of English Heritage joined us for a term as Field Archaeologist in Residence to unpick the mysteries of Silbury Hill and the Marlborough Mound. Equally noteworthy are the successes of past McDonald Members and Fellows. Jason Leary took up a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of Aarhus, Magdalena Naum secured a fellowship at the University of Lund, Hugo Oliveira took up a postdoc at the University of Linkoping, Sweden, Brian Stewart started a new postdoc at Harvard and Krish Seetah moved to an Assistant Professorship at Stanford.

New grants to members of the Institute included (among others) a Leverhulme Trust award to Prof. Charly French (for work with Drs David Beresford-Jones and Kevin Lane on ancient land and water use in the south-central Andes), a Wellcome Trust award to Dr John Robb (to study the medical anthropology of prehistoric Europe with help from Dr Sheila Kohring) and British Academy international partnership grants to Dr Cameron Petrie (to research environment and civilization in ancient South Asia) and Prof. Henrietta Moore (with Dr Matthew Davies, on African farming systems). The institute also played host to 30 Visiting Scholars.

With all of this activity and more — concurrent with structural reorganization within the parent Department of Archaeology and Anthropology — it has been a taxing year for the support staff of the Institute. We appreciate and applaud their forbearance. Let us continue to thrive, and to make important contributions to knowledge. This report demonstrates the range and vibrancy of archaeology research at Cambridge — crossing continents, periods and approaches in its exploration of the diversity of the human past.
About us

Division of Archaeology
CHARLES FRENCH

This has been a year of change and adaptation to our new configuration as an enlarged Department of Archaeology and Anthropology. I am pleased to report that, even in this year of the design of a new tripos and higher fees, our numbers of undergraduates and graduates have remained very healthy.

Archaeology warmly welcomes Dr Martin Worthington as our new lecturer in Assyriology, as well as Dr Augusta McMahon moving from the Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies to her ‘new’ office at the top of the Museum’s stairwell. Many congratulations are due to Dr Gillian Carr of the Institute of Continuing Education at Madingley Hall who has been promoted to University Senior Lecturer, and I was delighted to be given a Personal Professorship of Geoarchaeology.

David Redhouse has been appointed to a new role of Faculty Teaching and Research Computing Officer, a long overdue recognition of his input to this Division. As a good corollary of this, Ian Hitchman will be taking a much greater role as Archaeology’s Computer Officer. Both David and Ian will also be contributing to the new Faculty-wide structure for the provision of IT, which will help ensure that we are able to maintain the high quality of our current resources, but will also always have suitable cover in place. The Division and new Department are also very grateful to Dr Cameron Petrie and David Redhouse for starting the process of integrating the three teaching divisions onto the same level in terms of our Departmental computing provision. Indeed, there has been considerable development and infrastructure investment from the School to both the Division and Department to augment our computing and laboratory provision.

I am very pleased to report that Mark Newman has been newly appointed to the role of Archaeology Administrator after four valued years as our Graduate Administrator, for which many thanks. Also, first Claire Bannister and then Sandy Yatteau ably served as our temporary Divisional Secretary over the past year, for which many thanks are due. I also thank Dr Chiara De Cesari for her valuable input into the MPhil in Heritage Management and Museums course over much of the past year before moving on to a well-deserved lectureship in Amsterdam last March.

The Cambridge Archaeological Unit has had a superb year. In particular, the Must Farm team (of Mark Knight, Kerry Murrell, David Gibson, Iona Robinson and others) was awarded the best new discovery and best project of 2012 at the British Archaeological Awards ceremony in July (see photo below and p. 4).

The successes of former or completing PhD students included the award of lectureships to Dr Krish Seetah at Stanford University and Dr Stefania Merlo at the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, and postdoctoral fellowships to Dr David Beresford-Jones and Dr Kevin Lane (Leverhulme, Cambridge), Dr Federica Sulas (University of Pretoria) and Yijie Zhuang (Merton College, Oxford). Successful PhD completions this year included: Franca Cole, Jennifer Goddard, Robyn Inglis, Andreas Kapetanios, Katherine Leckie, Archondia Polyzoudi, Tera Pruitt, Alex Pryor, Shadia Taha and Yijie Zhuang. Patricia Duff received an International Undergraduate Award for 2012, Agathe Dupeyron won the Glyn Daniel Award for the best undergraduate dissertation, Charlie Draper received the Anglia Prize for his overall distinction performance, and our MPhil student Yingwen Tao won the Division’s best MPhil dissertation prize.

Finally I wish to express my gratitude to all our staff colleagues for their patience, forebearance and constant enthusiasm over this past challenging year.

The Must Farm team at the British Archaeological Awards (from left to right: Tim Malim, Magrethe Felter, David Gibson, Mark Knight, Kerry Murrell, Councillor Ian Bates, Kasia Gdaniec, Tim Darling, Sheila Smith, David Weeks, Sarah Stannage, David Atkinson).
The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (MAA)

Nicholas Thomas

This past year has been one of the most intensive — and rewarding — in our recent history. With funding from the Li Ka Shing Foundation and DCMS Wolfson, MAA undertook an 18-month redevelopment project that constituted the most extensive refurbishment of the building since its opening 100 years ago and the first comprehensive redisplay of its archaeological collections since 1984. The space has been reconfigured into two bright and attractive galleries, a new shop and a reception area, all of which are oriented around a grand set of double doors providing direct access from Downing Street.

Prior to the redevelopment, there was no museum that focused on the archaeology of Cambridge and the region. Now there is a dedicated Cambridge gallery that tells the story of how Cambridge developed from a Roman settlement into the city we know today. The adjacent Li Ka Shing Gallery hosts MAA’s temporary exhibitions, currently featuring Gifts and Discoveries. This gallery offers more flexibility and controlled climate conditions than the previous temporary exhibition space.

The new ground-floor galleries are only the beginning of MAA’s plans for the display of its archaeological collections. The second floor is now a dedicated World Archaeology gallery and currently features temporary displays of regional highlights and Visible Storage. We are fundraising to redevelop this gallery permanently to the same high standard as the ground floor, which we hope to commence in the next few years.

Even during the height of the redevelopment, core museum activities — teaching, outreach, collections care, research, etc. — all continued, although some were necessarily constrained. It must be said, however, that the redevelopment affected every member of staff, who all rose to the challenge and ensured a successful reopening.

In other staffing news, Dr Robin Boast is moving on to the University of Amsterdam to take up a post as Chair of Information Science and Culture. Robin served as curator since 1992 and in recent years has worked particularly on collaborative projects involving Zuni and new uses of digital technologies in museum documentation and galleries. He will be missed and the Museum wishes him the very best in his new endeavour.
About us

It has been a vibrant year for the Unit, one that has seen many groundbreaking discoveries. Foremost would have to be the on-going work in Hanson’s Must Farm Quarry at Whittlesey. First outlined in last year’s report, a c. 200 m length of a River Nene palaeochannel saw the painstaking excavation of still further fish/eel traps and weirs, as well as nine later Bronze–Iron Age logboats. Two of the latter are actually decorated with channel-incised cross-patterns. Truly an extraordinary site and certainly one of high international significance; it won British Archaeological awards both for best project and discovery of the year, as well as attracting huge media coverage (see www.mustfarm.com).

Another Hanson Quarry (Needingworth) palaeochannel-side site also yielded major findings, this time beside the River Great Ouse at Barleycroft Farm. First found some 18 years ago, this Iron Age settlement had been preserved in situ within the confines of the quarry’s plant-processing site, and was only excavated during the Spring due to pressing storage needs. Although only extending over 0.45 ha, having well-preserved (alluvium-sealed) ground surfaces and upcast banks surviving associated with its enclosures, an intense settlement sequence was evinced and 17 roundhouses were recovered. Aside from having excellent environmental remains and yielding important palaeo-economic data, a singular find was a later Iron Age pot decorated in an unparalleled fashion; mixed La Tène-style scrollwork and metalwork-derived basketweave patterns.

Further afield, work continued on the later Neolithic ritual landscape at Manor Farm, Milton Keynes (multiple cursus, plus Iron Age pit alignments), as well as on the Roman riverside settlement within the grounds of the Babraham Institute.

Cambridge Archaeological Unit’s excavations at Must Farm: (top) fish/eel traps and weirs; (middle) logboats; (bottom) channel-decorated boat.
Jointly undertaken with the University of Cardiff, the summer saw the second of our three-season-long project on the great hillfort at Ham Hill, Somerset. As well as seeing further excavation of the Bronze Age fieldsystem, the main site saw the brunt of the Iron Age compound’s interior dug, as well as its main entranceway. The most spectacular results came, however, from trenches excavated across the hillfort’s enormous ramparts. One involved re-opening one of George St Gray’s cuttings from early in the last century which, apart from bringing home the sheer scale of the defences, demonstrated a three-phase construction sequence. Of the other two trenches, one revealed a stone-built roundhouse set at the rampart’s foot, while the other exposed an entrance-flanking guard-chamber, which had been infilled with Early Roman dump horizons (including military items); work will continue on the latter two trenches next year.

Within Cambridge itself, there have been significant Roman excavations at Kettle’s Yard and St John’s School of Pythagoras, with the latter having both Early-period settlement remains and a Late Roman inhumation cemetery. Major medieval settlement excavations occurred at Newmarket Road (opposite Barnwell Priory) and Neath Farm, Cherry Hinton.

As for post-excavation matters, both the Unit’s Colne Fen and Spong Hill volumes (the latter to be published by the McDonald Institute, see p. 54) have now been completed and are currently in press.
Faculty of Classics

The Classical Archaeology group (‘D Caucus’) in the Faculty of Classics had a varied year and a series of staffing changes. The retirement of Henry Hurst and the resignation of Laura Preston have been followed by an agreement to fill both posts. Dr Ioannis Galanakis, from the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, has been appointed to the lectureship in Aegean Prehistory and the other post will be appointed in 2012–13. Dr Matt Haysom, who had held a temporary lectureship, has moved to become the Knossos Curator at the British School at Athens. Dr Alessandro Launaro, previously a British Academy postdoctoral fellow, has been awarded a Leverhulme early career fellowship. Finally, Professor Andrew Wallace-Hadrill has been appointed as a Director of Research in the Faculty having stood down as Master of Sidney Sussex College.

There was a strongly supported series of research seminars, which included papers from Dr Veli Köse of Hacettepe Universitesi, Ankara on the Aspendos project, and Dr Sabine Ladstaetter of the Austrian Archaeological Institute on recent work at Ephesos. A workshop organized by Belinda Crerar was held on the subject of Roman burial practice.

The Museum of Classical Archaeology hosted an exhibition on the ancient Olympics with various associated events.

A range of fieldwork projects continued, with further geophysical survey undertaken in Suffolk, in collaboration with Suffolk County Council, and in Kent. At Aldborough, Roman Isurium Brigantium, large-scale geophysical survey work was continued in collaboration with LP Archaeology and the Landscape Research Centre. A large part of the northeastern section of the walled area was examined using magnetometry and further Ground Penetrating Radar work was done in the region of the forum, near the church. The magnetometry resulted in the discovery of probable public baths as well as further clear evidence of the street grid.

The ancient Olympics: an Athenian red-figure lekythos (first half of the fifth century BC) showing a winged figure of Nike (Victory) bestowing a victory crown.

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

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

Notable projects undertaken in 2011–2012 by Historic Environment students included (among others) economy and enclosure in the Victorian Cornish landscape; middle Anglo-Saxon hermetic landscapes in the fenlands; and the impact of public policy on modern national parks in Scotland. Archaeology student projects included a study of socio-cultural, political and personal influences upon European Iron Age bog body interpretation; and the role of salvaged refugee material culture in the lives of refugees in the UK.

In 2012, the Institute launched the first year of the new Madingley Weekly Programme, a series of five-week interdisciplinary short courses and seminar groups linked to the certificate and diploma courses. In 2013, within the fields of Archaeology, Heritage Studies, Anthropology and the Historic Environment, courses include:

- Lock ’em Up! (involving studies of historical internment using archaeological, heritage-related and historical fieldwork)
- Apparitions: Ghosts, Angels and Demons in Modern Britain
- Seminar group on agricultural production in the Historic Environment
- Humps, Bumps, Buildings and Hedges: Walking through History (introduction to fieldwork in landscape archaeology).

The new part-time Master of Studies in Historic Environment, which focuses on the management and conservation of the historic environment, is offered from October 2013.
About us

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/Division of Archaeology) Landscape archaeology (Mediterranean, arid zone, tropical); expansion of modern humans; transitions to farming
• Dr James Barrett (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research/Division of Archaeology) Medieval archaeology; historical ecology, the Viking Age, political economy, migration and the comparative study of maritime societies
• Dr David Barrowclough (Wolton College) Social construction of ‘island’ identities; prehistoric ritual and monumental art in Malta
• Dr lan Baxter (Institute of Continuing Education) Heritage and tourism
• Dr Katherine Boyle (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Archaeozoology; environmental archaeology; palaeobiogeography; European prehistory
• Dr Rebecca Bridgman (Fitzwilliam Museum) Islamic pottery
• Dr Marcus Brittain (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Interaction of landscape, memory and identity within non-literate societies
• Dr Judith Bunbury (Department of Earth Sciences) Geoarchaeology
• Dr Lucilla Burn (Fitzwilliam Museum) Greek vases and terracottas, and the Classical tradition
• Dr Gillian Carr (Institute of Continuing Education) The archaeology and heritage of WWII, specifically the German occupation of the Channel Islands
• Craig Cessford (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Medieval and later urban archaeology
• Dr Christopher Chippindale (Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology) Rock art, especially Australian
• Dr Elizabeth DeMarrais (Division of Archaeology) Archaeological theory; Andean archaeology; settlement patterns
• Alison Dickens (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Standing buildings and the development of urban centres
• Christopher Evans (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) British archaeology; Nepal, China, Cape Verde
• Prof. Charles French (Division of Archaeology) Landscape interpretation, soil micromorphology, scientific rescue archaeology
• Dr Ioannis Galanakis (Faculty of Classics) Greek prehistory
• David Gibson (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Neolithic and Bronze Age
• Dr Catherine Hills (Division of Archaeology) Anglo-Saxon England; Europe in migration and early medieval periods
• Henry Hurst (Faculty of Classics) Pre-Neronian Nova Via, Rome
• Dr Liliana Janik (Division of Archaeology) Archaeological theory; visual cognition in rock art
• Prof. Martin Jones (Division of Archaeology) Archaeobotany; environmental archaeology; early agriculture
• Mark Knight (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Prehistoric and wetland field archaeology
• Dr Alessandro Launaro (Faculty of Classics) Archaeology and history of the Italian countryside (c. 200 BC–AD 100)
• Dr Sam Lucy (Newnham College) Anglo-Saxon archaeology
• Dr Augusta McMahon (Division of Archaeology) Mesopotamian archaeology and history, complex society, site biography
• Prof. Martin Millett (Faculty of Classics) The social and economic archaeology of the Roman world
• Dr Preston Miracle (Division of Archaeology) Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Europe; zooarchaeology; ethnoarchaeology; palaeoanthropology
• Dr Philip Nigst (Division of Archaeology) Palaeolithic archaeology
• Dr Tamsin O’Connell (Division of Archaeology) Diet and nutrition in past and present human populations; stable isotope techniques
• Dr Susan Osthuizen (Institute of Continuing Education) Landscape and field archaeology especially Anglo-Saxon and medieval
• Prof. Robin Osborne (Faculty of Classics) The iconography of ‘everyday life’ scenes on Athenian pots; the Classical Body
• Dr Cameron Petrie (Division of Archaeology) South Asian studies
• Dr Adrian Popescu (Fitzwilliam Museum) Ancient coins and medals
• Prof. Nicholas Postgate (Division of Archaeology) Assyriology; social and economic history of Mesopotamia
• Dr Kate Pretty (Homerton College) Public archaeology; early medieval archaeology
• Prof. John Ray (Division of Archaeology) Texts in demotic Egyptian; decipherment of scripts and languages; history of writing
• Dr Jane Renfrew (Lucy Cavendish College) The uses of plants by prehistoric man; ancient agriculture; food and wine in antiquity
• Dr John Robb (Division of Archaeology) Neolithic Europe; archaeological theory; symbolism and agency
• Dr Marie Louise Stig Sørensen (Division of Archaeology) Bronze Age Europe; archaeological heritage studies; architectural theory
• Dr Kate Spence (Division of Archaeology) Archaeology of ancient Egypt; urbanism and built environment; social history, art
• Dr Nigel Spivey (Faculty of Classics) Etruscan art and archaeology; Greco-Roman art; the anthropology of art
• Dr Jay Stock (Division of Biological Anthropology) Skeletal biology; evolution of human vanation; bioarchaeology; hunter-gatherer adaptations; origins of agriculture
• Dr Simon Stoddart (Division of Archaeology) Later European prehistory; landscape archaeology; complex societies; island communities
• Dr Simon Timberlake (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) Bronze Age, archaeometallurgy; experimental archaeology
• Professor Andrew Wallace-Hadrill (Faculty of Classics) Roman studies
Senior McDonald Fellows

- Dr Robert Anderson (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) History of museums and history of science
- Janine Bourriaux (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Egyptology and ceramics
- Prof. Dilip Chakrabarti (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Ancient India
- Dr Harriet Crawford (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Mesopotamia and Persian Gulf
- Dr Corinne Duhig (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Osteoarchaeology
- 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) Zoodarchaeology
- Prof. William McGrew (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Modelling the evolutionary origins of human behaviour, especially material culture
- Prof. Sir Paul Mellars (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Palaeoithic and Mesolithic archaeology; palaeoeconomy; palaeoenvironmental studies
- Dr Joan Oates (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Mesopotamia and Syria, especially Tell Brak
- Prof. Lord Colin Renfrew (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Keros Project
- Dr Colin Shell (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) 2D and 3D geophysical survey; airborne remote sensing
- Prof. Anthony Snodgrass (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Boeotia Project
- Dr Ghanim Wahida (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Lithics from Jebel Barakah, Abu Dhabi Emirate
- Prof. Ann Wintle (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research) Luminescence dating

McDonald Research Fellows

- Dr Britt Baille (Department of Architecture) Conflict in Cities and the Contested State
- Dr Rachel Ballantyne (Research Associate) Ecological Correlates of Viking Age State Formation
- Dr David Beresford-Jones (Research Associate) Origins and Intensification of Agriculture
- Dr Elizabeth Blake (Research Associate) Emergence of Modern Behaviours, Soundscapes, Stone-tool Technology
- Dr Roger Bland (British Museum) Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure
- Dr Michael Boyd (Stavros S. Niarchos Research Fellow) Keros Project
- Dr Sandra Brunnegeger (Research Fellow, St Edmunds College) Latin America
- Rev. Dr David Clark (Independent Scholar) Byzantine Architecture, Religion and Symbolism
- Dr Carlo Colantoni (Research Associate) Kilise Yepe Project
- Dr Lidia Colomina-Barbera (Research Associate) Iron Age and Roman Animal Husbandry in the Mediterranean Basin
- Dr John Creese (Research Associate) Iroquoian Personhood and the Body
- Dr Emanuela Cristiani (Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow) Mesolithic–Neolithic Technology
- Dr Ben Davenport (Research Associate) Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities after Conflict (CRIC) Project
- Dr Matthew Davies (BIEA/McDonald Institute Fellowship) Late Stone Age to Early Iron Age of East Africa
- Dr Lucy Farr (Research Associate) TRANS-NAP: Cultural Transformations and Environmental Transitions in North African Prehistory
- Dr Peter Forster (Murray Edwards College) Population Genetics
- Dr Helen Geake (Finds Adviser, Portable Antiquities Scheme) Anglo-Saxon Archaeology; Metal Detectors
- Dr Susanne Hakenbeck (Research Associate) Hybrid Identities: Pastoralists and Farmers in Early Medieval Hungary
- Dr Harriet Hunt (Research Associate) Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project
- Dr Sacha Jones (Research Associate) TRANS-NAP: Cultural Transformations and Environmental Transitions in North African Prehistory
- Dr Sheila Kohring (Division of Archaeology) Later European Prehistory; the Construction of Knowledge through Technological Practices
- Dr Kathelijne Koops (Research Fellow, Homerton College) Primates Research
- Dr Graeme Lawson (Independent Scholar) Archaeomusicology
- Dr Carenza Lewis (Research Associate) Landscape History, Medieval Settlement Pattern; Access Cambridge Archaeology
- Dr Emma Lightfoot (Adrian Research Fellows, Darwin College) Climate Change and the Globalization of Agriculture
- Dr Diane Lister (Research Associate) Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project
- Dr Xinyi Liu (Research Associate) Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project
- Dr John MacGinnis (Independent Scholar) Mesopotamia and Eastern Anatolia
- Dr Jiedre Motuzasaita Matuzeviciute (Research Associate) Pioneers of Pan Asian Contact (PPAC); Broomcorn Millett Project
- Dr Anna Muthesius (Independent Scholar) Byzantine, Islamic and Near Eastern Silk Weaving
- Dr Giuseppina Mutri (Independent Scholar) Primate Research
- Dr Sacha Jones (Research Associate) Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project
- Dr Dranilile 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
McDonald Research Fellows
(cont.)
• Dr Sara Owen
  (Research Associate, Classics)
  Greek Colonization and the Archaeology of
  European Development.
• Dr Caroline Phillips
  (Division of Biological Anthropology)
  Primate Research.
• Dr Ronika Power
  (Division of Biological Anthropology)
  Analysis of Human Remains from Prehistoric
  Libyan Garamantes Civilization.
• Dr Alex Pyor
  (Research Associate)
  Human Occupation of Marginal
  Environments in the Palaeolithic.
• Dr Ryan Rabett
  (McDonald Institute Fellowship)
  Early Human Diversity: Behavioural Modernity
  in Inter-regional Perspective.
• Dr Gethin Rees
  (Faculty of Divinity)
  Buddhism and Donations, Rock-cut
  Monasteries of the Western Ghats.
• Dr Guillaume Robin
  (Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow)
  Art and Death in Neolithic Europe.
• Dr Colin Shaw
  (Research Associate)
  Assessing the Correspondence between
  Behaviour and Skeletal Morphology in
  Pleistocene and Holocene Hominins.
• Dr Laurence Smith
  (Independent Scholar)
  Suakin Project.
• Dr Pamela Jane Smith
  (Independent Scholar)
  History of Archaeology.
• Dr Rhiannon Stevens
  (Senior Research Associate)
  Detecting Pregnancy and Lactation using
  Bone Collagen Nitrogen Isotopes: a ‘Proof of
  Conception’ Study.
• Dr Fiona Stewart
  (Research Associate)
  Primate Research.
• Dr Christopher Stimpson
  (Research Associate)
  Zooarchaeology and Biological Conservation.
• Dr Sian Thomas
  (Research Fellow, Selwyn College)
  Patterns, Modes and Forms of Survival of
  Native Egyptian Law after the Roman
  Conquest.
• Dr Emanuele Vaccaro
  (Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow)
  Late Roman and Early Medieval Settlements in
  Italy.
• Dr Anne de Vareilles
  (Research Associate)
  Archaeobotany.
• Dr Isabelle Vella Gregory
  (Research Fellow, Christ’s College)
  Mediterranean Prehistory.
• Dr Dacia Viejo-Rose
  (British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow)
  The War-time Destruction of Cultural Heritage
  and its Post-war Reconstruction.
• Dr Yanfu Zu
  (Mongolia and Inner Asia Studies Unit)
  The Silk Road Project.
• Dr Sabine Laemmel
  (Independent Scholar)
  Ancient Egyptian Pottery.
• Dr Luca Lai
  (University of South Florida)
  Shifts in Economic Practices in Central
  Mediterranean Prehistory.
• Dr María José López Grande
  (University of Madrid)
  Egyptian Pottery.
• David McOmish
  (English Heritage)
  British Archaeology.
• Roger Palmer
  (Air Photo Services)
  Aerial Photography.
• Dr Bihua Pan
  (Fudan University)
  Settlement Archaeology.
• Dr Jackie Phillips
  (School of Oriental and African Studies, London)
  Suakin Project.
• Dr Nellie Phoca-Cosmetatou
  (Independent Scholar)
  Human Evolution; Human Settlement and
  Subsistence across Southern Europe.
• Dr Ulla Rajala
  (Academy of Finland)
  Crustumerium, Italy; Romanization of a
  Faliscan Town.
• Dr Badshah Sardar
  (Aligarh Muslim University, Islamicabad)
  The Buddhist Collection of Nimogram Swat,
  Pakistan.
• Dr Krish Seetha
  (University of Central Lancashire)
  Osteoarchaeology.
• Dr Julia Shaw
  (Institute of Archaeology, University College
  London)
  Archaeology of Indian Religions, especially
  Buddhism and Brahmanical Traditions.
• Dr Du Shuisheng
  (Beijing Normal University)
  Palaeolithic Archaeology in Northwest China.
• Dr Anna Stevens
  (Independent Scholar)
  Amarna Project.
• Dr Marc Vander Linden
  (University of Leicester)
  European Prehistory.
• Dr Rong Wang
  (University of Fudan)
  Archaeological Science, Restoration and
  Conservation of Cultural Relics, particularly
  Ancient Jade.
• Dr Hai Zhang
  (Beijing University)
  Ancient Landscapes.

Visiting Scholars
• Dr Jo Appleby
  (University of Leicester)
  Cremation and the Body in the British
  Bronze Age.
• Dr Richard Bussmann
  (Institute of Archaeology, UCL)
  Egyptology.
• Dr Dawei Cai
  (Jilin University)
  Animal and Plant Domestication and Dispersal.
• Dr Helen Chappell
  (English Heritage)
  Bone Chemistry.
• Dr Margarita Díaz-Andreu Garcia
  (University of Barcelona)
  History of Archaeology, Identity and
  Prehistoric Art.
• Dr Rebecca Farbstein
  (Independent Scholar)
  Technological Analysis of Palaeolithic Art and
  Material Culture.
• Dr Francesca Fulminante
  (NIAS, Netherlands)
  Mediterranean State Formation.
• Dr Jamie Hampson
  (University of the Witwatersrand)
  Rock Art and Heritage.
• Dr Robert Harding
  (Independent Scholar)
  Early Historic India; Archaeology of Indian
  Religions.
• Dr Jason Hawkes
  (University of Aarhus)
  Nepal: the Surkhet Valley Project.
• Dr Chris Hunt
  (Queen’s University, Belfast)
  Human–environment Interactions.
• Dr Honouring Jiang
  (Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing)
  Food Globalization in Prehistory (FOGLIP) Project.
• Prof. Robert Kelly
  (University of Wyoming)
  Archaeology, Ethnology and Ethnography of
  Foraging Peoples.
• Dr Roger Palmer
  (English Heritage)
  British Archaeology.
• Dr Marie Curie Postdoctoral Fellow
  Mediterranean Prehistory.
• Dr Ronika Power
  (McDonald Institute Fellowship)
  Late Roman and Early Medieval Settlements in
  Italy.
Postgraduate Students

PhD Students (2011–2012)

• Maria Abreu (Division of Archaeology)
  Rock-art Palaeolithic Style on Open-air Surfaces in South Europe

• Kelly Accetta (Division of Archaeology)
  Thresholds of the God: Inscribed Doorways and the Creation of Sacred Space in Ancient Egypt

• Craig Alexander (Division of Archaeology)
  Neolithic Decisions: Central Mediterranean

• Pablo Alonso González (Division of Archaeology)
  Nation Building and Cultural Heritage in Cuba

• Stephanie Aulsebrook (Division of Archaeology)
  Political Strategies and Metal Vessels in Mycenaean Societies

• Amy Bahé (Division of Archaeology)
  Oracles and Prophecies in Ptolemaic Egypt

• Marina Baralle (Division of Archaeology)
  Functional Analysis of the Ceramics at the Site of Borgata, Northwestern Argentina

• Jennifer Bates (Division of Archaeology)
  Social Organization and Change in Bronze Age South Asia: a Multi-proxy Approach to Urbanization, Deurbanization and Village Life through Phytolith and Macrobotanical Analysis

• Sebastian Becker (Division of Archaeology)
  Traditions in the Making: a Study of Motifs and Design Strategies in Bird Representations of Bronze and Early Iron Age Europe

• Viviana Bellifemine Sanchez-Chopitea (Division of Archaeology)
  Inka Governance Strategies in the Cuzco Region

• Monique Boddington (Division of Archaeology)
  Epistemology and Archaeology

• Kira Bonomo (Division of Archaeology)
  Coastal Promontory Forts: the Vikings and Changing Land–Sea Boundaries

• Kathryn Boulden (Division of Archaeology)
  Investigating the Early Neolithic Agricultural Landscapes of Southern Britain through Soil Micromorphology and Faunal Isotope Analysis

• Christina Bouthillier (Division of Archaeology)
  Ceramics and Eastern Mediterranean Interactions during the Iron Age

• Meghan Bowe (Division of Archaeology)
  Making Place, Marketing Past: Tracing War Destruction and Reconstruction on the Urban Landscape in Lübeck and Rostock, Germany

• Philip Boyes (Faculty of Classics)
  Social Change in ‘Phoenicia’ in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Transition

• Lauren Cadwallader (Division of Archaeology)
  Investigating 2000 Years of Dietary Change in the Lower Ica Valley, Peru, Using an Isotopic Approach

• Risa Carlson (Division of Archaeology)
  Tracing the Shoreline Through Time in Alaska

• Ben Cartwright (Division of Archaeology)
  Weaving the World: Can ‘Communities of Practice’ Created by Spinning and Weaving Highlight the Intangible Nature of Identity Construction in Viking Age Atlantic Scotland

• Giandaniele Castangia (Division of Archaeology)
  Symbols and Landscapes: the Meaning of the Sardinian Nuraghi through Time and Space

• Letizia Ceccarelli (Division of Archaeology)
  The Sacred Space, Topography and Ritual of Sanctuaries of Latium in the Republican Period

• Emma Chapman (Division of Archaeology)
  An Investigation into Mortuary Practice and the Treatment of Children within 11th– to 16th-century English Christian Parish Churchyards

• Shu-Fang Cheng (Division of Archaeology)
  Liao Dynasty: Cultural Exchange and Ethnic Fusion

• Sarah Clegg (Division of Archaeology)
  Flexibility and Fluctuations: Capacity Systems in Early Mesopotamia

• Elizabeth Cohen (Division of Archaeology)
  In What Way Does the Use of Ottoman Heritage in Greece Help our Understanding of Difficult Heritage and the Heritage of the ‘Other’?

• Franca Cole (Division of Archaeology)
  Ritual in Practice: Funerary Ceramic Use as an Indicator of Identity in Neolithic and Metal-Age North Borneo (1000 BC to AD 800)

• Kate Connell (Division of Archaeology)
  Lithic Representativeness of Cultural Change at Haau Fteah Cave, Libya

• Jessica Cooney (Division of Archaeology)
  Identifying a Visual Vocabulary of Children in the Parietal Art of the Upper Palaeolithic

• Elii Cousins (Faculty of Classics)
  Religious Practices in the Communities of Roman Britain

• Samantha Cox (Division of Archaeology)
  Growth and Development of Sexual Dimorphism in the Pelvis

• Belinda Crearat (Faculty of Classics)
  Contextualizing Deviancy: a Regional Approach to Decapitated Inhumation in Late Roman Britain

• Aaron Critch (Division of Archaeology)
  Exchange, Authority, and Identity: Ring-money Production in the Viking Age Earldom of Orkney

• Hannah Cutler (Division of Archaeology)
  Neanderthal Landscapes in Britain: Spatial Coordinate Data of Bifacial Type-fossils

• Tessa de Roo (Division of Archaeology)
  The Viking Sea from A to B: Charting the Nautical Routes from Scandinavia to the British Isles in the Early Viking Period

• Bela Dimova (Division of Archaeology)
  A Post-colonial View of Thrace (8th–4th centuries BC): Exploring Difference and Identity between Anthropology, Archaeology and the Classical World

• Sarah Evans (Division of Archaeology)
  New Notifications: Geometrically Engraved Bones and the Social Network in the Upper Palaeolithic

• Kathrin Felder (Division of Archaeology)
  Girdle-hangers in 5th- and 6th-century England: an Archaeological Contribution to the Anthropological Perspective on Material Culture

• Renate Fellinger (Division of Archaeology)
  The Legal and Economic Independence of Women as Portrayed in Two Theban Archives from the Ptolemaic period (c. 332–30 BC).

• Jennifer French (Division of Archaeology)
  Populating the Palaeolithic: a Palaeodemographic Analysis of Upper Palaeolithic Hunter-gatherer Populations in Southwest France

• Lindsey Friedman (Division of Archaeology)
  You are What You Eat: Changing Diet over the Jomon–Yayoi Transition in West Japan
About us

Postgraduate Students (cont.)

- Jennifer Goddard (Division of Archaeology) Looting & Collecting: Identity Values in Consumer Societies
- Pedro Goncalves (Division of Archaeology) Holocene Landscape and Environmental Changes in the Capital Zone of Egypt
- Tina Greenfield (Division of Archaeology) Providing for the Empire: the Organization of Food Provisioning at the Neo-Assyrian Provincial Capital of Ziyaret Tepe in Southeastern Turkey
- Kathryn Hall (Division of Archaeology) Landscape Change and the Mesolithic–Neolithic Transition in Southern England
- Claire Halley (Division of Archaeology) Building Chaco: Architecture, Performance and Culture Formation
- Tiago Hermenegildo (Division of Archaeology) Dietary Dynamic of Human Populations in the Amazon Basin since the Holocene
- Erel Hubert (Division of Archaeology) Symbolic Objects in Moche Everyday Life and the Expansion of the Southern Moche State
- Robyn Inglis (Division of Archaeology) Human Occupation and Changing Environments at the Middle–Upper Palaeolithic Transition: Soil Micromorphology at the Haua Fteah, Libya
- Amna Jabeen (Division of Archaeology) Constructing the Human Form in the Upper Palaeolithic Engravings from France
- Maikel Kuipers (Division of Archaeology) Re-evaluating Early Bronze Age Metal Working through the Analytical Concept of chaîne opératoire
- Katherine Leckie (Division of Archaeology) Collecting Swiss Lake Dwellings in the UK 1850–1900: Research into the History of Archaeological Collections, Practices of Visualization and Archaeological Knowledge Formation
- Heejin Lee (Division of Archaeology) Geoarchaeological Investigation of Korean Middle Bronze Age Settlement Sites
- Hyun Kyung Lee (Division of Archaeology) The Post-conflict Response from the Republic of Korea (South Korea) to the Built Heritage of the Japanese Occupation
- Minghao Lin (Division of Archaeology) The Early Practice of Oxen Ploughing in China
- Eduardo Machicado Murillo (Division of Archaeology) Agricultural Intensification in the Amazon Basin: Drained Field Agriculture in the Húrico Settlement System, Llanos de Moxos, Bolivia
- Patrizia Macri (Division of Archaeology) Enotrian–Hellenic Cultural Contact in Basilicata
- Sarah Musselwhite (Division of Archaeology) Immigration in Late Ancient Egyptian History: a Bioarchaeological Approach
- Skylar Neil (Division of Archaeology) Physical and Ethnic Boundaries in Late Archaic Etruria
- Sayantani Neogi (Division of Archaeology) Geoarchaeology on the Plains of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, Northwest India
- Shawn O’Donnell (Division of Archaeology) Prehistoric Subsistence and Human–Environment Interactions in Northern Island Southeast Asia using Plant Macro- and Microfossil Analyses
- Ester Oras (Division of Archaeology) Practices of Wealth Depositing: Ritualizing Contexts for First-millennium AD Wealth Deposits in the Eastern Baltic
- Russell Ó Riagáin (Division of Archaeology) Colonialism, Continuity and Change: the Settlement Pattern in the Medieval Irish Sea Zone
- Cleantha Paine (Division of Archaeology) Dolni Věstonice Soil Micromorphology
- Danika Parikh (Division of Archaeology) The Social Organization of the Indus Civilization through an Analysis of Ceramic Production and Distribution in Northwest India
- Van Pigtain (Division of Archaeology) The Position of Greenlandic Norse within the Scandinavian North Atlantic Diaspora
- Suzanne Pilaar Birch (Division of Archaeology) Dietary Diversification and Seasonal Mobility in the Istrian Peninsula (Croatia) at the Pleistocene/Holocene Transition
- Archondia Polyzoudi (Division of Archaeology) The Display of Archaeology in Museums of Northern Greece
- Catalin Popa (Division of Archaeology) Dissecting Identity in Late Iron Age Central Eastern Europe
- Amy Prendergast (Division of Archaeology) A Palaeoclimatic Framework for the Early Human Occupation of North Africa: Isotopic Analysis of Molluscs
- Hannah Price (Faculty of Classics) Roman Flora
- Tera Pruitt (Division of Archaeology) Authority and Archaeology: an Analysis of the Role of Authority in the Production of Archaeological Accounts of the Past
- Rosalind Quick (Faculty of Classics) Roman Ceramic Technology and Identity
- Hazel Reade (Division of Archaeology) Developing a Palaeoclimatic Framework for Early Human Occupation of North Africa: Oxygen Isotopic Analysis of Faunal Teeth
- Jane Sanford (Division of Archaeology) Hellenistic Contact and Change in Dalmatia: a Zooarchaeological Approach
- Mark Sapwell (Division of Archaeology) Changing Pictures: Examining the Active Role of Art in the Changing Ideas of Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age Peoples of North Europe
- Nick Soderberg (Faculty of Classics) Architecture-based Analysis of the First Palaces of Minoan Crete
- Pia Spry-Marcués (Division of Archaeology) Zooarchaeological Study of Prehistoric Korčula, Croatia
- Shadia Taha (Division of Archaeology) Archaeological Heritage of Suakin on the Red Sea Coast
- Helen Taylor (Division of Archaeology) Investigating Socio-economic Transformations in Highland Southwest Iran During the 5th Millennium BC: the Stein Collection in the British Museum
- Sean Taylor (Division of Archaeology) Prehistoric Landscape Change in the Cycladic Islands: the Late Quaternary Soil Record and Terrace Systems
- Britanny Thorne (Division of Archaeology) Environmental Change in the Late Quaternary of North Africa: Small Vertebrate Responses at the Haua Fteah, Libya
Postgraduate Students (cont.)

• Christos Tsirogiannis (Division of Archaeology) Unravelling the Hidden Market of Illicit Antiquities: the Robin Symes–Christos Michaeilides Network and its International Implications

• Oliver Irvine Urquhart (Division of Archaeology) State Archives and the Succession of States: the Claim by Various Nation States for the India Office Records and its Legal and Historical Context

• Astrid van Oyen (Faculty of Classics) Actor Network Theory in Archaeology

• Paul van Pelt (Division of Archaeology) Soil Micromorphology, Geochemistry and Magnetic Susceptibility Studies at Sesebi, Kerma, Dokki Gel, Sai Island and Gebel Barkal

• Dominic Walker (Division of Archaeology) The Socio-political Museum: Collaboration, Transdisciplinarity and Public Engagement

• Claire Wallace (Division of Archaeology) The Representation of Women and Children in Anglo-Saxon Museum Displays

• Rosalind Wallduck (Division of Archaeology) Mesolithic and Mesolithic–Neolithic Social Continuity and Change in the Iron Gates

• Yiu Wong (Division of Archaeology) The Origins of Domestic Sheep and Goats in China

• George Watson (Faculty of Classics) Regional Identities in Roman Asia Minor, 44 bc–ad 296

• Alice Whitmore (Division of Archaeology) Icelandic Assembly Places

• Andrew Woods (Division of Archaeology) Currency of the Ostmen: Money and Economy in Viking-Age Ireland

• Guohua Yang (Division of Archaeology) The Changing Attitudes and Approaches to the Uses and Development of Chinese Mummies

• Donna Yates (Division of Archaeology) Concepts of ‘Indigenous’ and ‘Nationalistic’ Archaeology

• Yjie Zhuang (Division of Archaeology) Geoarchaeological Investigation in North China: Palaeoenvironmental Change and its Interaction with Prehistoric Human Activities

• Lorena Bushell (Division of Archaeology) Museum Experience and Decision Making at the Scott Polar Museum

• Leann Canady (Division of Archaeology) Static Technology in a Changing World? Ground Stone Tools and the Organization of Food Production at Tell Brak

• Bianca Carpentini (Division of Archaeology) Oral Histories and Community Identity

• Sofia Cecchi (Division of Archaeology) The Acquisition of Antiquities at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (1970–present): a Quantitative Approach

• Catherine Dent (Division of Archaeology) Preserving Authenticity: Conservation, Reconstruction and Re-enactment at the Imperial War Museum Duxford

• Ian Dull (Division of Archaeology) Finding a Home for Modern in Cambodia: the Preservation of Phnom Penh’s Olympic Stadium and the New Khmer Architecture

• Ana Escobedo (Division of Archaeology) Heritage and Currency: the National Cultural Branding of Egypt and Turkey

• Victoria Florey (Division of Archaeology) Glass Mountain: Analysis of Geochemically-sourced Batza Tena Archaeological Obsidian to Better Understand Cross-cultural Trade within Alaska

• Lydia Gay (Division of Archaeology) Gendered Space and Occupation in the Medieval Village: an Examination of Spindle Whorls and the Role of Women in Local Textile Production

• Samuel Holzmann (Faculty of Classics) Interpreting the Great Kozloduun Sarcophagus

• Floor Huisman (Division of Archaeology) The Lives of Objects in the Neolithic Lake Village of Arbon-Bleiche 3 (Switzerland): a Biographical Approach to Social Questions

• Helena Hunt (Faculty of Classics) An Eternal Youth? Commemorating Children in Romani Funerary Art

• Hallvard Indgjerd (Faculty of Classics) Whose Images – Images for Whom: the Agency of Late Archaic Sympotic Pottery

• Ken Ishikawa (Division of Archaeology) Practical Defense or Materialization of Power: Contextualizing Fortifications During the Solanki Period

• Andrea Koenker (Division of Archaeology) Authority and Collaboration in the ImagINATIONS Activity Center at the National Museum of the American Indian

• Anne Kraak (Division of Archaeology) Zwarte Piet: a Racist Heritage?

• Patrycja Kupiec (Division of Archaeology) Transhumance in Iceland: a Geoarchaeological Approach to Interpretation of Seasonal Occupation at Pállstóðir and Perwaldståsáール Shielings


• Adam McBride (Division of Archaeology) The Ceramic Revolution of the Southern Danelaw: its Spread and Impact

• Maeve O’Dwyer (Faculty of Classics) Enthronement: Investigating the Significance Behind a Tradition of Seated Deities

• Calum Robertson (Division of Archaeology) from Jacobite Clansmen to Highland Soldier: the Creation of Identities in Scottish Clan Museums

• Alice Rose (Division of Archaeology) Royal Wootton Bassett: a Place of Remembrance

• Daisy Spencer (Division of Archaeology) Multi-proxy Evidence for the Detection of Agriculture and Land Use: a Case Study of 2nd-millennium BC: evidence from Overy, Lower Great Ouse Valley

• Cydney Stasius (Division of Archaeology) The Atlantic Wall and French Heritage: a Comparative Analysis of Three French Sites

• Yingwen Tao (Division of Archaeology) Analysing Urban Living Heritage in China: the Case of the Sije Historic District in Nantong

• Valerie Teh (Division of Archaeology) Towards Archaeology? Interdisciplinary Engagements between Contemporary Western Archaeology and Art at the British School at Rome, the University of Cambridge, and the Stonehenge Riverside Project

• Daniel Turner (Division of Archaeology) Early Medieval Earthwork Endoscopes in the British Isles: Comparative Labour Costs in the Insular Scandinavian Context

• Josephine Warren (Division of Archaeology) Urban Development in Towns in Eastern England in the 11th and 12th centuries AD

• Marta Wojtowicz (Division of Archaeology) Southern Mesopotamia between City-states and an Empire: Tracking the Transition from the Early Dynastic to the Old Akkadian Period in Texts and Archaeology

• Barbora Wouters (Division of Archaeology) A Micromorphological Approach to Early Medieval Towns and Trading Places: the Case Study of Viking-age Kaupang, Norway

• Hannah Zukwert (Division of Archaeology) New Approaches to Isotopic Analysis of Small Bones: Optimization of Collagen Extraction for sub-500 mg Bone Samples

MPhil Students (2011–2012)

• Joseph Berry (Division of Archaeology) To Sea or Not To Sea: a Stable Sulphur Isotope Analysis of Ancient Hair from the Ica Valley, Peru

• Paul Brazinski (Division of Archaeology) Byzantine Thebes: the Power of Saint Luke, Silk, and Pilgrimage

• Samuel Burns (Division of Archaeology) Hybridization in the Colonies? Material Culture of the Kingdom of Amuru

• Sub-500 mg Bone Samples

Bones: Optimization of Collagen Extraction for New Approaches to Isotopic Analysis of Small Bones: Optimization of Collagen Extraction for sub-500 mg Bone Samples

44BC Evidence from Over, Lower Great Ouse Valley

Museum Experience and Decision Making at the Scott Polar Museum

An Eternal Youth? Commemorating Children in Romani Funerary Art

Gendered Space and Occupation in the Medieval Village: an Examination of Spindle Whorls and the Role of Women in Local Textile Production

Interpreting the Great Kozloduun Sarcophagus

The Lives of Objects in the Neolithic Lake Village of Arbon-Bleiche 3 (Switzerland): a Biographical Approach to Social Questions

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Practical Defense or Materialization of Power: Contextualizing Fortifications During the Solanki Period

Authority and Collaboration in the ImagINATIONS Activity Center at the National Museum of the American Indian

Zwarte Piet: a Racist Heritage?

Transhumance in Iceland: a Geoarchaeological Approach to Interpretation of Seasonal Occupation at Pállstóðir and Perwaldståsáール Shielings
Master of Philosophy (MPhil) Degrees

MPhil in Archaeology
The Division of Archaeology offers four MPhil degrees. Our emphasis at the MPhil level is research-led 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 postgraduate and postdoctoral research environment.

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

1. Master of Philosophy (MPhil) in Archaeology
   - Archaeological Heritage and Museums
   - Archaeological Science
   - Archaeology of the Americas
   - Egyptian Archaeology
   - European Prehistory
   - Medieval Archaeology
   - Mesopotamian Archaeology
   - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Archaeology
   - South Asian Archaeology

MPhil in Archaeology (course option not initially specified)

2. MPhil in Archaeological Research

3. MPhil in Egyptology

4. MPhil in Assyriology

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

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

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

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

The primary focus must be on one of the following six subject areas, around which teaching in the Faculty of Classics is organized:
   - (A) Literature
   - (B) Philosophy
   - (C) History
   - (D) Art and Archaeology
   - (E) Linguistics
   - (X) Interdisciplinary approaches to the ancient world

Information about assessment procedures and other details can be found at http://www.classics.cam.ac.uk/admissions/graduate_courses/mphil_in_classics/.
Glyn Daniel Laboratory for Archaeogenetics

Martin Jones

The main focus of research in the archaeogenetics laboratory is on questions relating to the origins and spread of agriculture in the human past. Laboratory members are working on these topics through a variety of projects which involve many inter-institutional and inter-disciplinary collaborations.

The Laboratory Director, Prof. Martin Jones, postdoctoral research associates Dr Harriet Hunt and Dr Diane Lister, research technician Catherine Kneale, together with laboratory visitors and project students, are undertaking the genetic research that is a major strand of the Food Globalization in Prehistory project (see p. 38), aiming to elucidate the routes and causal mechanisms that drove the spread of cereal crops across Eurasia.

Harriet Hunt has completed and published two major papers on the genetics of broomcorn millet, demonstrating the routes of spread of this ancient cereal from its Chinese homeland and the evidence for ancient evolutionary selection for culinary grain texture. She is now researching how humans have shaped the genetics of another millet species, foxtail, and recently visited one of the world’s principal foxtail millet collections at the Vavilov Research Institute’s Kuban experimental station in southern Russia.

Diane Lister’s research concentrates on the spread of the southwest Asian crops, barley and wheat, into east Asia. She has assembled over 400 barley landraces from all over Eurasia and is currently analysing microsatellite markers by population genetics methods, which will reveal the broad-scale relationships between barley populations in different geographical regions. She is also investigating variants in genes involved in environmental adaptation in barley landraces and historic herbarium material. Diane has also been working with Anubha Pathak (Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi), on the relationship between spherical-grained wheats found in India today and in the archaeobotanical record in China, using both genetic and archaeobotanical methodologies.

Barley landraces collected from Gansu Province, China. Germplasm for genetic study mainly comes from various germplasm collections; however, some material is field collected. These ears are of naked barley, which is an important staple across the Tibetan plateau.
Dr Hugo Oliveira was awarded an Isaac Newton Fellowship Grant to develop the analysis of modern and historic wheat landraces he undertook during his PhD. He has been focusing on the evolution of tetraploid wheats (durum and emmer) using a combination of genetic markers such as microsatellites and single-nucleotide-polymorphism to study population structure, routes of introduction and genes that might be involved in the process of the crop’s adaptation to new environments. Hugo has now taken up a postdoctoral position at the University of Linkoping, Sweden, working with Dr Jenny Hagenblad on the genetic diversity of historical seed collections, with a particular focus on rye.

The laboratory has hosted two visiting scholars from China for collaborative research projects. Dr Dawei Cai (Jilin University), funded by the China Scholarship Council, joined us for a year’s visit during which time he worked with Diane Lister on the analysis of flowering-time genes in barley. Dr Hongen Jiang (Graduate University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing) has recently joined the lab for a six-month stay, funded by a Research Scholarship under the Central Asia programme of the Gerda Henkel Foundation. He is studying genetic techniques and undertaking ancient DNA studies of desiccated cereals from northwest China in collaboration with laboratory members.

The laboratory has contributed to theoretical and practical teaching on the undergraduate and MPhil Archaeological Science courses. Emily Ryley completed a training project as part of her final year Honours (Part IIB) work. Over the summer vacation, we hosted Ben Tickner, a sixth-form student from Neale-Wade Community College in March, for a project supported by the Nuffield Foundation Science Bursaries in Schools and Colleges scheme.

The following funding sources are gratefully acknowledged: European Research Council (ERC), Royal Society, Isaac Newton Trust, Gerda Henkel Foundation, Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), China Scholarship Council.

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

Postdoctoral Researchers
Dr Harriet Hunt (Assistant Director)
Dr Diane Lister
Dr Hugo Oliveira

Project Students
Emily Ryley
Ben Tickner (Nuffield)

Visiting Scholars
Dr Dawei Cai (Jilin University)
Dr Hongen Jiang (Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing)
Anubha Pathak (Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi)
Members of the Dorothy Garrod Laboratory use isotope analysis to investigate questions about the palaeoclimate, palaeoenvironment, ecology, nutrition, diet, provenance and origin of our human ancestors and their interaction with plants and animals.

Tamsin O’Connell continued her collaborations with nutritionists and epidemiologists at the University of Reading and the MRC-Epidemiology Unit in Cambridge, examining the potential of isotopic signals to act as nutritional biomarkers in human diet. The collaboration has led to the first published study on measuring the nitrogen isotopic offset in humans on known and controlled diets, with significant implications for palaeodietary isotopic studies.

In November 2011, Rhiannon Stevens co-organized a very successful Royal Society Theo Murphy Scientific meeting with Martin Jones. Held at the Kavli Royal Society International Centre, it drew over 40 international researchers together for intensive cross-disciplinary debate on the subject of ‘Early Anatomically Modern Humans in Eurasia: Coping with Climatic Complexity’. In the summer of 2012, Rhiannon began a new collaboration with Dr Ana Belén (Division of Biological Anthropology and University of Cantabria) on a project which is investigating the effect of climatic and geographic variability on human economic behaviour during the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition in the Cantabrian region and Serbia.

Susanne Hakenbeck was appointed as a new McDonald Anniversary Fellow in October 2011. Her research project investigates interactions of nomadic-pastoralists and settled farmers across the former Roman frontier in early medieval Hungary, focusing on isotope analysis and burial practices (see p. 28). She is collaborating with the Hungarian Natural History Museum. A successful research trip to different sites in Budapest, early in 2012, yielded a large number of samples which she is currently analysing.

Louise Butterworth has been working with Tamsin O’Connell, David Orton and James Barrett on an isotopic study of cod bones to investigate medieval trading networks (see p. 33). She also took over as Divisional Biological Safety Officer and Departmental Radiation Protection Supervisor.

The laboratory’s focus on isotopic studies in central and east Asia has continued through the work of Xinyi Liu, Emma Lightfoot and Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute, who work on FOGLIP and related projects (see p. 38). Xinyi Liu has been analysing archaeological bones and plants from various regions of China, with two main questions: what is the earliest evidence of wheat and barley consumption in East Asia, and what is the real dietary relationship between humans, animals and plants in north China during the Neolithic? Emma Lightfoot is beginning her isotopic analyses of animal teeth to reconstruct the climate around archaeological sites in Gansu province, China. Her aim is to study the impact of climate upon past crop-distribution patterns and thus to gain an insight into human response to environmental change, providing climatic data that are directly related to the archaeological record. Working with Emma, Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute has begun the isotopic analysis of human and animal bones from Bronze and Iron Age sites in the region, to find out about geographical and temporal changes in human diet during these periods, with a focus on when the signal of C4 plants (such as millet) becomes evident in humans. During her fieldwork in the region, she presented a talk on her work and the FOGLIP project at Karaganda State University, Kazakhstan. Between them, Xinyi, Emma and Giedre have been on fieldwork in Kazakhstan, Tibet, Sichuan and Gansu during this past year.

Ronika Power joined the Dorothy Garrod Isotope Laboratory in June 2012, working as a postdoctoral researcher with Tamsin O’Connell and Marta Mirazón Lahr on the ERC-funded Trans-Sahara Project. This collaborative research venture between the Universities of Cambridge and Leicester seeks to establish a biocultural profile for the Garamantes, the ancient civilization of Libya, who flourished in the Sahara Desert between 1000 BC and AD 1500. The project will particularly focus on population mobility, as revealed through isotopic analyses of individuals buried in Garamantian cemeteries, combined with craniometric studies to determine geographical affinity.

Hazel Reade completed the data collection for her PhD on palaeoclimate studies through isotopic analysis of animal teeth. To add to her samples of American and Libyan Barbary sheep, she has now gathered material from Egypt and Tenerife, initiating several international collaborations and gaining an intimate knowledge of import bureaucracy in the process. Amy Prendergast has also been working hard at finishing her data analysis, with a stint at the Research School of Earth Sciences, Australian National University in October 2011 to undertake
ICP-MS analysis of mollusc shells from the site of Haua Fteah (see p. 41). She returned with the team to Libya in April–May 2012 to complete her fieldwork there including the collection of modern land snails in a transect across the Jebel Akhdar. Lauren Cadwallader has continued her research into the ways in which the pre-Columbian populations of Peru interacted with their landscape and used food as a social medium. Through isotopic analysis of multiple tissues and use of ecological modelling, she has identified specialist consumers with different diets in the Middle Horizon population, which previously have not been visible in the archaeological record. Hazel, Amy and Lauren are all now in the process of writing up their research for publication and for their PhD theses.

Kate Boulden began her NERC-funded PhD research on a biogeoarchaeological examination of agricultural practices in later prehistoric southern Britain, combining isotopic analyses with geoarchaeology. In September, she attended a NERC course on Statistics for the Environment, learning how to statistically model environmental relationships, which will enable her to understand better the causation of variability within her own data. She has also been on fieldwork in the Outer Hebrides and Hampshire over the last year. Tiago Hermenegildo has continued his doctoral research into subsistence practices in the prehistoric Amazon. A major challenge for such research is sample preservation, but Tiago has managed to successfully obtain collagen from a large number of samples, enabling a consideration of early potential domestication of waterfowl. He has undertaken fieldwork in Brazilian Amazonia. Alex Pryor has continued to work within the laboratory since completing his PhD, focusing on preparing publications from his research on the human response to climate change in Upper Palaeolithic Europe. He has also worked on palaeodietary isotopic analysis of human bone from commercial excavations at the medieval port town of New Romney in Kent, run by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust.

Laboratory members have travelled far and wide to many countries for academic meetings including the UK, USA, Germany, China and Kazakhstan. They have presented their work at a wide variety of archaeological, palaeoclimatological and isotopic conferences and workshops, including the EAA in Helsinki, the IsoEcol conference in France, the 2012 International Symposium on Archaeometry, Leuven, Belgium, the 5th International Symposium on Biomolecular Archeology, Beijing, China, 2012, the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology annual meeting, the Palaeolithic Mesolithic conference at the British Museum, the Early Farmers conference in Cardiff, and the QRA annual discussion meeting. Members have also organized exhibits for Science Day and the Festival of Ideas, and guided outreach visits to the laboratories and Duckworth Laboratory for the Sutton Trust and other charities.

The following funding sources are gratefully acknowledged: Wellcome Trust, Royal Society, European Research Council, EC FP7, Newton Trust, AHRC, Brazilian Government, Society for Libyan Studies, Santander Universities Travel Fund, Rae & Edith Bennett Travelling Scholarship Fund, Conchological Society for Great Britain and Ireland, Quaternary Research Association, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, NERC, Darwin College, Gates Cambridge Trust, Past Global Changes International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme, and Leverhulme Trust.

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PhD Research Students
Kate Boulden
Lauren Cadwallader
Tiago Hermenegildo
Amy Prendergast
Hazel Reade

(Left) Amy Prendergast collecting modern land snails in Cyrenaica, Libya, for an isotope validation study. (Right) Libyan students assisting with sorting the snails.
This past year has seen a good number of visiting scholars and students playing a significant role in the life of the laboratory in addition to the large resident cohort of Cambridge MPhil and PhD students. These included Dr Arnald Puy from the University of Barcelona, Dr Carlos Cardineau from the University of Madrid, Dr Ravindra Singh from Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi, India, and Dr Hai Zhang from Beijing University in China. Dr Richard Macphail from University College, London, has also given a number of invited micromorphological research seminars to the lab members and archaeological science students of all levels.

There are several pieces of good news about graduate students from the laboratory. I am very pleased to say that Heejin Lee has now been successfully awarded her PhD and has secured a part-time lectureship in her home city of Seoul, South Korea. Robyn Inglis has also successfully completed her PhD and has a three-year postdoctoral fellowship in the Department of Archaeology, University of York, working with Professor Geoff Bailey. Yijie Zhuang has begun a postdoctoral fellowship in Chinese Archaeology at Merton College, Oxford, and Dr Federica Sulas has been awarded a postdoctoral fellowship with the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Pretoria.

Tonko Rajkovača has been the consultant archaeologist on behalf of Ove Arup Partners International Ltd for the Corridor X (E 75 and E 80 motorway routes) through southern Serbia. This has involved coordinating and monitoring the archaeological response to the destruction of the archaeological record by the building of the motorway. A number of very important Neolithic and Roman sites have been discovered and fully excavated as part of the development process. This has been a grand-scale project with successful cooperation between Serbian archaeologists, curators and road contractors. Tonko has also been involved with fieldwork in Bosnia for Dr Marie Louise Sørensen’s EU-funded project ‘Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities after Conflict’ (CRIC) which is investigating the destruction of cultural heritage during armed conflict and its role in post-conflict reconstruction in Europe. He has also conducted archaeological fieldwork with a number of colleagues in the Sava River basin of central Bosnia (see p. 27).

Laboratory members have attended a number of geoarchaeological and micromorphological workshops and conferences around the world, such as TAG in Birmingham and Durham, and the European Association of Archaeologists congress in Helsinki, Finland. The laboratory director has also given invited papers at the Universities of Tübingen and Barcelona.

**Project news**

A number of major projects associated with the laboratory have been both completed and begun this year. A large measure of this is due to the efficiency and hard work of Tonko on the technical front. These include the completion of the first phase of the ‘Land, Water and Settlement’ project in Haryana, northwestern India, with Dr Cameron Petrie, Dr Ravindra Singh and Sayanatani Neogi (see p. 39), and the Herm Island project with Professor Chris Scarre of Durham University, Dr Rob Scaife from Southampton University and Gary Marriner. Numerous (22) geoarchaeological and micromorphological reports have been
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completed by the laboratory director for a number of Cambridge Archaeological Unit projects such as Must Farm, Sutton Gault, Babraham Research Centre and Trumpington Meadows in Cambridgeshire, as well as further afield in the UK at Ham Hill in Somerset, Uley in Gloucestershire, Monkton in Dorset and Ha-Breck in Orkney, and abroad at Sofiana in Sicily, Marsal in France, and Zecovi and Kočićevo in Bosnia (see p. 27). New geoarchaeological project work has been embarked upon in the Ica River valley of southern Peru (see p. 40) and the Sofiana area of south-central Sicily (see p. 29). The fieldwork in Sicily by Charles French and Dr Federica Sulas has suggested severe consequences of landscape change related to the development of Roman and early medieval Sofiana (see p. 29). The upper part of the adjacent Vallone del Canonico exhibits the long-term aggradation of eroded soil material into a shallow valley as a consequence of arable farming on the immediately surrounding gentle slopes, both before and after the main use of the Roman town of Sofiana. The northern downstream slopes of the Vallone del Canonico are much steeper and are very denuded. They exhibit at least two very different field systems, one of which is suspected to be pre–early medieval and one early medieval in date. The valley fill and incision sequence in the River Noriara valley to the north appears to capture much of the Holocene soil and erosion record for this sub-region. These sequences will require future detailed stratigraphic, chronological and palynological investigations to provide long-term landscape and land-use sequencing of this study region.

The following funding sources are gratefully acknowledged: AHRC, British Academy, European Commission (EC FP7), Hanson Aggregates/Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Leverhulme Trust, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Ove Arup Partners International Ltd, UKIERI/British Council.

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Daisy Spencer
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MPhil Research Students
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Sean Taylor
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Dr Arnold Puy (University of Barcelona)
Dr Ravindra Singh (Banaras Hindu University)
Dr Federica Sulas (University of Pretoria)
Dr Hai Zhang (Beijing University)

Affiliated Researchers
Dr Andrea Balbo (ICREA, Barcelona)
Gary Marriner

Possible first-millennium AD irrigated and terraced field systems at the Villa Alta near Santiago de Chocorvos, Peru.
Laboratories

Grahemial Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory

Preston Miracle

The Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory is home to researchers working on various aspects of animal remains including palaeodietary and palaeoenvironmental reconstruction, animal domestication, taphonomy and symbolic aspects of faunal remains. In addition, the laboratory includes researchers working on human skeletal material from historic and prehistoric contexts.

The academic year of 2011–2012 was yet again a productive one for the laboratory. Two long-standing lab members, Jane Sanford and Pía Spry-Marqués, will don hoods this autumn and add ‘Dr’ in front of their names, and we extend very warm congratulations to both of them. Suzanne Pillar Birch submitted her doctoral dissertation at the beginning of September and will be taking up a postdoctoral position at the Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World at Brown University (USA), starting in January 2013. Best of luck for the future! The laboratory itself is looking better than ever, thanks in particular to Tony Legge and Christopher Stimpson (assisted by Yiru Wang and Minghao Lin) who rewired, repackaged and relabelled reference specimens on the ‘bone board’. Our virtual appearance has also had a much appreciated makeover, with a new and improved website (http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/clark/) thanks primarily to the efforts of Jo Appleby and Pía Spry-Marqués.

Preston Miracle continued with ongoing projects in the Balkans. In Bosnia-Herzegovina he directed a third season of excavations at Rastuša Cave in June–July 2012, focusing on the Middle Palaeolithic layers. One unexpected and interesting discovery was an accumulation of rhinoceros bones and teeth. In September 2012 he returned to the site of Vela Spila on Korčula Island (Croatia) for a third season, this time focusing on post-extraction analyses of material excavated in 2010–2011. In addition, excavations in one trench revealed a clear sequence spanning the Mesolithic and Late Upper Palaeolithic periods. A mostly Croatian team was bolstered by Pía Spry-Marqués who put in long hours on the faunal remains. A major article about the Late Upper Palaeolithic ceramic figurines (Rebecca Farbstein, lead author) generated significant media attention, including coverage in the New York Times with a photograph of Preston pondering a profile from Vela Spila.

Ryan Rabett (McDonald Research Fellow) continued to lead excavations in Vietnam. He participated in, and directed fieldwork at the Haav Fteah, Libya and published a major book, Human Adaptation in the Asian Palaeolithic: Hominin Dispersal and Behaviour during the Late Quaternary, with Cambridge University Press. Christopher Stimpson has kept busy with fieldwork at a variety of prehistoric sites (Vietnam, Libya, Ukraine). He helped catalogue and curate reference collections in the laboratory, and continued with research on small vertebrates from sites in Vietnam, Croatia and beyond. We are very pleased to welcome Dr Lidia Colominas-Barberà who, in January, started a two-year postdoctoral fellowship on changes in animal husbandry practices between the Iron Age and Roman periods in the Mediterranean basin. In particular she is focusing on the relations between animal mobility and changes in animal morphology. David Orton continues to work with James Barrett on the medieval fish trade, taking him from Ireland to Latvia in the last year. Meanwhile, a new University of Cambridge-funded project exploring the potential of zooarchaeological evidence for contemporary wildlife conservation culminated in a workshop at the McDonald Institute in July (see p. 51). David is also leading a NERC-RF radiocarbon-dating project on the disappearance of villages at the end of the Serbian Neolithic (with Thilo Rehren at UCL) and conducted his usual summer fieldwork at Çatalhöyük West Mound, Turkey.

Jessica Rippengal, in addition to normal duties, has continued her work with Access Cambridge Archaeology, introducing the study of animal bones to 10–14 year-olds as part of the Discovery Day courses. She has supervised digging trenches...
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with community volunteers for excavations at Bures (Managing a Masterpiece) and with sixth-form students and the Cambridge Field Archaeology Group at Ridley Hall. She has also helped with the HEFA programme and a project with Red2Green at Swaffham Bulbeck involving autistic adults working alongside local children (see p. 49). Vida Rajkovača (Zooarchaeologist, CAU) analysed one of the most substantial prehistoric assemblages from the region from the site of Trumpington Meadows. The staggering 350 kg of bone includes remains from two Late Neolithic double-ring ditches, a large Early Iron Age settlement, and from several Anglo-Saxon grubenhäuser (grubb-huts). Natasha Dodwell (Osteoarchaeologist, CAU) has also been kept busy at the Trumpington Meadows site studying a Neolithic triple burial, Iron Age bodies in pits and a Saxon bed burial. She has also worked on material from numerous sites in East Anglia including 400 late medieval skeletons from the cemetery of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist.

In addition to finishing her PhD (The Adriatic Plain: a Last Glacial Maximum Human Refugium?), Pía Spry-Marqués attended the EAA conference in Helsinki and helped code faunal remains excavated at Vela Spila, Croatia. Jane Sanford finished her PhD (Shipping Sheep: a Zooarchaeology of Greek Colonisation) and worked on faunal assemblages from Croatia, Greece and the UK. Suzanne Pilaar Birch (Gates Scholar) submitted her PhD dissertation (Human Adaptations to Climate Change and Sea Level Rise at the Pleistocene–Holocene Transition in the Northeastern Adriatic) and organized a very successful conference, 'Integrating Zooarchaeology and Stable Isotope Analyses' held at the McDonald Institute in June 2012. The conference proceedings will be published as the March 2013 special issue of Archaeological and Anthropological Science. Rosalind Wallduck (Domestic Research Studentship) is in the final stages of writing up her PhD on the taphonomic analysis of Mesolithic and Neolithic postmortem body manipulation in the Danube Gorges, Serbia. She recently presented a poster at the ESHE conference in Bordeaux on cut-marked human remains from the Danube Gorges (co-author Silvia Bello, Natural History Museum, London). Van Pigtain is in his third year of PhD research on the analysis of human remains in the Viking Age and medieval North Atlantic. Brittany Walsh is starting the third year of her PhD on the taphonomy and palaeoecology of small vertebrates from Haqa ( Libya) as part of the TRANS-NAP Project. Tina Greenfield is starting her third year of PhD research on the provisioning of animal resources within a frontier city of the Assyrian Empire (Ziyaret Tepe, southeast Turkey). This past summer she worked at the site analysing Late Assyrian remains and also at the site of Tell es-Safi in Israel where she investigated Early Bronze Age neighbourhoods. Two second-year PhD students spent the summer investigating faunal remains at sites in China. Menghao Lin focused on modern and archaeological cattle remains from northern Chinese sites for his research on the use of cattle as draft animals in Chinese prehistory. Yiru Wang collected zooarchaeological data from sites in southwestern China for her PhD on ovi-caprine husbandry in the Chinese Neolithic and Bronze Age.

The following funding sources are gratefully acknowledged: British Academy, European Commission (EC FP7), Leverhulme Trust, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Gates Cambridge Trust, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, Trinity Hall, St John’s College, The Fishmongers Company.

Tina Greenfield excavating a Late Assyrian grave (complete with grave goods, metal swords, and cylinder seals), found underneath the floor of an elite house in the lower town of Ziyaret Tepe, Turkey.

In addition to finishing her PhD (The Adriatic Plain: a Last Glacial Maximum Human Refugium?), Pía Spry-Marqués attended the EAA conference in Helsinki and helped code faunal remains excavated at Vela Spila, Croatia. Jane Sanford finished her PhD (Shipping Sheep: a Zooarchaeology of Greek Colonisation) and worked on faunal assemblages from Croatia, Greece and the UK. Suzanne Pilaar Birch (Gates Scholar) submitted her PhD dissertation (Human Adaptations to Climate Change and Sea Level Rise at the Pleistocene–Holocene Transition in the Northeastern Adriatic) and organized a very successful conference, ‘Integrating Zooarchaeology and Stable Isotope Analyses’ held at the McDonald Institute in June 2012. The conference proceedings will be published as the March 2013 special issue of Archaeological and Anthropological Science. Rosalind Wallduck (Domestic Research Studentship) is in the final stages of writing up her PhD on the taphonomic analysis of Mesolithic and Neolithic postmortem body manipulation in the Danube Gorges, Serbia. She recently presented a poster at the ESHE conference in Bordeaux on cut-marked human remains from the Danube Gorges (co-author Silvia Bello, Natural History Museum, London). Van Pigtain is in his third year of PhD research on the analysis of human remains in the Viking Age and medieval North Atlantic. Brittany Walsh is starting the third year of her PhD on the taphonomy and palaeoecology of small vertebrates from Haqa ( Libya) as part of the TRANS-NAP Project. Tina Greenfield is starting her third year of PhD research on the provisioning of animal resources within a frontier city of the Assyrian Empire (Ziyaret Tepe, southeast Turkey). This past summer she worked at the site analysing Late Assyrian remains and also at the site of Tell es-Safi in Israel where she investigated Early Bronze Age neighbourhoods. Two second-year PhD students spent the summer investigating faunal remains at sites in China. Menghao Lin focused on modern and archaeological cattle remains from northern Chinese sites for his research on the use of cattle as draft animals in Chinese prehistory. Yiru Wang collected zooarchaeological data from sites in southwestern China for her PhD on ovi-caprine husbandry in the Chinese Neolithic and Bronze Age.

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A rhinoceros tooth ( upper premolar) from Rastuša Cave, Bosnia-Hercegovina.

A rhinoceros tooth ( upper premolar) from Rastuša Cave, Bosnia-Hercegovina.
The George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory supports research into early food, economic plants, and the environmental context of human subsistence. Current research draws on macrofossils and microfossils, and includes growing numbers of multiproxy analyses requiring close liaison with the other laboratories.

The laboratory is pleased to host the new Departmental Desktop Scanning-Electron Microscope (Hitachi TM3000). This device provides a flexible, non-destructive interface for investigating biological tissues and material culture. We anticipate a wide range of uses for studying plant tissues and fibres, the enamel structure of teeth, bone cut marks and tool microwear. Louise Butterworth, Dr Rachel Ballantyne and Dr Tamsin O’Connell worked together on the procurement of this new microscope. Louise continued to expand the laboratory’s herbarium and seed reference collections, so that they encompass world economic plants in addition to the current strengths in cereals and northwest European flora. Rachel’s research on ‘Ecological Correlates of Viking Age State Formation’ (see p. 34) included the analysis of charred plant remains from excavations in Orkney and Norway. She also continued work with the Portus Project (Universities of Southampton and Cambridge) in collaboration with Prof. Martin Jones and Dr Evi Margaritis (British School at Athens).

The laboratory continues to host developer-funded archaeology with the work of Anne de Vareilles. Excavations at Trumpington Meadows were the highlight of 2012, from which 4819 litres of soil were floated, covering an area of 6.1 ha. The site included a Neolithic ring-ditch, and important Iron Age settlement and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Macrofossils from all three periods have revealed intriguing information on the land-use and economy of South Cambridgeshire’s past populations.

Drs Xinyi Liu and Giedre Motuzaite Matuzeviciute examined crop remains from across Eurasia within the FOGLIP and PPAC projects (see p. 38). Dr Alex Pryor worked on the Moravian Gate project. He used scanning electron microscopy to photograph pieces of archaeological parenchyma from Dolní Věstonice II, comparing them with modern reference samples to investigate the possible consumption of plant underground storage organs in the Upper Palaeolithic.

PhD student Kate Connell continued analysing lithic microwear and residues, in particular starch grains, for her research based upon assemblages from Haou Fteah, Libya (see p. 41). Shawn O’Donnell investigated long-term human ecological histories as part of the Cultured Rainforest project led by Prof. Graeme Barker and colleagues. Shawn also collaborated with Dr Helen Lewis (University College Dublin), Dr Victor Paz and colleagues (ASP University of the Philippines), participating in their excavations at Ille Cave, Palawan. His recent fieldwork in highland Borneo and northern Palawan has generated an initial data set of microfossils and macrofossils for assessment. Cynthia Larbey studied charcoal evidence from Vela Spila Cave in Croatia. She found a distinct change in the choice of wood as fuel between the Mesolithic and Neolithic that implies a gradual climate change.

We welcome our new PhD student Jennifer Bates to the laboratory. She has begun to investigate subsistence patterns at village sites in northwest India as part of the ‘Land, Water, Settlement Project’, a collaborative effort between the University of Cambridge and Banaras Hindu University, co-directed by Dr Cameron Petrie and Dr Ravindra Singh (see p. 39). Her research, funded by the AHRC, is exploring macrobotanical and phytolith remains from six sites across Rajasthan and Haryana to see if there were changes in agricultural strategies during the periods of urbanization and deurbanization associated with the Indus Civilization.
Dr David Beresford-Jones continued his work on the Moravian Gate project which is investigating the human ecology of Upper Palaeolithic hunter-gatherers moving northward during the periglacial period. Together with Paul Heggarty, he undertook research for the project ‘Cross-disciplinary Prehistory: Converging Perspectives from Language, Archaeology and Genes’ which is based at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig. Details about his other work on the Leverhulme-funded ‘One River Project’ can be found on page 40 of this report.

This past year Dr Chris Hunt joined the laboratory as visiting scholar. Chris worked on a wide range of projects whilst on sabbatical leave from his lectureship at Queen’s University Belfast, most notably the Haua Fteah project (see p. 41) in liaison with Prof. Graeme Barker.

Anubha Pathak of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, India, visited the McDonald Institute for a total of five months in 2011–2012. She studied Indian dwarf (or shot) wheat. In particular, she examined the relationship between this type of wheat found in India today, and a similar morphological type found in the archaeobotanical record of China. This research included measuring grains of modern and archaeobotanical sphaerococcoid-type wheats.

Ancient agricultural terracing, now abandoned, at Santiago de Chocorvos, on the upper Río Ica, Peru.

The following funding sources are gratefully acknowledged: AHRC, Darwin College Cambridge, ERC, Leverhulme Trust, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, Newton Trust, Northwest University, China, University of Oslo.

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Kate Connell
Shawn O’Donnell

MPhil Students
Cynthia Larbey

Visiting Scholars
Dr Chris Hunt (Queen's University Belfast)
Anubha Pathak (Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi)

Louise Butterworth demonstrating the laboratory’s new desktop scanning-electron microscope.
Material Culture Laboratory

JOHN ROBB & ELIZABETH DEMARRAIS

2011–2012 saw the first full year of activity for the Material Culture Laboratory. The laboratory is intended to provide postgraduates, postdoctoral researchers and staff with a base for their research on material culture as well as to provide a forum for theoretical discussion of the material lives of humans. Membership of the laboratory group is open to anyone interested in material culture within the Division, the Department and the wider academic community. Members’ research interests range from Palaeolithic cave art to the modern use of material culture in museums and political identities. A wide range of topics are covered such as art, cognition, social landscape knowledge, technology, identity and heritage.

Several seminar series were associated directly or tangentially with the Material Culture Laboratory in the 2011–2012 academic year. A weekly postgraduate seminar series was held Friday mornings during Michaelmas and Lent terms offering a systematic introduction to material culture theory in archaeology, with staff and participating students presenting readings covering central issues and case studies. Laboratory meetings were held every other Friday during term. All members were expected to present their work in progress and the laboratory meetings provided an informal forum for members to get helpful and positive critique and advice. Several special seminars were held over the year and included guest members, such as Tim Flohr Sørensen (Aarhus University) and Kate Spielmann (Arizona State University). The laboratory also arranged practical sessions for members on specific techniques for material culture analysis, including introductions to artefact drawing and basic artefact photography. The laboratory also offers a venue for discussion and limited hot-desking facilities for PhD and postdoctoral members. It is equipped with computer hardware and software, a photo kit, digital microscopes, and a library of core works on material culture. All the equipment is freely available for staff and students to use.

2011–2012 was a successful year for the laboratory. The creation of a distinct space and group dedicated to the understanding of material culture and its interlinkage within social worlds has provided a network and forum for students and staff alike. Members have attended numerous specialist and international conferences, been supported in publishing aspects of their research and have been interviewed on the BBC regarding their research. We intend to continue and broaden our range of activities and events and it is exciting that the postgraduate community in the laboratory is taking an increasingly dominant role in organizing our activities. For 2012–2013, the postgraduate community is establishing an evening material culture theory group and we plan to have several workshop days with invited researchers from other disciplines to discuss the varied ways we can understand material culture. Throughout the year we have expanded our network to include members from different departments and faculties. As we become established within the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology and the university, we are seeing our membership grow and diversify in positive and exciting ways.

The following funding sources are gratefully acknowledged: SRIF (Strategic Research Infrastructure Fund), AHRC, EC FP7, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, Gates Cambridge Trust, Wellcome Trust, the Division of Archaeology and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

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Erell Hubert
Eder Machicado Murillo
Ester Oras
Danika Parikh
Catalin Popa
Mark Sapwell
Helen Taylor
Astrid Van Oyen

Rock art from Tanum, southern Sweden.
Fieldwork at Kostenki 14, Russia

PHILIP NIGST (Division of Archaeology)

Kostenki 14 is well known for its long sequence, rich archaeological assemblages, and one of the oldest modern human burials. Its lowermost cultural layer is currently the most ancient Upper Palaeolithic one in Eastern Europe.

Work in 2012, directed by Philip Nigst and Andrey Sinitsyn (Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg), focused on two parts of the site. In the western part, work concentrated on the study of cultural layer III-d (31/30 ka Bp) (A. Bessudnov, A. Artushenko, N. Burova - IHMC) and a stratigraphic study of the sequence (A.A. Velichko - Institute for Geology, Russian Academy of Sciences). In the eastern excavation area, a small part of the cultural layer in volcanic ash was examined. Work included archaeological (A. Sinitsyn, K. Stepanova, N. Burova - IHMC and P.R. Nigst) and geological analyses (P. Haesaerts - Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences and S. Pirson - Service Public de Wallonie, Jambes). Excavations and sampling of the lower part of the sequence paid particular attention to the microstratigraphic position of lithics and bones belonging to the so-called ‘cultural layers inside and beneath the ash’.

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Max-Planck-Society (Max-Planck-Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Department of Human Evolution, Leipzig), two grants from the Russian Federation (Presidium the Russian Academy of Sciences, and RFBR: 11-06-12007-ofi-m) and the Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg.

Rock Art of Northern Russia

LILIANA JANIK (Division of Archaeology)

The aim of this research season was to record the rock-art panel of the Besove Sledki component of the White Sea rock-art carvings. For the last few decades this panel had been covered and was therefore inaccessible. This year, however, permission to gain access was obtained and the carvings were recorded comprehensively for the first time since the late 1930s.

Recording of this panel is of great importance as it means we are now able to fully document all the prehistoric carvings of the White Sea region. In the future this will allow us to assess the destruction of the carvings through weathering. This is certainly the first case in this region, and one of only a few in the world, where rock art has been recorded in order to understand its preservation. In addition, recording of this hitherto ‘lost’ panel enhances our interpretation and understanding of the White Sea rock-art complex, especially as it is one of the earliest panels consisting of around 300 carvings (almost 10% of all the images in the complex).

Exposure of the site will also allow us in the future to measure the elevation of the carved rock with an accuracy which we have not been able to achieve in the past. This in turn means that we will be able to date the panel more accurately. Finally we are now able to reconstruct the composition as a three-dimensional panel revealing how prehistoric fisher-gatherer-hunters would have seen it.

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.
Prehistoric Foragers of Montenegro
Emanuela Cristiani (McDonald Institute)

In 2012, a collaborative UK-Montenegrin project was initiated by Emanuela Cristiani, D. Borič (Cardiff University), D. Gazivoda (Centre for Conservation and Archaeology in Cetinje), Z. Vušović-Lučić (National Museum and Centre for Culture in Nikšić) and D. Mihailović (Belgrade University). The aim of the project is to investigate Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene forager adaptations in a diachronic perspective by looking at land-use patterns and techno-functional aspects of material culture in the zone between the Eastern Adriatic littoral and the central Balkans. The project has two components: studying finds from older excavations and new fieldwork. As part of the first component, bone tools and ornaments were examined from the Palaeolithic–Mesolithic levels of Crvena Stijena rock-shelter and Vruća Cave. During the course of new fieldwork, four previously identified sites surrounding the Nikšić Plain were investigated with test pits. One of the sites, Vrbička Cave, located at 950 m asl, provided evidence of Upper Palaeolithic Epigravettian levels with two phases of occupation possibly dating to the Late Glacial period. This was based on the presence of steeply retouched bladelets and points, thumbnail endscrapers, splintered pieces and one shouldered (à cran) piece (see inset below). Intriguingly, most of the faunal remains come from marmots (Marmota marmota) and show clear evidence of cut marks from butchering. It is possible, therefore, that Vrbička Cave was a specialized site for marmot hunting and processing. The evidence from this cave may reflect a stage of Late Glacial recolonization and utilization of higher-altitude landscapes in the Dinaric Alps.

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

Sava River Valley, Bosnia
Charles French (Division of Archaeology)

Reconnaissance in 2011 in the Prejidor and Gradiška area of the River Sava/Vrbas basin, Bosnia Herzegovina, located a number of Neolithic sites that were situated on small spurs of land on the margins of the floodplain. Dr Marc Vander Linden, with Prof. Charles French, Gary Marriner and Tonko Rajkovača tested two of these sites, at Zecovic and Kočičevo. At Zecovic, in situ fourth-millennium BC floors and structural features were sealed by up to 1 m of hillwash derived from the adjacent Iron Age oppidum. The soil micromorphological analysis of the excavated profile suggests that much of the midden and indeed the ‘floor’ surfaces are actually formed of organic, and in particular grass and wheat, food-processing debris. In contrast, the trial excavations at Kočičevo, in a floodplain margin situation, revealed a fifth-millennium BC pit cluster typical of early Neolithic settlement in this region. The soil micromorphological analysis indicates that the section profile is comprised predominantly of well-structured calcium carbonate-rich silty clay. This is indicative of repeated seasonal additions of silt and clay through overbank flooding, in combination with much physical disturbance by human activities, including the addition of settlement debris and arable land use, and soil faunal mixing. It therefore appears that there is a slowly aggrading alluvial soil system that created the thick overburden over the archaeological levels in post-Neolithic times. This fieldwork suggests that there is still extremely good preservation of Neolithic sites on the margins of the Vrbas/Sava floodplain beneath various depths of alluvial and hillwash deposits.

The project is funded by the British Academy.
New Research on the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic of Western Ukraine

PHILIP NIGST (Division of Archaeology)

Modern human dispersal into Eurasia, its relation to Neanderthal extinction, and the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transition, are some of the liveliest debated issues in Palaeolithic archaeology. The first appearance of Early Upper Palaeolithic technocomplexes (e.g. Aurignacian and Bohunician) is of crucial importance for the discussion about the timing and nature of the Neanderthal replacement debate.

The Middle Dniestr Valley Survey Project, directed by Philip Nigst and Larissa Koulakovska (Museum of Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, Kiev) is designed to contribute to this debate by focusing on the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic of western Ukraine. In 2011–2012 we conducted two field seasons surveying along the Dniestr river. The survey work resulted in an inventory of newly discovered Middle and Upper Palaeolithic sites from which we collected micromorphology, pollen and radiocarbon samples. Test-pits and sections have been excavated at three sites to explore their potential for future work. New fieldwork at the site of Beregovo I (Transcarpathian region, western Ukraine) was begun by Philip Nigst and Vitaly Usik (Museum of Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, Kiev) in 2010 and has been focusing on enlarging the collection of lithics, and providing an environmental and chronostratigraphic background for the archaeology at the site. In total, about 20 sq.m have been excavated so far. The lithic collection is characterized by a rich bladelet/micro-blade collection, some of them Dufour bladelets, pointing towards a Proto-Aurignacian. Samples for dating and reconstruction of environment are in the processing stage.

The two projects are funded by the Leakey Foundation, the Max-Planck-Society (Max-Planck-Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Department of Human Evolution, Leipzig), the Isaac Newton Trust, and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Nomads and Farmers in Medieval Hungary

SUZANNE HAKENBECK (McDonald Institute)

Being on the western fringe of the great Eurasian steppes, the Carpathian basin has been a gateway into Europe since the Bronze Age. Due to its comparatively small size and ecological variability, it was not suitable for large-scale nomadic pastoralism; nevertheless, horse-based nomadic populations, from the Scythians to the Mongols, were repeatedly drawn to the area by the portable wealth and luxury items that could be obtained from the elites of the Mediterranean. The Hunnic migrations in the fourth and fifth centuries AD — widely characterized as an influx of aggressive ‘Barbarian hordes’ — have long been credited with bringing about the end of the Roman Empire. However, the reasons for their movements are poorly understood, and little archaeological research has been done that questions the widely accepted narrative.

Thinking of practice as the basis of social identity, this project examines changes in subsistence economies — nomadic-pastoralism or farming — over the lifetimes of individuals in different populations from across the late Roman frontier zone. In collaboration with Dr Tamsin O’Connell and Dr Erzsébet Fóthi (Hungarian Natural History Museum), I am using stable isotope analysis together with an analysis of burial practice to investigate whether widely held concepts are supported by new scientific data, or whether the reality was more complex. Could a farmer be buried as a Hun? Could a pastoralist be given a Roman burial?

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

The Philosophiana-Sofiana Project, Sicily
EMANUELE VACCARO (McDonald Institute)

The Philosophiana Project is the first archaeological landscape study of a late Roman luxury villa, the Villa del Casale at Piazza Armerina in central Sicily. With its rich mosaics and architecture, the villa site has shaped scholarly perceptions of the Roman elites, rural landholdings and the later Roman economy. Although the villa is well-known as an archetype, its economic context was completely unexplored before this project began. Centred on the large site of Philosophiana, only 6 km from the villa, in 2009–2011 the new project included intra- and extra-site survey, geophysical prospection and test pits. Previous fieldwork by the project revealed Philosophiana’s long and continuous occupation between the Augustan period and the mid-thirteenth century AD and its marked expansion in Late Antiquity. According to new data, the neighbouring late Roman Villa del Casale was built in the shadow of an urban-style entity which, despite the early medieval abandonment of the villa, continued to flourish well into the eighth and ninth centuries AD and engaged in a wide range of economic connections. New excavations, begun in 2012, offered a cross-section through the site’s Roman, late antique and medieval urban history, revealing the presence of a large early Roman, possibly public, building. This building, characterized by painted plaster, was abandoned in the mid second century AD and later obliterated by a late Roman boundary wall. When the wall collapsed, the area was used as a rubbish dump in the seventh century AD and later reoccupied by an eighth-to-ninth-century outbuilding. Research this past year also included soil micromorphology and pollen analysis at the new excavations (see p. 20). The project is a collaboration between the Università di Messina, and the Universities of Cambridge and Philadelphia. Scientific direction is shared between Emanuele Vaccaro, Francesco G. La Torre and Kim Bowes.

The project is funded by the Leverhulme Trust, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Faculty of Classics (University of Cambridge), the British Academy Small Research Grants, the Loeb Foundation and the Comune di Mazzarino.

Bronze Age Alpine Copper Mining, Austria
SIMON TIMBERLAKE (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)

As part of a series of experiments in ore processing and smelting carried out by the Deutsches Bergbau Museum (DBM), work was undertaken this summer to try to determine the function of a square wooden sluice box found last year at the Middle Bronze Age ore-processing site of Troiboden, close to the Main Lode workings near the Arthurhaus on the Mitterberg in Austria. The box was reconstructed using bronze tools (axes and chisels) and then buried on the edge of a watercourse, in an equivalent location to the archaeological example. Holes cut into opposite sides of this box allowed for a controlled flow of water across its floor, one that could be used for gravity separation of the finely crushed lighter waste from the heavier ore minerals, and the production of a richer concentrate of the copper-iron-sulphide mineral chalcopyrite from an otherwise poor-grade ore. By the Middle Bronze Age the development of more sophisticated methods of mining, processing and smelting enabled these more abundant but less rich copper ores to be worked. This revolutionized the overall scale and importance of the copper production within the Alpine zone, resulting in a trade in copper which ultimately ended up as re-cycled metal as far afield as the British Isles. These ongoing experiments have helped to reveal how this earliest known example of wet processing and gravity separation worked. The experiments were filmed and recorded, an account of which will be written up and published by the DBM.

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

Operating the reconstructed sluice box within a stream bed on the Mitterberg, August 2012.

Balloon photograph of the new excavations at Sofiana between the late Roman complex to the south and the early to mid-Roman peristyle domus to the north.

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

Roman Colonial Landscapes, Italy
ALESSANDRO LAUNARO & MARTIN MILLETT (Faculty of Classics)

This project is exploring the complex settlement history which followed the establishment of the Roman colony of Interamna Lirenas (in the Liri Valley south of Rome) in 312 BC in the context of Roman expansion in Italy. Over the last three years (2010–12) our project has employed an integrated array of techniques to explore both the town and its surrounding hinterland. The work has involved geophysical prospection on the site of the Roman town, together with systematic field-walking of the surrounding countryside with the surface scatters of archaeological finds used to identify past rural settlement sites.

The geophysical survey has been undertaken in collaboration with Sophie Hay of the British School at Rome/University of Southampton. Magnetometry survey has now covered the full extent of the ancient town (c. 25 ha) and has produced exciting new evidence for the street grid, principal public buildings as well as the extent of the occupied area. In 2012, we also did some preliminary work using Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) which has revealed a hitherto unknown Roman theatre.

In the surrounding countryside more than 200 ha of ploughed fields have been systematically field-walked. Some of these scatters can be interpreted as evidence of ancient farms and thus provide key insights about rural settlement patterns through the Roman period. Although part of an area already investigated in the course of the 1970–80s, our survey has successfully located many smaller sites not previously recorded, thus prompting serious reconsideration of earlier interpretations.

All finds from the surface collections have been processed and classified (under the supervision of Ninetta Leone). They not only provide the dating framework, but also map local economic, social and cultural relationships as revealed by the distribution and supply of specific artefacts (especially coarse pottery) between town and countryside. Whilst earlier studies placed emphasis on patterns of discontinuity across the Roman period, our results suggest internal stability.

Overall, the last three years have produced such a compelling array of evidence which has not only already answered some of the questions we originally asked, but has also posed new ones. We are therefore embarking on a new five-year project that will further pursue these new questions by extending the range of activities so as to include more extensive geophysical work and the very first campaign of archaeological excavation at Interamna Lirenas.

The 2012 season was undertaken in collaboration with the British School at Rome, the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Lazio (Dr Giovanna Rita Bellini) and the Comune of Pignataro Interamna. The project is funded by the British Academy, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and the Faculty of Classics with accommodation provided courtesy of the Sindaco of Pignataro Interamna (Dr Benedetto M. Evangelista).

Guest, Refugees, Colonists
Medieval Migration in the Baltic
MAGDALENA NAUM (McDonald Institute)

This project studies migration in the Baltic Sea region in the High and Late Middle Ages. It includes three case studies: the Slavic migration to the islands of Falster and Lolland (Denmark) following conflicts in Slavic territories; the Scandinavian and German settlement in Estonia initiated by the Baltic Crusades; and German urban settlement in Kalmar (Sweden) related to Hanseatic trade operations. The research examines the different scales of, and reasons for, movement in the region, the social consequences of migration and the role of material culture in dealing with displacement.

The case study of Slavic migration to Denmark illustrated how these movements contributed to the emergence of a border region, the inhabitants of which exhibited ambivalence and shifting allegiance with the Danish and Slavic rulers. It also showed how foreign and local cultural ideas can merge to give rise to new forms of material culture. The Hanseatic merchants who settled in Swedish Kalmar were translocal migrants. Frequently travelling across the sea, they maintained simultaneous attachments and commitments to their places of origin and residence. The material culture of their homes, donations and investments in Kalmar and Germany reflect these complex connections.

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

### Etruscan Domestic Space, Italy

**SIMON STODDART (Division of Archaeology)**

Etruscan domestic space has been principally interpreted from the funerary evidence, but direct evidence is now emerging from a number of new projects, mainly concentrated in the northern part of Etruria (central Italy). One of these is the sixth- to third-century BC site of Col di Marzo, a small defended village to the north of Perugia in the Upper Tiber Valley. Excavations in 2012 have uncovered a set of domestic structures ranged against substantial drystone terraces. These tiled structures were built of post, wattle and daub, often left open to the southern side and supplied with drains, most probably for the collection of rainwater. Preliminary analysis of the spatial layout of the buildings suggests employment of space for different activities, such as weaving, metallurgy, wine production and cooking. One collapsed building comprised a lean-to structure, with internal partitions, where inner zones were devoted to meal preparation (hearth, ceramic sieves and a grindstone), lateral zones to storage (dolia) and outer south-facing zones to weaving (loom weights, spindle whorls and postholes). Systematic sampling for food waste shows the prominence of sheep, grape and grain, as well as evidence of pest infestation in the stored food stuffs. This pattern of local food production and relatively small-scale political authority was disrupted in the third century BC by the arrival of the more substantial scale of Roman power. Excavations of an early imperial Roman kiln complex have shown how the local economy was re-orientated towards export of budget wine in Spello amphorae down the Tiber valley to Rome itself, and as far as Malta beyond.

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

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### Ziyaret Tepe, Turkey

**JOHN MACGINNIS (McDonald Institute)**

The 2012 excavation season at the Neo-Assyrian town of Ziyaret Tepe in southeastern Turkey proved to be a particularly interesting and varied one. Work was undertaken on the palace, a residence and a storeroom inside of the southern city gate. Investigations into the earlier level of the Area G/R administrative complex revealed a magazine area furnished with pithoi. Here we also discovered a cuneiform text on the floor which turned out to be a note about sheep.

The other major news this year was an article published in the *Journal of Near Eastern Studies* about the cuneiform text from the palace at Ziyaret Tepe. This text contains a list of women whose names suggest the existence of a previously unknown language.

*The project is funded by a broad range of contributions coordinated by the Ziyaret Tepe Archaeological Trust.*

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Left: Seventh-century BC cuneiform tablet from Ziyaret Tepe listing women under the jurisdiction of the palace. Right: Cylinder seal from a grave cut into the floor of the Area M residence, Ziyaret Tepe.
Keros, Greece  
COLIN RENFREW & MICHAEL BOYD (McDonald Institute)

Colin Renfrew and Michael Boyd continued the work of publication of the Early Bronze Age settlement and sanctuary excavated on the island of Keros from 2006–2008. Volume 1 is complete and volumes 2 and 3 are nearly so. New work on Keros was initiated as a co-operative project with Dr Marisa Marthari and Dr Ekaterini Dellaporta representing the Greek Archaeological Service. The Keros Island Survey aims to provide a context for the recent excavations by surveying the rest of the presently uninhabited island of Keros. Situated southeast of Naxos among the ‘small Cyclades’, study of the excavated material has suggested that Keros was a central point in routes connecting Naxos, Amorgos, Ios and other islands. To test this hypothesis, pedestrian survey of the entire island of Keros began this year and will be completed in 2013. Approximately half the island has now been surveyed. Significant concentrations of cultural material of all periods were located along the northern coastal strip, with lesser concentrations noted inland to the southeast. Keros is rocky and mountainous, and so the potential for agricultural exploitation is limited: geomorphological study is assessing the use of terracing for water and land management. Survey pottery is being analysed both by typology but also by fabric, utilizing the wide knowledge of fabrics obtained from study of the excavated material from Dhaskalio-Kavos. All data are being collated using a sophisticated GIS and data base system.

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

Kilise Tepe, Turkey  
NICHOLAS POSTGATE (Division of Archaeology)

This summer a small crew carried out a valedictory field season at Kilise Tepe: on the mound itself, apart from a last lingering look at two of our major cross-site sections, to allow Carlo Colantoni to draft their final presentation, the only activity was back-filling our trenches, and tidying up the spoil heaps to return the mound more or less to its erstwhile elegant profile. In the village school we processed the remaining finds from 2011: Franca Cole conserving, Vicki Herring drawing, Bob Miller photographing, and Naoise MacSweeney wrapping up the small finds. The pottery was dealt with by Emre and Nazlı Evrim Şerifoğlu (Early and Middle Bronze Age), Ekin Kozal (Late Bronze Age), Christina Bouthillier (Iron Age) and Mark Jackson (Hellenistic and Byzantine). Jennifer Jones and Julia Best (both of Cardiff University) recorded the faunal material from 2011, and Margaret O’Hea studied the predominantly Byzantine glass. In preparation for transfer to their new home a complete audit of all the finds was carried out by Caroline Steele and Sue Poll, and in due course we waved off a lorry carrying 286 crates and 10 uncratably large items to wend its way down the Göksu valley to the depot in Silifke Museum. Here we had inserted a new mezzanine floor to take the fresh consignment, and some very welcome air-conditioning. It was sad to sign off at Kilise Tepe, but the plan for a hydro-electric barrage on the Göksu, which drew us to the site in the first place, has been resuscitated, and there is a good chance that Tevfik Emre Şerifoğlu (Cantab. PhD 2009), head of the new archaeology department at Bitlis, will continue work in the area as a rescue project, perhaps in due course starting excavation at Çıngentepe on the other bank of the river.

This final season was funded by the AHRC and, for the Early Bronze Age, the Mediterranean Archaeological Trust. The KT Archaeological Project is a joint project of Cambridge and Bitlis Eren Universities, with the collaboration of Newcastle University.

www.kilisetepemcdonald.cam.ac.uk/
**Research Highlights**

### aDNA, Isotopes and the Expansion of European Sea Fishing

**David Orton & James Barrett (McDonald Institute)**

The expansion of sea fisheries after around AD 1000 was a key development in European economic history: on the one hand, increasing reliance on marine resources was an important corollary of medieval urbanization and population growth; on the other, preserved fish became an important component of international trade networks. We are exploring this phenomenon across northern Europe through zooarchaeological and biomolecular analysis of seventh- to eighteenth-century cod bones from over 70 settlements. Following the 2011 publication of successful isotopic provenancing studies from the North and Baltic Seas, we are currently expanding the project in several directions. Most importantly, an ongoing aDNA study in collaboration with Bill Hutchinson and Mark Culling (University of Hull) is improving our ability to detect (trans)Atlantic trade into ports such as Bristol. Secondly, with the help of Tamsin O’Connell and the Garrod Laboratory we are introducing sulphur isotope analysis alongside carbon and nitrogen, aiming to increase spatial resolution for Baltic and Norwegian trade routes. Finally, David Orton and Jim Morris (UCLan) have been collaborating to produce high-resolution time-series of fishing data for London from published and archived bone reports. Initial results show a very sudden shift from local fishing to imports in the early thirteenth century, corroborating isotopic research.

The project is funded by the Leverhulme Trust, the Company of Fishmongers and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. Museum of London Archaeology has provided support through staff time and access to archived data.

### Hunting on the Ice

**James Barrett (McDonald Institute)**

At high elevations in central Norway, permanent ice patches provide refuges for reindeer avoiding summer insects and, therefore, they are magnets for hunters seeking herds of prey. The ice grows and shrinks with changing climatic conditions, incorporating or divulging the remnants of Iron Age and medieval hunts: arrows, crossbow bolts, scaring sticks (flags used to direct the herds) and other equipment. Working with Lars Pilø of Oppland County Council, and researchers from the Universities of Bergen and Oslo, James Barrett has begun a collaboration to investigate the role of these hunting grounds in supply chains stretching to eastern England, and the potential role of climate change on patterns of use and preservation.

The project is funded by Oppland County Council.
**Ecological Correlates of Viking Age State Formation**

**Rachel Ballantyne (McDonald Institute)**

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

During the second year, the analysis of charred plants at the Brough of Deerness has been concluded, and samples from Avaldsnes have been assessed. During summer 2012, further sampling and flotation sieving have taken place at Avaldsnes, with assessment now underway. The emphasis is on identifying any exotic plants in addition to more usual resources such as barley, oats and flax. Even building timber may be regarded as imported on treeless Orkney, so the analysis encompasses wood charcoal in addition to plant macrofossils. Both sites have botanical evidence for specialized craft production but are dominated by locally-available resources; traits that should be contextualized in the wider economic and political changes across the early medieval North Sea region.

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

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**Anglo-Saxon Landscapes**

**Susan Oosthuizen (Institute of Continuing Education)**

Work in 2011–2012 has synthesized research undertaken over the past five years on the balance between tradition and transformation in social organization of collective landscapes in England between about AD 400 and 900, in a monograph to be published in 2013. Current explanations for the origins of Anglo-Saxon England are generally based on the premise that older forms of social organization did not survive on any scale into the post-Roman period and that medieval productive landscapes did not have early antecedents. My research applies models derived by economists of governance structures called ‘common property regimes’ to archaeological evidence in a methodological approach based on setting the governance of Anglo-Saxon common pastures and collective open fields in the *longue durée* of prehistoric and Roman husbandry.

There are two principal results. On the one hand, the irregular ‘ancient’ landscapes of medieval England appear to have evolved from their Romano-British and prehistoric predecessors, suggesting that in these areas Anglo-Saxon lords took little direct interest in the formal organization of peasant cultivation as long as crops and renders continued to be submitted to them. On the other, the transformation evident in the medieval regular two- and three-field open arable systems of central, southern England appears to reflect a negotiated compromise between long-standing native traditions of collective governance and the introduction of innovative, highly centralized, managerial structures on inland demesnes belonging to Mercian kings and their ecclesiastical kin.
Lost in the Landscape: Nazi Camps on British Soil

GILLIAN CARR (Institute of Continuing Education)

All over Europe, small camps and minor sub-camps of all different types dating from the German occupation of the Second World War are overgrown, neglected, long destroyed or often utterly forgotten by heritage strategies and legislation. This contrasts with the picture at major sites such as Auschwitz, which are used to articulate war narratives of victimhood and martyrdom. Recently, a small number of researchers have begun to locate, excavate, record and seek memorialization for these forgotten slave and forced-worker camps and concentration sub-camps. The camp identified in this project is one of the few on British soil: the forced labour camp of Lager Wick, in use from 1942–1944 on the Channel Island of Jersey.

In 2012, Gillian Carr identified some of the remaining structures of Lager Wick, assessing the site’s suitability for future topographic and geophysical survey. She also formed an advisory team of heritage and German occupation amateurs and professionals in the island with a view to beginning a community project which has the collection of oral testimony, archival records and archaeological fieldwork as its goal.

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

Concrete entrance posts of Lager Wick, Jersey.
Damerham Project

Sheila Kohring (Division of Archaeology)

In an area rich in prehistoric monuments and ‘ritual landscapes’, what more can a small cluster of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age barrows and ditches tell us about past communities? The Damerham Archaeology Project (co-directed by Sheila Kohring, with researchers from Kingston University and English Heritage) explores how specific landscapes are constructed and given historical narratives in the past. By understanding the local tempo and pattern of monument construction, use and re-use in the small area of Damerham, Hampshire, we compare how local communities situated themselves into wider social networks — Cranborne Chase, Wessex and the western European Atlantic fringe. In 2012 the team, including postgraduate and undergraduate Cambridge students, targeted excavations on the beginning of the monumental sequence, opening trenches in the early Neolithic long barrow ditches. Distinct stratigraphy and rich material deposits gave a clear indication of the sequence of construction, initial depositional acts in the early Neolithic and intense flint-knapping activity during the early Bronze Age. In autumn 2012, the project began its initial synthesis — combining material, geoarchaeological and geophysical evidence — in order to construct the sequence of relationships between monuments as a means of building the local narrative within the wider Cranborne Chase story.

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

Hunting Wounds on Two Mammal Skulls from Cambridgeshire

Tony Legge (McDonald Institute)

The Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology and the Sedgwick Museum of Earth Sciences each have mammal skulls with dramatic hunting wounds. The first is a putative wolf skull pierced by a Neolithic arrowhead, while the second is a well-preserved wild aurochs skull (Bos primigenius) with a Neolithic flint axe deeply buried right between the eyes. Both skulls were obtained from nineteenth-century coprolite diggers, who strip-mined large areas for phosphate fertilizer. A new examination throws doubt on both specimens. The arrow wound in the wolf skull was cut with a metal file, and a radiocarbon date places the skull at about 500 years old, entirely the wrong date for the associated arrowhead. The aurochs skull has a firm Neolithic date and the flint axe is correct for this period. However, the wound has fractures typical of brittle, ancient bone, not that of elastic green bone. The Cambridgeshire coprolite diggers made a good extra income from the sale of antiquities, and in both instances they made a creative association of specimens to enhance their sale value. Five eminent geologists were fooled when the aurochs skull was bought but there is little doubt that the hunting episodes were cleverly invented!
Research Highlights

**The Giants of Wessex**

**JIM LEARY (Field Archaeologist in Residence - McDonald Institute)**

As an initiative to promote strong links between ‘academic’ and ‘field’ archaeology, the McDonald Institute recruits a professional archaeological practitioner to spend one term at the Institute to allow them to conduct research that would not be possible within the context of their regular fieldwork. In 2012 Jim Leary of English Heritage joined us to write up his project on the three largest Neolithic mounds in Wiltshire: Silbury Hill, the Marlborough Mound, and the Hatfield Barrow, exploring their associations with contemporary monuments, as well as rivers and springs.

The work began by studying the Hatfield Barrow, which once stood within Marden henge in the Vale of Pewsey. It is now almost completely levelled, but at one time was over 9 m high and may originally have been considerably taller. The work set the site in its wider context and explored associations with the River Avon. More broadly, it helped link the spatially separate elements of the Stonehenge World Heritage Site to the south and the Avebury World Heritage Site to the north, as well as counterbalancing the traditional chalk-based ‘Wessex models’ for prehistory with a lowland site located on Greensand.

The project then focused on the Marlborough Mound, another large mound (over 18 m high) located within the grounds of Marlborough College.

Recent dates have shown that originally the majority of the mound was contemporary with its close (but much larger) neighbour Silbury Hill, falling within the second half of the third millennium cal. BC. This part of the project drew together background research on the mound, and comprehensively set out the results of the dating work, exploring the mound’s relationship with Silbury Hill and the River Kennet, and setting the monument within its prehistoric context.

The project is funded by English Heritage, the Marlborough Mound Trust, Marlborough College and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

**Viking Apocalypse**

**BRITT BAILLIE (Department of Architecture)**

In 2009, a pit containing the bodies of 54 beheaded skeletons was found on Ridgeway Hill in Dorset, UK. Radiocarbon dates indicated that the men died between AD 980 and AD 1030. Dr Britt Baillie has been exploring why these men were killed at the turn of the first millennium. Isotope analysis indicated that the bodies in the mass-grave were Vikings from Scandinavia. In the documentary *Viking Apocalypse*, Dr Baillie was filmed as she examined the site, the human remains and manuscripts from the period and explored the possibility that the men were killed in battle or were victims of the St Brice’s day massacre in which Aethelred ordered the death of all Danish men in the kingdom. Baillie’s analysis concluded that the beheaded men may have been Viking mercenaries. The programme was aired on 22 December 2011 in the USA and premiered on 25 January 2012 in the UK. [http://natgeotv.com/uk/viking-apocalypse/about](http://natgeotv.com/uk/viking-apocalypse/about)

Skull of an executed Viking unearthed on the Dorset Ridgeway. The men in the pit had all been beheaded from the front by a sword — a highly unusual form of execution for this period.

**Silbury Hill at night.**
Food Globalization in Prehistory and Pioneers of Pan-Asian Contact
MARTIN JONES (Division of Archaeology)

Our two projects charting the movement of agricultural resources around Eurasia continue apace, drawing together archaeobotany, archaeogenetics, isotopic analyses, together with a range of connected projects in other fields. During 2011–12, members of the team conducted fieldwork and research visits in China, Russia and Kazakhstan. We have given papers on our research in China, Kazakhstan, Europe and the USA. Highlights of our published output during the year include a number of key papers on broomcorn millet as well as results of our barley research, including a cross-continental survey of records of naked and hulled forms in prehistory. We are enormously grateful for our various collaborations, including the one closest to home, with the National Institute of Agricultural Botany, whose constant facilitation and intellectual input is central to the success of our work. We are also delighted to be forging closer links with Unilever, with whom we are collaborating to explore the ramifications of our research for future food options. Our formal agreement with the N.I. Vavilov Research Institute of Plant Industry (St Petersburg) has resulted in three research visits, involving members of both institutions, including one by three senior VIR researchers to Cambridge. Our team in Cambridge has been joined by research visitors from China (Dawei Cai, Minmin Ma, Hongliang Lu, Hong-En Jiang) and India (Anubha Pathak). Alongside our core project on crop movement, our work is enriched by the progress of closely associated projects examining ancient farming soils (Yijie Zhuang), domestic animals (Yiru Wang, Minghao Lin) and the historiography of the Silk Road itself (Yanfu Zu).

FOGLIP and PPAC projects are funded respectively by the European Research Council and the Leverhulme Trust with additional support from the Wellcome Trust, Darwin College, the British Academy, the Royal Society and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Tràng An Project, Vietnam
RYAN RABETT (McDonald Institute)

During the sixth field season in Tràng An (November 2011), excavation focused on a new low-elevation cave called Hang Moi. A survey of the site in 2010 had suggested it would be a good prospect for tracing forager responses to the Mid-Holocene high sea level (c. 7000–4500 years ago). This proved to be the case. Settlement in the Red River delta by the Mid-Holocene is known to have been strongly maritime-focused and displayed an emerging Neolithic character. Field observations at Hang Moi suggest that we were tracking both of these trends. In Trench 1, located towards the back of the cave, we revealed a complex sequence of hearths, which probably span most of this period as well as having a great deal of Da But pottery. In Trench 2, against the north wall of the cave, we uncovered many fish, mollusc and crab remains, some large mammal bones and, again, a significant amount of fragmentary Da But ceramics. Charcoal collected from near the base of both excavations produced dates of c. 5500 cal. BP which was exactly the expected age. Only around eight Dabutian sites are known from Ninh Binh and surrounding provinces, making our discoveries at Hang Moi an important contribution to understanding this culture and how early communities were adapting to the heightened sea levels at that time.

Since March 2012, Tràng An park has been the subject of preparations for a bid for World Heritage Site status through UNESCO. The archaeological record of this landscape will be a central part of this application. Findings from the Tràng An Archaeological Project already feature strongly in a new book by Ryan Rabett entitled Human Adaptation in the Asian Palaeolithic (see p. 21).

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research and Xuan Truong Construction Corporation, Ninh Binh, Vietnam.
Land, Water and Settlement in Haryana, India

CAMERON PETRIE (Division of Archaeology)

In March and April 2012, the project conducted excavations at the small village site of Bahola in District Karnal, Haryana, India. The 2012 season was the final excavation season of the first stage of the project and we had deliberately selected Bahola in 2008 as the site appeared to have been occupied during the Late Harappan (c. 1800–1500 BC) and Painted Grey Ware (c. 1000–400 BC) phases on the basis of pottery found on the surface. These phases have the potential to provide us with critical insights into the socio-economic developments that took place in the transition from the decline of the urbanized Indus Civilization to the adoption of a completely ruralized lifestyle on the plains of northwest India. Our main excavations were limited to one trench, and although initially alarmed by the presence of medieval and Early Historic deposits in the uppermost levels of our sounding, it quickly became clear that Bahola was occupied in both key periods of interest. In the basal levels of our sounding, we found that a Late Harappan settlement had been established at least partly on sloping ground, and the earliest deposits we found were the remains of a large un-fired clay storage bin. Occupation deposits had built up against and over this bin, before a mud-brick structure was erected. This structure was also abutted by Late Harappan occupation deposits on one side, presumably the inside of a building. An interesting discovery was that deposits containing Painted Grey Ware material were found on the other side of the same wall. This implies that the use of Late Harappan cultural material ceased, but the associated wall was still standing when the deposition associated with

Painted Grey Ware began. Our excavations revealed evidence for a clear spatial association between the Late Harappan and Painted Grey Ware. However, we will only be able to determine the nature of this chronological relationship when we get radiocarbon dates from the abundant botanical material we recovered.

The project is funded by the AHRC, NERC and the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Power and Personhood in Eastern North America

JOHN CRESE (McDonald Institute)

The emergence of large sedentary villages in southern Ontario, Canada (by c. AD 1400), was associated with major changes in the social experience of personhood and community. This was fertile ground for emerging tensions between individual autonomy and communalism, and household vs collective (village, or tribal) identities. My postdoctoral research project explores how these tensions were negotiated, reproduced and altered across several distinct fields of practice, including mortuary programmes, warfare, house life and craft production. This year I went on a research trip to analyse Iroquoian clay smoking pipes curated at the University of Toronto. Smoking pipes were important objects used in the creation and maintenance of social bonds in Iroquoian societies. The ‘life-cycle’ of pipes, from their production, use, display, exchange and recycling into new objects was caught up in wider cycles of accumulation and fragmentation through which persons and institutional entities were structured and changed. The chemical characterization of clay pipe fabrics is helping to shed light on the nature and extent of the local and long-distance connections associated with pipe exchange in the region.

The project is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, and a Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada Postdoctoral Fellowship.

A ‘trumpet’-style clay smoking pipe from the Keffer site, a fifteenth-century Iroquoian village located near Toronto, Canada.
One River Project, Río Ica, Andes

David Beresford-Jones (McDonald Institute), Charles French (Division of Archaeology) & Kevin Lane (University of Manchester)

This project aims to track the flux in rich cultural florescence and collapse through time along a single river — the Río Ica in Peru — from its headwaters in the southern Andes to its mouth on a desert coast. The Andean region is one of humanity’s rare hearths of agriculture and ‘pristine’ civilization. Its Pacific coast is one of the world’s driest deserts, whose only sources of water are rivers arising in its rain-fed highland hinterlands. Second only to the Himalayas, the Andes encompass tremendous variations in human ecology, and, at these tropical latitudes, support cultivation even to extreme altitudes. Yet, despite the obvious interdependency between the hydrology and economy of coast and sierra, no investigation has yet taken the entire course of a single watershed as the appropriate unit of study within which to model changes in settlement, land use, water management and culture. We propose to do so for the Río Ica over the deep-time perspective of archaeology, from the Early Horizon (c. 750 BC) through to the end of the Inca Empire (AD 1532), by combining archaeological survey and excavation with GIS, geomorphological and archaeobotanical methodologies. The project’s principal researchers are Drs David Beresford-Jones and Kevin Lane, under the direction of Professor Charles French. The funding also provides the opportunity for a Peruvian archaeologist to study a Masters degree here at the University of Cambridge.

The project’s first field season (July and August 2012) was a reconnaissance of the entire Río Ica catchment by the principal researchers and Oliver Huaman Oros, one of two Peruvian co-directors. Beginning at the huge shell middens that lie at the river’s mouth, we travelled through the series of wide basins that define the river’s lower course across the desert; into the middle valley wherein most of today’s population and agriculture is concentrated fed by water abstraction from deep bore holes; and thence up along the upper valleys of its main headwaters, with their vast, now largely abandoned, ancient agricultural terrace systems; to the high pampas where these rise above 4000 m above sea level in the south-central Andes.

Our purpose was to gain an overall picture of the Río Ica’s dynamic geomorphological and archaeological records and to identify parts of both for further investigation in 2013.

Reconnaissance fieldwork has shown great initial promise. Apart from many new archaeological sites of the past three millennia being recorded, geoarchaeological evaluation of the Río Ica and its associated tributary rivers suggests lengthy periods of intense arable exploitation with complex terracing and irrigation systems followed by periods of poor management coupled with desertification. Upland areas in the Andes indicate that this is an active erosive system which has been periodically stabilized by large-scale human activity and field and hydraulic engineering enterprises. Alarmingly, the peat bog areas of the high pampa grassland no longer appear to be stable. This is strongly suggestive of present-day over-grazing of the steppe-like grassland and/or some combination of surface drying caused by shifts in rainfall pattern or lowering of the natural groundwater aquifer. Ancient field and irrigation systems appear to be better preserved lower down. There is active gully incision on many slopes, but how much this is controlled by changes in rainfall intensity and pattern versus much more limited farming use leading to the collapse of the retaining wall systems through a lack of maintenance is an open question. How terrace systems were managed in the past to sustain agricultural use on such a large scale is an important question that needs to be addressed in order to understand the development and settlement use of the middle reaches of the Ica valley.

The project is funded by the Leverhulme Trust.
Cyrenaican Prehistory Project, Libya

GRAEME BARKER (McDonald Institute)

No fieldwork was possible in Libya in 2011 because of the civil unrest, so it was a great relief for the team to be able to return in 2012, in fact twice, in March/April, and September. We were able to empty out the last remaining backfill that Dr Charles McBurney had used to fill and protect his trench in the Haua Fteah cave after his excavations in the 1950s, clearing the Deep Sounding that he excavated from the bottom of his main trench 7.5 m below the present surface down to its base at about 13 m depth. At the bottom we found another metre of unexcavated sediment containing sparse evidence for human occupation. The Deep Sounding sediments are very uniform and look as if they were formed in a rather moist climate. We therefore suspect that they belong to the climatic stage MIS (Marine Isotope Stage) 5, which began around 130,000 years ago. This is the date favoured by many scholars as the time when Homo sapiens first spread into North Africa from south of the Sahara. We are waiting for the results of the OSL dating samples we took from the walls of his Deep Sounding with great interest! In the new trench we are excavating down the side of McBurney’s trench, we found intriguing evidence for a post-built structure and hearths dating to the Dabban Upper Palaeolithic around 40,000 years ago. The associated finds include a granite rubbing stone from a source in the Egyptian desert over 600 km from the cave.

The project is funded by the European Research Council (Advanced Investigator Grant 230421 ‘TRANS-NAP’: Cultural Transformations and Environmental Transitions in North African Prehistory) and the Society for Libyan Studies.

Looking down to the base of the Deep Sounding, about 13 metres below the ground surface in the Haua Fteah cave, Libya.

The Ancient City of Amarna, Egypt

BARRY KEMP (McDonald Institute)

A major programme of work proved possible, with long autumn and spring seasons on site. During the former, the repairs to the mud-brick North Palace were completed, and excavation in Amarna’s citizen cemetery was continued. To deal properly with the fragile painted wooden coffins we are developing better conservation facilities, under the guidance of Julie Dawson (Fitzwilliam Museum).

A new project was begun in the spring, a fresh study of the remains of the ‘House of the Aten’, the Great Aten Temple, spiritual centre of Akhenaten’s city. First cleared in the 1930s, it has remained open to the elements and is threatened by the steady encroachment of a modern cemetery. The two areas chosen for re-examination both produced significant new information, particularly pertaining to the internal history of the temple’s development. Once exposed and planned afresh, the gypsum foundations for the now lost stone walls, in the part chosen for re-examination, were covered with fresh sand and, above that, fresh courses of stone were laid to reproduce the original building plan.

The project is funded from a range of sources channelled through the Amarna Trust, a charity registered in the UK. www.amarnaproject.com and www.amarnatrust.com
Mursiland, Southwest Ethiopia  
**Marcus Brittain (Cambridge Archaeological Unit)**

The Lower Omo Valley is as renowned for its ecological and cultural diversity as it is for its fossilized record of early human evolution. Its potential as a source for archaeological research, however, has only recently been highlighted by the current project, directed by Marcus Brittain and Timothy Clack (St Peter’s College, Oxford) which, since 2009, has been carrying out pedestrian survey and test excavation within the territory of the Mursi tribal community. Numerous locations have been identified and recorded from Middle Stone Age lithic scatters sealed within alluvium, to late prehistoric megalithic sites of stone circles, monoliths, cairns and circular concentric platforms. Of the latter (named *benna kulugto*), 25 have so far been identified measuring between 2 m and 26 m in diameter. We have found through excavation that many of these are associated with signatures that may be the result of animal sacrifice at an unusually high scale and at a time corresponding with climatic stress. Interestingly, local communities of Mursi and Bodi agri-pastoralists continue to sacrifice at monumental stone locations. We have documented these practices, alongside the local narratives formulated to make sense of the *benna kulugto* as we uncover new sets of questions. The findings are a unique resource and significant in particular to an understanding of the complexity of sacrifice and monumentality within mobile East African communities. In 2012 we secured space for two project exhibitions in Addis Ababa and in Jinka that will be installed in 2013.

The project is funded by the Fell Foundation, the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the British Institute in East Africa and the Christiansen Fund.

Ancient Landscapes in the Egyptian Sahara  
**Judith Bunbury (Department of Earth Sciences)**

Judith Bunbury continues her geological research in the Egyptian Sahara desert with the aim of reconstructing the development of ancient landscapes. Work with Salima Ikram (Cairo University) in the Kharga Oasis is tracking routes from Kharga to Ain Amur (a desert well) and continues to explore how the routes changed with time and the increasingly sparse water resources in the area. This year, while following a trail to a Coptic stone church we came across a large area of alum mining. Although outcrops of the alum-bearing shale are widespread in the area, the mining seems to be focused within a day’s march from larger settlements, such as Umm el-Dabadeb, which may have functioned principally as a mining town and Kharga. The mines are also associated with abundant wells from which the water required to leach the alum could be obtained.

Further north in Egypt, she joined the first Danish Archaeological Expedition to the Gurob Harem Palace Project. Their work on the sediments of the area with Dr Morag Hunter (Department of Earth Sciences, Cambridge) suggests that the New Kingdom Palace (c. 1450 BC) was part of an ambitious project to bring the Faiyum depression into agricultural production by diverting a minor channel of the Nile, the Bahr Yusuf. Since the Faiyum and the Palace became extremely wealthy and was part of the eastern Mediterranean trade network we infer that the project was successful.

The project is funded by the North Kharga Oasis Survey and the Carlsberg Foundation.
Marakwet Community Heritage, Kenya
Matthew Davies (McDonald Institute) & Henrietta L. Moore (Division of Social Anthropology)

The Marakwet of Kenya have long been known as specialist farmers who utilize a complex indigenous network of irrigation channels. Their agricultural system has often been referred to as stable and resilient and hence a possible model for good sustainable agricultural development in the present. However, the actual history of this system and the complex landscape of which it is a part has not been fully explored. Building on the long-term ethnographic research of Moore and on the Historical Ecology methods employed by Davies in neighbouring regions, this study aims to chart the development of the Marakwet landscape over the last 500 years. Importantly, the project has developed research priorities and strategies in conjunction with the local population and has established a well-trained team of local data collectors. The local team use basic hand-held GPS systems and digital photography to map aspects of the Marakwet landscape including present-day settlement patterns, existing and abandoned irrigation features and field systems, ceremonial and initiation locations and geographic features mentioned in oral histories. The team further collect contextual information about these features using questionnaires and interviews. In 2012 the work of the local team has been expanded to include basic archaeological pedestrian survey and site recording and has already located some forty archaeological sites. In 2013 we hope to bring further specialists on board with regard to the palaeoecology and geoarchaeology of the region and to conduct more detailed archaeological survey and excavation. We hold a three-year British Academy International Partnerships and Mobility grant (starting Jan 2013) which will allow for comparative research alongside African colleagues into similar agricultural systems in Nigeria and South Africa.

Suakin Project
Laurence Smith (McDonald Institute)

The 2012 seasons at the Red Sea port of Suakin, for the Sudanese National Corporation for Antiquities and Museums (NCAM) and the Red Sea State, concentrated on final test excavation and post-excavation study.

In January, the Ulster University team led by Wes Forsythe carried out clearance by the Shafa’i Mosque, revealing structures pre-dating the latest Koranic school, and a stone-lined passage possibly related to water-storage. Excavations in a courtyard area near the market recovered 26 well-defined stratified occupation levels, with 10 floors or made surfaces, to 2.8 m depth. A test-pit within the Beit Khorshid Effendi revealed the house foundations, showing that it was constructed on artificial build-up of the perimeter of the town island.

A second finds-processing season followed in April, with team members from Cambridge (Laurence Smith and Michael Mallinson), the School of Oriental and African Studies (Jacke Phillips) and NCAM. Surface cobbling and ashlar block features found in a 0.5 m wide trench in the Beit Khorshid Effendi forecourt in 2002 were exposed more fully, revealing two near-parallel alignments some 2.5 m apart extending to within 1 m of the present shoreline. They may represent an early quay structure later demolished for the forecourt itself.

The project is funded and supported by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, the Foreign Travel Fund, the Red Sea State and the Ministry of Tourism, Antiquities and Wildlife, Sudan.
Cultural Violence/Violence Against Culture
Dacia Viejo-Rose (McDonald Institute)

In January 2012 Dacia Viejo-Rose started a three-year British Academy postdoctoral fellowship to research violence in relation to cultural heritage — including dynamics of danger, threat, fear, anxiety, and uncertainty. She is exploring how cultural heritage is used, and abused, to divide, exclude and intimidate during conflicts. To do this, she will work on expanding the existing theory of ‘cultural violence’ by applying it to violent acts against heritage sites. The goal is to discover the mechanisms behind the ‘arming’ of heritage and develop potential strategies for its disarming.

In line with this work Dacia has collaborated with ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) teaching on their course ‘First Aid to Cultural Heritage in Times of Conflict’. She has also recently begun to collaborate with a new cultural centre being built in Marseilles, the Villa Méditerranée, working to develop a programme of events around the topic of cultural heritage and conflict.

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

Cultural Heritage and the Re-construction of Identities after Conflict (CRIC)
Marie Louise Stig Sørensen (Division of Archaeology)

The four-year CRIC project was completed on 1 February 2012. It investigated the impact of destruction and subsequent selective reconstruction of the cultural heritage in different parts of Europe. The work performed took place at two levels: case-study-specific research and analysis, and comparative research and synthesis, and its dissemination activities included an archive on Dspace www.dspace.cam.ac.uk/handle/1810/214815 and youtube videos introducing various case studies www.youtube.com/user/CRICResearchProject. Looking back, the significance of the case-study approach is obvious. It resulted in substantial new knowledge and understanding of specific places and how they came to play important roles in European memory. On this basis it was possible tosynthesize and theorize about the varied and complex roles heritage plays in the reconstruction of society after conflict including its potential negative impact. In response, the project has developed important analytical concepts some of which are outlined here.

- Spontaneous/grassroots memorialization developed within the Spanish case studies also became apparent through our research in Cyprus and Bosnia.
- Institutionalization was a major characteristic of certain reconstruction processes. The importance of this concept was developed by colleagues in Dresden.
- Essentializing tendencies within heritage discourses were recognized and theoretically developed by CRIC researchers in Cyprus. Our research shows how this effect means that some groups or places become marginalized or invisible as one place or one narrative takes over.
- The tangible character of a place was shown to matter in a number of ways, including its capacity to acquire symbolic significance, its ability to stand-in for people and events, and its affective impacts on its surroundings.

The project is funded by the EU under the FP7 programme; further details can be found at http://www.cric.arch.cam.ac.uk.
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 2012, grants totalling £143,243 were awarded to 34 projects ranging widely in time and space, many of which are highlighted in this report.

Projects

- Gillian Carr
  Re-presenting the Atlantic Wall
- Craig Cessford
  Stable Isotope Analysis of Skeletons from the Hospital of St John the Evangelist, Cambridge
- John Creese
  Wendat Smoking Practices, Social Networks, and Institution-building, 1400–1650 (Ontario, Canada)
- Emanuela Cristiani
  Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Foragers of Northwestern Montenegro
- Matthew Davies/Henrietta Moore
  Marakwet Community Heritage Mapping Project, Kenya
- Susanne Hakenbeck
  Hybrid Identities: Pastoralists and Farmers in Fifth-century Hungary
- Liliana Janik
  Rock Art of Northern Russia
- Sheila Kohring
  Damerham Archaeology Project
- Luca Lai
  Nuragic Diets and Lives: an Isotopic Exploration of Variation in Bronze Age Sardinian Society
- Alessandro Launaro/Martin Millett
  Roman Colonial Landscapes (Liri Valley)
- Carenza Lewis
  On Landguard Point ‘Dig and Sow’
- Xinyi Liu
  Isotopic Analysis of Individual Amino Acids of Bone Collagen from Xinglonggou Site, China
- Giedre Motuzaitė Matuzevičiute
  Palaeodietary Analysis of Neolithic–Bronze Age Populations, Altai Region, Southern Siberia
- Magdalena Naum
  Guests, Refugees, Colonists. Medieval Migration in the Baltic Region (Denmark, Kalmar, Estonia)
- Philip Nigst
  New Fieldwork at Kostenki 14, Russia
- David Orton
  The Political Context of Medieval Fish Trade in the Eastern Baltic (Poland and Estonia)
- Cameron Petrie
  Land, Water and Settlement (Northwest India)
- Nellie Phoca-Cosmetatou
  Human Adaptations in Refugia (Grotta Paglicci)
- Colin Renfrew
  Keros Island Survey
- John Robb
  Bova Marina Project
- Colin Shaw
  Inferring Prehistoric Activity Patterns through Analyses of Holocene and Pleistocene Skeletal Morphology
- Laurence Smith
  Suakin Project
- Pamela Smith
  Personal Histories
- Kate Spence
  Reassessing New Kingdom Egyptian Colonialism in Nubia and its Aftermath (Sesebi)
- Rhiannon Stevens
  Clumped Isotope Palaeothermometry of Land Snails
- Brian Stewart
  Adaptations to Marginal Environments in the Middle Stone Age (AMEMSA) (Lesotho)
- Simon Stoddart
  The Limits of Eturia Project (Col di Marzo)
- Mary Anne Tafuri
  Bridging the Gap: the Copper Age Evidence of Food and Social Practices in Italy through Isotopic Investigation
- Emanuele Vaccaro
  Framing Late Roman and Early Medieval Settlements and Economies in Italy

Conferences

- Liliana Janik/Philip Nigst/Nellie Phoca-Cosmetatou
  Unravelling Human Origins
- John MacGinnis
  The Provincial Archaeology of the Assyrian Empire
- David Orton
  Making it Count
- Cameron Petrie
  The Early Complex Societies of Iran in the Fifth Millennium bc
- Simon Stoddart
  Gardening Time: Reflections on Memory, Monuments and History in Sardinia and Scotland
Research Grants

- Prof. Graeme Barker
  Cultural Transformations and Environmental Transitions in North Africa
  (EC FP7, European Research Council)

- Prof. Graeme Barker
  The Cyrenaican Prehistory Project: Renewed Fieldwork at the Haoua Feesh
  (Society for Libyan Studies)

- Prof. Graeme Barker & Dr Mimi Bower
  The Domestication and Evolving Role of the Horse on Eurasian Steppe in Prehistory
  (NERC/ORAU)

- Prof. Graeme Barker & Amy Prendergast
  Dating the Human Response to Climate Change from the Late Pleistocene to the Holocene in North Africa from the Haoua Feesh Cave Sequence in Libya
  (NERC/ORAU)

- Prof. Graeme Barker
  Long-term History of the Cultural Landscape of Northern Banks Island. Visiting Fellowship of Dr L. Hodgetts (British Academy)

- Dr James Barrett
  Ancient DNA, Cord and the Origins of Commercial Trade in Medieval Europe (Leverhulme Trust)

- Dr James Barrett & Dr Rachel Ballantyne
  The Brough of Deerness: Chronology, Power and Ecology in the Early Medieval North (NERC/ORAU)

- Dr James Barrett
  The Brough of Deerness Excavation 2011 (Orkney Islands Council)

- Dr James Barrett & Prof. Martin Jones
  The Ecological Correlates of Viking Age State Formation (Isaac Newton Trust and University of Oslo)

- Dr James Barrett
  Fish Bone Archaeology (The Fishmongers Company)

- Dr Gillian Carr
  Legacies of Terror and Occupation (Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research)

- Dr Gillian Carr
  Painful Heritage and the Dynamics of Memory in Post-1989 Europe (AHRC)

- Dr Emanuela Cristiani
  (Dr Preston Miracle)
  Technology of the Last Foragers and First Farmers in the Balkans (EC FP7, Marie Curie)

- Prof. Charles French
  Changes in Ancient Land and Water Use along the Rio Ica, South-central Andes
  (Leverhulme Trust)

- Dr Helen Geake
  National Fnds Advisor: Medieval and Post Medieval Artefacts (Portable Antiquities Scheme)

- Prof. Martin Jones
  Crops across Eurasia: East--west Contact in Prehistory. Visiting Fellowship for Prof. Z. Zhao
  (British Academy)

- Prof. Martin Jones
  Food Globalization in Prehistory
  (EC FP7, European Research Council)

- Prof. Martin Jones
  Origins and Spread of Agriculture in Southern Spain and Northern Morocco (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas)

- Prof. Martin Jones
  Origins and Spread of Agriculture in the Southwest Mediterranean Region
  (EC FP7, European Research Council)

- Prof. Martin Jones
  The Vavilov Institute and Cambridge: Insights from Historic Crop Resources (Royal Society)

- Prof. Martin Jones
  Wheat Archaeogenetics and the History of Wheat Cultivation in the Western Mediterranean
  (Isaac Newton Trust)

- Prof. Martin Jones & Dr Tamsin O’Connell
  Changing Levels of Protein Intake (Wellcome Trust)

- Dr Carenza Lewis
  The Cambridge Community Heritage Project (AH-RC)

- Dr John MacGinnis
  Ziyou Tepe (Raising Charitable Trust and Brennan Foundation)

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

- Dr Preston Miracle
  Dating Vindija, Sandalja and Palaeolithic of Istria, Croatia (NERC/ORAU)

- Dr Preston Miracle
  Excavations at Vela Spila
  (British Academy)

- Dr Giuseppina Mutri
  Human Adaptational Patterns to Arid Environments in North Africa
  (EC FP7, Marie Curie)

- Dr Philipp Nigst
  Exploring the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic of the Western Ukraine
  (The Leakey Foundation)

- Dr Tamsin O’Connell
  Dating the Looted Pre-Hispanic Cemeteries of the Lower Ica Valley, Peru
  (NERC/ORAU)

- Dr Cameron Petrie
  Bannu Archaeological Project Publications
  (British Museum)

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

- Prof. Colin Renfrew
  Becoming Human: the Emergence of Meaning
  (John Templeton Foundation)

- Dr John Robb
  Medical Anthropology of Prehistoric Europe: a Cultural History of Variation, Illness and Death
  (Wellcome Trust)

- Dr Guillaume Robin
  Art and Death in Neolithic Europe
  (EC FP7, Marie Curie)

- Dr Marie Louise Stig Sorensen
  Stone Age Creativity
  (AHRC/HERA)

- Dr Marie Louise Stig Sorensen
  Forging Identities: the Mobility of Culture in Bronze Age Europe
  (EC FP7, ITN)

- Dr Rhiannon Stevens
  Cultural Innovation in the Palaeolithic
  (Royal Society)

- Dr Jay Stock
  Assessing the Correspondence between Behaviour and Skeletal Morphology in Pleistocene and Holocene Hominins
  (Dann Cushing Donation)

- Dr Simon Stoddart
  The Etruscan Frontier
  (Thriplow Charitable Trust)

- Dr Emanuele Vaccaro
  Economics, Adaptation and the End of the Roman Empire
  (Leverhulme Trust and Isaac Newton Trust)

- Dr Emanuele Vaccaro
  Land Estate and Economies in Late Antiquity: the Philosophiana Project
  (British Academy)

- Dr Dacia Viejo-Rose
  Cultural Violence/Violence Against Culture
  (British Academy)
McDonald Annual Lecture
- 13 June  Jim Leary (Field Archaeologist in Residence, McDonald Institute) - The Giants of Wessex: Silbury Hill, the Marlborough Mound and the Hatfield Barrow

McDonald Institute Seminars
- 12 October  David Ortjon (McDonald Institute) - Trading, Crusading, and the Origin of the Modern Eastern Baltic Cod Fishery
- 19 October  Liliana Janik (Division of Archaeology) - In Search of Mythological Reality: Rock Art of Southern Siberia
- 26 October  Kevin Edwards (University of Aberdeen) - Did the Norse irrigate in Greenland? (My Holiday Snaps from the Middle Settlement)
- 9 November  Magdalena Nalum (McDonald Institute) - Translocals: Hansa Merchants between Kalmar (Sweden) and Northern German Towns (c. 1250–1300)
- 16 November  Kate Spielmann (Arizona State University) - Sustainable Subsistence Agriculture in the Prehistoric Southwestern US and its Implications for the Present
- 23 November  John Creeve (McDonald Institute) - Being and Belonging: the Politics of Seventeenth-century Wendat Bodily Transitions
- 25 January  Anna Muthesius (Lucy Cavendish College) - Hidden Treasure: Cambridge Textiles as Text
- 1 February  Jamie Hampson (University of the Witwatersrand) - Contested Images: Rock Art On and Off the Rocks
- 8 February  Nona Palacios (Vasile Parvan Institute of Archaeology) - Body and Power in the Outer-Carpathian Late Bronze Age (c. 1700–1500 BC)
- 15 February  Krish Srikant (University of Central Lancashire) - The Mauritian Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Project: Slavery and Indenture in the Indian Ocean World
- 22 February  Joan Oates (McDonald Institute) - Agatha Christie and the Excavations at Nimrud
- 29 February  Laurence Smith (McDonald Institute) - Archaeology and Trade at Suakin, a Late Medieval Port on the Red Sea, Sudan
- 14 March  Susanne Hoenbeck (McDonald Institute) - Smiths and the Zeitgeist of the Early Medieval Period
- 25 April  Lisa Hedges (University of Western Ontario) - Beyond Land Use: Reconstructing Past Landscapes of Banks Island, Western Canadian Arctic
- 2 May  Valerie Higgins (American University of Rome) - Making Headlines: Why the Excavation of Human Remains can become Controversial
- 9 May  Maria Jose Lopez-Grande (Fundacion Caja Madrid) - Motherhood and Breastfeeding Evocation in Pottery Remains from Dra Abu el-Naga
- 16 May  Isabelle Vella Gregory (Christ’s College Cambridge) - Rediscovering the Temple of Mnaidra
- 18 May  C. Redd Ferring (University of North Texas) - Lower Pleistocene Site Formation and Hominin Occupations at Dmanisi in the Georgian Caucasus
- 23 May  Derya Yilmaz (Cankirile Onsekiz Mart University) - Chronology of Early Troy I in the Light of the Pottery Types
- 6 June  John MacGrillis (McDonald Institute) - Evidence for the Assyrian Involvement in the Southern Levant

Garrod Research Seminars
- 3 November  Gundula Muegler (University of Reading) - The ‘Roman Diaspora Project’: Multi-isotopic Approaches to Population Diversity in Roman Britain
- 10 November  Silvia Bello (Natural History Museum, London) - Modified Teeth at Boxgrove and Human Skullcaps at Gough’s Cave: Reconstructing Prehistoric Butchery Strategies, New Results from the Examination of Cut-marks using 3-Dimensional Imaging
- 24 November  Kate Spielmann (Arizona State University) - Resistance and Reorganization: Pueblo Responses to Spanish Colonization in the 17th Century
- 26 January  Jacqui Mulville (Cardiff University) - Wild Things? Deer in Prehistory
- 9 February  Christina Rigg (University of East Anglia) - The Archaeology of the Secret: Knowledge, Power, Ancient Egypt
- 23 February  Melanie Giles (University of Manchester) - Material Materiality: the Roos Carr Figures
- 8 March  Craig Colin (University of Leicester) - Historical Archaeology and Community Participation: Working with the Brothertown Indian Nation
- 7 June  Boštjan Odar (The Palaeolithic Research Centre, Slovenia) and Luben Dimkaroski (Slovenian National Theater, Opera and Ballet, Ljubljana) - The Sounds of Prehistory: a Phenomenological Approach towards the Origins of Music, featuring a Live Performance on a Replica of the Divje Babe Palaeolithic Flute

Conferences and Workshops
- 28–30 October  Society for Medieval Archaeology Student Colloquium
- 5 November  Landscapes of Anglo-Saxon Christianity (HERC)
- 11 February  North American Landscapes and Seascapes: Transatlantic Views (NARG)
- 25 February  Recent Research in Vernacular Architecture: Rural Building Traditions of the ‘Poorer Sort’ (HERC)
- 11 April  Death Shall have no Dominion: the Archaeology of Mortality and Immortality
- 19 May  Colloquium on Death, Memory and the Landscape (HERC)
- 9 June  Parks, Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Medieval Wales (HERC)
- 21 June  Integrating Zooarchaeology and Stable Isotope Analyses
- 7 July  The Birds and the Fishes: Wildlife Conservation and Archaeological Evidence
- 25–6 August  Forgotten’ War and Occupation Heritage: Shedding Light on the Darkness
- 13–16 September  Play, Ritual and Belief in Animals and in Early Human Societies
- 21–23 September  Connections, Contributions and Complexity: Africa’s Later Holocene Archaeology in Global Perspective
**Discussion Groups**

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

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

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

*Contact:* Viviana Bellifemine Sanchez-Chopitea (vb266@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Jamie Cameron (jac255@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Liliana Janik (lj102@cam.ac.uk); Jess Cooney (jbc35@cam.ac.uk); Sarah Evans (sce25@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Jennifer Bates (jb599@cam.ac.uk); Danika Parikh (dp375@cam.ac.uk); Yijie Zhuang (yz230@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Sian Thomas (set14@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Marie Louise Stig Sørensen (mlss@cam.ac.uk); Tamsin O’Connell (tco21@hermes.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:* Jennifer Bates (jb599@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Gillian Carr (gcc20@cam.ac.uk); Britt Baillie (bab30@cam.ac.uk); Meghan Bowe (mkb40@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Bela Dimova (bd283@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Susanne Hakenbeck (seh43@cam.ac.uk); Helen Geake (hg260@cam.ac.uk); James Barrett (jhb41@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Adam Stone (abs27@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Pia Spry-Marquès (vpz27@cam.ac.uk); Emanuela Cristiani (ec484@cam.ac.uk); Giuseppina Mutri (gm461@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Ben Cartwright (bhjc2@cam.ac.uk); John Creese (jlc75@cam.ac.uk); Astrid van Oyen (av360@cam.ac.uk).

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

*Contact:* Christopher Stimpson (cs474@cam.ac.uk).
Access Cambridge Archaeology

Carenza Lewis (McDonald Institute)

In 2011–12, Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), directed by Dr Carenza Lewis continued its programme of educational aspiration-raising activities for secondary schools along with a growing number of community programmes involving archaeology and heritage. ACA employs Catherine Ranson and Clemency Cooper in full-time roles as archaeological supervisor and administrator respectively, and Jessica Rippengal (Division of Archaeology), Gary Mariner (former MPhil student, Cambridge) and Jennifer French (PhD student, Cambridge) are involved on occasional and part-time bases providing support for excavation and the assessment of written reports by school learners. In addition, many graduate and undergraduate students are also involved each year as volunteers on summer fieldwork and winter courses.

The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme continued in 2012 despite funding cuts. 255 school pupils, plus school staff, spent 765 days on HEFA courses, excavating and writing up a total of 87 test-pit excavations within currently occupied rural settlements (CORS). Settlements which were excavated by ACA for the first time during HEFAs include Bramford (Suffolk), Shelford (Bedfordshire) and Peakirk (Cambridgeshire). A new assessment framework (providing more detail regarding learners’ strengths and performance across a wide range of skills) was used effectively by assessors and proved to be a useful, if challenging, means of increasing learners’ awareness of their performance on HEFA and their appreciation of the value to them of their achievements. From 2012–15 the HEFA programme will be funded by the Cambridge Admissions Office as part of its Widening Participation activities.

The winter programme of archaeological ‘Discovery Days’ for schools, run by ACA in Cambridge from November–March for 10- to 14-year-olds, continued in 2011–12. These were explicitly linked to learning objectives in core curriculum subjects including History, Geography and Biology. 324 learners, plus school staff, attended ‘Discovery Days’ in 2011–12, 60% more than in 2010–11.

A third strand was added to ACA’s archaeologically-inspired provision for learning in schools when the first History GCSE students took part in ACA-run excavations in the fen-edge village of Isleham (Cambs.). They completed their GCSE ‘History Around Us’ assessment using their excavated data to explore and contextualise the development of the historic settlement. A session on this activity, including a taster excavation, was given to the Annual Schools History Project Conference for history teachers which generated much excitement. It is hoped this will ultimately enable more schools to adopt this way of teaching History via curriculum-linked hands-on participation in archaeological investigation linked to academic research.

Community ACA projects included: excavation in the grounds of Ridley Hall with Oxbridge-aspiring sixth-formers and members of Cambridge Field Archaeology Group; fieldwalking at the lost chapel site of Brundon (Suffolk) and excavation of a lost medieval stream channel in Bures (Essex) as part of the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF)-funded Managing a Masterpiece programme with volunteers including students and staff from Great Cornard Upper School; community test-pit excavations for the Arts Council funded project On Landguard Point (see p. 52); and excavations at Swaffham Bulbeck as part of the project Time Detectives in collaboration with local charity Red2Green. The latter was funded by the HLF to enable adults affected by autism to take part in community excavations in order to socialize and develop skills.

A very different project for ACA was Cambridge Community Heritage (CCH), funded by AHRC to enable universities to set up research teams providing advice and encouragement to community groups bidding to the HLF All Our Stories fund to run heritage-related projects in their communities. Representatives from community groups across the eastern region attended two open days run with the support of the University of Cambridge Office for Community Affairs, and subsequently worked closely with their allocated CCH researcher to develop their ideas into a realistic bid. This project provided an innovative and effective model for community engagement, quite different from any undertaken by the university before, and which it is hoped will be the first of more similar community-initiated university-supported projects in the future.

The total number of test pits excavated as part of the Currently Occupied Rural Settlements project has now reached 1359. This work continues to throw new light on the development of settlements in the medieval period and a paper presenting new evidence for the impact of the Black Death on eastern England was given by Carenza Lewis at the European Association of Archaeologists conference in Helsinki.

In total, around 1700 people took part in hands-on archaeological activities run by ACA in 2011–12 totalling more than 3300 days, divided approximately equally between school and community programmes. For more information about ACA activities see www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/.

Events and Outreach

Archaeology at Cambridge 2011–2012 49
Prehistory Day (22 October 2011)

Prehistory Day continues to be a highlight of Cambridge’s annual Festival of Ideas. Members of the McDonald Institute and the Division of Archaeology welcomed over 400 visitors of all ages to the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. They:
- hunted wild boar and a large stuffed tiger using a spear thrower;
- learnt about the different methods used to preserve animal skins;
- ground up grains using a saddle quern and baked their own bread in a clay oven;
- explored a purpose-built cave and had their faces painted with Celtic designs;
- created their own Lascaux horses from charcoal and ochre pigments;
- marvelled at a demonstration of smelting metal from ore to make a spear point;
- dug for their own finds in a sandpit.

Demonstrators enjoyed it all just as much as the visitors!

Science Day (17 March 2012)

Archaeology’s contribution to Cambridge University’s annual Science Festival proved as popular as ever. Participants of all ages enjoyed hands-on activities to learn how archaeologists use scientific methods to investigate the human story. They:
- examined and identified butchered animal bones;
- studied the morphological differences between a modern human and a Neanderthal skull;
- dug for bird and rodent bones in a model cave;
- learnt how archaeologists use stable isotopes to study diet;
- examined microscopic evidence of the past as shown through soil samples;
- looked at evidence for how plants were used as food and fuel in the past.

13th Cambridge Heritage Seminar (28 April 2012)

JESSIE LIPKOWITZ

The central theme of this year’s seminar was reflections on the heritage field with contributions from Cambridge Heritage MPhil Alumni, providing a unique forum for alumni, heritage practitioners and current students to discuss their professional and personal interactions with heritage. The intent of this structure was to critically evaluate and reorient current heritage practices, and reflect on its trajectory for the future — the story of heritage and its stories in the making. Session themes included: ‘Contested Heritage,’ ‘Post-colonial Heritage,’ ‘Museums and Monuments’ and the ‘Future of Heritage.’ The conference focused its discussion on current challenges and future directions of heritage, raising the question: how do we bridge the gap between the intrinsic inter-generational divide in order to create a positive future story for heritage? The future of heritage relies, we found, on strengthening ideas and dialogues among heritage professionals, and encouraging collaborations with students of heritage. Creating and maintaining these networks are fundamental for the ongoing development of heritage as a discipline.
Personal Histories Project

PAMELA JANE SMITH (McDonald Institute)

Through large public oral history of science events and their subsequent film archiving and dissemination, Personal Histories exposes the history of thought within disciplinary traditions and makes this knowledge available to humanities researchers, students and the public. From 2011 to 2012, the Personal Histories team organized four major retrospective discussions.

Personal Histories is funded by the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, The Thriplow Charitable Trust, Dr John Pickles and Professor Thurstan Shaw.

For more information see www.personal-histories.co.uk or contact Pamela Jane Smith at pjs1011@cam.ac.uk.

(Top left) Michael Shanks recounts his life and the history of the Roman site Binchester on 3 July 2012 during 'Stories from Binchester: Heritage and Archaeology in the North East'. (Right) On 26 April 2012, Mick Aston, from the popular television programme, Time Team, spoke informally about his long life in archaeology. The occasion was well attended and the film from this event will soon be available. (Bottom left) Participants of 'The Bone Room’s Past: Revolution in Palaeoeconomic Studies’ (2 November 2011).

• P • I • T • O • T • I • Exhibition

FREDERICK BAKER (San Polton, Austria) & CHRISTOPHER CIPPINDALE (Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology)

During this year, the project took forward its pioneering collaboration in joining together two graphic traditions — the ancient rock-art of prehistoric Europe called in Italian dialect pitoti and made by hammering into natural stone surfaces, as transformed by interacting with contemporary digital graphics. Marcel Karnapke, student team member, participated with his dissertation work (which deservedly won a university prize), and took the extra step of making 3D prints with digital laser-scans of the images. He writes of them: ‘we can now print in 3 dimensions, that is, make a physical model of the form — by cutting away from a solid block, as a sculptor carves marble, or by building up.’

‘So these 3D prints are the exact reverse, the mirror of the pitoti. They are shapes of solid surrounded by air, perfectly identical to a fraction of a millimetre. Yet, they project a different spirit — more vivid, more active, more alive. ... One might say that as long as the pitoti reside in their original surfaces they are trapped: in their original physical location, they are held within the rock, as shapes of air within an enclosing physical cage. Reversed in form into these physical objects in the air, they can move wherever they will. They can stretch, enlarge, change their stance if they wish, travel out from their valley to an art gallery in Milan or England.’

A 3D print made as part of the • P • I • T • O • T • I • exhibition which will be coming to the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology in 2013.

Archaeology and Wildlife Conservation

DAVID ORTON (McDonald Institute)

Efforts to conserve biodiversity in the present — and to anticipate impacts of environmental change in the future — often draw on assumptions about the status of ecosystems in the past. While rich material evidence for past animal populations and their exploitation emerges every day from archaeological excavations, limited communication between disciplines means that this potentially valuable data source is seldom brought to bear on conservation issues. This project set out to explore the potential of zooarchaeological data sets for contemporary wildlife conservation and management, and to develop concrete recommendations for how this potential might be realized.

The core of the project has been a series of interviews with representatives of various stakeholder groups, including conservation NGOs and relevant governmental agencies. This culminated in a conference entitled The Birds and the Fishes: Archaeological Evidence and Wildlife Conservation, hosted by the McDonald Institute, bringing together archaeologists and conservation scientists from various organizations to discuss potential ways forward.

The project is funded by the University of Cambridge through the Roberts Fund, with additional conference support from the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.
On Landguard Point
CARENA LEWIS (McDonald Institute)

On Landguard Point was an unusual project which linked archaeological excavation with performance art in an innovative mass-participation collaboration which culminated in a full-length feature film. It formed part of Artists taking the Lead, a series of twelve public art commissions across the UK to celebrate the London 2012 Cultural Olympiad and was funded by Arts Council England. On Landguard Point was conceived and directed by Robert Pacitti, specialist maker of live performance art, as a project about home, aiming to explore what this means to people living in the east of England. It comprised a series of large-scale public events, including specially-commissioned archaeological excavations, which involved thousands of people across the region as participants and audience. The music for the film of On Landguard Point was written and recorded by Michael Nyman (probably most famous for his score for the film The Piano), and it was shown in cinemas across the eastern region in summer 2012 to coincide with the Olympic Games and the Paralympics.

Access Cambridge Archaeology’s participation in the project involved archaeological excavations, sub-titled ‘Dig and Sow’, with the idea that digging into the ground near one’s own home creates an umbilical link between the homes and the residents of the present and those of the past. Test-pit excavations were carried out in six communities across the eastern region, with each bringing together residents, friends and neighbours in the challenge of completing their own excavation in just one day. The finds they made would link them to those who had, in the past, spent time in the places occupied by today’s homes. At the end of the day, before each excavation was backfilled, the excavators would deposit a miniature silver charm representing an aspect of the culture of the East Anglian region into the bottom of the pit. This ritualized deposition was the ‘sow’ element of Dig and Sow. The physical effort and commitment required to carry out the excavations in a single day were appropriately analogous to that involved in sporting endeavour at the top, Olympic level.

In total, 148 excavations took place in Ashwell (Herts.), Maidenhall (Ipswich), Peakirk (Cambs.), Clavering (Essex), Paston (Norfolk) and Potton (Beds.). The archaeological information they produced clearly opened the eyes of those digging to the fascination of finding the past buried under their feet, and has contributed to ongoing research at the McDonald Institute into currently occupied rural settlements in the eastern region. Ashwell unexpectedly produced no pottery of immediate pre-Norman Conquest date, a startling discovery given that Domesday Book records 14 burgesses under Ashwell, suggesting a settlement of some size and probable urban status. This will prompt further investigation. Paston, famous for its collection of fifteenth-century family letters from the period of the Wars of the Roses, has been shown to have been severely affected by post-fourteenth-century contraction with much of the settlement apparently abandoned. By way of contrast, the small Cambridgeshire fen-edge village of Peakirk was shown to have been settled continuously for more than 1000 years, and previously in the Roman period, with little sign of late medieval decline.

The commitment shown by the participants was remarkable, especially in occasionally very adverse weather conditions, and the sense of celebration in shared achievement, as people gathered in community halls for tea and cakes at the end of each day, was palpable and inspiring. ACA’s involvement with the project was important in a number of ways. It introduced many people to archaeology and gave them an unforgettable experience, while providing valuable new information about the past. It added an extra dimension to the film which significantly enriched it. But more broadly, by involving archaeology in a cultural project focused on performance art, it showed how archaeology can contribute to a broader range of community cultural arts programmes and reinforced the links between archaeology, heritage, museums, culture and the arts. And we can hope that it has brought the possibility of an arts film one day dedicated to conveying the beauty of archaeology, its ability to inspire, its capacity to convey wider allegorical messages, perhaps a step closer.

This was a project from which everyone involved will doubtless have gained something different. The final words about its capacity to speak to those involved are given here to one of the East Anglian residents who took part in the digging:

‘I was given the silver rifle charm yesterday to bury in a test pit my team dug in my back garden. As I lay the rifle in the bottom of my pit I had a sudden rush of emotion: my son is in Afghanistan at the moment serving in our armed forces. I snatched the rifle from the pit and put it back in the envelope I had feed it from two minutes earlier. My promise to you is, in October when my son returns safely home I will place this charm in the ground at a depth of 500 mm. My son, and my family, make my Home…….’ (P R excavated on Dig and Sow in Potton, June 2012)

Artist Robert Pacitti talking to a packed village hall in Clavering (Essex), about the results of the community excavations there during the On Landguard Point ‘Dig and Sow’ project for the London 2012 Cultural Olympiad.
The Cambridge Archaeological Journal continues to grow in reputation for its quality and diversity of content as well as its production standards. Our tradition of publishing stimulating, theoretical, eclectic archaeological work from around the world is evidenced this year by articles ranging in subject from reproductive symbolism in rock art to the history of aerial survey, from moral narrative in the ancient Mayan murals of Mexico to stone axes in Arnhem Land, Australia and their implications for the evolution of fully modern humans.

The number of new manuscripts submitted to the journal and the number of subscriptions are increasing. As a result, two major changes in the way CAJ is responding to the digital era are underway and will appear in the coming months. Firstly, CAJ will be implementing first-view publishing meaning that articles will be published online ahead of print publication as soon as they go through production. Most journals are going this way and we anticipate it will be very useful particularly for UK-based authors as the REF deadline approaches. Secondly, CAJ will be moving from traditional manuscript submission to submission via the ScholarOne online submission system. Again, more and more journals are moving to such systems and we expect that it will help our manuscript flow and workload substantially.

The journal team of John Robb (Editor), Katherine Boyle (Reviews and Copy Editor), Liz Farmar (Administrator) and Dora Kemp (Production Editor) are looking forward to these new challenges ahead.
Being an Islander: Production and Identity at Quoygrew, Orkney, AD 900–1600
edited by James H. Barrett

Quoygrew — a settlement of farmers and fishers on the island of Westray in Orkney — was continuously occupied from the tenth century until 1937. Focusing on the archaeology of its first 700 years, this volume explores how ‘small worlds’ both reflected and impacted the fundamental pan-European watersheds of the Middle Ages: the growth of population, economic production and trade from the tenth to the thirteenth centuries and the subsequent economic and demographic retrenchment of the fourteenth to fifteenth centuries. Concurrently, it addresses the nature of island societies, with distinctive identities shaped by the interplay of isolation and interconnectedness.

Recent reviews of McDonald Monographs

Why Cultivate? Anthropological and Archaeological Approaches to Foraging–Farming Transitions in Southeast Asia, edited by Graeme Barker & Monica Janowski
"[a] handsomely produced and illustrated book..."
Ian Glover, ASEASUK News 51 (2012)

Mortuary Customs in Prehistoric Malta (2009), edited by Caroline Malone, Simon Stoddart, Anthony Bonnano and David Trump
“This is an attractive, substantial and well-illustrated excavation report... Whether or not [the] question of mortuary custom can be fully answered, this is an extremely important research monograph for anyone interested in Maltese prehistory”
Mike Parker Pearson, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society (August 2012)

Bones for Tools – Tools for Bones: the Interplay Between Objects and Objectives
edited by Krish Seetah and Brad Gravina

Animal procurement and tool production form two of the most tightly connected components of human behaviour. They are tied to our emergence as a genus, were fundamental to the dispersal of our species, and underpin the development of our societies. This volume begins the process of integrating what have all too often become isolated archaeological and interpretative domains. In taking a more inclusive approach to the material, technological and social dynamics of early human subsistence we have returned to the earliest of those archaeological associations: that between stone tools and animal bones. In revealing the interdependence of their relationship, this volume takes what we hope will be a first step towards a revitalized understanding of the scope of past interactions between humans and the world around them.

Spong Hill Part IX: Chronology and Synthesis
by Catherine Hills and Sam Lucy

Spong Hill, with over 2500 cremations, remains the largest early Anglo-Saxon cremation cemetery to have been excavated in Britain. This volume presents the long-awaited chronology and synthesis of the site. It gives a detailed overview of the artefactual evidence, which includes over 1200 objects of bone, antler and ivory. Using this information, together with programmes of correspondence analysis of the cremation urns and the grave-goods, a revised phasing and chronology of the site is offered, which argues that it is largely fifth-century in date. The implications of this revised dating for interpretations of the early medieval period in Britain and further afield are explored in full.
Archaeological Review from Cambridge

G E N E R A L  E D I T O R S  2 0 1 1 – 1 2 :  S U Z A N N E  P I L A A R  B I R C H ,
R O S A L I N D  W A L D U D C K  &  D O M I N I C  W A L K E R

The Archaeological Review from Cambridge (ARC) is a thirty-year-old journal edited by postgraduate research students in the Division of Archaeology and affiliated departments, and has launched two issues this past academic year.

Our November 2011 issue, Collaborative Archaeology, edited by Dominic Walker examines the ethical and methodological challenges faced by the archaeologist in collaborative work. Our April 2012 issue, Science and the Material Record, edited by Katie Hall and Danika Parikh, discusses the interplay between scientific method and social narrative in archaeology.

ARC is also pleased to announce the themes of our next two issues this upcoming year: in November 2012, Archaeology and the (De)Construction of National and Supra-National Polities, edited by Russell Ó Rílaígn and Catalin Popa will examine the relationship between archaeology and nationalism. In April 2013, Archaeology and Cultural Mixing: Creolization, Hybridity, and Mestizaje, edited by Paul van Pelt, will critically explore how processes of cultural mixing have been described by archaeologists.

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

Members’/Fellows’ Publications

M A R T I N  A L L E N

S A L L Y - A N N  A S H T O N

B R I T T  B A I L L I E

R A C H E L  B A L L A N T Y N E
James Barrett

Ian Baxter

David Beresford-Jones

Elizabeth Blake

Roger Blund

Janine Bourreau

Michael Boyd

Rebecca Bridgman

Marcus Brittain

Judith Bunbury

Lucilla Burn


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Members’/Fellows’ Publications (cont.)

SUSANNE HAXENBECK (cont.)
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NORMAN HAMMOND

CATHERINE HILLS

HARRIET HUNT

LILIANA JANK
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MARTIN JONES


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**Barry Kemp**


**Sheila Kohring**


**Kathelijne Koops**


**Alessandro Launaro**

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**Carenza Lewis**


**Emma Lightfoot**


**Diane Lister**


**John MacGinnis**

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**William McGrew**


RYAN RABBET 2012 Human Adaptation in the Asian Palaeolithic: Hominin Dispersal and Behaviour during the Late Quaternary. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.


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COLIN RENFREW (cont.)


JANE RENFREW


COLIN SHAW


LAURENCE SMITH


MARIE LOUISE STIG SØRENSEN


KATE SPENCE


RHANNON STEVENS


FIONA STEWART


CHRISTOPHER STIMPSON


JAY STOCK


2012 (with L. Maher & T. Richter). The
Postgraduate Students’ Publications

SEBASTIAN BECKER

KATHRYN BOULDEN

TESSA DE ROO

KATHRYN HALL

SHAWN O’DONNELL

DONIKA PARIKH

DOMINIC WALKER

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