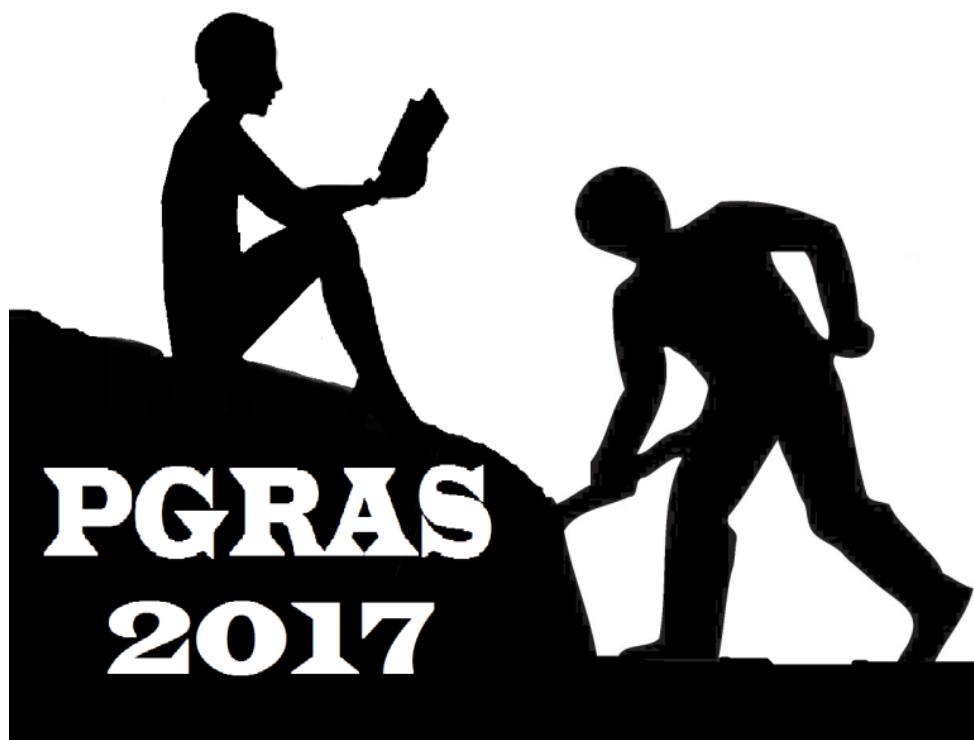


UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton



**Post-Graduate Archaeology Symposium
2017**

Abstract Booklet

Contents

Day 1 - Thursday 25 th May 2017	1
<u>Session 1: Bioarchaeology and Human Origins</u>	1
Reviewing the Brothwell method; an Anglo-Saxon Case Study	1
TRACKS: An isotopic investigation of the seasonality of Middle and Upper Paleolithic hominin prey species in Estremadura, Portugal	1
<u>Session 2: Researching Landscapes</u>	2
Giving voice to an ancient pre-Roman City: the case of Falerii Veteres	2
A biographical interpretation of Hambledon's chronology	3
New Archaeological Evidence from the Ulaan Lake landscape, the Gobi Desert, Mongolia.....	3
“Turn the Sea into Dry Land” Part II, Exploring hominin movement patterns in the Lower Palaeolithic Aegean ‘dry-land’: methodological challenges.	4
<u>Session 3: Social Aspects of Archaeology</u>	5
Enduring communities: The survival of the Etz Hayyim Synagogue in Crete and the politics of memory.....	5
Defining medieval pilgrimage: personal practice and journeys of religious encounter.....	5
Engaging with Living Archaeological Sites in Urban Contexts: The Case of Philopappou Hill, Athens	6
<u>Session 4: Seascapes</u>	6
Later Prehistoric Connectivity in the Western Isles.....	6
The Roman concept(s) of Statio	7
Reaching Sahul: the exploitation of currents by the early seafarers that colonised Australasia, around 50,000 years ago	8
Roman portscapes studies from the perspective of the iconographic evidence.....	8
Day 2 - Friday 26 th May 2017	10
<u>Session 1: Outreach, Heritage Management and Heritage Recording</u>	10
Bringing Heritage into Schools – The use of MOOCs in Italian compulsory-age education	10
The future of UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) recording in Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.....	10
The 2001 UNESCO Convention and Capacity Building	11
Beyond Blue Peter: Aims and Outcomes of Maritime Heritage Engagement	11
An update on ‘Off The Record’: Archaeology and Documentary Filmmaking	12



<u>Session 2: Approaches to Recording and Interpreting Watercraft</u>	13
Quantifying Polynesian Canoe Performance.....	13
What Should and what Must be done in relation to potentially polluting wrecks	14
Ethnographic Approach to Egyptian traditional sail boats: a study of contemporary maritime cultural material.....	15
<u>Session 3: Mediterranean Transport and Trade</u>	15
Veii: an Etruscan city. Preliminary conclusion on trade and commerce.....	15
Between materials and texts: new perspectives on sea transport and lease and hire.....	16
The Roman Port of Berytus: Networks and Economic Relations.....	17
The Transport of Sculptures in the Ancient Mediterranean: An Introduction	17
<u>Keynote Presentation</u>	18
The Mary Rose: Presenting Maritime Archaeology to the Public in a Museum Setting	18
PGRAS 2017 Schedule	19

Day 1 - Thursday 25th May 2017

Session 1: Bioarchaeology and Human Origins

Reviewing the Brothwell method; an Anglo-Saxon Case Study

Samantha Field

Teeth are the most resistant bodily tissue to degradation and decomposition in the archaeological environment. They are often used to gain information about past individuals including age at death. Throughout an individual's life teeth are subject to constant wear. This wear results in the loss of dental tissue that occurs in a predictable pattern and it is this loss pattern that has been used to assess age in skeletal individuals. The most widely cited method using this approach was produced by Brothwell (1963, 1972, 1981), however, it is not precise due to the use of broad age categories and has not been re-evaluated since its creation.

This paper will review the method of Brothwell using an Anglo-Saxon sample as a case study. The rate of wear will be assessed, using the method of Miles (1962), and used to produce a dental wear profile for the sample. This profile will illustrate the stage of wear reached at particular ages for the mandibular molars and will be compared to the chart produced by Brothwell (1962) to evaluate its ability to estimate age of the Anglo-Saxon sample.

The results of this comparison will identify areas in the Brothwell method that can be improved upon, potentially resulting in refinement and improved age estimates at death.

TRACKS: An isotopic investigation of the seasonality of Middle and Upper Paleolithic hominin prey species in Estremadura, Portugal

Bethan Linscott

The Pleistocene cave deposits of Portuguese Estremadura provide some of the richest collections of Middle and Upper Palaeolithic human and animal remains in western Iberia. As remains of this age are relatively rare in Iberia south of the Pyrenees, those that survive are invaluable sources of biogeochemical information. Isotopic analysis of human skeletal remains permits the study of subsistence, seasonality and landscape use of individuals,

and can offer insights into the subsistence adaptations of human groups to oscillating climatic conditions of Late Pleistocene Europe. Similarly, isotopic analysis of the skeletal remains of the fauna associated with these human remains can provide information pertaining to seasonally-forced mobility and season of death. By assimilating isotopic data from Middle and Upper Palaeolithic animal and human remains, inferences about the effects of climate change, resource exploitation, mobility, group size, cognition and subsistence behaviours may be made.

Laser ablation multi-collector inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-MC-ICP-MS) permits the sampling of biological apatites with extremely high spatial resolution. Because tooth enamel forms incrementally, temporally resolved strontium isotope ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) data can be retrieved, facilitating the reconstruction of an individual's mobility during crown formation. Because the geology of Portuguese Estremadura is highly variable, the movement of humans and animals in the region can be readily detected. By combining $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ profiles with $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and cementum annuli data, it may be possible to track seasonally-forced animal movement and determine season of death of fauna. Here, preliminary results from Gruta do Caldeirão and cave sites within the Almonda karstic system are presented.

Session 2: Researching Landscapes

Giving voice to an ancient pre-Roman City: the case of Falerii Veteres

Maria Cristina Biella

In the last thirty years a complex debate on the origin of cities in central pre-Roman Italy has taken place. Notwithstanding this, little attention has been given to their development and to their “*forma urbis*”, by which I mean, for instance, how spaces were organised, what were the relations between public infrastructure and private properties and houses, where and how productive areas were settled, which were the relations between city centre and suburban and extra-urban areas.

All these questions cannot find clear and satisfactory answers without recourse to a large documentary basis, acquired thanks to wide archaeological excavations, field surveys and systematic studies of both material culture and historical sources. Unfortunately the majority of ancient cities in central pre-Roman Italy lack at least one (or all) of these aspects. The

case study of *Falerii Veteres* must be considered an exception, because of the incredibly rich set of data.

The deep knowledge of this city in a wide chronological period with a holistic perspective must be considered the primary aim of my PhD project. In my paper I will present the state of things of my research. In the last two years, following the thorough collection of archival, topographical and historical data, I carried out an attempt to reconstruct the urban development of the city from the 8th BC to the Roman conquest and I compared from a structural point of view *Falerii* to other Etruscan cities (*Veii*, *Caere*, *Tarquinii* and *Volsinii in primis*).

A biographical interpretation of Hambledons chronology

Doug Cowie

Bayesian modelling is becoming a standard tool in the archaeologist's toolbox, being applied to many problems and in its form of use for radiocarbon dates, to many sites. When used correctly it is a very powerful tool, although it is not entirely without its critics. However, even some of the best practice, the most rigorous examples of Bayesian modelling of radiocarbon dates often suffer from an underlying omission. This is the spatial data. This study takes one example of Bayesian analysis, from the Gathering Time project, Hambledon Hill. It has been the subject of extensive investigation over an extended period of time, and importantly has a Bayesian chronological model. It is a prime example of a site where the temporal and spatial evidence have been artificially separated after the fact, and a reunion of these disparate types of data is long overdue. An important approach for spatio-temporal analysis is the combined appraisal of both types of data. This study begins with a reassessment of the temporal data for Hambledon Hill, in the form the Bayesian modelled dates and chronology, then incorporates the associated spatial evidence. Together this is used to inform a biographical model of the sites Neolithic use.

New Archaeological Evidence from the Ulaan Lake landscape, the Gobi Desert, Mongolia

Leah Holguin

This presentation discusses the results of August 2016 fieldwork conducted around the Ulaan Nuur paleo hydrological system in the Gobi Desert of Mongolia. Using a GIS based hydrology model and geomorphological model as a basis for field survey, four Neolithic period sites, several Neolithic surface

scatters, and one later period cemetery were discovered. These discoveries allow for the establishment of a potential, viable route of movement between the Gobi Altai and Bayanzag, along the southern shoreline of the Ulaan Nuur paleohydrological complex.

“Turn the Sea into Dry Land” Part II, Exploring hominin movement patterns in the Lower Palaeolithic Aegean ‘dry-land’: methodological challenges.

Peny Tsakanikou

The Aegean ‘dry-land’ hypothesis is increasingly gaining ground in the discussion for the Lower Palaeolithic hominin dispersals. The now submerged landscape holds important information about paleoclimate and paleoenvironment such as natural resource availability and variability but also about cultural aspects such as hominin movement patterns and landscape use during the Lower and early Middle Pleistocene. However, as highlighted in last year’s presentation, the Aegean is a highly dynamic region that provides only few windows of opportunity for studying systematically the Lower Palaeolithic evidence. The main question that I will explore this year is to what extent can we ‘unlock’ this information using modern technologies, in order to assess the archaeological and palaeoanthropological implications of this specific region and produce possible scenarios of hominin movement and occupation.

Topographic roughness (complex topography concept) and edaphics (soil analysis) offer a rigorous methodological approach that will be tested for the first time in this specific geographic region. These methodologies are based on modern datasets, helping us to overcome some of the main problems inherent in the available evidence for the Lower-Middle Pleistocene Aegean (i.e. fragmentation and paucity of data and coarse resolution).

Mapping the topographic roughness within the Aegean presented various methodological challenges that will be discussed here, in relation to advantages and limitations of GIS applications (spatial analysis) and conventions adopted in resolution. Some basic patterns are starting to emerge that permit us to discuss further some initial ideas that will set the pace for our future work.

Session 3: Social Aspects of Archaeology

Enduring communities: The survival of the Etz Hayyim Synagogue in Crete and the politics of memory

Ioanna Galanaki

This inter-disciplinary research project will initially focus on exploring trauma through the materiality of the Etz Hayyim Synagogue building as well as on discerning patterns of mnemonic purification and processes of 'organised forgetting' through its social biography. The Etz Hayyim Synagogue in Crete constitutes a unique heritage site in many ways. Not only it embodies a locus of memory for all lost Jewish communities as the only surviving Jewish monument on the island but also by presently functioning once again as a Synagogue –and not as a Museum- it has gradually generated the emergence of a very diverse community. The main characteristic of this diverse community is that of a high respect towards 'otherness'. This 'open' monument/Synagogue is functioning as place to meet the 'other' and as place of 'live reconciliation' with a traumatic past. The post-war national narratives in Greece excluded memories intertwined with Greek Jewry and the Jewish archaeological heritage had to conform to this narrative by being absent. After having examined the politics of memory that promoted and continue to promote the exclusion of the Jewish heritage both on the part of the state authorities and also in respect of a popular collective memory formed and reproduced within the framework of a state ideology and commemorative practices, this study will then shift its focus on the current experience of the Etz Hayyim and on how memory and remembering could imply assuming responsibility as well as empowerment in the present.

Defining medieval pilgrimage: personal practice and journeys of religious encounter

Jamie Ingram

The practice of Christian pilgrimage has been discussed at great length through history from the discussions of validity and blasphemy of the medieval scholars and theologians to the academic discourse of the twentieth century shaped to a greater extent by the work of Turner and Turner. I will discuss here the current understanding of medieval Christian pilgrimage within archaeology and history and the way that my research is going to build on this understanding, this will include the establishment of a

working definition for pilgrimage that can form a part of the underlying structure to this work.

As such I will argue that whilst the process and practice of medieval Christian pilgrimage was established and controlled by the Catholic Church, the individual response to pilgrimage was more difficult to supervise. It is these personal encounters and rituals that form the focus of my research, seeking an understanding of the direct interactions of the lay pilgrim with the shrine site and pilgrimage center as they encounter the progression from the profane secular world to the pure divine space surrounding the shrine its self.

Engaging with Living Archaeological Sites in Urban Contexts: The Case of Philopappou Hill, Athens

Helen Stefanopoulos

Living archaeological sites within Athens' urban landscape provide local communities with the opportunity to engage with the past in a multitude of ways, while also contributing to the sites' modern cultural biography. This paper investigates the diverse interactions and engagements between local communities with the open/living archaeological site of Philopappou Hill. Primarily, it explores the variety of activities, unofficial heritage discourses and re-appropriations of the Hill that contribute to the formation of a unique local identity. It further focuses on the activism demonstrated by residents' associations and activists in their efforts to protect and experience Philopappou Hill against a variety of odds, including most prominently the Greek Archaeological Service, and the ongoing neoliberal governance and reconfiguration of the city. Moreover, it examines the intricate relationship between local communities and the Hill at a time of social, political and economic crisis. As such, this paper aims to reveal the alternative forms of contact with living archaeological sites in urban contexts and their contribution to the formation of local identity, taking into consideration the current sociopolitical context.

Session 4: Seascapes

Later Prehistoric Connectivity in the Western Isles

Stephanie Blankshein

Long seen as either a barrier or a connector, the seas have instead played a more nuanced role as a medium for the transmission of people, resources and ideologies around the British Isles since later prehistory. This ebb and flow

of maritime connectivity is well demonstrated in the Western Isles of Scotland where the prehistoric archaeological record at times demonstrates a connection to broader patterns and practices and at other times suggests a level of isolation through which a distinctly regional identity emerges. Whilst unravelling this complex web of connectivity is not simply a matter of equating material similarities or differences across regions with levels of social interaction, knowing the provenance and quantity of materials being moved is an essential starting point. Thus, this project begins with a quantification of the Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (c. 2500 – 1500 BC) material record in the Western Isles in order to refine our understanding of the frequency and extent of connectivity during this time. Ultimately, potential seafaring networks around the Western Isles and land-based pathways through it will be interpreted through an analysis of the ‘cost’ of sea travel and a reconstruction of the Western Isles palaeolandscape in ArcGIS whilst relying on theories of social networks.

The Roman concept(s) of Statio

Núria Garcia Casacuberta

My research focuses on the study of the technical terms used in ancient Greek and Latin to refer to forms of anchorage. The aim of this paper is to explore the meaning of the most complex of these technicisms: the Latin word *statio*. To being with, and unlike the others, *statio* is not exclusively a form of anchorage – this word also refers to a number of other “stations”, more especially military outposts or imperial offices.

As a form of anchorage, *statio* is such a highly polysemic word that one must get to the conclusion that this word covers in fact three different semantic spaces. The first of this is the etymologically transparent “place for a temporary anchorage” (*statio* is the deverbal noun derived from *stare*, ‘to stay for a limited time’). This is due to the generally poor quality of the anchorage, due to lack of a more established port. However, a *statio* is also somewhere where merchant ships can “stay” offshore while they get their cargo transhipped to and from the mainland. Finally, a *statio* is also a port with army defences.

Textual evidence of the way this three-in-one meanings can and do effectively co-exist will be shown throughout this paper.

Reaching Sahul: the exploitation of currents by the early seafarers that colonised Australasia, around 50,000 years ago

Kiki Kuijjer

Australasia was colonised around 50,000 years ago. Even though, at this time, the sea level was lower than at present, and parts of the continental shelves around Southeast Asia and Australasia were exposed, vast bodies of open water had to be crossed to reach the continent. Despite the significance of this migration event, the nature of the colonisation process is poorly understood. Debate centres on whether the crossing to Australasia was accidental, or the result of deliberate settlement. To resolve this debate, it is crucial to better understand the palaeogeographic factors that affected migration over sea. Especially factors such as climate, sea level change, and currents are underexplored.

Here, the effects the maritime environment on seafaring are addressed with computer models of open ocean and coastal circulation. A particle-tracking algorithm is used to calculate large ensembles of simulated drifts in present-day circumstances, which are analysed to identify probable routes to Australasia. In addition, changes in tidal currents are investigated, using a hydrodynamic model of the Australian coast. Depth levels are lowered to explore changes at different sea levels, relevant to the timing of the colonisation.

Preliminary findings emphasize the strong but variable influence of currents on the migration to Australasia. Familiarity with these currents would have been advantageous to early seafarers. This aspect of early human migration has not been previously investigated in such detail. Oceanographic insights can thus provide new perspectives on an archaeological issue, demonstrating the value of multidisciplinary research in resolving current debates on ancient seafaring.

Roman portscapes studies from the perspective of the iconographic evidence

Stéphanie Mailleur-Aldbiyat

Our knowledge of the architecture of Mediterranean ports under the Roman Empire relies mainly upon archaeology. However, the reality of most of buildings is still very unclear. Port iconography, quite abundant during the Imperial period and decorating various supports of art (coins, ceramics, mosaics, paintings etc.), can make an important contribution to the study of

the architectural appearance of the main ports of the Mediterranean Sea (the portscape). Indeed pictorial evidence are precious documents for our understanding of Roman ports as they can show us what no longer exists like the elevations of ports buildings. The iconography is actually the only evidence of the tridimensionality of port's buildings because there usually remains only the foundation level of port structures. Nevertheless, the main issue of this work is related to the interpretation of these images. Indeed, it seems that artists make representations according to artistic conventions rather than recording reality. In order to go beyond the limitations of the pictorial evidence, we are developing a method of interpretation focusing on the language of imagery in ports depiction and the syntax of the different symbols characterising the portscape. Through this work, we are also analysing if the visual language corresponds to a standardisation and if a model (or models) exists. Another important aspect of this work is to analyse as well the broadcast message and understand the connections between artistic forms and the ideological message (what are the political and social meanings of Roman port images? Who are the viewers? What is the aim of the patron?).

Day 2 - Friday 26th May 2017

Session 1: Outreach, Heritage Management and Heritage Recording

Bringing Heritage into Schools – The use of MOOCs in Italian compulsory-age education

Eleonora Gandolfi

Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) are becoming more common in the Heritage context aiming to make interdisciplinary content accessible globally to a wider audience.

The University of Southampton Portus MOOC has engaged thousands of learners worldwide building upon Portus Project's previous dissemination work via the BBC documentary Rome's Lost Empire and the website/blog. Despite all the material available online, only a small percentage of Italian speaking has participated to the course.

This paper will examine how linking MOOCs and online open material to secondary education can increase access to contents related to personal heritage, promote cultural literacy in geographically dispersed student communities, develop future world citizens and provide important insights to understand how the digital component can be integrated into traditional education to shape our society.

The future of UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) recording in Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Dan Joyce

The UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) in the past few years has become an important element in archaeological and cultural heritage recording. It has the potential to discover and record new archaeological sites or document those already known by employing a range of different technologies. Many of these were until recently only available on light aircraft or satellites while the UAV can also improve on the level of detail.

In order to understand the future potential of the UAV it is important to recognise what drives the development of the platform and sensors and what improvements are being developed. This is done by studying research

in such areas as the military, agriculture, disaster relief, mobile phones and autonomous vehicles.

An important element of my work is the concept of 'Future Gazing'; by studying current technological trends it is possible to determine what will become feasible in the near future.

It is also important to understand the software and hardware technologies employed in the UAV, how they are used and what improvements they can bring to the way the platform is employed in recording. By combining different technological developments it is possible to enhance the current methods of recording; such as using LiDAR data to enhance UAV mapping of complicated landscapes.

The continuing miniaturisation of technology and increase in computing power has allowed UAVs to become more intelligent; employing machine learning on-board to enhance position hold and sense and avoid technology. This will aid in the further development of indoor mapping applications.

The 2001 UNESCO Convention and Capacity Building

Robert Mackintosh

The 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage requires legal implementation in its States Parties. Thus far, there has been very little such implementation. A major reason for this seems to be a lack of capacity in the States Parties. There has been little written on capacity development in maritime archaeology and archaeology more generally, but the concept can be examined through a model developed in the political science literature. This paper, with reference to the situation in a number of the Convention's States Parties, will examine what capacity means for maritime archaeology, how it can be developed, and why it is causing a lack of implementation of the 2001 UNESCO Convention.

Beyond Blue Peter: Aims and Outcomes of Maritime Heritage Engagement

Dani Newman

In the last 20 years, heritage managers have increasingly recognized the need to address the issue of public engagement, both within the maritime context and heritage in general. The lack of maritime heritage and

archaeology on the English school curriculum means the public's fascination with the subject has the potential to be sated by a variety of less informed sources and their impression of the field to be based on popular culture and treasure hunting documentaries. Because of this competition, it is important that the messages being communicated on behalf of the heritage management community are not only truthful and ethical, but can also capture the attention of the public.

Despite this important task, the role of engagement and those who work to accomplish it remains enigmatic to some. It is often dismissed as "Blue Peter" activities for children, mandatory site tours for local residents and a tick box for funding, despite being the primary way that the public perception of heritage is challenged.

My research explicitly aims to understand what the intentions of maritime heritage initiatives and the goals of people who deliver them tell us about public engagement and access within England. Who are these messengers? What are their messages? How are they doing their job and why? Through four current research themes relating to the uniqueness of the maritime context, public perception, practicalities of engagement and the role of engagers, this talk will examine and some preliminary results of qualitative research on the subject.

An update on 'Off The Record': Archaeology and Documentary Filmmaking

Kate Rogers

Archaeology documentaries have long been established as one of the main ways diverse publics access and make sense of the material past. Archaeology documentaries pull millions of viewers, promote heritage values, fund archaeological research, and act as recruiting mechanisms for the next generation of archaeology and heritage professionals. And yet despite thousands of diverse productions made over the past century, from early film to virtual reality, archaeology documentaries remain largely neglected in academic scholarship. This thesis investigates this paradox by problematizing and contextualizing UK archaeology's relationship with UK documentary filmmaking. Uniquely, this study focuses on filmmaking – the mode of production – as seen from an archaeological perspective.

This paper provides an update to this study by giving an overview of the three new original datasets generated: an online survey, a participant-observation

case study (based on the authors own production of an archaeology documentary), and an interview series. This new evidence will then be contextualised historically and theoretically with aligned research in archaeology, science communication and production studies, towards locating archaeology's place within the documentary sector, and documentary's place within archaeology.

Ultimately by going behind the scenes of archaeology documentary productions, this thesis aims to put archaeologists' stories, values, concerns and hopes for archaeology documentaries "on the record".

Session 2: Approaches to Recording and Interpreting

Watercraft

Quantifying Polynesian Canoe Performance

Thomas Dickinson

The manner by which the Polynesian triangle in Oceania was colonised has fascinated archaeologists for decades. In order to colonise these islands there was a requirement for reliable seafaring craft which could perform in a range of environmental conditions over vast journeys lasting up to thousands of kilometres.

Gaining an understanding of the seafaring technology used has been identified as being central towards understanding the limits, or not, that the Polynesians faced in their voyaging efforts. It has been identified that the significant issue in this area is the interpretation of different sources of evidence on voyaging canoe design, and their subsequent influence on performance.

This paper will present a methodology for interpreting the existing evidence on Polynesian voyaging canoes and its influence on performance. It will show how it is possible to use engineering techniques, such as fuzzy logic and Monte Carlo simulations, to appreciate the different qualities of evidence in order to estimate the influence of different sources of variation. Fuzzy logic is used to model the different possibilities of sail design that could have been utilised by a given boat builder. Monte-Carlo simulations are used to model the impact of the random nature of other variables, such as construction material.

Using a parametric model of a voyaging canoe, it is possible to use these techniques to estimate the impact of these different evidence sources on craft performance. Future improvements to the engineering methodology will then be identified and discussed.

What Should and what Must be done in relation to potentially polluting wrecks

Camilla Moore

Thousands of wrecks containing oil litter the seabed globally. They pose an unquantified environmental risk. Given the global scale and immediacy of the problem the majority of studies regarding polluting shipwrecks have focused on what must be done to manage and remediate such vessels. Thereby undertaking the minimum actions that are both required by law and which are deemed politically acceptable. In pursuing such an approach the management and mitigation of polluting wrecks has focused heavily on the technicalities of managing these wrecks, and has failed to address concerns of multiple stakeholders who retain cultural, social, environmental, and political interest in these vessels. It also engenders a reactionary approach to polluting vessel management which, whilst potentially suitable in the short term, is likely to fail when encountered by the sheer quantity of polluting wrecks that will be encountered in the future as these wrecks degrade.

This research project aims to determine what should be done to manage these wrecks. Through taking into account the interests of the various stakeholders and the ethical concerns associated with polluting wrecks. It aims to develop pro-active management strategies for assessment and mitigation these wrecks through the development of a more nuanced and inclusive assessment methodology for polluting shipwrecks than has previously been employed. The methodology will be applied to three environmentally diverse study areas within UK waters and will assess all potentially polluting shipwrecks within these areas equally, regardless of vessel size or quantity of contained oil. Through demonstration of the assessment methodology in these areas, one hopes that it can then be employed on a larger scale in order to promote pro-active engagement with these wrecks in order to not only remediate the environmental threat, but also to ensure that stakeholder concerns are addressed.

Ethnographic Approach to Egyptian traditional sail boats: a study of contemporary maritime cultural material

Ziad M. Morsy

According to Herodotus 2. 5 "Egypt is the gift of the Nile", the Nile is considered the artery of life in Egypt since the beginning of the Egyptian civilization. Moreover, internal water bodies such as the lakes, and other water bodies namely the Mediterranean and the Red Sea played a major role in forming the country's history.

The Egyptians knew of, or perhaps even invented, the sail at the end of the Pre-dynastic period, around 3100 BC suggested by the early use of hieroglyphics, that depicted a boat with sail meaning go "south" or upstream, and a boat without sail that meant go "north" or downstream.

Egypt still has the potential in terms of remaining traditional sailing boats, and traditional maritime cultural material, to reveal specific aspects of its maritime past. Thus, the idea of extensively recording and studying the surviving maritime cultural material record with a more thorough and systematic approach, was conceived.

This research will seek to understand what aspects of Egypt's maritime and riverine culture survives in the traditional ethnographic record, and as a result it hopes to provide a better understanding of the impact of modernization on local traditions, and a clearer appreciation of some of the ancient Egyptian sailing traditions. Most importantly, it will generate as a record of the rapidly disappearing traditional maritime cultural material.

Session 3: Mediterranean Transport and Trade

Veii: an Etruscan city. Preliminary conclusion on trade and commerce

Roberta Cascino

My research aims to answer questions about the nature of trade and commerce in the hinterland of Rome using the archaeological material. I have chosen to deal with the strip of land that extends between the Tyrrhenian coast and Rome. This area corresponds to the ancient Ager Veientanus (the territory dominated by Etruscan Veii). Regarding the chronology, I will focus my study on the period between the 7th c. BC and the 3rd c. BC.

The amount of the archaeological material useful for my topic will be essentially pottery from various archaeological survey contexts, either published or unpublished. With regard to the latter, my study are based on the pottery collected during the South Etruria Survey by John Ward-Perkins between the 1950s and 1970s, and stored at the British School at Rome. This survey covered a large part of the Rome's hinterland and collected a huge quantity of varied archeological material dating from prehistory to the early modern period.

I will present some preliminary conclusion coming out from the study of material and settlements identified during the Ward-Perkins Survey. In particular, at the moment, I am dealing with the evidence useful to understand which was the role of Veii in the archaic Mediterranean commerce.

Between materials and texts: new perspectives on sea transport and lease and hire

Emilia Mataix Ferrandiz

The case study addressed in this chapter explores epigraphy of merchandise in relation with transport, gaining a view of Roman seafaring infrastructure and linking issues such as risks in travelling by sea and deliverance of the cargoes loaded. This implies a revision of these inscriptions against the background of the contract of lease and hire (*locatio conductio*). This was the main contract employed in Roman times to deal with the issues related to navigation. Despite the fact that the contract of lease and hire was examined in forensic detail by Roman jurists of the Classical period (I-III cent AD), issues such as the management of risks, damages or who was in charge for the loading or unloading of the cargo at the departure and arrival are still unclear.

This presentation will address the common underlying elements and issues of lease and hire, and will analyse and compare the different commercial inscriptions and study their implications in the contract of lease and hire depending on its purpose and in the procedures in which these contracts were implied. I will look at lease and hire in a more transversal view, as a single kind of agreement with different purpose. To the questions that we address here could be more than one right answer, in fact, as many as varieties of transport that trade needed to keep on functioning and that the wide scope of Roman law welcomed.

The Roman Port of Berytus: Networks and Economic Relations

Naseem Raad

The annexation of the Near East into the Roman Empire in 64 BCE sparked a number of economic and social developments, especially in sites along the Levantine coast. This has been observed in the archaeological record in several ways. The Beirut amphora has been identified and noted at sites in the Near East, and has been confirmed as a type that came into production in the late 1st century BCE. Though production centres for the amphora have been located at a number of sites, the process of packaging seems to be exclusive to Beirut, and clearly linked to Roman colonisation. A number of towns and villages in the Near East experienced significant urban expansion, in addition to a wider pattern of settlement in rural areas. Along the coast, a number of older harbour installations were revitalised, while other cities developed new ports, sometimes composed of artificial harbourworks in relatively unprotected areas. This revival of coastal sites in the Near East indicates a well-connected set of maritime networks that warrants further exploration. The proposed study serves to understand these networks and contextualise them within the wider Mediterranean. The author uses Beirut as a case study to map exchange networks by tracing the distribution of Beirut amphorae, and combines this data with evidence of urban expansion and the refurbishing of harbourworks to understand the economic development of the port in the Roman period.

The Transport of Sculptures in the Ancient Mediterranean: An Introduction

Katerina Velentza

From the 18th century onwards various ancient statues have been discovered in the Mediterranean from the context of surveyed shipwrecks, potential unrecorded shipwrecks or out of context as isolated finds. Scholars so far have analysed several of those sculptures mainly from an art historical perspective basing the interpretation of their underwater deposition only in possible hypotheses and not on archaeological data due to the problematic recording of their underwater context. The present study though examines this sculptural material from a maritime archaeological perspective. With a focus on the underwater context, the aim is to comprehend the various circumstances and reasons for freestanding sculptures being transported on board ancient ships and consequently deposited in the waters of the Mediterranean. Through the creation of an extensive database of all of the

known incidents of freestanding sculptures found in the waters of the Mediterranean as well the direct examination of relevant archaeological material, museum archives, existing publications and reports of specific case studies from different regions of the Mediterranean and from different periods of Antiquity, this maritime activity is interpreted anew. The nature of the transport of freestanding sculptures is assessed as well as the naval and structural characteristics of the ships carrying them. Therefore, different patterns for the transport of freestanding statuary in the Mediterranean during different periods of Antiquity are detected. Additionally, this research aims at raising awareness and eliminating the retrieval of sculptures with no underwater information, a fact that encourages the illicit trade of such antiquities.

Keynote Presentation

The Mary Rose: Presenting Maritime Archaeology to the Public in a Museum Setting

Christopher Dobbs

Head of Interpretation and Maritime Archaeology, Mary Rose Trust

PGRAS 2017 Schedule

Thursday the 25th of May 2017

Location of presentations: Building 65, Lecture Theatre B

Introduction		
10:00 – 10:15	Opening Address	Dr Andy Jones
Session 1	Bioarchaeology & Human Origins	Chair: Naseem Raad
10:15 – 10:35	Reviewing the Brothwell method; an Anglo-Saxon Case Study	Samantha Field
10:35 – 10:55	TRACKS: An isotopic investigation of the seasonality of Middle and Upper Palaeolithic hominin prey species in Estremadura, Portugal	Bethan Linscott
10:55 – 11:15	Break	
Session 2	Researching landscapes	Chair: Camilla Moore
11:15 – 11:35	Giving voice to an ancient pre-Roman City: the case of <i>Falerii Veteres</i> (skype)	Maria Cristina Biella
11:35 – 11:55	A biographical interpretation of Hambletons chronology	Doug Cowie
11:55 – 12:15	New Archaeological Evidence from the Ulaan Lake landscape, the Gobi Desert, Mongolia	Leah Holguin
12:15 – 12:35	“Turn the Sea into Dry Land” Part II Exploring hominin movement patterns in the Lower Palaeolithic Aegean ‘dry-land’: methodological challenges	Peny Tsakanikou
12:35 – 13:45	Lunch break	
Session 3	Social Aspects of Archaeology	Chair: Ziad Morsy
13:45 – 14:05	Enduring communities: The survival of the Etz Hayyim Synagogue in Crete and the politics of memory	Ioanna Galanaki
14:05 – 14:25	Defining medieval pilgrimage: personal practice and journeys of religious encounter	Jamie Ingram
14:25 – 14:45	Engaging with Living Archaeological Sites in Urban Contexts: The Case of Philopappou Hill, Athens	Helen Stefanopoulos
14:45 – 15:05	Break	
Session 4	Seascapes	Chair: Camilla Moore
15:05 – 15:25	Later Prehistoric Connectivity in the Western Isles	Stephanie Blankshein
15:25 – 15:45	The Roman concept(s) of Statio	Núria Garcia Casacuberta
15:45 – 16:05	Reaching Sahul: the exploitation of currents by the early seafarers that colonised Australasia, around 50,000 years ago	Kiki Kuijjer
16:05 – 16:25	Roman portscapes studies from the perspective of the iconographic evidence	Stéphanie Mailleur-Aldbiyat
Closing night		
16:25 – 17:00	Coffee, tea and cake	
17:00	To the pub!	

Friday the 26th of May 2017

Location of presentations: Building 65, Lecture Theatre B

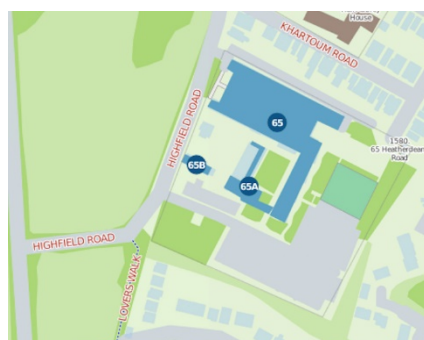
Location of wine reception: Building 65A, Atrium

Session 1	Outreach, Heritage Management and Heritage Recording	Chair: Katerina Velentza
10:00 – 10:20	Bringing Heritage into Schools – the use of MOOCs in Italian compulsory-age education	Eleonora Gandolfi
10:20 – 10:40	The future of UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) recording in Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Dan Joyce
10:40 – 11:00	The 2001 UNESCO Convention and Capacity Building	Robert Mackintosh
11:00 – 11:20	Beyond Blue Peter: Aims and Outcomes of Maritime Heritage Engagement	Dani Newman
11:20 – 12:40	Lunch Break	
12:40 – 13:00	And update on 'Off The Record': Archaeology and Documentary Filmmaking	Kate Rogers
Session 2	Approaches to Recording and Interpreting Watercraft	Chair: Naseem Raad
13:00 – 13:20	Quantifying Polynesian Canoe Performance	Thomas Dickinson
13:20 – 13:40	What Should and what Must be done in relation to potentially polluting wrecks	Camilla Moore
13:40 – 14:00	Ethnographic Approach to Egyptian traditional sail boats: a study of contemporary maritime cultural material	Ziad Morsy
14:00 – 14:15	Break	
Session 3	Mediterranean Transport and Trade	Chair: Ziad Morsy
14:15 – 14:35	Veii: an Etruscan city. Preliminary conclusion on trade and commerce (<i>skype</i>)	Roberta Cascino
14:35 – 14:55	Between materials and texts: new perspectives on sea transport and lease and hire	Emilia Mataix Ferrandiz
14:55 – 15:15	The Roman Port of Berytus: Networks and Economic Relations	Naseem Raad
15:15 – 15:35	The Transport of Sculptures in the Ancient Mediterranean: An Introduction	Katerina Velentza
15:35 – 15:50	Break	
Conclusion		
15:50 – 16:30	Keynote presentation: The Mary Rose: Presenting Maritime Archaeology to the Public in a Museum Setting	Christopher Dobbs (<i>Head of Interpretation and Maritime Archaeology, Mary Rose Trust</i>)
16:30 – 16:45	<i>Keynote presentation questions</i>	
16:45 – 17:00	<i>Awards, conclusion</i>	
17:00 – 18:00	Wine reception	

Address:

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PGRAS 2017
Abstract Booklet





The PGRAS 2017 Organising Committee:

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Ziad Morsy

Naseem Raad

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