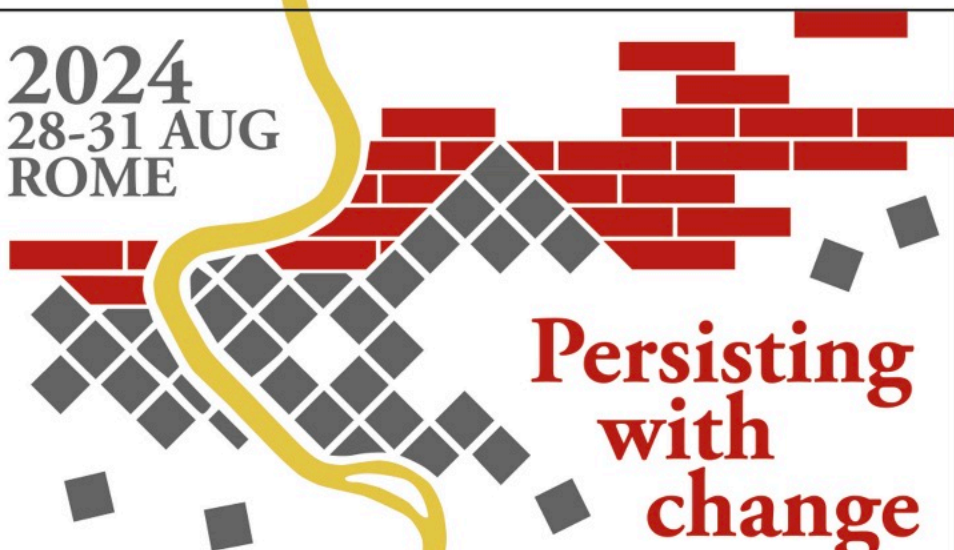


E
A
A

2024
28-31 AUG
ROME



Persisting
with
change

Organisers:



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



August 28th-31st
Rome - Italy

ABSTRACT BOOK



EAA 2024 mobile app

30th EAA Annual Meeting (Rome, Italy 2024) - Abstract Book

Names, titles and affiliations are reproduced as submitted by the session organisers and/or authors. Language and wording of titles and abstracts were not revised.

Technical editing: Sára Tylšová, Magda Karabáš (EAA)

Design and layout: Sára Tylšová, Magda Karabáš (EAA)

Design - cover: Symposia srl

Design - logo: Caterina Amendola

European Association of Archaeologists

Rome, August 2024

© European Association of Archaeologists, 2024

ISBN 978-80-88441-08-3 30th EAA Annual Meeting (Rome, 2024)

CONTENTS

Session & Paper Abstracts	16
13. Amphibious Archaeology, Waterscapes, and Fluidity	17
15. United Europe of Things? Materialities Creating Medieval Ritual Landscapes (c. AD 1000-1550)	22
18. Fish * Forms * Functions: The Importance and Societal Role of Aquatic Resources in Prehistoric Societies	29
33. Earthen Architecture and Its Environmental Dimension, from the Past to the Future.....	35
34. Archaeology, Landscape and Skyscape. How Material Archeology Change and Persist with Different Ontological and Epistemological Interpretations.....	41
37. Landscapes of Sustainability: Resource Exploitation in the Mediterranean	44
42. Europe-South Asia Relations in the Medieval and Modern Periods	49
57. What Do We Need to Know to Understand Stone Age Migration and Mobility?	52
58. Archaeologies of Global Outlands. Non-Agricultural Economies and Interconnected Societies	56
63. Shifting Focus: The Cultural Context of Figurines in the European Neolithic	58
72. Biological Anthropology Insights into Behavioral and Cultural Changes	63
74. Establishing a Socio-Political Bioarchaeology in Historical Times: Impacts of Status-Quo Transitions on Lifeways and Deathways in the Mediterranean Southern Europe.....	68
76. Exploring Sounds and Music in Archaeological Landscapes	72
83. What's Going on with Finder-Collectors where You Are?	77
85. Trade Hub? Safe Haven? Ritual Centre? The Role of Ditch Systems and Central Sites in the Neolithic	80
88. Colonizing the New World: The Impact of Roman Imperialism across the Atlantic	85
92. Stable Isotope Analysis of Central and Eastern European Skeletal Remains	88
93. Post-Earthquake Scenarios in the Classical and Medieval Periods. Archaeoseismology as a Tool for Investigation on an Urban and Architectural Scale.....	97
95. Second Millennium BCE Burial Practices in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean from an Interdisciplinary Perspective	101
104. Zoochanges: Animals as Proxies during Periods of Transition and Change	109
105. How Were Medieval Towns in Europe Formed? Urban Settlements Between the Early and the High Middle Ages.....	119
120. Divide and Conquer? Advancing Multiscale Theoretical Frameworks for Archaeological Ceramics in Northwestern Europe.....	122
122. Indicators of Nonprivileged Populations from Funerary Contexts: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Assessing Disparities in Past Populations.....	125
135. All in One Breath: (Bio)Archaeological Approaches to Respiratory Diseases	130
139. Understanding the Broader Picture: Multi-Site and Longue Durée Approaches to the Study of Recycling, Repair, and	

tre tall and over a thousand-kilogram heavy alloy metal statue, until in 1995 artist and writer Carlos Colombino was granted permission to recycle what had become an effigy of repression into a monument of resistance. Today, a dismembered and fragmented Stroessner remains himself cast between two concrete slabs held down with metal chains inside the city's Plaza de los Desaparecidos, remembering Paraguay's 'disappeared' victims of state violence. Following a material approach, this paper uses the reconfigured monument of Stroessner as a type of countermonument that challenges the notion of 'concrete' as both physically and symbolically cementing ideas of progress and modernity. By doing so, it will discuss authorised monuments as part of a network of concrete material memories that show the social and ecological impacts of 'infrastructural violence' on communities and the environment.

5 THE ARMED FORCES OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THE CONTENT OF MONUMENTS IN POLAND AFTER WWII. FROM AFFIRMATION TO CONDEMNATION

Lawrynovicz, Olgierd (Institute of Archaeology, University of Lodz) - Krupa-Lawrynovicz, Aleksandra (Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, University of Lodz) - Latocha, Sebastian (Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, University of Lodz)

Since 2022, the research project "Lexicon of Katyn Archaeology (1990–2015)" has been carried out, the aim of which is to collect, systematize, archive and widespread information on Polish archaeological research of traces of the Katyn Massacre – the 1940 Soviet crime against 22,000 Polish prisoners of war. The scope of the planned research also includes a broad historical and cognitive context in which these studies can be reinterpreted today and new research possibilities demonstrated.

An important aspect of the ongoing research is the commemoration of the victims of this crime. When Poland was an Eastern Bloc country, this was not possible. The communist Polish authorities opposed any narrative that might undermine the contribution of Soviet armed forces to the liberation of Poland from occupation by Nazi Germany. The symbols of 'brotherly assistance' were therefore numerous monuments, street and square names, affirming the Red Army. The struggle to remember the victims of Soviet crimes was one of the most important grassroots motivations, which resulted in the removal of these propagandistic commemorations from public space after 1989. In their place began to appear commemorations of the victims of Soviet and communist crimes, including above all the victims of the Katyn Massacre.

In the paper, the authors will focus on presenting the results of their research based primarily on ethnographic interviews conducted mainly with the descendants of the victims. They show what is recorded in individual experience, in family memory; they talk about the practiced and postulated forms of commemoration. Researchers assume that this is a way of reaching not only individual memory and experience, but also the supra-individual resources that make up the particular community of discourse. This approach enables a dual reading – at the level of historical truth and narrative truth, in the perspective of communicative and cultural memory.

6 INSCRIBING SECTARIANISM: RELIGIOUS MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE IN POST CONFLICT ENVIRONMENTS

Hourani, Najib (Michigan State University; Department of Anthropology)

Over the last thirty years, cultural heritage, once a marginal concern in processes of post-conflict and post catastrophe reconstruction, has become a central concern, especially in the work of the post-conflict reconstruction complex (PCRC). Today, the international, bilateral and non-governmental institutions that constitute the PCRC, take seriously the role of archaeological sites, heritage architectures and historic urban districts in efforts to support transitions from extended moments of violence and war toward a positive peace. Drawing upon personal interviews, planning documents and a range of other primary sources, this paper explores the place of monumental buildings and their urban environments in the reconstruction of two war-torn cities, Beirut and Mosul. Through an examination of restoration of religious buildings surrounding Nijmeh Square in the Beirut city center and the Al-Nouri Mosque in Mosul, this paper asks how both the physical structures and the meanings they are meant to convey are transformed within operant discourses of heritage preservation. The final section of the paper draws out implications of dominant approaches to such heritage structures in other post conflict contexts in the region, with specific attention to ongoing planning processes in Syria.

7 A MONUMENTAL PARADOX. THE LIVORNO 'FOUR MOORS' BETWEEN LOCAL IDENTITY AND MEDITERRANEAN MIGRATIONS

Paolillo, Costanza (Bibliotheca Hertziana-Max Planck Institute for Art History; New York University)

My paper investigates the interplay between heritage preservation policies, local identity, and political discourse in contemporary Italy, focusing on the case of the 'Four Moors' monument in Livorno. The Tuscan free port city has been known as a space for the pluralistic cohabitation of peoples and religions thanks to special laws enacted by Ferdinando

I de' Medici soon after its foundation. However, the city's most iconic monument, dedicated to the Grand Duke, is a Renaissance symbol of Christian supremacy over Muslim and Black peoples, with four black enslaved male figures, writhing in a humiliating pose and manacled to the plinth. Nonetheless, the sculptural group soon became a landmark and thus the city's emblem, exposing a blatant paradox between the shared values underpinning local identity and its representation on public space.

I examine the contradictions surrounding Livorno's icon, surfaced during the global wave of Black Lives Matter protests in 2020. The monument square became the gathering point for several peaceful rallies of the Italian BLM movement, meant to raise awareness around the migration crisis in the Mediterranean. A large portion of the local community reacted by vehemently expressing concern about the preservation of the statue, drawing more attention to the monument than the protest itself. As a response, unlike what happened all around the world, the Four Moors underwent complete restoration thanks to a grassroots initiative, showing a unique collective attachment to the artwork.

Drawing on the analysis of media coverage and social media, I argue that the conservative responses towards the BLM protests that brought the community together were only possible because of a selective memory process. By obliterating any references to colonialism and the slave trade, Livorno's case demonstrates, on a local level, why Italy is failing to address racism effectively in public discourse on heritage.

226 MARITIME HETEROTOPIAS: NOVEL INSIGHTS INTO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MARITIME CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BEYOND

Session theme: 6. The Mediterranean from Within

Session organisers: Nakas, Ioannis (Centre of Hellenic Studies, Harvard University) - Krieger, Anja (Independent researcher)

Session format: Regular session

Heterotopia as a term was initially coined by Michel Foucault in the 1960s. According to his definition, a heterotopia is an "other space", an "enacted utopia", a place differing from its surroundings and serving a particular or possibly deviant purpose in society. Analyzing a space as such can prove to be a useful approach to examine and establish the context of places, while gaining a deeper insight into their purpose and role. The concept of heterotopias offers an ideal theoretical framework to study space and place in maritime cultural landscapes. Foucault describes ships as the perfect example of a heterotopia, since they house a distinct society voyaging between coasts. Similarly, harbours can form specific spaces within maritime cultural landscapes, delineating the boundary between hinterland and foreland, the familiar and the unknown. These areas can be interpreted as distinctive meeting places for individuals from diverse backgrounds and origins. The entire maritime cultural landscape constitutes a border heterotopia, acting as a pathway bridging land and sea.

This session seeks to critically assess various notions of space and place in maritime cultural landscapes and invites case studies drawn from the Mediterranean and other regions, not limited to specific time periods. We invite contributions that explore heterotopias through a range of sources, including but not limited to archaeology, history, material analysis, textual sources, and art that address other places in maritime landscapes and seascapes: the sacred, the forbidden, the floating, the real, the imaginary, the in-between, and the ephemeral.

ABSTRACTS

1 IRRESISTIBLE ANALOGIES AND UNIVERSAL ADAPTORS: NEGOTIATING UNFAMILIAR LANDSCAPES AND MARITIME INTERCULTURAL CONTACT IN THE BRONZE AND IRON AGE MEDITERRANEAN

Yasur-Landau, Assaf (University of Haifa)

This paper will examine the creation of Mediterranean heterotopias as an adaptive process, facilitating human existence in conditions of uncertainty. It will present two interrelated phenomena in maritime adaptation in the Bronze and Iron Age Mediterranean, both connected with place making and both of which can be used to explore the boundaries between topos and heterotopia.

The first phenomenon is the adaptive urge to find familiar patterns in unfamiliar landscapes, reducing the dread of the unknown. Terrain and ecology similarities between areas of the Mediterranean often create an irresistible analogy, resulting in the superposition of well-known landscapes on the new ones, including transferring of place names, typology of landscape features and even mythology related to landscapes. An example of such a process is the spatial distribution during both the Bronze and Iron Ages of the iconography of the god with the fenestrated axe, standing on top of two sacred mountains overlooking the sea.

significant symbol on their main coin types: the eagle with the dolphin, reflecting the centrality of the Zeus cult in the colonies' religious life.

The three Milesian colonies, Sinope, Isthria, and Olbia, existed as distinct enclaves within diverse population. This paper aims to delineate the heterotopic nature of these colonies. The exploration of the Zeus cult, particularly the Zeus Ourios cult, proves crucial in understanding the shared cultural landscape of the Milesian colonies. Furthermore, the study explores the role of the Hieron of Zeus Ourios on the Bosphorus, serving as a landmark for those entering the Black Sea, and its contribution to shaping the heterotopia of the three Milesian maritime-oriented colonies.

8 HETEROTOPIAS OF THE COASTLINE: DYNAMICS OF TRANSFORMATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL LANDSCAPE THROUGH A RESEARCH PROJECT ON ROMAN MARITIME VILLAS

Cataldo, Concetta (Università di Catania)

"Roman Villas Shaped Nature" (M. Zarmakoupi 2018, 85 - Landscape at the "Villa of Poppaea" (Villa A) at Torre Annunziata, in A. Marzano, G.P.R. Métraux (eds.), *The Roman Villa in the Mediterranean Basin: Late Republic to Late Antiquity*, Cambridge, New York 2018, 85-96) demonstrates how Romans transformed coastal landscapes by constructing maritime villas from the late 1st century BC through late antiquity. This methodological approach combines archaeological analysis with Foucault's heterotopia theory to interpret maritime villas as spaces of alterity that mirror the internal tensions and contradictions of Roman society. Contrary to their depiction in literary sources as inuites, these villas housed productive spaces and sources of income, depicting scenes of activity tied to marine resource exploitation. In some instances, these activities overlapped with descriptions of traditional rustic villas, esteemed in Roman agricultural literature.

Roman engineering prowess managed to tame the ruggedness of cliffs and coastlines, allowing villa owners to harness a new kind of fundus comprised of water and sea. This study on the microcosm of Mediterranean maritime villas is part of a doctoral research project in Sciences for Heritage and Cultural Production at the University of Catania, funded by CHANGES - Cultural Heritage Active Innovation for Sustainable Society - SPOKE 6 (supervised by Prof. Daniele Malfitana), aiming to define one or more architectural typologies of Mediterranean Roman maritime villas. The research will explore these constructions' role in creating "other spaces" beyond traditional urban and rural settings, through an interdisciplinary approach that integrates archaeology, architectural history, literary sources, and economic studies. The management of the digitized data from this research will be incorporated into an interoperable platform for the scientific community. Maritime villas serve as interfaces between land and sea, daily productive life and spaces for contemplation and otium, embodying Foucault's concept of heterotopic qualities.

9 DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM FOR MARITIME CULTURAL LANDSCAPE RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH-EASTERN SICILY

Martinez, Gianluca (Università degli studi di Bari Aldo Moro)

The Mediterranean sea has always represented an ideal context for development of complex cultural systems. Societies of all eras that have sailed its waters have left material traces of their ways of living the sea. What we find today are the scattered signs of a maritime cultural landscape that has stratified over the centuries. Since ancient times the south-eastern Sicily's sea and shore are characterized by the presence of numerous port call, natural and artificial harbor as well as for the numerous presences of wrecks from all eras, which testify an uninterrupted use from the classical era to the present day. Different studies have suggested the presence of a coastal landscape, characterized by a scattered settlement and various little landings, that highlights a widespread attendance of the maritime space. This paper proposes an in-depth investigation of the maritime cultural landscape along the south-eastern coast of Sicily, focusing on the area between the ancient Greek settlement of Kamarina and the modern tourist destination of Marina di Ragusa. Employing modern technologies and a holistic GIS-based approach, the objective is to analyze and narrate the evolution of this landscape. Utilizing geographical, archaeological, and historical data, along with new photogrammetric and survey records, the intention is to model maritime activity areas and analyze the relationships between submerged and coastal sites. The methodology involves creating a digital ecosystem, integrating data from various sources for a global, comprehensive understanding of the maritime landscape. The project aims to move beyond the traditional approach of considering the sea as a two-dimensional space with isolated findings, proposing instead a perspective of the sea as an inhabited place.

10 PIRATE SHIPS AS HETEROTOPIC SPACES: TRANSFORMING DYSTOPIAN -SCAPES IN THE 12TH CENTURY BCE

Hitchcock, Louise (Independent Researcher)

At the recent international Aegean conference on the theme of water resources, I discussed the role of maritime activity in creating a Late Bronze Age agoracracy. An agoracracy is made up of trading systems competing with others, and incentivized by market forces. Composed of ships, harbors, and centers these locations can be regarded as heterotopias, that is other spaces bringing the Mediterranean together through globalized trade in indispensable commodities and technology transfers. With the developing wealth of this era, sea lanes were protected and political tensions were ameliorated by diplomacy and royal gift giving known through the Amarna letters, with occasional instances of piracy as recorded in Ugaritic texts.

By the 12th century BCE, this system was on the brink of collapse. It was a period where ruling elites shared more in common with each other than with the populations they ruled over. Elite power was maintained through the provision of imported goods and feasts, and the manipulation of symbols. Propaganda formed a visual language within these societies and information was guarded by the scribal classes in each. They became dystopias through their political decay. The alienated populace eventually found refuge through populist revolt, turning to the heterotopic spaces of pirate ships. Their growing numbers are illustrated through mixed tribal groups collectively known as the "Sea Peoples." This paper will discuss how through the pillaging of many Bronze Age island and coastal centers, globalization was reversed, resulting in new Mediterranean societies that characterized the Iron Age.

11 THE HETEROPTOPIA OF DOLIA CERAMIC VESSELS: A REASSESSMENT OF THEIR MARITIME ROUTES AND HISTORY

Iossifidis, Thomas (University of Thessaly)

The dolia were the largest known storage clay containers in antiquity. They first appeared in the 4th c. BC in Gaul, although it is proposed that their provenance is the Caucasus region. Between the 2nd half of the 1st c. BC and until the middle of the 3rd c. AD they were used as tanks in the cistern-boats, the first merchant ships to transport bulk wine in the western Mediterranean. It is confirmed that the Roman tankers transferred inexpensive wine of average quality from the Tyrrhenian Sea to the Hispania Tarraconnensis province. These unique and innovating vessels became surrounded by legend due to their obscurity, since our only sources of knowledge are the limited numbers, wrecks. The key finding of identifying a wreck as "cistern-boat" are the preserved submerged dolia. However, it is difficult to clarify whether the dolia found underwater were indeed contained in a specialized cistern-boat or just belonged to a merchant ship transferring them as cargo. The finding of submerged dolia in several sites of the Adriatic Sea and the rumours of immersed dolia in the waters of Magnesia region in Greece have raised expectations about new alternative maritime routes of the ceramic vessels. The development of the dolia was interwoven with the boats that carried them. The intention of the author is to try to provide a new perspective on the dolia heterotopia by unravelling their evolution as a result of being a boat cargo in a relentless progression to maritime spaces.

12 MARITIME CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF THE BAY OF KOTOR CASE STUDY: SHIP GRAFFITI FROM ST. TRYPHON'S CHURCH

Celebic, Jelena (Koc University)

Ship graffiti are an international phenomenon and these engravings depict a vast variety of vessels from a vast chronological range. Ships have clear connections to ecclesiastical sites in which these representations are often found. As Foucault argued, there is a strong dichotomy between sacred and profane places. His term "heterotopia" describes at the same time the place of real and unreal existence that is usually not freely accessible, the entry is compulsory, or the individual needs to submit to rites and purifications. This notion could explain the location of ship graffiti in churches, i.e. in places with a strong sacred connotation. In addition, his definition of a ship as "floating piece of space, a place without a place", makes it heterotopic place par excellence.

As part of my research on the maritime cultural landscape of the Bay of Kotor (Montenegro), I will present ship graffiti in the church St. Tryphon in Morinj, so far the only examples known from the region. I recorded these engravings (made photogrammetry models, and traced the features from the photographs in Rhino software) and consulted data from the Historical Archive of Kotor to compare them with ship types used in the area in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Considering the development of the maritime trade in the Bay of Kotor between the 15th and the 18th centuries, it is indisputable that ships were of vital importance for this entire region and its hinterland. By studying these ship graffiti and other ship representations from churches from the Bay (e.g. ex voto tablets with ship representations from the church of the Our Lady of the Rocks), I will try to answer a challenging question: can we identify any particular ship type from these representations? And what did these representations mean to those who made them?

E
A
A

2024
28-31 AUG
ROME

Persisting
with
change

Organisers:

E
A
A
European Association
of Archaeologists



SAPIENZA
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA

symposia

August 28th-31st
Rome - Italy

PROGRAMME BOOK



EAA 2024 mobile app

PROGRAMME BOOK

30TH EAA ANNUAL MEETING
ROME, ITALY
28TH – 31ST AUGUST 2024

30th EAA Annual Meeting (Rome, Italy 2024) - Programme Book

Names, titles and affiliations are reproduced as submitted by the session organisers and/or authors. Language and wording of titles and abstracts were not revised. If consecutive authors share the same affiliation, the affiliation is listed in brackets after the name of the last author in the group.

Technical editing: Magda Karabáš (EAA)

Design and layout: Magda Karabáš (EAA)

Design - cover: Symposia srl

Design - logo: Caterina Amendola

Design - maps and plans: Symposia srl, M.Gallinaro, I. Sabbatini, M Dell'Antonio
European Association of Archaeologists

Rome, August 2024

© European Association of Archaeologists, 2024

ISBN 978-80-88441-07-6 30th EAA Annual Meeting (Rome, 2024)

- 15:00 THE EASTWARD SPREAD OF GRAPE WINE AND ITS SINICIZATION -- ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM THE NORTHWEST REGION OF THE TANG DYNASTY
Li, Jingpu (Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures, Stanford University; Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences)
- 15:15 LIFTING THE LID ON THE HEBRIDEAN NEOLITHIC: USING ORGANIC RESIDUE ANALYSIS TO RECONSTRUCT FOODWAYS IN THE OUTER HEBRIDEAN SOCIAL LANDSCAPE.
Brown, Daniel - Cramp, Lucy (University of Bristol) - Garrow, Duncan (University of Reading)
- 15:30 THE USE OF APTAMERS IN THE ANALYSES OF FOOD RESIDUES ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL CERAMICS. INTERPRETING THE CUISINE OF EARLY MEDIEVAL PTUJ.
Magdic, Andrej (Cultural Heritage Service, Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia) - Kosel, Janez (Research Institute, Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Slovenia)
- 15:45 DISCUSSION SLOT

226 MARITIME HETEROTOPIAS: NOVEL INSIGHTS INTO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MARITIME CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BEYOND

Room: 62=CU022-EXT-Aula E
Time: 14:00 - 18:30
Theme: 6. The Mediterranean from Within
Format: Regular session
Organisers: Nakas, Ioannis (Centre of Hellenic Studies, Harvard University) - Krieger, Anja (Independent Researcher)

ABSTRACTS

- 14:00 IRRESISTIBLE ANALOGIES AND UNIVERSAL ADAPTORS: NEGOTIATING UNFAMILIAR LANDSCAPES AND MARITIME INTERCULTURAL CONTACT IN THE BRONZE AND IRON AGE MEDITERRANEAN
Yasur-Landau, Assaf (University of Haifa)
- 14:15 DESOLATE SHORES: LATE BRONZE AGE AEGEAN HARBOURS AS HETEROTOPIAS
Fuller, Elliott (University of Toronto)

- 14:30 THE HARBOURS OF THE GRECO-ROMAN ANTIQUITY AS HETEROTOPIAS. A NEW APPROACH ON THE HARBOUR REALITIES OF ANTIQUITY
Nakas, Ioannis (Centre of Hellenic Studies, Harvard University)
- 14:45 SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND LAKE-LEVEL CHANGES OF THE LAKE OF TIBERIAS, ISRAEL: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE SOUTH TIBERIAS LAKE AREA PROJECT
Nantet, Emmanuel (University of Haifa)
- 15:00 UNITY AND DIVERSITY IN THE MARITIME CULTURAL WORLD OF THE LATE BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN
Hulin, Linda (University of Oxford)
- 15:15 MARITIMITY AND THE EMOTIONS OF THE SEA IN MYCENAEAN GREECE
Macdonald, Max (University of Southampton)
- 15:30 SINOPE AND SISTER COLONIES NEXUS: EXPLORING MARITIME HETEROTOPIAS AND CULTURAL INTERCONNECTEDNESS IN THE BLACK SEA THROUGH COMMON COIN TYPES.
Mentesidou, Eleni (International Hellenic University)
- 15:45 DISCUSSION SLOT
- 16:30 HETEROTOPIAS OF THE COASTLINE: DYNAMICS OF TRANSFORMATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN COASTAL LANDSCAPE THROUGH A RESEARCH PROJECT ON ROMAN MARITIME VILLAS
Cataldo, Concetta (Università di Catania)
- 16:45 DIGITAL ECOSYSTEM FOR MARITIME CULTURAL LANDSCAPE RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH-EASTERN SICILY
Martinez, Gianluca (Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro)
- 17:00 PIRATE SHIPS AS HETEROTOPIC SPACES: TRANSFORMING DYSTOPIAN-SCAPES IN THE 12TH CENTURY BCE
Hitchcock, Louise (Independent Researcher)
- 17:15 THE HETEROTOPIA OF DOLIA CERAMIC VESSELS: A REASSESSMENT OF THEIR MARITIME ROUTES AND HISTORY
Iossifidis, Thomas (University of Thessaly)
- 17:30 MARITIME CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF THE BAY OF KOTOR. CASE STUDY: SHIP GRAFFITI FROM ST. TRYPHON'S CHURCH
Celebic, Jelena (Koc University)
- 17:45 THE MULTIPLE HETEROTOPIAS OF A SHIPWRECK SITE: THE CASE OF THE NISSIA SHIPWRECK, CYPRUS
Demetriou-Patsalidou, Anna (Cyprus Marine and Maritime Institute (Cmmi) - Demesticha, Stella (University of Cyprus)

- 18:00 **TALES OF DISCOVERY: DEVELOPING NEW NARRATIVES THROUGH DIGITAL TWINS AND OPEN LINKED DATA**
Pink, Jack - Pedrotti, Felix (Southampton Marine and Maritime Institute, University of Southampton) - Hammant, Henrietta (Department of Archaeology, University of Reading) - Grant, Michael (Ocean and Earth Science, National Oceanography Centre, University of Southampton)
- 18:15 **DISCUSSION SLOT**

247 ESSENTIAL OR ESSENTIALIST: SEX AND GENDER CATEGORIES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

- Room:** 25=CU002-FL1-Aula V
Time: 16:30 - 18:30
Theme: 4. Persisting with Change: Theory and Archaeological Scrutiny
Format: Round table
Organisers: Arnold, Bettina (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee) - Rebay Salisbury, Katharina (University of Vienna)

248 LITHICS, FAUNA: LET THEM REFIT!

- Room:** 57=CU033-FL4-Aula 6
Time: 8:30 - 16:00
Theme: 1. The Material Record: Current Trends and Future Directions
Format: Regular session
Organisers: Lamotte, Agnes (University of Lille France) - Wenban-Smith, Francis (University of Southampton) - Mathias, Cyrielle (Institute of Archaeology, Tel Aviv University)

ABSTRACTS

- 8:30 **INTRODUCTION**
- 8:45 **CONTRIBUTION OF LITHIC AND BONE REFITS TO THE COMPREHENSION OF OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS AT LA CAUNE DE L'ARAGO (TAUTAVEL, FRANCE)**
Capellari, Félicien (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, HNHP, UMR 7194) - Giuliani, Carla (Aix Marseille Université, CNRS, Ministère de la Culture, Lampea, UMR 7269) - Grégoire, Sophie (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, HNHP, UMR 7194; Université de Perpignan) - Magniez, Pierre (Aix Marseille Université, CNRS, Ministère de la Culture, Lampea, UMR 7269) - Moigne, Anne-Marie

(Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, HNHP, UMR 7194) - de Lumley, Henry (Institut de Paléontologie Humaine)

9:00 **BETWEEN FLINT AND MAMMAL BONE REFITS: A DOUBLE SPATIAL MIKADO GAME AT CAGNY-L'ÉPINETTE.**

Peudon, Floriane (Aix Marseille University, CNRS, Lampea, UMR 7269) - Lamotte, Agnès (University of Lille, CNRS, Halma, UMR 8164)

9:15 **BEYOND LAYERS: UNDERSTANDING DEPOSITIONAL AND POST-DEPOSITIONAL PROCESSES IN MAS DES CAVES (MIDDLE PLEISTOCENE, FRANCE) THROUGH BONE AND LITHIC REFITS**

Giuliani, Carla (Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS, Minist. Culture, Lampea, UMR 7269) - Mathias, Cyrielle (Centre de Recherche Français À Jérusalem (CRFJ, Usr 3132; Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle - MNHN, CNRS, HNHP, UMR 7194) - Magniez, Pierre - Brugal, Jean-Philip (Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS, Minist. Culture, Lampea, UMR 7269)

9:30 **RECONSTRUCTING NEANDERTHAL LEARNING PROCESSES OF QUINA LITHIC EXPLOITATION THROUGH REFITTED EXPERIMENTAL ASSEMBLAGES AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS FROM DE NADALE CAVE, ITALY**

Cattabriga, Gloria - Bargallo Ferrerons, Amelia (IPHES, Institut Català de Paleoecologia Humana i Evolució Social, Universitat Rovira i Virgili) - Delpiano, Davide (University of Ferrara) - Livraghi, Alessandra (TRACES UMR5608, Université Jean Jaures) - Palomo, Antoni (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona) - Peresani, Marco (University of Ferrara)

9:45 **MULTISCALE REFITTING TO ASSESS LARGE OPEN-AIR SITES DURING THE MIDDLE PALAEO-LITHIC: THE EXAMPLE OF ROUTE DE BRIAL - LIOUNET (FRANCE)**

Viallet, Cyril (Paléotime / HNHP) - Mathias, Cyrielle (HNHP/ CRFJ) - Vaissié, Erwan (Paléotime / Arscan-Antet) - Fernandes, Paul (Paléotime / Temps) - Rué, Mathieu (Paléotime / ASM)

10:00 **UNEXPECTED REFITTINGS IN THE LEVALLOIS WORKSHOP OF SAINS-EN-AMIÉNOIS (HAUTS-DE-FRANCE)**

Tuffreau, Alain - Lamotte, Agnès (University of Lille, UMR 8164 Halma, CNRS) - Marcy, Jean-Luc (Maison de l'Archéologie, Dainville)

10:15 **DISCUSSION SLOT**

11:00 **IUP BOHUNICIAN TECHNOLOGY AND REFITTING OF ITS LITHIC ELEMENTS**

Škrdla, Petr (Institute of Archaeology of the CAS, Brno)