

24th EAA Annual Meeting

BARCELONA,
5-8 SEPTEMBER 2018

REFLECTING FUTURES

Abstract Book VOLUME II



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Author's affiliation is stated in brackets following the author's name; where authors share the same affiliation, it is only stated once.

The Index of Authors, situated in Volume II, includes all session organisers and only the main authors of contributions.

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massif. The studies of the Bercé forest are based on traditional methods mostly like the study of ancient sources and fieldwalking, but also on new technologies (LIDAR, paleoenvironmental surveys, archeometry).

These different studies allowed to highlight the presence of hundreds archaeological sites dated from Protohistory to the present day. These are mostly enclosures, traces of administrative fragmentations, extractions and reductions of iron ore and old communication routes.

The researches on these different sites aim to establish a chronology of occupations and help to find if some sites could be contemporaneously working together. Some scientific approaches such as archeobotanic also help to visualize a natural environment during ancient times and to identify the evolution of forest boundaries. The study of the ancient metallurgy introduces the problematic of technological evolutions over the time and of produced quantities.

Studies made on the forest of Bercé constitute a first way to understand the archeological remains, and allow us to see Bercé with fresh eyes. Today a new non invasive and pluridisciplinary approach has allowed us to create a new methodology well adapted for modern forest management and archeological sites preservation.

09 FORMS OF FOREST EXPLOITATION IN THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN LOWLANDS. EXAMPLES FROM THE LOWER SILESIAN WILDERNESS (POLAND)

Author(s): Konczewski, Pawel (Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Science, Department of Anthropology) - Konczewska, Magdalena (University of Wrocław, Institute of Archaeology)

Presentation Format: Oral

Forests of the Central European Lowlands whose origins reach the end of the Pleistocene create a specific living conditions for humans. Their inhabitants because of environmental aspects based most of their economy on the exploitation of the surrounding area and its resources. Some of the forms of these activities are still visible in the surrounding landscapes and ecosystems.

The Lower Silesian Wilderness consists many representative examples of discussed issues. It is located in south-western Poland and it is the largest continuous forest of the country, and one of the largest in Central Europe. The archaeological research shows that the area was inhabited with a different intensity since the Mesolithic period until today. This can be pointed out as the main reason of tremendous changes visible in the natural environment.

Archaeological and environmental surveys conducted in recent years allow now to create a more extensive description of many traces of anthropopressure. To mention only a few: deforestation, manmade forest stands and also processing of wood and other resources found in forest's biotopes.

During the presentation authors will portray mentioned issues from the perspective of examples of forest economies discovered at sites from Late Roman period, Late Middle Ages and Early modern period. Authors will address also methodological problems regarding the integrated research of a natural-cultural heritage of forests.

10 WOODLANDS VS. SETTLEMENTS: RELICTS OF RUSSIAN LATE MEDIEVAL LANDSCAPE

Author(s): Kutakov, Sergey (State Academic University for the Humanities; Staritsa Museum of Local History)

Presentation Format: Oral

The research is supported by Russian Foundation for Basic Research – project # 17-31-01074 «Historical geography of feudal land tenure in Tver uyezd of Moscow State in the XVI century».

The research is devoted to the studying of the cultural landscape of the historical territory of Tver uyezd (district) of Moscow State of the XVI century. For today, a significant part of this territory is covered with the woods. There are many archaeological sites could be found in the wooded area. The ratio of the territories occupied with settlements, arable lands, forests, etc. were constantly changing. For now at our disposal there are late medieval cadastral sources (census books) containing information on land tenures and settlements, wastelands etc. that land tenures consisted of, as well as data on the amount of arable lands, hayfields and woodlands related to that land tenures. Many of the cadastral objects correlate with cartographic materials of the late XVIII–XIX centuries. Using of the medieval censuses, cartographic materials of subsequent centuries and contemporary satellite images and open geodata allow exploring the development of the landscape from the XVI to the XXI century. Generalizing all of these materials in GIS allows correlating data on medieval landscapes with the location of known medieval archaeological sites. Reconstruction of both settling and landowning structures of the XVI century in GIS allows to discover the areas that have been used in the Late Middle Ages, but were excluded from the economic turnover in the subsequent time. These areas could retain the least damaged monuments of medieval archeology. Studying these sites have a great importance for disclosure of the chronology of the formation of the settlement system and for researches of the material culture of various feudal property.

11 URBAN ARCHEOLOGY IN TAIGA SIBERIA: PROBLEMS OF SEARCH AND LOCALIZATION

Author(s): Chernaya, Mariya - Barsukov, Evgeniy (National Research Tomsk State University; Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences) - Chernaya, Lyudmila (National Research Tomsk State University)

Presentation Format: Oral

The Slavic tradition of development of forest regions from Moravia and Odra through Novgorod with some influence of Viking expe-