

24th EAA Annual Meeting

BARCELONA,
5-8 SEPTEMBER 2018

REFLECTING FUTURES

Abstract Book VOLUME II



EAA | European Association
of Archaeologists

 UNIVERSITAT DE
BARCELONA

2018
EUROPEAN YEAR
OF CULTURAL
HERITAGE
#EuropeForCulture

How to Read the Abstract Book

The Abstract Book is ordered by session numbers which were allocated during the session submission (i.e., the number sequence is discontinuous). The Abstract book is divided into two volumes: Volume I contains sessions nr. 066-551, Volume II contains sessions nr. 552-798.

The Abstract Book content was last updated on 23 July 2018; please check the Annual Meeting website www.e-a-a.org/EAA2018/ScientificProgramme for any later changes and detailed programme search.

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.

Please note that 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.

24th EAA Annual Meeting (Barcelona, 2018) – Abstract Book

Design and layout: Maria Beltran

Technical editing: Kateřina Kleinová (EAA)

Print : Cevagraf S.C.C.L.

ISBN: 978-80-907270-3-8 (European Association of Archaeologists)

ISBN: 978-84-9168-143-4 (Edicions de la Universitat de Barcelona, vol. 2)

European Association of Archaeologists
Barcelona, August 2018

© European Association of Archaeologists, 2018

24th EAA Annual Meeting

BARCELONA,
5-8 SEPTEMBER 2018

REFLECTING FUTURES

Abstract Book
VOLUME II



UNIVERSITAT DE
BARCELONA

Edicions

but most of the areas remained forested.

07 THE STRUCTURING OF A ROMAN COUNTRYSIDE: ROAD NETWORK, SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND ANCIENT LAND-SURVEYING IN THE CONGOST AND MOGENT VALLEYS (BARCELONA)

Author(s): Garcia, Arnau (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge) - Oliver, Jaume (Universitat de Girona) - Flórez, Marta (Institut Català d'Arqueologia Clàssica)

Presentation Format: Oral

The physical and conceptual organization of the countryside is a basic element to understand Roman History and society and, therefore, it has been object of particular attention by archaeologists and historians. Long-term multidisciplinary approaches to Roman agrimensura have provided a deep knowledge in how territory was conceptualized and shaped. At the same time, surveys and archaeological excavations have its focus on the study of rural settlements and resource exploitation. Yet, these two dimensions of the Ancient world imprinted in present day landscapes, often appear as two unconnected realities, concealing the relationships (or its absence) between settlement patterns and ancient land-surveying operations.

This paper will propose a middle-scale approach to the questions of how Roman agrimensura can be identified on ancient settlement organization and how it can be a useful proxy to contextualize a disperse archaeological record. The study case, on the basin of the Congost and Mogent rivers (part of the Vallès region, the immediate hinterland of Barcelona), is an example of a territory where a dense network of rural settlements is documented during the Roman period, but, at the same time, without many elements to understand their articulation with wider territorial structures and historical processes.

Materials used in this study include Early Medieval documents, the critical analysis of the historical archaeological record, results of intensive and extensive surveys and the information about the road network obtained from archaeological data and morphological analysis. The results show evidences of a significant intervention in those territories at the beginning of the Roman Empire, captured in a small scale by the resulting road network and settlement pattern. From that point, this Ancient articulation extended its influence on Early Medieval landscape and towards later periods.

08 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE AGER VALLEY HISTORIC LANDSCAPE. PATTERN CHANGES BETWEEN THE 5TH AND THE 13TH CENTURIES

Author(s): Porcheddu, Antonio (Universitat de Lleida)

Presentation Format: Oral

Characterizing a landscape from its shapes is one of the main methodologies that can be applied in Landscape Archaeology. The visible shapes, a part from its materialisation, can be considered as a product of the human action in the earth's surface. These shapes can be transmitted through time with different materialisation and even with different use, following a complex phenomenon of transmission and hybridisation. The approach we present here consisted of the analysis of the parcel system morphology of the Àger Valley (Spain). We detected some morphological patterns associated to specific archaeological sites of the 5th century and a general reorganisation of the plain area occurred after the seigniorial conquest of the area in the 11th century that was completed during the 13th century. To accomplish this study we used all the available sources, from remoted sensing images to historical aero photographs as well as archaeological prospection and documentary sources. In addition, we performed an automatic calculus of the shapes orientation through a GIS tool in order to identify an eventually planned parcel system. Finally, we compared the results with the hydrographic network, the geomorphology and the road network and we obtained an interpretation of a prevailing landscape pattern that structured the valley.

09 CONFIGURATIONS OF THE CONTEMPORARY LANDSCAPE: BRACARA AUGUSTA AND THE ROMAN CENTURIATION

Author(s): Brito, Sandra (Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto; Laboratório de Paisagens, Património e Território - Universidade do Minho) - Carvalho, Helena Paula (Departamento de História, Instituto de Ciências Sociais - Universidade do Minho; Laboratório de Paisagens, Património e Território - Universidade do Minho) - Labastida Juan, Marta (Escola de Arquitectura da Universidade do Minho; Laboratório de Paisagens, Património e Território - Universidade do Minho) - Pinto da Silva, Madalena (Faculdade de Arquitectura - Universidade do Porto; Centro de Estudos de Arquitectura e Urbanismo - Faculdade de Arquitectura da Universidade do Porto)

Presentation Format: Oral

The centuriation of rural space around the roman city of Bracara Augusta (Braga, Portugal) puts into perspective a series of issues related with the structure of its landscape. The implementation of this system of territorial mapping consolidates a wide road network that encompasses main and secondary roads, as well as a finer web of private and neighbourly paths that interfere with settlement dynamics, favouring the appearance of a network of "places" that provides structure to the landscape.

In this paper we place the observations in the architectural context as part of the project approach. In the move from a historical perspective to a spacial one, we define new hypotheses of investigation that emerge from the point of view of the observer. The focus on formal configurations and the relations between key elements of the landscape is a means of understanding conservation dynamics in territorial structures that are associated with the contemporary centripetal road system.

In this context, we aim to establish some reflections regarding the identity of the territorial framework that surrounds the old city

of Braga. This is achieved through the crystallisation of centuriation axes and a sympathetic approach to topography and old settlements. We try to clarify the “order” inherent to the structure of the landscape so we can approach the dynamics of preservation of the axes of roman centuriation in the contemporary landscape, associated to the retention of some paths and mechanisms of demarcation that maintain limits related to the roman land records. The selective accumulation of materials allows us to consider the permanence of certain demarcation tools, and their current meaning in the context of the landscape. Furthermore, it allows us to think about the possibility of conceiving new compositional relations based on the systems that informed the way this territory was organised.

10 ROMAN ROAD NETWORK AND CENTURIATION AROUND BRACARA AUGUSTA: THE CASE STUDY OF THE VIA XVIII

Author(s): Silva, João - Carvalho, Helena (Universidade do Minho)

Presentation Format: Oral

The present paper aims to provide an analysis of the relation between the roman centuriation system and the road network in the landscape of Bracara Augusta (Braga, Portugal). These aspects of roman territorial management and organization, in addition to influencing subsequent landscape axes, are themselves conditioned by previously existing elements; as such, their study provides an important outlook of the evolution of landscape and territorial morphology. Indeed, although originally implemented in the late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD, the roman road and centuriation systems around Braga continued to play a decisive role in the development of this particular landscape. However, the specific relation between these two elements in the vicinity of Braga is not yet fully understood: this is of particular relevance in the context of the territory around Braga, considering that the construction of the individual roads which make up the whole system did not take place at exactly the same time. The Via XVIII, which connected Bracara Augusta to Asturica Augusta offers, therefore, a singular opportunity to consider different phases of implementation of the roman road system and its relation to landscape morphology and human occupation. A methodology of analysis which considers the archaeological landscape as revealed by the individual archaeological sites in their social, cultural, economical and spatial aspects will be employed.

11 TRACES OF ANCIENT AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES RECORDED IN POLISH WOODLANDS

Author(s): Jakubczak, Michal (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology Polish Academy of Sciences) - Budziszewski, Janusz - Dobiegała, Mateusz (Institute of Archaeology Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw)

Presentation Format: Oral

The history of research on ancient field systems have almost a century-old tradition in Western Europe. However in Poland the situation was different, no traces of agricultural activities were detected till last decade. Development of airborne laser scanning (ALS) has changed this situation. The ALS technology allows to detect micro relief of terrain covered by forest. It turned out that woodlands preserved numerous ancient field remains of different shapes and sizes. At this moment we can distinguish several types of them visible on ALS data.

We will present a series of ancient field systems which are a permanent element of forested landscape. Each of them is located in various environmental conditions, from the Iżera Mountains, through Polish Lowlands, to wetlands in the Białowieża Forest. The fields in each of these regions have its own unique character, differ in terms of size, form of balks and regularity. What all of them have in common is the location in places, that are not very useful from the perspective of modern agriculture. Right now we have a problem with analysis and dating of ancient fields, but single phase complexes from the Iżera Mountains and the Białowieża Forest give us a unique opportunity to analysis well preserved landscape.

671 THERE IS MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE: UNVEILING THE HISTORIES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

Theme: Museums and the challenges of archaeological outreach in the 21st century

Organisers: Coltofean, Laura (Brukenthal National Museum, Sibiu) - Mihajlović, Vladimir V. (Institute for Balkan Studies SASA, Belgrade) - Gustavsson, Anna (University of Gothenburg)

Format: Regular session

The objects exhibited in archaeological and history museums today are often part of impressive and meticulously created collections whose origins can be traced back to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, sometimes even before. In many cases, archival sources, old scientific publications and newspapers offer the opportunity to reconstruct the complex and fascinating histories of these collections, as well as the early curatorial practices related to them. What are the stories behind archaeological collections? How and in what cultural, political and social context were they formed? How did they evolve in time?

This session aims to explore the histories and lives of various archaeological collections in Europe and beyond. We welcome papers that explore themes such as the birth of archaeological collections and the reasons and ideologies behind them; the trajectories of the objects that

EAA 2018

BARCELONA,
5-8 SEPTEMBER

REFLECTING FUTURES



www.e-a-a.org/ea2018
#EAA2018

f **t** @ea2018