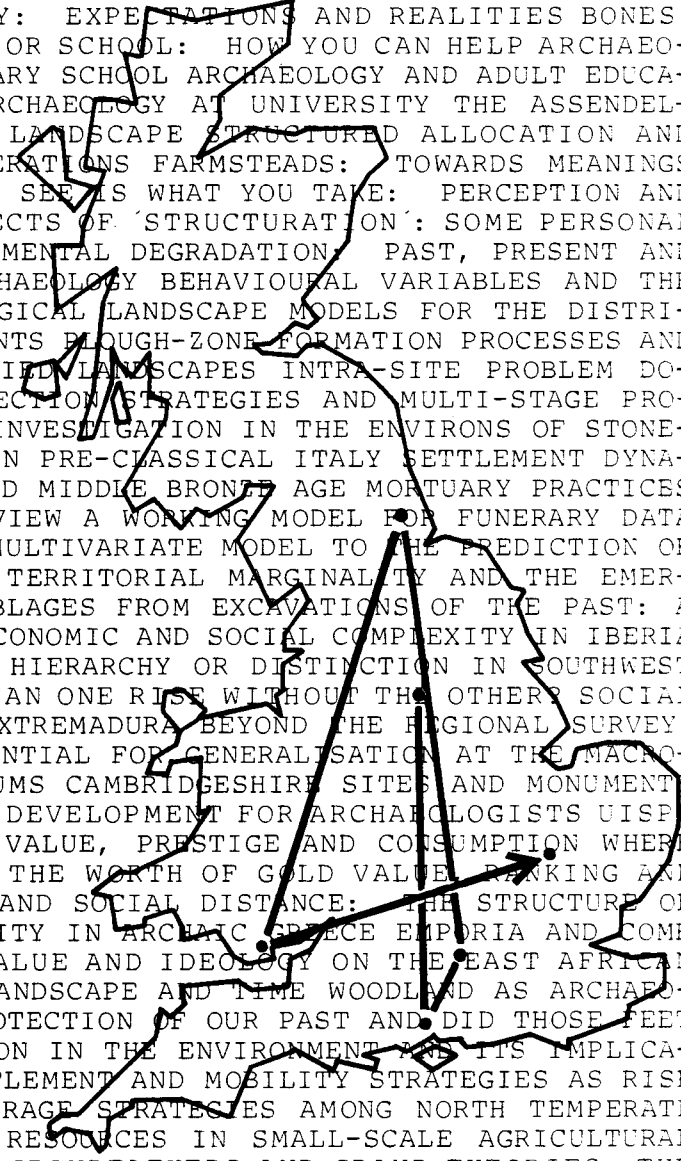


**TAG.84**

# Annual conference of the Theoretical Archaeology Group

**14-16 December 1984**

Organized by the  
Department of Archaeology  
and held in the  
Faculty of Engineering,  
University of Cambridge



**Programme  
and abstracts**

PHANTASM: VALUE, PRESTIGE AND CONSUMPTION WHERE DOES VALUE COME FROM?  
COMMODITY AND VALUE: THE WORTH OF GOLD VALUE, RANKING AND CONSUMPTION IN THE DANISH  
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VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE INTRODUCTION: "WHAT'S ALL THE FUSS ABOUT?" ARCHAEOLOGY: EXPE

TAG n.

A point of metal put to the end of a string.  
Any thing paltry and mean.

to TAG v.

To fit any thing with an end.  
To append one thing to another.

A Dictionary of the English Language.  
Samuel Johnson, 1755.

TAG n.

Something tacked on or appended to another thing.  
An appendage.  
A lamb or yearling sheep.  
The fag-end of society, high or low.  
The refrain of a song or poem.  
A shoulder-knot as worn by a servant in livery.  
A juvenile sport in which the object of the players is to  
keep from being caught or touched by one, the tagger  
(commonly called "it"), who chases them for that purpose.

Funk and Wagnall's New 'Standard' Dictionary of  
the English Language, 1952.

## C O N F E R E N C E   P R O G R A M M E

Everything takes place on the ground floor of the Engineering Department, except the Saturday night party. Lecture Room 0 is just by the main entrance. Lecture Rooms 1 and 2 are across the courtyard and next to each other.

### Friday 14 December

- 4-7.15pm    Lecture Room 2    Fetish and Phantasm: Value, Prestige and Consumption.  
and            Lecture Room 0    Archaeology and Landscape Conservation.
- 7.15pm        Engineering Department foyer    R E C E P T I O N .

### Saturday 15 December

- 9-12.30      Lecture Room 2    Cultural Responses to Risk and Uncertainty.  
and            Lecture Room 1    Archaeology at AD 2000 (+50).
- 2-5.30pm     Lecture Room 2    The Dissemination of Archaeological Knowledge.  
and            Lecture Room 1    The Assendelver's Polder Project: Archaeology in a wet Landscape.
- [6.00pm      Lecture Room 2    Archaeologists for Peace Workshop]
- 8.00pm        School of Pythagoras, St. John's College Conference Party.  
(see map at the back of the programme to find out where it is. Remember to wear your badge so that you aren't mistaken for a gate-crasher and thrown out).

Sunday 16th December

9.30-1.00 Lecture Room 1 Theory and Practice in Plough Zone  
Archaeology.  
and Lecture Room 2 Italo-Iberian Session:  
Trajectories towards Social Complexity in  
Pre-classical Italy.  
followed by Economic and Social Complexity in Iberia  
(first third).

2-3.00pm Lecture Room 2 Economic and Social Complexity in Iberia  
(last two-thirds).  
followed by Beyond the Regional Survey: Progress in  
Mediterranean Studies.

[2.00pm Lecture Room 1 Archaeologists for Peace Workshop]

[2.30 (at Haddenham) Visit to Haddenham. Remember to book asap]

Friday 14 December 4-7 pm. Lecture Room 2

FETISH AND PHANTASM: VALUE, PRESTIGE AND CONSUMPTION

Organisers: Mike Parker Pearson (HBMC) and Richard Bradley (Reading)

- 4.00 WHERE DOES VALUE COME FROM?  
Mike Parker Pearson (HBMC)
- 4.10 COMMODITY AND VALUE: THE WORTH OF GOLD  
Colin Renfrew (Cambridge)
- 4.35 VALUE, RANKING AND CONSUMPTION IN THE DANISH  
BRONZE AGE  
Kristian Kristiansen (Copenhagen)
- 4.55 EXCHANGE AND SOCIAL DISTANCE: THE STRUCTURE  
OF BRONZE ARTEFACT DISTRIBUTIONS  
Richard Bradley (Reading)
- 5.20 Tea
- 5.50 GIFT AND COMMODITY IN ARCHAIC GREECE  
Ian Morris (Cambridge)
- 6.10 EMPORIA AND COMB VALUES  
Ian David Riddler (Southampton)
- 6.45 EXCHANGE AS AN INSTITUTED PROCESS: VALUE AND  
IDEOLOGY ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST  
Mark Horton (Oxford)

In the study of social relations from archaeological material there has been a tendency to perceive goods and commodities merely as indicators of social inequality rather than as constituent embodiments of those relationships. The value of commodities has often been taken as given, with implicit or explicit reference to capitalist conceptions of value which assume not only a universal standard of comparison and transaction but also innate properties of value and usefulness in the products of human invention (for example, the notion that commodities were adopted because they were innately 'better' is demonstrably false since they were often adopted as trinkets long before their technological potential was realised, as in the case of copper and iron). Concepts of value are relative and change between time and place.

We employ concepts such as social ranking, prestige, accumulation, conspicuous consumption, emulation, scarcity and restricted access to resources and yet there is no general theory of value to unite these ideas in archaeological terms. The Marxist labour theory of value, which

distinguishes between use value and exchange value of commodities, is perhaps limited in its potential application to pre-capitalist societies. The central role accorded to surplus value for capitalism would not seem to be appropriate to societies without institutionalised relations between labour and time. Pre-capitalist societies also lack the essential mechanisms of accumulation through reinvestment.

This session takes a broad sweep of evolutionary development, from the European Chalcolithic to the Mediaeval period to examine the potential for investigating past changes in value, wealth creation and consumption. Interpretations from different periods do not follow any 'party line' but it is hoped that different problems can be highlighted in the specific periods. The themes include the relationship between restricted and ranked spheres of exchange and restricted ranked status, the potential for primitive accumulation by the deliberate destruction of wealth and the variability of value according to cultural context.

Materials such as precious metals have always been assumed to have been of great value and yet that value, always culturally prescribed, has changed throughout prehistory. Their use as a medium of presentation, from trinkets to coinage to bullion, is tied up with their ascribed capacity as translators of value between other commodities, either by restricting equivalences (by restricting the range of items with which they are interchangeable) or by making possible more and varied transactions between commodities.

In capitalist society, wealth and the potential to accumulate it requires its conversion into commodities which realise a profit. This can be reinvested and hence the circle continues. This does not appear to have been possible in early historic and prehistoric times when the accumulation of wealth was at least partly achieved by using it as 'gifts to gods' or 'gifts to people' whether living or dead. The receiver of the gift, whether human or supernatural, would be obliged to reciprocate it in some form or other, bringing respect and prestige to the gift giver. The most generous could use their respect or spiritual favour as 'advertisements' for procuring more wealth.

The value of an item might vary according to the transactions with which it is involved. The same material might have different value in a finished or raw state and might be

involved in different exchange spheres. Gifts might be exchanged within a social group and commodities between social groups. For example, the restriction of prestige gift exchanges among elites who do not 'dirty their hands' with transactions of the commodities from which those gifts are produced appears to have a long history and even prehistory.

WHERE DOES VALUE COME FROM? Mike Parker Pearson  
(HBMC, London).

Introduction to the session and its theme.

COMMODITY AND VALUE: THE WORTH OF GOLD  
Colin Renfrew (Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge).

One should not assume, before the development of a market economy, that specific commodities had an established value. Existing methods of estimating the value of commodities in prehistoric contexts tend to place emphasis either on labour value (time of production) or transport value (for imported materials). It is argued that the context of burial can also be used to infer a high value, or at least a special preferential use of a material. This point is illustrated by the use of gold in the Bulgarian Chalcolithic cemetery of Varna.

VALUE, RANKING AND CONSUMPTION IN THE DANISH BRONZE AGE.  
(Kristian Kristiansen, National Agency for the Environment, Copenhagen).

No abstract available.

EXCHANGE AND SOCIAL DISTANCE: THE STRUCTURE OF BRONZE ARTEFACT DISTRIBUTIONS Richard Bradley (Department of Archaeology, University of Reading).

The conventional definition of Bronze Age metalwork deposits into "founders' hoards", "merchants' hoards", weapon hoards and ornament hoards, which follows formalist economic principles, can be reassessed in terms of separate spheres of value and exchange. A distinction can be made between hoards of commodities (founders' hoards and merchants' hoards) and hoards of single finds or gifts (weapons, ornaments). It is suggested that commodity exchange took place between communities and that gift exchange was carried out within them. The implications are examined in the spatial distribution of metalwork, particularly with reference to circulation and style.

GIFT AND COMMODITY IN ARCHAIC GREECE.

Ian Morris (Department of Classical Archaeology,  
University of Cambridge).

By the 8th century BC, the Greeks' pursuit of wealth through commodity exchange was increasing. The accumulation of wealth by the elite was mainly to establish relations between households by de-accumulation; gift and commodity are very different things in Homer. In Hesiod, different metals symbolise different levels of both the human and the divine worlds; but with the rise of a polity based on the notional equality of a wide descent group (the citizen estate) in the 8th century came changes in the context of gift exchange, in particular away from the individual burial to the state and inter-state sanctuary and later the liturgy. Neither the change from 'gifts to men' to 'gifts to gods' nor the huge increase in the commodities entering the gift exchange system altered the function of gift exchange, though, which continued to regulate relations among the elite, but in a more subtle form in the changed world of the 7th and 6th centuries BC.

EMPORIA AND COMB VALUES Ian David Riddler (Southampton Museums).

With the growth of urban archaeology, worked bone and antler objects of the early medieval period have come to assume greater importance in artefactual studies, although as yet little has been done to relate centres of production temporally, spatially or contextually. Approaches to this material have been overwhelmingly typological and functionalist. In the following, the worked bone and antler industries from the emporia of Hamwic and Haithabu are contrasted, in order to examine evidence for changing values for combs, in terms of production, distribution, deposition, style iconography, function and meaning. It is suggested that some aspects of these values relate to, and can be used to refine, current theories upon processes in the development of the emporia in which these objects were produced.

EXCHANGE AS AN INSTITUTED PROCESS: VALUE AND IDEOLOGY ON THE EAST AFRICAN COAST Mark Horton (St. Hugh's College, Oxford).

The East African coast in the 1st millennium AD developed as a source of raw materials, much in demand in western Asia. Complex exchange systems can be observed through which long distance maritime traders obtained these products from coastal societies. At the interface between two contrasting value systems -- Islamic urban societies of western Asia and traditional small-scale tribal groups --



Friday 4-7 Lecture Room 2

Fetish and Phantasm

the emergence of specialised trading societies can be observed. This society, that can later be called the Swahili, developed an Asiatic ideology (expressed in material culture, architecture and Islam), but retained client and kinship links with its trading partners in the interior. These long-term changes can be observed through both archaeological evidence and historical sources. They show the development of value systems and their mutual influence.

Friday 14 December 4-7pm. Lecture Room 0

ARCHAEOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

Organiser: Tom Williamson.

- 4.00 pm. THE UNMAKING OF THE ENGLISH LANDSCAPE  
Richard Muir
- 4.30 AND DID THOSE FEET IN ANCIENT TIME?  
Roger Thomas (HBMC)
- 5.00 LANDSCAPE AND TIME  
Tom Williamson (University of East Anglia)
- 5.30 Tea
- 6.00 WOODLAND AS ARCHAEOLOGY  
Oliver Rackham (Cambridge)
- 6.30 OUT OF SITE, OUT OF MIND: THE PRESENT PROTECTION  
OF OUR PAST  
Bob Bewley (HBMC)

The English landscape is undergoing unparalleled change, largely as a result of the adoption of modern intensive farming methods. The 'traditional' framework of the countryside, the varied habitats of the hedgerows, woodland and ancient grassland, is being replaced over much of the country by prairie-like monocultures. The debate about the face of the landscape has, to date, been largely conducted around the issue of the effects upon indigenous flora and fauna, which have been catastrophic. This session will attempt to establish the role that archaeology and archaeologists should have in this debate.

THE UNMAKING OF THE ENGLISH LANDSCAPE Richard Muir.

Because the debate over the countryside has been conducted primarily in terms of wildlife conservation and aesthetics, many practising archaeologists may be insufficiently unaware of the scale of the changes in the landscape since the last war, or of the nature of the economic, technological and political forces which underlie these. This first talk will briefly recount the recent history of the English landscape. The title alludes to Hoskins' seminal text, The Making of the English Landscape published in 1955. At that time, the adoption of modern farming methods had had relatively little affect on the historic landscape, although Hoskins noted the beginnings of change, notably in the removal of hedgerows. Hoskins' book is based firmly on the concept of the past inherent in the present appearance of the landscape, of the landscape as a document which

can be read by those with sufficient training, the rudiments of which The Making of the English Landscape and subsequent works sought to provide. Over large areas of the countryside the destruction has been on such a scale that this approach to landscape has become meaningless: Hoskins' book has itself become an historical document, the varied landscapes it describes in many places are now utterly and irretrievably destroyed.

This talk will also present a number of scenarios, alternative possible trajectories of future landscape development: ranging from various conservation strategies to a continuation of present *laissez-faire* policies which, it is argued, will by the beginning of the next century have removed all but a few vestiges of what we have come to regard as 'traditional' English landscapes.

AND DID THOSE FEET IN ANCIENT TIME? Roger Thomas  
(HBM, London).

The notion of countryside, of 'rural heritage', has a deep appeal to the English, and especially to the urban Middle Classes. The complex of interwoven elements which makes up the popular conception of 'countryside heritage' includes the landscape, wildlife, buildings and archaeological remains in the broadest sense.

Nature conservationists (especially Richard Mabey) have made a strong appeal to the English love of the countryside, stressing how certain plants, trees or environments are of great importance to English culture as a whole, and stressing that their destruction is truly a 'loss'. Archaeologists should be making a similar appeal, for archaeological remains of all kinds are an important part of the complexion of the landscape, they lend the landscape a sense of stability for which it is loved, and, as with the natural environment, frequently figure in folklore and literature.

Archaeologists have been more concerned with excavation than with conservation, more concerned with sites than with landscapes. They have consequently failed to realise how closely their own interests are linked with those of nature conservationists. By stressing the archaeological and historical content of 'the countryside' we can educate the public and thereby strengthen the conservation case in general, as well as archaeology itself. The ultimate aim -- and it must be quickly achieved if it is to be of any use -- must be the development of balanced and integrated conservation policies, backed by vociferous and well-informed public opinion. Archaeologists, as those best placed to observe and understand man's role in forming the

countryside as we know it today, have a duty to contribute both to the development of conservation policies and to the mobilisation of public support for them.

LANDSCAPE AND TIME Tom Williamson (Centre for EastAnglian Studies, UEA).

The English landscape is man-made; woodland, pasture, meadow, ponds and hedgerows are all essentially human creations. As artefacts, their study falls in part within the province of archaeology: they can be adequately neither understood nor defended without the involvement of archaeologists. This is partly because archaeology alone provides the necessary time-scale against which the magnitude of the present change can be assessed. Yet more important, perhaps, is the conceptual contribution which the discipline can make, distinct even from that made by historians.

For the agribusiness lobby itself stresses the history of change in the landscape, encapsulated in the phrase "the landscape is always changing". This is supported by a model which sees the principal features of the landscape as mainly of recent (post-Medieval) origin: hedges, for example, were mainly planted during the Enclosure movement of the 18th century. Recent changes are no more than changes in land-use; the losses are of little antiquity or historical interest.

Archaeologists should stress that this widely propagated model is a total falsification. In doing so they should elaborate the concept, not so much of landscape history, but of landscape as archaeology. Landscapes up to 1945 preserved within them relics of earlier forms of social/economic organisation because change was usually addition: wildlife developed within the resultant complex palimpsest. Since 1945 we have seen not landscape change, but landscape demolition: a qualitative, not quantitative, change.

Archaeologists are also in a unique position to stress that, as artefacts, most traditional landscape features and wildlife habitats were directly or indirectly functional and economic in origin. Modern farming methods have rendered them redundant. Their preservation must now, therefore, be positively justified in other than purely economic or utilitarian terms. To do this we must emphasise not merely the loss of archaeological information inherent in these features. Total destruction would be unacceptable even if prior recording of all information for the benefit of the

educated archaeological elite were possible. What is lost is the immediacy of the past, the day-to-day contact for the average individual: what replaces it is an absence of landscape, a featureless countryside devoid of all historical interest.

WOODLAND AS ARCHAEOLOGY Oliver Rackham (Department of Botany, University of Cambridge).

One of the most serious developments since the war has been the drastic reduction in the area of ancient woodland, through conversion to arable or 'coniferisation' -- i.e., replacement by short-term conifer plantations. While there is now a greater area under trees in the country than at any time since the early Medieval period, 20th century planting and replanting has consisted almost entirely of conifer plantations. Conversely, the area of ancient woodland has been halved in the last 40 years, a rate of destruction unparalleled in history.

Ancient woodland has been formed by hundreds of years of intensive management, of human interference in the natural vegetation cover. This intensity of management is a reflection of the importance of woodland in the economy of pre-industrial societies in Britain. The botanical content of such woods itself provides a complex record of their development and management, while the interiors of woodlands preserve earthworks otherwise destroyed by agriculture. Woods are thus a vital part of the archaeological record, their neglect and destruction a loss to archaeologists as much to botanists. Present agricultural and especially fiscal policies will, if not changed, continue to destroy ancient woodland at an equally rapid rate.

OUT OF SITE OUT OF MIND; THE PRESENT PROTECTION FOR OUR PAST  
Bob Bewley (HBMC, London).

All conceptual and intellectual ideas are constrained by practical considerations. Therefore if we need to discuss future approaches to our past we have to know what the current law is and how it operates. Then an assessment can be made of the legislation and if it is up to date with the recent trends in archaeological discovery and information. The paper will concentrate on presenting the important parts of the legislation (The 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act). Thus the role of scheduling, taking sites into guardianship and management agreements will be discussed. The purpose is to put forward archaeology's solution to a problem in the context of the overall theme of the session.

Saturday 15 December 9-12.30 Lecture Room 2

CULTURAL RESPONSES TO RISK AND UNCERTAINTY

Organisers: Paul Halstead, John O'Shea and Todd Whitelaw

- 9.00 SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIATION IN THE ENVIRONMENT  
AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN SYSTEMS  
John O'Shea (Michigan)
- 9.10 BANDS ON THE RUN: SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY  
STRATEGIES AS RISK BUFFERING BEHAVIOUR  
Todd Whitelaw (Cambridge)
- 9.30 SAVING IT FOR LATER: STORAGE STRATEGIES AMONG  
NORTH TEMPERATE AND BOREAL HUNTER-GATHERERS  
Peter Rowly-Conwy (London) and Marek Zvelebil  
(Sheffield)
- 10.00 THE ROLE OF WILD RESOURCES IN SMALL-SCALE  
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS: TALES FROM THE LAKES  
AND PLAINS  
John O'Shea
- 10.20 OF GRANDFATHERS AND GRAND THEORIES: THE  
HIERARCHICAL ORDERING OF RESPONSES TO HAZARD  
IN A GREEK RURAL COMMUNITY  
Hamish Forbes (Liverpool)
- 10.40 Coffee
- 11.10 THE ECONOMY HAS A NORMAL SURPLUS: SOME  
IMPLICATIONS OF RISK-BUFFERING BEHAVIOUR FOR  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLEX SOCIETIES  
Paul Halstead (Sheffield)
- 11.30 FAMINE IN THE CITY: RISK-BUFFERING BEHAVIOUR  
AS INSTITUTIONALISED IN THE CLASSICAL AND  
HELLENISTIC CITY-STATE  
Peter Garnsey (Cambridge) and Tom Gallant  
(Gainesville, Fla.)
- 11.50 INTEGRATION: DIFFERENT SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL  
SCALES OF VARIATION AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS  
FOR HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL RESPONSES AND CHANGE  
Paul Halstead (Sheffield)

Studies in human ecology, particularly as practised in archaeology, have tended to focus on aspects of human behaviour in relation to major or general characteristics of ecosystems. This approach usually views the environment as a background, against which specific 'adaptations' may be viewed. Such explanations work with an average, or "normal" assessment of the environment. However, recent work dealing

with a variety of aspects of simple to complex human societies is converging on the view that an emphasis on the nature and scale of different forms of environmental variation is crucial to a fuller understanding of human behaviour. Work suggests that such small-scale, local environmental variations are often those which select for, and therefore are necessary to understand, fundamental aspects of social behaviour.

This session is designed to explore some implications of this perspective with respect to a variety of different questions, in an equally wide range of situations, from mobile hunter-gatherer societies to urban civilisations, using archaeological, ethnographic and historical data.

INTRODUCTION: SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL VARIATION IN THE ENVIRONMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN SYSTEMS John O'Shea (Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan).

This short introductory paper will briefly introduce the conceptual framework within which the session will work. The notions of variability and predictability will be developed and illustrated, with reference to both spatial and temporal dimensions. Emphasis will be given to the scale and predictability of some of the short-term variability with which human groups must cope.

BANDS ON THE RUN: SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY STRATEGIES AS RISK-BUFFERING BEHAVIOUR Todd Whitelaw (Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge).

This paper examines general characteristics of mobility strategies and community social and spatial organisation among non-state societies, as they relate to different spatial and temporal scales of environmental variability. Analysis focuses on variation within foraging systems, as an introduction to the differing constraints and ranges of response available to mobile and sedentary populations in attempting to buffer against subsistence risk. Settlement and mobility patterns, as one form of subsistence risk-buffering behaviour, will be shown to be an integral part of a society's system of social relations.

SAVING IT FOR LATER: STORAGE STRATEGIES AMONG NORTH TEMPERATE AND BOREAL HUNTER-GATHERERS Peter Rowley-Conwy (Institute of Archaeology, London) and Marek Zvelebil (Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield).

Seasonal and spatial characteristics of resource variability in north temperate and boreal environments are examined from the perspective of risk-inducing conditions

relevant to a hunting and gathering mode of subsistence. It is argued that hunter-gatherers in seasonal, northern environments are subjected to selective pressures favouring the development of logistic, curating strategies, designed for coping with uncertainty. Four major strategies: curation, or "time storage"; food storage; the caching of gear; and social storage, are outlined and illustrated from the archaeological record. The implications of such storage strategies are discussed with reference to the development of social organisation and social stratification.

THE ROLE OF WILD RESOURCES IN SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS: TALES FROM THE LAKES AND THE PLAINS

John O'Shea (Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan).

This paper examines the effect of inter-annual variability on small-scale agricultural systems, and the use of wild resources to stabilise fluctuations in agricultural productivity. Societies based on small-scale agriculture frequently are vulnerable to severe fluctuations in food availability. For such systems to reasonably approximate self-sufficiency, it is crucial that other, highly productive, food resources be available whose structure of inter-annual variability is largely independent of that governing agriculture. In the Old World, this problem is neatly solved by the coupling of agriculture with animal husbandry. In the New World, where this was not an option, a similar result was achieved by the hunting of large mammals or the harvesting of anadromous fish. Two examples of this strategy from North America are briefly examined: the fishing-farming complex characteristic of the late prehistoric adaptation to the Upper Great Lakes region, and the hunting-farming pattern of the historic period Pawnee in the Central Plains region. It is concluded that the coupling of highly productive wild resources with simple agriculture represents a common coping strategy in cases where large domestic animals are not available; particularly in agriculturally marginal environments. Such buffering mechanisms vary considerably in their organisation, however, ranging from multi-community or multi-ethnic systems with local subsistence specialisation and regularly functioning exchange networks, to very generalised subsistence strategies, in which the members of a given group may divide or switch their efforts from one subsistence pursuit to another, depending on immediate local conditions.



OF GRANDFATHERS AND GRAND THEORIES: THE HIERARCHICAL ORDERING OF RESPONSES TO HAZARD IN A GREEK RURAL COMMUNITY  
Hamish Forbes (Department of Archaeology, University of Liverpool).

The paper, based on two years' field research in a rural community in Greece, begins with a discussion of the definition of 'hazard'. Certain behaviours in the study community are seen to be coping-mechanisms for natural and social environmental perturbations. Four levels of response are then outlined and the behaviours appropriate to each discussed. Such hierarchisation is argued to be an energetically efficient method of surviving environmental perturbations of increasing severity and rarity. An alternative categorisation of the data into conscious and unconscious (or "grandfather") responses introduces the problem of the ethnomodel of hazard perception and the maintenance of hazard-related behaviours. A final section discusses circumstances under which changes in present behavioural patterns might be expected.

THE ECONOMY HAS A NORMAL SURPLUS: SOME IMPLICATIONS OF RISK-BUFFERING BEHAVIOUR FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLEX SOCIETIES Paul Halstead (Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield).

This paper explores the role of storage and social storage practices in the development of complex societies in the prehistoric Aegean. It is argued that social complexity is founded on the mobilisation of the 'normal surplus' which is an inevitable feature of a durable farming economy in an area characterised by a high level of agricultural risk.

FAMINE IN THE CITY: RISK-BUFFERING BEHAVIOUR AS INSTITUTIONALISED IN THE CLASSICAL AND HELLENISTIC CITY-STATE

Peter Garnsey (Cambridge) and Tom Gallant (Gainesville).

This paper examines some aspects of spatial and temporal variability in resources relevant at the level of the organisation of the state. Attention will focus on the public institutions maintained to cope with famine in the poleis of Classical and Hellenistic Greece. Such institutions, it is argued, played an important role, not only in the survival of the urban population of Classical and Hellenistic Greece, but also in processes of social and political change.

Saturday 9-12.30 Lecture Room 2

Risk and Uncertainty

INTEGRATION: DIFFERENT SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL SCALES OF VARIATION AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN BEHAVIOURAL RESPONSES AND CHANGE Paul Halstead (Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield).

The short concluding paper will draw together the specific case studies in a discussion of the different spatial and temporal scales at which uncertainty occurs and at which coping mechanisms operate. The utility of a common perspective on the range of cultural behaviour documented in the case studies can be particularly appreciated when the specific questions addressed in each contribution are put in the context of cultural responses to risk and uncertainty.

ARCHAEOLOGY AT AD 2000 (+)50

Organisers: Francis Pryor (Fenland Archaeological Associates)  
and Christopher Chippindale (Cambridge)

- 9.00 PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL: THE ORGANISATION OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NETHERLANDS  
Roel Brandt (Amsterdam)
- 9.20 THE FUTURE OF MUSEUMS. CURIOS OR VIDEOS?  
Robin Wade (Robin Wade Design Associates)
- 9.50 ARCHAEOLOGY AND TELEVISION. WHAT NOW?  
Forbes Taylor (Unicorn Organisation)
- 10.10 THE FUTURE OF THE MAJOR MONUMENTS. ARCHAEOLOGY  
VERSUS CONSERVATION VERSUS THE PUBLIC  
Christopher Chippindale (Cambridge)
- 10.25 Coffee
- 10.55 THE FUTURE OF CONSERVATION. THE LESSONS OF  
NATURAL HISTORY  
Norman Moore (Nature Conservancy Council)
- 11.15 THE FUTURE OF EXCAVATION. MAIDEN CASTLE:  
EXCAVATION, EDUCATION, ENTERTAINMENT?  
Geoffrey Wainwright (HBMC)
- 11.35 THE FUTURE OF FIELDWORK (1) MARGINAL CHALK?  
Robin Holgate (Oxford)
- 11.50 THE FUTURE OF FIELDWORK (2) PRIVILEGED  
WETLANDS?  
Francis Pryor (Fenland Archaeological Associates)
- 12.05 A VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE  
Colin Renfrew (Cambridge)

Archaeology in the 21st century is only 16 years and 16 days away. In research, changing land-use will open up new possibilities and will abolish traditional kinds of fieldwork. New demands will be made on display of monuments and on museum and media presentations.

The session looks at the future of British archaeology from the demand side -- what is needed and asked for in research and display -- and from the supply side -- what kind of quantities of resources will be available and where will they come from? Even if it is desirable, can theory work in these circumstances? Instead, will the laws of supply and demand provide archaeology (as it will be then understood) with the resources the public thinks it

deserves? Finally, to what extent can archaeologists really manage the supply of archaeology to satisfy both public demand and the discipline's own requirements? These are a few of the more general questions that will be addressed.

Archaeology has traditionally been seen as a discipline that depends to a great extent on excavation. Recently, much attention has been focussed on the problem of "why should we excavate?" This is without doubt the fundamental question that must be answered before any discussion of archaeology's future can be attempted. The nettle is grasped by Dr. Geoffrey Wainwright in his discussion of the proposed excavation at Maiden Castle -- and the implications for the future.

On the fieldwork side, Francis Pryor and Robin Holgate will look to the division of the limited resources that will be available. Should they be devoted to integrated regional programmes, or to an ad hoc policy in which the site remains the primary unit? Will regional-based research merely provide future governments with excuses for withdrawing funds from areas that are seen (at present) to be less favoured? Given the enormous changes in archaeological theories of late, do we consider ourselves to be in a sound enough position to make such important decisions? Answers to some of these problems may be found in the experiences of others: Dutch archaeology, for example, faces the same intense pressures as lowland Britain; Roel Brandt, a university-based archaeologist with wide rescue experience, will examine the completely different structure and strategy that has been adopted in the Netherlands. Its strengths and weaknesses will be illustrated with an eye on the changing British situation.

On display, Robin Wade and Forbes Taylor will look at museums and TV -- likely still to remain the principal access-points of archaeology to the public. Are Hi-Tech displays like the Jorvik Centre the only future, and how can they be funded? What will be the role of the more traditional museum? TV archaeology has been a story of inexorable decline "Animal, Vegetable, Mineral" thirty years ago: can, and should, a new mass audience be found, and, if so, how?

Norman Moore, recently retired advisor to the Nature Conservancy Council, and now Chairman of the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, gives a view from the standpoint of natural history, where many of the issues currently facing archaeology have been met before. Christopher Chippindale brings in the ethical question: the research and display of

major sites destroys them. How does this square with conservation, and over what kind of time-span?

PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL: THE ORGANISATION OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NETHERLANDS. Roel Brandt (IPP, Amsterdam).

This paper is concerned with a landscape that has been subject to as much, or probably to more, development as Britain. Significant categories of information have almost vanished, but new survey continues to reveal quite unexpectedly rich seams of hitherto unsuspected archaeological material. The paper examines how this has come about and how Dutch archaeologists are managing the new challenges. The paper illustrates both practical and theoretical approaches to the archaeological landscape which are directly relevant to Britain.

The main aim of the paper is to examine the organisation of archaeology in the Netherlands and the extent to which it successfully integrates research priorities with rescue requirements. The paper concludes with some suggestions for future developments.

THE FUTURE OF MUSEUMS: CURIOS OR VIDEOS? Robin Wade (Robin Wade Design Associates).

Robin Wade is Britain's most successful museum designer; his work includes traditional artefact displays like the British Museum Egyptian and Greek galleries, open-air museums like Ironbridge Gorge and commercial ventures like the Guinness record-breakers show which opened in London this summer.

He will look at the future of museums, in particular the balance between entertainment and education, hands-on displays, reconstructions and replicas, and the future potentials of all-singing, all-dancing shows like Jorvik, as against the more traditional styles of display that still constitute 99% of existing museum exhibitions.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND TELEVISION: WHAT NOW? Forbes Taylor (Independent TV producer).

The speaker is a senior television producer with, and Managing Director of, an independent company, the Unicorn Organisation, who make programmes which are sold to the networks. This type of organisation is very different from that which gave rise to such archaeological entertainment as "Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?" or the more recent BBC series "Chronicle". The speaker was editor of this Autumn's major archaeological series, "Blood of the British", for Channel

4. He assesses the lessons archaeologists must learn if they are to provide suitable material for the public in the future. If the organisation of television companies is altering somewhat, the actual hardware of recording, transmission and playback is changing dramatically and very fast. With this in mind, the paper assesses the likely impact on archaeology and similar subjects of future technological change. The paper concludes with some thoughts on the direction(s) that documentary television might be heading in the next decade or so.

THE FUTURE OF THE MAJOR MONUMENTS: ARCHAEOLOGY VERSUS CONSERVATION VERSUS THE PUBLIC. Christopher Chippindale (Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge).

General Pitt-Rivers declared: "The only thing ancient monuments require for their protection is to be left alone". But what the General liked to do to an ancient monument was to excavate and destroy it -- vigorously and completely.

Archaeology has uniquely and necessarily destructive methods; it has never got hold of this ethical question. We talk of leaving part of the site unexcavated "for future generations". Actually we go back to it within forty or fifty years (Stonehenge, Sutton Hoo), that is, after only one or two more percent of its lifespan has elapsed. In any case, complex sites are not easily understood by partial, limited excavations. Partial excavation gives only the most partial understanding, and may combine the worst features of both policies.

The other destructive agency is the public, and the precautions and facilities which public access and explanation demands. In extreme cases (Lascaux, Silbury Hill) the public can't be let in at all, which isn't very friendly. In others, encouraging public access does severe short- and long-term damage. A key question here concerns time-span: whether we are looking to conserve sites over 50 or 100 years or for millennia?

This paper looks at how both archaeology and public access -- admirable in themselves -- threaten conservation, and how some kind of ethical balance can be judged.

THE FUTURE OF CONSERVATION: THE LESSONS OF NATURAL HISTORY Norman Moore (former Chief Advisor to the Nature Conservancy Council).

The organisers have asked Professor Moore to consider some of the following topics: How did the NCC and other

interested bodies manage to arouse so much public interest in wildlife conservation? Why is that public interest not enough of itself? What are the main problems experienced by the NCC and others with public access to reserved areas, and what are the consequences of such access? On the legal side, how much use is actually made of formal channels? In very general terms, what are the pros and cons of the recently introduced Wildlife and Countryside Act, and how long will it work without major revision? If the position of the NCC today (and the natural history conservation movement in general) is indeed broadly comparable with that of archaeology in the year 2000, what are the major pitfalls we should avoid? By the same token, what legislative, educational or public relations successes are the wildlife conservation movement particularly proud of? Finally, given a miraculous access of archaeological expertise, how in the most general terms would he organise an Archaeological Conservancy Council for the future, based on past experience?

THE FUTURE OF EXCAVATION --

MAIDEN CASTLE: EXCAVATION, EDUCATION, ENTERTAINMENT?

Geoffrey Wainwright (HBMC, London).

Dr. Wainwright discusses the reasons behind the proposed excavations at Maiden Castle, Dorset. As many will know, these proposed excavations have been the subject of considerable recent controversy. Dr. Wainwright defends the decision to excavate, and, in doing so, addresses the broader "Why" issues that must lie behind any decision to dig or not to dig -- whether now, or more importantly, in the future.

THE FUTURE OF FIELDWORK -- 1. MARGINAL CHALK? (HOLGATE)

2. PRIVILEGED WETLANDS? (PRYOR)

Robin Holgate (Institute of Archaeology, Oxford).

Francis Pryor (Fenland Archaeological Associates).

These two papers address different aspects of the same problem. British archaeology must soon face some difficult and unpleasant problems brought about by:

1. the increasing expense of archaeological fieldwork;
2. diminishing resources.

It is assumed by both speakers that the ideal is the integration of rescue and research.

The two speakers work in quite different areas. Pryor carries out his fieldwork in and around the East Anglian Fenlands, while Holgate mainly works on the chalk downland of Sussex. Current research priorities would tend to favour the wet, alluviated landscapes of East Anglia, in preference to the plough-damaged, dry chalklands of the south coast.

But is it as simple and straight-forward as that?

Basic questions must first be approached before we pour resources into some areas, but not into others. For example, is the regional approach necessarily correct, and if so, should we continue to retain a (centralised?) site-specific rescue capability? How do we propose to define regions for future study? Is it possible to use a 'points system' of archaeological merit, as a sceptic might suggest is in the process of being set up? If so, what should score high, and why? Is it legitimate to demand who has the knowledge (or the right) to decide these things on a region-by-region basis; moreover, should not these necessarily controversial decisions be justified in public? Alternatively, it can be argued that near-impossible decisions are best made in private using experience and archaeological instinct as guides. The issues are important since less-favoured regions may well cease to exist, in archaeological terms, within a very few years.

If a regional approach is adopted, then is the organisation of British archaeology equipped, and located in the right places, to implement it? Regional survey demands closely integrated teamwork, but is the present system of archaeological education suited to this, with its emphasis on individual merit and achievement?

Both papers conclude with some thoughts on the problems encountered in organising regional projects: to what extent are research designs a help or a hindrance; how specific should problem-orientation be?

A VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE Colin Renfrew (Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge).

English Heritage, of which Professor Renfrew is a Commissioner, will be central to the future of British archaeology. He will not give a formal paper, but will, as discussant, both respond to the other papers in the session and talk of his own views of the future and its realisation?



Saturday 15 December 2-5.30 Lecture Room 2

THE DISSEMINATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE:  
CRISIS TIME OR DON'T ROCK THE BOAT

Organiser: Pete Stone

- 2.00 pm INTRODUCTION: "WHAT'S ALL THE FUSS ABOUT?"  
Pete Stone (Southampton)
- 2.05 ARCHAEOLOGY: EXPECTATIONS AND REALITIES  
Peter Ucko (Southampton)
- 2.30 BONES, POTS AND BOOMERANGS. ARCHAEOLOGY IN  
THE JUNIOR SCHOOL: HOW YOU CAN HELP  
Wendy Richardson (Weeke County Junior School)
- 2.55 ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY AND THE HUMANITIES IN THE  
SECONDARY SCHOOL  
Mike Corbishley (Council for British Archaeology)
- 3.15 Tea
- 3.45 ARCHAEOLOGY AND ADULT EDUCATION  
Kevin Greene (Newcastle)
- 4.10 ARCHAEOLOGY: THE LESSONS OF HISTORY?  
Peter Lee (London)
- 4.35 ARCHAEOLOGY AT UNIVERSITY  
John Barrett (Glasgow)

Discussants: John Alexander and Ian Hodder (Cambridge)

This session is concerned with the teaching of archaeology in schools, universities and to the general public. The overall aim of the session is to stimulate the established archaeological profession (both academic and practical) to examine the fundamental relationship between current archaeological knowledge and the ways in which such knowledge is made available within the British Education System -- a relationship possibly close to crisis.

In general, the session will attempt to outline the present status of archaeological teaching; it will also argue that the present status quo not only threatens archaeology as an academic discipline but also, potentially, the very archaeological heritage itself. More specifically, the papers will attempt to deal with three major areas of the debate, namely:

1. the current situation regarding the various educational areas (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary);
2. some practical examples of innovative methods/programmes of study;

3. some suggestions for the future role of archaeology in all areas of education and how links between these different areas of the Education System should be built up.

INTRODUCTION: "WHAT'S ALL THE FUSS ABOUT?"

Pete Stone (Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton).

Archaeology means lots of different things to different people. Is it really a separate definable subject? Should it be taught? How and at what levels? What are the problems associated with teaching about archaeology? Should Archaeologists bother themselves about these (un)real problems? Or should we leave it to others...and, if so, to whom...?

ARCHAEOLOGY: EXPECTATIONS AND REALITIES Peter

Ucko (Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton).

If you read the autobiographical asides of some of the well-known 'greats' of British archaeology such as Wheeler and Woolley, you cannot but be excited by one over-riding sentiment -- "excitement".

That excitement was based on at least:

1. the discovery of new knowledge;
2. the physical act of uncovering something not seen for a number of years/millennia;
3. the linking of the 'discovery' to events known to be of a wider importance than the local scenario.

Through reading, through seeing museum displays of 'treasures' and mummies, and possibly from having heard a 'dynamic' presentation of discoveries, accompanied by colour slides, the enthusiasm lives on in some places and inspires both the occasional school child and the mature person to opt to read archaeology at university.

Archaeology is, to many, a chance to glimpse not only the 'wonders of the past' but to travel both within one's own country and to other parts of the world.

This paper aims to examine what happens to this 'excitement and wonder' within the syllabuses offered by British university Departments of Archaeology. The effective syllabuses on offer and the way that university teachers are selected may be seen to contrast markedly with the expectations which may have been gained from non-university contexts. Most courses which dominate the British

university scene are parochial and introverted.

It can be argued that it is only by recapturing the wide-ranging interests, enthusiasms and excitement of the primary school child and converting it into meaningful syllabuses for secondary and tertiary education that the elusive quality of archaeological investigation and discovery will take its rightful place in education. It is argued that the study of archaeology as a subject at any level should at least make an individual less ethnically and nationally biased as she/he contemplates the timescale of human cultural development and the variety of change which has occurred throughout.

BONES, POTS AND BOOMERANGS. ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE JUNIOR SCHOOL: HOW YOU CAN HELP Wendy Richardson  
(Weeke County Junior School).

This paper will discuss how archaeology can fit into the Junior School Curriculum. The overall aims of Junior school education will be looked at and it will be argued that many of these aims can be successfully worked towards through 'archaeological' study.

The paper will focus on a project carried out in school on Early Man. The project set out to discourage 'developmental' notions of man as something getting better and better, and encourage the perception of man as being, and having been, capable of enormous feats of intellect, courage, strength, endurance, resourcefulness etc.; a continuing ability to respond to the demands of the environment. The project was made possible by help from the Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton, and King Alfred's College, Winchester.

Other ways in which archaeologists can help these schools interested in working in this field will also be briefly mentioned with the important realisation that their time for such work is strictly limited.

ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY AND THE HUMANITIES IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL Mike Corbishley (Education Officer, CBA).

This paper will discuss the changes in secondary school curricula for 11- to 13-year-olds in humanities subjects in general and history in particular. It will investigate how archaeology can, and does, fit into existing school work.

Three main questions will be posed and answers attempted:

1. How have changes in professional and part-time archaeological work affected peoples' views of archaeology and the view presented by teachers to their pupils?
2. Do commercially-published courses purporting to examine archaeological and historical 'evidence' help or hinder a sensible appreciation of the past, and what part do CSE, A/O and A Level syllabuses in archaeology play in shaping lower Secondary courses?
3. In the opinion of archaeologists, what courses, books and other material should be produced for both pupils and teachers in Secondary schools?

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ADULT EDUCATION Kevin Greene  
(Department of Archaeology, University of Newcastle).

Whilst British archaeology has a long tradition of amateur involvement, practical work and research, it has recently gained a further role: entertainment. Adult education ranges from day-schools to evening classes which run for years, sometimes with related practical work. In addition to what is available from the WEA and university adult education departments, the Open University intends to introduce non-degree archaeology as a component of Roman history in its humanities courses.

However, the continuing existence of archaeology as an adult education subject is not assured. Many LEAs have reduced their programmes and both the WEA and university departments are under constant financial pressure. Indeed, many universities might regard their adult education departments as expendable, being peripheral to their central teaching and research.

It is important that some decisions should be made about the relative strengths of demand for various forms of adult education teaching so that priorities can be defined in order to provide for them. Is there an extensive demand for paper qualifications, or do leisure-time learning and entertainment now dominate the adult education 'market'? Is adult education the ideal feeder system for mature students wanting to study archaeology? Should the public get the archaeology it wants or the archaeology that archaeologists think it ought to have?

ARCHAEOLOGY: THE LESSONS OF HISTORY? Peter Lee  
(Institute of Education, London).

1. Looking for a structure.

The attempt to find a suitable structure for history in the school curriculum to replace the single chronological

survey of the facts (construed as fixed, finished and given). A survey of some candidates for such a structure: their strengths, weaknesses and implementation.

2. Lessons for archaeology?

3. Political pressures:

Government (DES and MSC) initiatives.

Content can no longer be ducked. The new vocationalism.

History as clutter, as heritage and as hard thinking.

4. Lessons for archaeology?

5. History and archaeology:

What relationship between history and archaeology currently exists in schools? What should the relationship be?

ARCHAEOLOGY AT UNIVERSITY John Barrett

(Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow).

This paper will attempt to confront the following questions:

1. Why are the universities failing to give a clear lead in formulating policy for the development of their role in Tertiary education in the 1990s?

2. What particular factors lie behind the development of archaeology as a university discipline, particularly its expansion in the 1960s and 70s?

3. Should archaeology now develop its wider appeal, its still poorly defined disciplinary limits and play a part in developing the university contribution in Continuing and Extramural Education?

Saturday 15 December 2-5.30 pm. Lecture Room 1

THE ASSENDELVER'S POLDER PROJECT: ARCHAEOLOGY IN A WET  
LANDSCAPE

Organiser: S.E. van der Leeuw (Amsterdam)

- 2.00 INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT  
Sandar van der Leeuw (Amsterdam)
- 2.15 [TITLE TO BE ANNOUNCED]  
V. Beenster (Amsterdam)
- 2.35 STRUCTURED ALLOCATION AND CULTURAL  
STRATEGIES: SOME THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS  
A.A. Abbink (Amsterdam)
- 3.00 FARMSTEADS: TOWARDS MEANINGS  
L.L. Therkorn (Amsterdam)
- 3.20 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES IN ARCHAEOLOGY  
P. Garthoff-Zwaan (Amsterdam)
- 3.45 Tea
- 4.15 WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU TAKE: PERCEPTION  
AND USE OF A PREHISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
R.W. Brandt (Amsterdam)
- 4.40 COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF 'STRUCTURATION':  
SOME PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS  
S.E. van der Leeuw (Amsterdam)

Discussants: Richard Bradley (Reading) and  
Francis Pryor (FAA)

This symposium will present summaries of five years of large-scale regional research in western Holland. The papers will offer some tentative interpretations and will discuss some theoretical problems in relation to recent trends in theoretical archaeology in Britain.

The Assendelver Polders Project, begun in 1979 and still going strong, has been influenced by developments in archaeological theory and approach which have taken place in the last five years. The core of these developments seems to be an increased emphasis on the 'humanisation' of the people studied, as exemplified in the study of decision-making, symboling etc.

It seems that four new dimensions exemplify this development:

1. a tendency towards a more balanced use of both the human and the environmental perspective in the study of the relationship between people and their environment (i.e. away from environmental determinism);
2. an increased attention to the 'structural' aspect of human societies and human behaviour;
3. a focus on the 'emic' approach to the study of archaeological data (the study of past modes of perception, symboling etc.);
4. an increased awareness of the potential of the study of information processing and its organisational correlates.

Thus, we seem to be growing away from an outlook which derived much of its toolkit from the hard sciences, biology, etc.: biological determinism, the predominant focus on the physical functions of human beings, the use of systems models, the focus on a 'staircase' approach to human evolution (intimately tied to the use of homeostatic systems models), to name but a few examples.

On a different level, the development entails a shift in epistemological position, away from positivism towards increasing relativism, an awareness that the relationship between us as archaeologists and our data is one of mutual and reciprocating influencing. One of the ways in which this has become apparent at the higher level is our interest for the nature of fundamental concepts such as time and space.

In this session, we aim to illustrate some of these shifts, and the effect they have had on our interpretation of the Iron Age in coastal Holland. R.W. Brandt will focus on the colonisation of uninhabited territories and the organisational adaptations this entails. V. Beemster will discuss reciprocity in Man-environment relationships. A.A. Abbink will use Giddens' and Carlstein's work to analyse resource allocation. L.L. Therkorn will attempt to reconstruct spatial perception in the Assendelver Polders, while P. Garthof-Zwaan uses ethno-historical models to explain various apparent idiosyncrasies by reconstructing other dimensions of perception. S.E. van der Leeuw will conclude with a pointer to some new fields of research which our work has directed our attention to.

We have asked the two British discussants to point out where we have erred.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT S.E. van der Leeuw  
(IPP, Amsterdam)

An introduction to the Assendelvers Polders Project, and to its physical and research context.

[TITLE TO BE ANNOUNCED] V. Beemster (IPP, Amsterdam).STRUCTURED ALLOCATION AND CULTURAL STRATEGIES: SOME THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS A.A. Abbink (IPP, Amsterdam).

A structural perspective, based mainly on Giddens' theory of action and structural theories recently introduced in archaeology, will be used to interpret (Roman) Iron Age data from the Oer-Ij estuary. The main focus of the paper will be on the economic activities of the indigenous population in the area. The allocation of resources and people to various productive and reproductive activities is regarded as an important aspect of economic and social structures. In this paper, it will be linked to the allocation and circulation of surplus (both at the local and at the regional level). Methodological problems concerning our understanding of allocational structures through the study of archaeological data will be discussed and it will be explored in how far time-geographical concepts are useful.

FARMSTEADS: TOWARDS MEANINGS L.L. Therkorn  
(IPP, Amsterdam).

Inhabitant space perception and behaviour (and suspected intent) are the main areas of discussion in this paper on the (Roman) Iron Age farmsteads excavated in the Assendelver Polders. Additional sites along the Dutch and German coastal area will be taken in comparison as to these aspects of patterning in and around structures. It will be demonstrated that these are sometimes characteristic for (sub)tribal groups and, in other instances, more general to the coastal area of Germania. Social theory and ethno-history provide the basis for perspective and interpretation.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES IN ARCHAEOLOGY  
P. Garthoff-Zwaan (IPP, Amsterdam).

The study of the past, historical and archaeological, should aim at interpretation of the available data from the perspective of the people studied. This implies the reconstruction of past modes of perception. Archaeologists have the handicap that this perception cannot be inferred in a simple and direct manner from the archaeological data. Many have therefore drawn models from ethnological analogies to provide themselves with an interpretative framework. For Western Europe, however, we have written sources at our



disposal which may be used ethno-historically. The models based on such (Medieval and later) sources may be used in the interpretation of archaeological data from the same general area. Operationalising ethno-historical material such as Medieval texts in vernacular, oral traditions, illustrations, etc. contributes significantly to the construction of a model of past perception of the social and natural environment which is both spatially and temporally closer to the archaeological materials studied.

WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU TAKE R.W. Brandt (IPP, Amsterdam).

The Assendelver Polders are newly colonised in the Iron Age. Such colonisations occur regularly in the holocene parts of the Netherlands since the Neolithic. In some cases, the 'homeland' system is expanded to incorporate the newly occupied territory in social and economic respect while, in other situations, a new social and economic organisation is created. In this paper, both forms of colonisation will be discussed by means of examples and the various organisational forms will be compared, as well as the ways in which these adapt to their environment.

COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF 'STRUCTURATION': SOME PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS S.E. van der Leeuw (IPP, Amsterdam).

If the approach originally developed by Johnson, Wright and others, and modified by some more recent work, discusses information and information processing on the systemic level, Hodder and others in Cambridge have devoted considerable attention to the specific meaning of some of the information processed in certain societies.

The former approach concerns itself with the quantitative (organisational) efficiency of concepts, techniques, channels of communication and organisations as a whole, while the latter is concerned with qualitative aspects, notably significance and function of symbols used to transmit information.

The paper will discuss some interfaces, some differences and some areas which, it seems, may profitably be explored by either approach, or both approaches.

Saturday 15 December 6-7.00 pm. Lecture Room 2

ARCHAEOLOGISTS FOR PEACE WORKSHOP

Organiser: C.H. Oakwood

ARCHAEOLOGY FOR THE FUTURE Christopher Sparey Green.

Since we study human development and our impact on Nature we should be concerned with more than just recording the past through selfish curiosity or responding to public whim but should expose the origin of our present predicament. Archaeology can contribute to public education on disarmament and development by illustrating the transience of human achievement, the community of humankind, the origins and development of conflict and the ecological impact potentially ending in nuclear catastrophe. We should commemorate the past occupants of this planet that they may not have lived in vain and that we in our turn do not bequeath to the future a planet barren save for its archaeological record.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Hazel Riley (Department of Archaeology, University of Lampeter).

The role of man in the degradation of the earth's environment is examined. A present-day problem of large-scale environmental deterioration is acknowledged and the consequences of the extension of this ecological demand are briefly considered.

It is suggested that, while archaeology could help by giving a time dimension to the problem as couched in ecosystem terms, the problem facing us is so great and frightening in its scope and magnitude, that it is up to us all as individuals to consider the moral issues and to act accordingly on our own judgements.

Sunday 16 December 9.30-1.00 Lecture Room 1

THEORY AND PRACTICE IN PLOUGH ZONE ARCHAEOLOGY

Organisers: Nigel Mills (Southampton)  
and Bill Boismier (Hampshire County Council)

- 9.30 INTRODUCTION  
Nigel Mills (Southampton)
- 9.40 BEHAVIOURAL VARIABLES AND THE GENERATION OF  
LITHIC SCATTERS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
LANDSCAPE  
Marek Zvelebil et al. (Sheffield)
- 10.05 MODELS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY AROUND  
AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS  
Pete Hayes (Fenland Survey)
- 10.30 PLOUGH-ZONE FORMATION PROCESSES AND SOME  
SUGGESTIONS FOR RECORDING BROKEN AND  
BURIED LANDSCAPES  
Bob Smith (HBMC, London)
- 10.55 Coffee
- 11.25 INTRA-SITE PROBLEM DOMAINS AND COLLECTION  
STRATEGIES  
Bill Boismier (Hampshire County Council)
- 11.50 ARTEFACT COLLECTION STRATEGIES AND MULTI-  
STAGE PROGRAMME DESIGN  
Nigel Mills (Southampton)
- 12.15 THE HOLDING-PATTERN-PLOUGH ZONE INVESTIGATION  
IN THE ENVIRONS OF STONEHENGE  
Julian Richards (Trust for Wessex Archaeology)

This session will be concerned with theoretical and practical issues in the plough-zone archaeology of Temperate Europe, with particular emphasis on the British Isles. The broad aim is to foster a more thoughtful and systematic approach to the nature, collection and analysis of archaeological remains found in the plough zone. Although survey design, regional analysis and sampling have been discussed at various conferences in recent years, there has been a notable lack of useful discussion of the particular problems and approaches to plough-zone archaeology. In particular, previous conferences have failed to tackle adequately the problem of plough-zone archaeology by:

1. considering too wide and disparate a range of field survey themes;
2. separating theoretical from practical issues;

3. over-emphasis on the presentation of particularist case studies.

This neglect is becoming critical in view of:

1. the crucial importance of evidence from the plough zone for understanding regional patterns of social organisation and development. Areas currently under the plough will often have formed the main foci of agricultural and possibly hunter-gatherer settlement yet are under-represented in existing data samples;
2. the current lack of concern with evidence from the plough zone shown both by university departments and by government bodies, despite the obvious importance of such evidence and the fact that plough-zone remains are probably those most under threat by present modern farming and developmental projects. In Britain, the emphasis on excavation and excavation methodology in archaeological training and cultural resource management may be to blame, at least in part, for this situation;
3. the consequent need to develop behavioural and taphonomic models of the nature and significance of archaeological remains in the plough zone, together with appropriate methodologies and sampling techniques for data collection and analysis at different scales (site specific, local, sub-regional, regional).

The session hopes to break important new ground by concentrating on the particular problems and concerns of plough-zone archaeology within the broader context of regional archaeological data-bases. The emphasis will be on the collection, analysis and interpretation of surface artefact scatters, integrating theory and practice through a set of thematically structured papers directed towards an organised final discussion session. It will be assumed that participants will have a basic understanding of the nature and importance of a regional approach, of the broad nature of plough-zone archaeology and of sampling techniques. The aim of the session being to promote positive discussion and development of important themes within the context of middle range theory and practice.

The papers will concentrate on:

1. the development of appropriate behavioural models for the initial formation of artefact scatters (discard behaviour, patterns, rates, etc.);
2. post-depositional processes affecting artefact scatters (differential preservation, soil erosion and deposition, selective collection, plough damage, etc.);

3. the range and variety of collection strategies, the need for these to be flexible and multi-stage and to be related to explicitly formulated theoretical positions.

INTRODUCTION Nigel Mills (Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton).

Themes:

1. plough-zone archaeology within the context of regional settlement and land-use systems;
2. the need for behavioural models of artefact scatter formation processes and ways of developing these;
3. variability of collection strategies.

BEHAVIOURAL VARIABLES AND THE GENERATION OF LITHIC SCATTERS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE Marek Zvelebil, Linda Hurcomb, Don Henson and Mark Edmonds (Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield).

The reconstruction of patterns of human behaviour responsible for the deposition of lithic scatters can be seen as the first step in the process of the identification of lithic scatters in behavioural terms. The aim of this paper will be to examine some of the variables that govern the spatial patterning of lithic scatters in an archaeological landscape.

A great number of variables govern the distribution of human activities within the landscape. There are fixed parameters, determined by the landscape itself, such as the climate, topography, fauna and flora, as well as the distribution of raw materials. Of greater interest to us are the behavioural parameters governing the creation of lithic scatters, such as subsistence strategies or mobility patterns employed by human groups in exploring their environment.

From a range of variables which could be selected as affirming the generation of lithic scatters, the following four types of behaviour will be examined to determine whether such behavioural dichotomies can be reflected in the distribution of lithic scatters:

1. embedded as opposed to direct procurement strategies of lithic raw materials;
2. logistic as opposed to opportunistic subsistence strategies;
3. mobile as opposed to sedentary spatial behaviour;
4. farming as opposed to hunting subsistence activity.

Real situations would, of course, reflect a combination of the above variables. In the present case they have been separated to determine which of the above forms of behaviour would be most likely to leave recognisable 'archaeological signatures' in the lithic scatters.

MODELS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF POTTERY AROUND AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS Pete Hayes (Fenland Survey).

This paper first considers how fragments of pottery come to be incorporated in the soil around agricultural settlements. Simple models are proposed for the pottery distributions produced by dispersed farms and hamlets. These assume farming strategies which are mainly arable, mainly pastoral or mixed. Villages are then considered. A model is suggested for an agricultural system which integrates an ecologically varied block of land using arable and intensive pastoral resources. A second model shows the development of the first out of a simpler system in response to a need to intensify land-use and involving relocation of the settlement. Finally, a model is put forward covering the expansion of the first onto marginal land. Brief reference is made to some of the implications of the models for archaeological surveys.

PLOUGH-ZONE FORMATION PROCESSES AND SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR RECORDING BROKEN AND BURIED LANDSCAPES Bob Smith (HBMC, London).

Superficial collection of artefact material from ploughsoils frequently produces ambiguous or disappointing results -- a failing which is usually attributable to inadequate prior consideration of how the ploughsoil formed and exactly what one may reasonably expect to find within it. Drawing on recent research into the sedimentary processes associated with agricultural land-use and on a number of fieldwork experiments, this paper attempts to outline how problems posed by soil erosion and redeposition, and by differential preservation of artefacts can be approached and solved. After an appraisal of how colluvial and alluvial processes influence the efficiency of surface collection, the study moves on to consider what we should be looking for in the ploughsoil and how to test the validity of our sample strategies. Particular emphasis is laid on pre-survey modelling of field conditions and artefact survival.

INTRA-SITE PROBLEM DOMAINS AND COLLECTION STRATEGIES

Bill Boismier (Hampshire County Council).

Density distributions of cultural debris across the surface of a ploughed site are one of the most visible and easily accessible portions of the archaeological record.

Archaeologists have commonly assumed that these distributions are of little value for producing important classes of archaeological information. Whole classes of data cannot be dismissed on a priori grounds simply because they are difficult to study or are unprepossessing in form. To test the validity of the assumptions that density distributions of cultural debris across the surface of a ploughed site are amorphous with no definable internal structure, a surface collection project was undertaken at Broom Hill (Hampshire) in 1982. Emphasis in the paper is placed on the development of two problem domains:

1. modern post-depositional disturbances;
2. intra-site structure.

Specific research objectives within these two problem domains are shown to direct attention to the relevant kinds of data, the collection methods used on site and the analytical methods to be employed in analysis. Flexibility in collection strategies as determined both by research objectives and logistical constraints is also stressed. It is argued that, through specific research objectives within well-defined problem domains, assemblages recovered from the surface of a ploughed site can produce important classes of archaeological data for both research and cultural resource management with minimal investment of time and money.

ARTEFACT COLLECTION STRATEGIES AND MULTI-STAGE PROGRAMME DESIGN Nigel Mills (Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton).

This paper emphasises the need for flexible, multi-stage artefact collection strategies designed with a view to answering specific problems. In particular, it is argued that valuable time and energy may be wasted if a single, intensive artefact collection is used, especially where the broader, regional picture of surface artefact collections is unclear. It is suggested that an appropriate research design would be to start with rapid collection strategies aimed at assessing broad contrasts in artefact densities across large areas, combined with a study of geomorphological processes operating at the macro-scale. The minimal collection unit might be an area of some 400 square metres. Having obtained an initial picture, this work could be followed up using more labour-intensive techniques to investigate particular problems at the sub-regional, local or site-specific level. Some examples of the results of different techniques are discussed.

Sunday 9.30-1.00 Lecture Room 1

Plough-zone archaeology

THE HOLDING-PATTERN-PLOUGH ZONE INVESTIGATION IN THE ENVIRONS OF STONEHENGE Julian Richards  
(Trust for Wessex Archaeology).

The essential response to the request to investigate the Stonehenge landscape at a level beyond standing monuments and the use of air photography in isolation has been to concentrate on the plough zone. The availability of arable fields, friendly farmers and a programme spanning several winters has made possible the development and implementation of a multi-stage collection, sampling and excavation strategy.

This paper will outline various relevant aspects of the project in relationship to themes introduced previously in the session including:

1. the development of an appropriate methodology and the conceptual capacity of the first stage of an extensive sampling strategy;
2. variability within the plough zone assemblage, survival and its relationship to complex post-depositional processes;
3. attempts to avoid the concept 'site' and the consequently unavoidable definition of 'activity areas';
4. the changing overview at overlapping and intensifying stages of surface examination.

The relationship of geophysical and geochemical aspects of plough-zone characterisation will also be examined as integral parts of any process of model-building.



Sunday 16 December 9.30-1.00 and 2.00-3.00 Lecture Room 2

ITALO-IBERIAN SESSION

(This session starts with Italy and continues with Iberia. It breaks for lunch during Iberia, finishes early afternoon, and runs straight on to 'Beyond the Regional Survey').

1. TRAJECTORIES TOWARDS SOCIAL COMPLEXITY IN PRE-CLASSICAL ITALY

Organisers: Caroline Malone and Simon Stoddart (Cambridge)

- 9.30 am. INTRODUCTION  
Caroline Malone and Simon Stoddart (Cambridge)
- 9.40 SETTLEMENT DYNAMICS IN SOUTHEASTERN SICILY  
DURING THE EARLY AND MIDDLE BRONZE AGE  
Sebastiano Tusa (Palermo)
- 10.00 MORTUARY PRACTICES IN THE EARLY BRONZE AGE OF  
SOUTH ITALY: A REVIEW  
Alberto Cazzella (Rome)
- 10.20 A WORKING MODEL FOR FUNERARY DATA OF A KINSHIP-  
BASED COMMUNITY  
Anna Maria Bietti-Sestieri (Rome)
- 10.45 Coffee
- 11.15 APPLICATION OF A MULTIVARIATE MODEL TO THE  
PREDICTION OF THE LOCATION OF PRE- AND  
PROTO-HISTORIC SITES  
Michaela Angle et al. (Rome)
- 11.35 TERRITORIAL MARGINALITY AND THE EMERGENCE OF  
COMPLEX SOCIETIES  
Armando de Guio et al. (Padua)
- 11.55 DEALING WITH ASSEMBLAGES FROM EXCAVATIONS OF  
THE PAST: A CASE STUDY FROM IRON AGE  
ITALY  
Giovanna Bergonzi (Rome)

INTRODUCTION Caroline Malone and Simon Stoddart  
(Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge).

Italian archaeology is still associated by many with the Classical world. This session plans to present a small sample of the work in Italy on complex societies of the pre-Classical period. The six papers give some idea of the scope of these studies by covering both regional settlement approaches and funerary evidence from different parts of Italy. The papers are arranged in order from south to north,

moving in each area from the study of settlement to funerary evidence.

SETTLEMENT DYNAMICS IN SOUTHEASTERN SICILY DURING THE EARLY AND MIDDLE BRONZE AGE Sebastiano Tusa (Palermo).

South eastern Sicily has been selected as a study area because of the availability of an excellent data-set mainly collected during Paolo Orsi's long and rich period of activity. The study has focused on the clear change in settlement pattern between the early and middle Bronze Age. Data on settlement location (access to sea, soil fertility, temperature, humidity, rainfall etc.) and internal settlement organisation have been quantified and analysed. Other important variables such as the presence of imports have also been considered.

These results will be presented visually to give a clear interpretation of the important socio-cultural changes between the early and middle Bronze Age.

MORTUARY PRACTICES IN THE EARLY BRONZE AGE OF SOUTH ITALY: A REVIEW Alberto Cazzella (Dipartimento di Scienze Storiche, Università di Roma).

Culture is not a phenomenon of communication, but, is a code, it allows communication. Three levels of analysis of cultural behaviour are identified in this paper: ways of behaving, meanings of a behaviour, reasons for a behaviour. One must then isolate the "means of behaving" (objects, gestures, words) from the archaeologically documented human groups who carried out the cultural actions. Expressive factors are often limited in daily activities and not easily identifiable in the archaeological record from settlements; the socio-economic structure is usually documented by it more directly. On the contrary, the mortuary record shows the phenomena of cultural expression and the ideas of a human group about itself more clearly.

This paper deals with mortuary practices in the early Bronze Age of south Italy as a case of contemporary diversified patterns of expression of prestige factors.

A WORKING MODEL FOR FUNERARY DATA OF A KINSHIP-BASED COMMUNITY Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri (Soprintendenza archeologica di Roma).

The method illustrated by this paper has been elaborated for the study of the Iron Age necropolis of Osteria dell'Osa (Roma).

The characteristics of the cemetery and, therefore, the conditions for the study are:

1. availability of a relatively large sample (c. 500 graves; c. 200 belonging to the phase considered here);
2. continuity in spatial distribution of the graves;
3. uninterrupted chronological sequence;
4. availability of both archaeological and physical anthropological data.

The analysis is carried out on a group of graves that belong to the earliest phase of the cemetery (roughly 9th cent. BC), when, according to the evidence presently available in Lazio, the social structure of the local communities was essentially based on kinship.

The basic hypothesis is that of a close correlation between symbolic and structural levels; the symbols adopted in the funerary ritual do not necessarily reproduce the social structure and the original choice of them may be arbitrary; however, they are organised in a system significantly related to the social structure.

The analysis consists of the isolation of three categories of evidence (ritual, ideological and structural); each category is examined as a specific subsystem, whose internal logic is partly autonomous. The reconstruction of the overall structural and cognitive characteristics of the community is based on the identification of the interconnections among the three subsystems.

APPLICATION OF A MULTIVARIATE MODEL TO THE PREDICTION OF THE LOCATION OF PRE- AND PROTO-HISTORIC SITES Michaela Angle, Adolfo Gianni, Alessandro Guidi and Annalisa Zarattini (Roma).

This paper presents the theoretical and methodological aspects of a large scale attempt to apply a pre-planned formal model to the study of the distribution of prehistoric archaeological sites. The central hypothesis is that the location of settlement was based on a complex evaluation of the properties of potential sites, through a process of decision-making. The first essential step has been the individualisation of these properties, as based on the distribution of known sites and on the analysis of local geomorphology. This has allowed the simulation of settlement formation in a relatively unknown area and the verification of these results in the field.

Coastal and inland zones of Lazio have been investigated with respect to the Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age periods.

A full team of field archaeologists, computer analyst, physical anthropologist, palaeobotanist, geologist, sedimentologist, draughtsman, photographer etc. has been gathered together to cover the diverse fields of the research.

TERRITORIAL MARGINALITY AND THE EMERGENCE OF COMPLEX SOCIETIES Armando de Guio, Samuele Evans and Angela Ruta Serafini (Padova).

In this paper, a deliberate shift is made from the study of the core areas of complex societies to the study of fringe interaction both at an ecological and at a political level. Recent research on settlement in north Italy, makes it possible to select a detailed study area for the combination of ecological and archaeological studies. This regional approach allows political units to be considered not only as centres but as territories with critical developmental relationships not only with other political groupings but with other ecological zones.

DEALING WITH ASSEMBLAGES FROM EXCAVATIONS OF THE PAST: A CASE STUDY FROM IRON-AGE ITALY Giovanna Bergonzi (Departimento di Scienze Storiche, Universita di Roma).

A number of recent contributions deal with cemeteries as a source of information on the structures of the buried communities. These contributions, although very different in approach, are apt to use data derived both from contemporary and past excavations. As a rule no attempt is made to design a specific research approach aimed at dealing with information from the excavations of the past.

In this paper the relevance and limits of cemetery analysis are discussed with special reference to the use of information from past excavations. The case study employed is the Iron Age northern Italian 'Este Culture' (VIII-V century BC).

## 2. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMPLEXITY IN IBERIA

Organisers: Teresa Judice Gamito (Algarve and Cambridge)  
and Robert Chapman (Reading)

- 12.30 INTRODUCTION  
Robert Chapman
- 12.40 MEGALITHIC BUILDING: THE EVIDENCE OF  
SURPLUS  
J. Morais Arnaud (Lisbon and Cambridge)
- 1.00 Lunch
- 2.00 HIERARCHY OR DISTINCTION IN SOUTHWEST IBERIAN  
INSCRIPTIONS?  
L. Coelho (Lisbon)
- 2.15 KINGS AND TRADERS: HOW CAN ONE RISE WITHOUT  
THE OTHER?  
Teresa Judice Gamito (Algarve and Cambridge)
- 2.35 SOCIAL COMPLEXITY IN THE RURAL LATE ROMAN WORLD  
IN EXTREMADURA  
E. Cerillo (Caceres)
- 3.00 Tea

Studies on social complexity and the development of ranking have been the focus in American and some European research approaches. Complex societies always appear following an economic development. This process is accelerated if external factors, such as a high demanding trade or actual settlement of different peoples interfere. Iberia can be a good example of any of these approaches.

INTRODUCTION: APPROACHES TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMPLEXITY IN IBERIA Robert Chapman (Department of Archaeology, University of Reading).

This introductory paper has two aims. First it will outline the current evidence for economic and social change in Iberian prehistory, with particular emphasis being placed on the emergence of ranking and stratification. Secondly, it will examine the different explanations which have been offered for these developments. These include diffusionism, economic interaction with more complex societies, capital intensification of subsistence, and adaptation to environmental risk/unpredictability. While adaptational problems have received much emphasis in recent years, those related to interaction between different cultures in Iberia and in the West Mediterranean have been only summarily treated. Overall the introduction will aim to demonstrate that the papers on Iberia have a contribution to make to wider studies of social and economic complexity.

MEGALITHIC BUILDING -- THE EVIDENCE OF SURPLUS J. Morais Arnaud (Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge and University of Lisbon).

The megalithic phenomenon of SW Iberia is discussed in its economic, social and ideological components, using the area of Reguengos de Monsaraz, on the Alentejo uplands, as a case study.

It is argued that the major stimuli for the emergence of megalithic tombs in Atlantic Europe must be looked for in the social and ideological adaptations of the local Mesolithic sub-stratum connected with the adoption of agriculture and subsequent territorial expansion.

HIERARCHY OR DISTINCTION IN SW IBERIAN INSCRIPTIONS?  
L. Coelho (Lisbon).

The burial rites and grave structures of a given society are generally considered as reflecting, in some way, the social structures and the level of complexity of that same society, being this process achieved through the ideological mediation.

The social groups who used the earliest Iberian script on their burial slabs present the following main characteristics:

1. they are situated in a restricted geographical area;
2. their economic activities are difficult to trace, although we suppose that mining exploitation might have been of paramount importance;
3. their material culture shows a high percentage of imported objects from eastern and central Mediterranean, including the basic forms of their own script.

Are we facing a merely colonial group or an acculturated indigenous one?

KINGS AND TRADERS -- HOW CAN ONE RISE WITHOUT THE OTHER?  
T. Judice Gamito (Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, University of Lisbon and Gulbenkian Foundation).

Intensive trade has been considered as one main factor which might have contributed to the rise of complex societies and to the growing power of their governing elites. Other aspects are, however, equally important: social and cultural interaction and different emerging political powers.

SW Iberia, already highly developed by the end of the Late Bronze Age and the beginning of the Early Iron Age, is a good example of these economic and social changes between

Sunday 9.30-3.00 Lecture Room 2

Italo-Iberian Session

c. 800 and 500 BC.

SOCIAL COMPLEXITY IN THE RURAL EARLY ROMAN WORLD IN  
EXTREMADURA E. Cerrillo (Caceres).

The limits to the observation of the social phenomena in all their complexity and inter-relations, as well as the excessively analytical approach of many archaeologists and historians, have contributed to an incomplete knowledge of these phenomena and to the presentation of simplistic models. This is the case of daily life in the Spanish Extremadura during the Roman period. The relationships between pre-Roman and Roman social and cultural behaviour are discussed and it is suggested that actual Romanisation only began later in the 4th century AD.

Sunday 16 December 3.15-4.30 pm. Lecture Room 2

BEYOND THE REGIONAL SURVEY: PROGRESS IN MEDITERRANEAN  
STUDIES AND THE POTENTIAL FOR GENERALISATION AT THE  
MACRO-REGIONAL LEVEL

Organiser: John Bintliff (Bradford)

- 3.15pm            ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES  
                  Jim Lewthwaite (Department of Archaeological  
                  Science, University of Bradford)
- 3.35              GEO-POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES  
                  John Bintliff (Department of Archaeological  
                  Science, University of Bradford)
- 3.55              SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES  
                  Cliff Slaughter (Department of Social Science,  
                  University of Bradford)

COLLECTIVE ABSTRACT

Since the pioneering work in the States and elsewhere during the 1950s, regional survey and regional projects have blossomed during the 1960s and 70s into one of the prime research orientations of the 1980s. The region is viewed as a potential microcosm of wider events in the past and widely applicable processes of human development. The next stage of analysis, both logically and sequentially, at this point of time, is the synthesis of multi-regional development: ie. the MACROREGION. What is the potential of this level of archaeological, historical and sociological analysis?

The first two speakers in this session will answer the question using the example of the Mediterranean area, and the major aspects of its human community development from prehistoric via ancient and medieval to contemporary time. Each will stress a different but complementary perspective on the same data base, namely ecological and geopolitical. Amongst the topics discussed will be:

1. the level of environmental uniformity in the macro-region; effects on parallel or convergent development in the associated human groups;
2. the level, of comparability or contrast revealed by the juxtaposition of community development processes and sequences for different constituent regions and at different time periods; what is the potential for generalisation within the geographic and chronological framework of the Holocene of the circum-Mediterranean area?
3. the third speaker, a sociologist, will stress the



Sunday 3.15-4.30 Lecture Room 2

Mediterranean Studies

central importance of cultural relativity in the analysis of Mediterranean communities, illustrating his argument from a Central Greek data-base.

## POSTERS

These are the posters we knew in advance would be coming.

### WHAM: Women, Heritage and Museums

(Victoria Pirie, Jewry Wall Museum, Leicester)

WHAM was founded earlier this year and has a variety of interests including current issues affecting women in museums and the interpretation of our heritage.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

(Alison Taylor and Nicholas James, Cambridgeshire County Council)

The principal thrust of the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office's work since spring 1983 has been the development of the SMR as a public facility. Largely funded by the MSC and staffed by local people, we regard this project as a humble but exciting response to the region's economic and cultural problems.

The display materials illustrate the computerised integration of documentary research, aerial photography and all aspects of survey and excavation for:

1. the entire range of demands for information from academic to bureaucratic to amateur, and
2. production of exhibitions and pamphlets on the archaeological heritage for distribution among various audiences.

### EUROPEAN ETHNOARCHAEOLOGY

(John Nandris, Institute of Archaeology, London)

### MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS

(J.C. Drake, Letchworth Museum)

Details of a course to be held in May 1985.

### UISPP CONGRESS -- SOUTHAMPTON, SEPTEMBER 1986

(Pete Stone, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton)

Including special information for student attendance and participation.