TAG 89

The Eleventh Annual Conference
University of Newcastle upon Tyne
December 18th - 20th 1989

Programme and Abstracts

Edited by John Chapman

MONDAY 18th DECEMBER

AFTERNOON   (1)   Plenary session: archaeological futures: directions in theory and practice *[Physics/Curtis Auditorium]*

EVENING   6.00 - 7.30 Women's Discussion Group

7.30 Reception, dinner and entertainment hosted by the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, Civic Centre.

TUESDAY 19th DECEMBER

MORNING   (2)   Science fiction : scientism, technism and archaeology *[Curtis Auditorium]*
(3)   Classical archaeology *[Haymarket Lecture Theatre]*
(4)   New perspectives on prehistoric migrations *[Physics I Lecture Theatre]*
(5)   General Session I *[Physics I Lecture Theatre]*
(6)   Archaeology, media and society *[Physics II Lecture Theatre]*

AFTERNOON   (7)   Approaches to the archaeology of death *[Curtis Auditorium]*
(8)   The archaeology of the self : subjectivity after humanism *[Physics I]*
(9)   Ethno-archaeological analogy *[Physics 2]*
(10) Landscape archaeology *[Haymarket Lecture Theatre]*

EVENING   6.00 TAG open meeting
8.00 TAG party, *Students' Union Building Level 2*

WEDNESDAY 20th DECEMBER

MORNING   (11) The social archaeology of houses *[Curtis Auditorium]*
(12) Heritage in public : attitudes to the use of the past *[Physics I]*
(13) Feminist theory and gender studies *[Haymarket lecture Theatre]*
(14) Geoarchaeology: theory and practice in European prehistory *[Physics II)*

AFTERNOON   (15) Making sense of space *[Curtis Auditorium]*
(16) Present politics and contemporary archaeology *[Physics I]*
(17) Taphonomy : implications for hypothesis-testing *[Haymarket lecture Theatre]*
(18) General session II *[Physics II]*

MONDAY AFTERNOON - PLENARY SESSION

2.00 - 2.05   Introduction & Welcome to TAG

2.05 - 2.15   Introduction to Session

2.15 - 2.40   **Michael Shanks** 'Identity, the past and an archaeological poetics'

2.40 - 3.05   **Chris Tilley** 'Science, subjectivity and archaeological discourse'

3.05 - 3.30   **Colin Renfrew** Archaeology as a scientific discipline

3.30 - 3.50   Tea / Coffee

3.50 - 5.00   Break up into discussion groups. Group discussions

5.00 - 6.00   Re-assemble for plenary discussion.

WOMEN'S DISCUSSION GROUP Venue : Veggies Restaurant, St. Mary's Place.
(see TAG Eating Out Map)

6.00 - 7.30 Discussion led by Susie West

THE LORD MAYOR'S CIVIC RECEPTION

TAG delegates are requested to assemble in the corridor outside the Banqueting
Hall of the Civic Centre at 7.30, where they will be greeted by the Lord Mayor.
A cash bar will be open from this time. Guests may take their places at 8.00
for the dinner. Northumbrian entertainment, with dancing, will be provided
in the later part of the evening.

TUEDAY MORNING SESSIONS

SCIENCE FICTION : SCIENTISM, TECHNISM AND ARCHAEOLOGY (ROOM)

0900 - 0910   Introduction
0910 - 0930   **Sander van der Leeuw** 'Archaeology between scientism and essentialism'
0930 - 0950   **Pippa Smith** 'An independent scientist says.....'
0950 - 1010   **Mark Edmonds** 'I've got a heuristic device and I'm going to use it'
1010 - 1030   **Keith Ray** 'Science and anomaly : burnt mounds in British prehistory'
1030 - 1050   Discussion
1050 - 1120   Coffee / Tea
1120 - 1140   **Julian Thomas** 'Silent running : the ills of environmental archaeology'
1140 - 1200   **John Moreland** 'Perception, environment and structural history'
1200 - 1220   **John Barrett** 'Archaeology in the age of uncertainty'
1220 - 1300   Discussion

CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

0930 - 1000 **Robin Osborne** 'Orientalism in eighth and seventh century Greece'
1000 - 1030 **Michael Vickers** 'The impoverishment of the past'
1030 - 1100 **Timothy Taylor** 'The four gender roles of the Scythians: the place of Amazons and transvestite shamen in archaeological\epistemology'
1100 - 1130 Tea / coffee
1130 - 1200 **Karen Griffiths** The marketing of Roman pottery in second century Northamptonshire and the Milton Keynes area'
1200 - 1230 **David Gill** 'Fine wares and site interpretation: the contribution of intensive field-surveys in Greece'
1230 - 1300 **Hugh Bowden** 'The chronology of Greek painted pottery: some observations'

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON PREHISTORIC MIGRATIONS

0900 - 0910 **K. Kristiansen** 'Introduction - new perspectives on prehistoric migrations'
0910 - 0930 **T. Champion** 'Migratiosn in the histographical context'
0930 - 0950 **T. Kristiansen** 'the Single-Grave culture in Jutland - an example of prehistoric migration'
0950 - 1010 **H. Härke** 'Germans heading for the beaches - and old perspective on protohistoric migrations'
1010 - 1030 **J-P. Warnier** 'Grassfields People's history (Cameroon). A methodological exercise from linguistic, archaeological and other types of evidence'
1030 - 1110 Discussion
1110 - 1130 Tea/Coffee

GENERAL SESSION I

1130 - 1150 **J. Bell** 'On the search for universals in archaeological explanation'
1150 - 1210 **P. Novaković** 'A contribution to the study of the language of archaeology'
1210 - 1230 **U. Sommer** 'Dirt theory, or archaeological sites seen as trash heaps : the analysis of intrasite artifact distributions'
1230 - 1300 Discussion

ARCHAEOLOGY, MEDIA AND SOCIETY

0930 - 0940 **Alex West** 'Archaeology, media and society: towards a common bond'
0940 - 1000 **Mike Corbishley** 'Watch with teacher: the past on video'
1000 - 1020 **Fred Baker** 'Archaeology and television: consuming "Chronicle"'
1020 - 1040 **David Fine** 'Cain and Able: archaeology and ecology in the airspace'
1040 - 1100 **Ray Sutcliffe** 'Visualising the invisible'
1100 - 1130 Coffee / tea
1130 - 1230 Discussion

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSIONS

APPROACHES TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF DEATH

1400 - 1410	**Neil Lang** 'Introduction'
1410 - 1440	**Arthur Saxe** 'Natural selection, the fruit fly effect and archaeological testing of ethnographic propositions
1440 - 1510	**Lynne Goldstein** 'Is secondary burial a mortuary practice ?'
1510 - 1540	**James Brown** 'The problem with the rich child burial'
1540 - 1555	Discussion
1555 - 1610	Coffee / tea
1610 1640	**Mike Parker-Pearson** 'The symbolic and structural study of funerary material - an ethno-archaeological review'
1640 - 1710	**Michael Shanks** 'Death and a general economy of excess: aspects from Archaic Greece
1710 - 1740	**Peter Ucko** 'Variation in ethnographic funerary practice: a retrospect
1740 - 1800	Discussion

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SELF

1400 - 1410	**J. D. Hill & T. Yates** 'Introduction'
1410 - 1435	**J. Thomas** 'Megaliths as a technology of the Self'
1440 - 1515	**I. Bapty** 'From history to structure: the discovery of subjectivity in the Irish Neolithic'
1515 - 1525	Discussion
1525 - 1550	**J. D. Hill** 'When is a human not a human ? When it's a horse'
1600 - 1620	Tea / Coffee
1620 - 1645	**S. Kaner** 'Unmasking the anatomy of the self: faces from Post-glacial Japan'
1650 - 1715	**T. Yates** 'Becoming a sexed body in the Bronze Age'

ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOGRAPHIC ANALOGY

1400 - 1420	**Robert Layton** 'Opening comments on causal and analogical explanations in archaeology'
1420 - 1450	**Stig Welinder** 'Ecological and symbolic approaches to the study of the 19th. century landscape of Dalecarlia, Sweden
1450 - 1520	**John Chapman** 'Drawing on analogies of social power'
1520 - 1540	Tea / coffee
1540 - 1610	**Stephen Mithen** 'Ethnographic analogy and prehistoric hunting'
1610 - 1640	**Miriam Stark** 'Transforming the Kalinga Immosso: an ethno-archaeological study of change in ceramic morphology & style'
1640 - 1700	**Matt Edgeworth** 'Analogy as practical reasoning'
1700 - 1800	Discussant: **Martin Jones**

LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY

1400 - 1410	**C. Smith** 'Introductory remarks'
1410 - 1440	**P. Coones** 'What is Landscape Archaeology ?'
1440 - 1510	**R. Mercer** 'Landscape archaeology - objectives and attainment'
1510 - 1540	**A. Fleming** 'That's all very well in practice but how does it work in theory ?'
1540 - 1630	Tea/coffee, leading into small-group discussions/ workshops
1630 - 1730	Discussant: **P. Fowler**

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSIONS

THE SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF HOUSES

0900 - 0935 **Douglass Bailey** 'The living house: possession, continuity and signification'
0935 - 1000 **Anick Coudart** 'Domestic architecture and small-scale sedentary societies'
1000 - 1025 **Colin Richards** 'East, West, Home's best: cosmology and architecture in Late Neolithic Orkney'
1025 - 1040 General discussion
1040 - 1100 Coffee / tea
1100 - 1130 **Chris Evans** 'Model households? The house in lowland Iton Age communities'
1130 - 1155 **Eleanor Scott** 'Winged-corridor villas and the social construction of space'
1155 - 1220 **Matthew Johnson** 'The Englishman's home and its study'
1220 - 1245 **Ross Samson** 'The rise and fall of post-Reformation Scottish tower-houses'
1245 - 1300 General discussion

HERITAGE IN PUBLIC : ATTITUDES TO THE USE OF THE PAST

0920 - 0935 **Tim Darvill** 'The rise of the consultant'
0935 - 0950 **Melanie Whewell** 'Ancient monument to heritage facility'
0950 - 1005 **Caroline Symes** 'Heritage and the visually impaired'
1005 - 1020 **Oliver Maurice** 'The past estate'
1020 - 1035 **Nigel Mills** 'Non-archaeological professional views of the past'
1035 - 1100 Coffee / tea
1100 - 1115 **Priscilla Boniface** 'Nice work ? - interpretation of the industrial heritage'
1115 - 1130 **Pat Southern** 'Coaching the past: the view from the charabanc'
1130 - 1145 **Henry Cleere** 'The archaeological heritage: an international perspective'
1145 - 1245 Discussants - **John Goddard, Andrea Taziker**

FEMINIST THEORY AND GENDER STUDIES

0930 - 1000 **Susie West** 'Feminist theory and Clarke's "Self-conscious discipline"'
1000 - 1030 **Sarah Taylor** 'Gender and state formation in East Asia'
1030 - 1130 Discussion led by **Marie-Louise Sørensen**, with **Alexandria Alexandri**
1130 - 1200 Tea/Coffee
1200 - 1300 Discussion continues

GEOARCHAEOLOGY : THEORY AND PRACTICE IN EUROPEAN PREHISTORY

0915 - 0925 **John Lewin** 'Chairman's introduction'
0925 - 0955 **M. G. Macklin & J. Lewin** 'Late Quaternary river environments, glaciation and the Upper Palaeolithic occupation of the Vodiomatis basin, Epirus, NW Greece'
0955 - 1025 **J. Woodward** 'Environmental controls on rockshelter and cave mouth sedimentation: example from the Late U. Palaeolithicsites of Klithi & Megalakkos, Epirus, NW Greece'
1025 - 1055 **D. G. Passmore & M. G. Macklin** 'Geoarchaeological investigations of Holocene valley fill sediments in NE England'
1055 - 1115 Coffee / tea
1115 - 1145 **A. J. Barham** 'Sedimentological approaches to context formation on urban sites - application of the facies concept'
1145 - 1215 **A. C. Stevenson** 'Dehesa detection in pollen diagrams'
1215 - 1245 **A. G. Brown** 'Deforestation in early and middle prehistory: intent & opportunity'
1245 - 1300 **J. Lewin** 'Chairman's concluding remarks'

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSIONS

MAKING SENSE OF SPACE

1400 - 1405   **R. Boast** 'Introduction'
1405 - 1430   **J. Chapman** 'No-one likes a tell-tale - spatial structure in Bulgarian prehistory'
1430 - 1455   **M. Cooper & J. Huggett** 'The definition and representation of space in urban archaeology'
1455 - 1520   **F. Brown** 'Analyzing dwelling-plans : a morphological approach
1520 - 1540   Tea/coffee
1540 - 1605   **M. L. Reid** 'Getting our house in order : views on architectural design and improving our understanding of buildings'
1605 - 1630   **T. Saunders** 'The feudal construction of space : power and domination in the nucleated village'
1630 - 1720   Discussion

PRESENT POLITICS AND CONTEMPORARY ARCHAEOLOGY

1400 - 1410   **R. Young** 'Introduction'
1410 - 1435   **T. Bell** 'The future of Government'
1435 - 1500   **D. O'Sullivan** 'Decision-making and contemporary archaeology'
1500 - 1525   **H. Lomas** 'Archaeology and contemporary feminism'
1525 - 1545   Tea / Coffee
1545 - 1610   **S. Hides** 'Politics, history and past propriety'
1610 - 1635   **K. Walsh** 'The politics of post-modernism and the past'
1635 - 1730   Discussion

TAPHONOMY : IMPLICATIONS FOR HYPOTHESIS TESTING

1400 - 1405   Chairperson 'Introduction'
1405 - 1420   **R. Janaway** 'Sediment formation, artifact incorporation and contemporary abandoned sites : implications for hypothesis testing
1420 - 1435   **B. Sydes** 'Impacts past and present : Sutton Common - a case study'
1450 - 1505   **M. Adams** 'Amoebae leave no fossils ... taphonomy and the search for archaeological truth
1505 - 1545   General discussion
1545 - 1605   Tea/coffee
1605 - 1620   **N. Garland** : Soft tissue : the soft option ?'
1620 - 1635   **S. Stallibrass** 'Who killed cock robin ? Have animal bones on archaeological sites anything to do with past human behaviour?
1635 - 1650   **S. Willis** 'Material culture, diet and social identity'
1650 - 1740   General discussion

GENERAL SESSION II

1400 - 1420   **M. Johnson** 'Archaeology and theology : the life world of Father Teilhard de Chardin'
1420 - 1440   **M. Morris** 'The contribution of a statistical approach to the theory of archaeological historiography : the example of Bronze Age publication and fieldwork'
1440 - 1500   **F. Stathakis** 'Society, demography and space : the dialectics of region'
1500 - 1540   Discussion

SESSION ABSTRACTS AND PAPER ABSTRACTS

TITLE :   ARCHAEOLOGICAL FUTURES : DIRECTIONS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

ORGANISERS : TAG LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

SESSION ABSTRACT

The aim of this session is to move beyond critique and polemic and review key issues and problems in what has been termed 'post-processual' archaeology. In the course of discussion, it is aimed to show and emphasize the prospects and fertility of post-processual social archaeologies. In considering the following themes, the variety of dimensions of post processual archaeology will be encompassed without reduction to formulae:-

    epistemology: science, objectivity, relativism
    discourse: critique, disciplinary politics, the identity of Archaeology
    method: dialectics of theory and practice (with reference to current empirical work)
    identity: culture, past and present, gender, class, nationality
    style: writing and illustrating the past

IDENTITY, THE PAST AND AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL POETICS
Mike Shanks, University of Cambridge

SCIENCE, SUBJECTIVITY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOURSE
Chris Tilley, Saint David's University College, Lampeter

ARCHAEOLOGY AS A SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE
Colin Renfrew, University of Cambridge

"Archaeology - humanity or science?" is a time-worn question but one which has recently assumed a new meaning. The processual archaeologists of the 1960s thought to make the epistemological bases of archaeology explicit, situating the study among the systematic disciplines. Post-processual archaeologists (soi-disant) range history and archaeology along wth literary criticism among "interpretive" fields of discourse.

These rival claims will be examined. It will be argued that the first of the two offers more effective procedures for permitting observations and "data" to govern the pictures which we form of the past and the models we use to explain it than does the second. While the dichotomy between science and history may be a misleading one, the choice between systematic discipline and unbridled subjectivity cannot be avoided.

After the three keynote speeches, the plenary session will divide into EIGHT discussion groups, under the following chairpeople :-
Group 1 - Colin Renfrew : *Curtis Auditorium*
Group 2 - Chris Tilley : *Physics Lecture Theatre 1*
Group 3 - John Barrett : *Physics Lecture Theatre 2*
Group 4 - John Bintliff : *Haymarket Lecture Theatre*
Group 5 - Michael Shanks: *Haymarket/Richmond Room*
Group 6 - Mike Rowlands : *King George VI Building/Lecture Theatre 1*
Group 7 - Julian Thomas : *King George VI Building/Land Resources Lab*
Group 8 - Robert Layton : *King George VI Building/Soil Physics Lab*
The TAG Local Committee has assigned you a discussion group number, which is marked on the back page of your TAG Programme. Please make your way to your discussion room after the tea/coffee break.

After the discussion groups, the delegates will assemble for a final plenary discussion.

TITLE : SCIENCE FICTION: SCIENTISM, TECHNICISM AND ARCHAEOLOGY

ORGANISERS: MARK EDMONDS, UNIVERSITY OF READING,
KEITH RAY, OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
JULIAN THOMAS, SAINT DAVID'S UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LAMPETER

SESSION ABSTRACT

'Science' is an emotive word in contemporary British archaeology. On the one hand, in straightened financial circumstances, grants for scientific research and contracts for analysis are seen as the golden eggs which keep university departments of archaeology afloat. The corollary is that the goose which lays them is beyond reproach. On the other hand, the notion of archaeologist-as- scientist has been roundly condemned in some quarters as supporting an ideological conception of value-free impartial intellectual enterprise.

It is the aim of this session to re-assess the relationship between natural science and social science approaches in archaeology. It is not our aim to suggest that science has no place in archaeology. Indeed, it can well be argued that the philosophy of science has moved on from the simplistic assumptions of positivist empiricism, allowing the possibility of productive interchange with\ the humanities. However, we will argue that this kind of science is rare within archaeology, where the worship of technique and technology is still too common.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

ARCHAEOLOGY BETWEEN SCIENTISM AND ESSENTIALISM
Sander van der Leeuw, University of Cambridge

This paper will discuss the role and importance of science in archaeology from the mid sixties to the late eighties. It will argue that a simplified and erroneous outdated picture of science was responsible for both the New Archaeology's attitude to science and that of the Post-Processualists. It will sketch very briefly some of the developments in science that were thereby missed by archaeology and suggest that we may consider them for inclusion after all.

"AN INDEPENDENT SCIENTIST SAYS ...."
Pippa Smith, University of Sheffield

"Science" in today's society has come close to attaining the status of a religion, with people placing blind faith in the results obtained without questioning the relevance of the methodology used. The highly successful advertising ploy of invoking the opinion of "an independent scientist" perhaps best demonstrates the faith placed in these mysterious beings. The consequences of this belief for research in British universities is examined in this paper. The great "saleability" of science leads to a deliberate policy of funding research that can be deemed scientific, whereas those areas that are not included in the magic circle are struggling to justify their very existence, let alone obtain sufficient funding for research. The particular problems which this engenders for archaeology are examined. The need to "get science" into a proposal for funding is leading to a one-sided research programme, with "non-scientists" becoming increasingly marginalised. It is argued that, while there may be a place for scientific techniques in archaeological research, the advancement of these is irrelevant if not accompanied by work on the consequences of these advancements on the "human" side of archaeology. Until the funding problem is solved, the latter cannot happen.

'I've got a heuristic device and I'm not afraid to use it'
Mark Edmonds, University of Cambridge

This paper will attempt to explore aspects of the wider context within which the current emphasis on techniques and methodology has developed. Particular attention will be paid to the problems associated with the idea of archaeology as a discipline devoted to the 'reconstruction' of the past. At the same time, this paper will also discuss the sense in which wilful parody and caricature have played their part in protecting or challenging different perspectives on how the past may be studied. Debates over the validity of our methodologies and over the wider process of 'theory building' take place on far from neutral ground; they are one of the principal arenas in which ideas in the realm of what David Clarke called "archaeological metaphysics" compete with each other. These observations will serve as the basis for some suggestions concerning the roles played by our descriptive techniques and the epistemological status of the models of the past that we construct.

Science and anomaly: burnt mounds in British prehistory
Keith Ray, Oxfordshire County Council

This contribution begins with the simple question: How do we assess the scientific health of a discipline ? The answer cannot be equally simple and consideration of the issue has been clouded as much as clarified by Kuhn's paradigm-focussed model of the way goal-definition and investigative practice changes in disciplinary enquiry. In this presentation, it is suggested that one index we can use is the way in which a discipline copes with anomaly. The core of the paper examines the pattern of reaction to the awareness that 'burnt mounds' constitute an anomaly as a site class. The pattern shows both remarkable consistencies and also discrepancies; but it is the aspects which have not occurred to investigators which are perhaps equally revealing of the 'minus' gauge of disciplinary health.

Silent running: the ills of environmental archaeology
Julian Thomas, Saint David's University College, Lampeter

The cult science fiction film "Silent Running" provides an apt metaphor for the status of Environmental Archaeology in Britain. In the far future, the Earth's last remaining plants and animals are loaded into a massive spaceship and shot into space. There they are tended by a crew of technicians as the ship treads its way through the cosmos, blissfully unaware of developments on the mother planet.

Similarly, Environmental Archaeology seems to have developed as aquasi-autonomous sub-discipline within archaeology. Despite epistemologicalschisms, Environmental Archaeology has ploughed onwards in a celebration of technique and an assumption of a transparent relationship between 'data' and 'fact', stressing 'man-landscape relations'. While a meeting between social and natural sciences could be productive, environmentalists generally consider the insights of the social scientists superfluous to their requirements. In this contribution, I will indicate that such views are a hindrance to the better understanding of the human past.

Perception, environment and structural history
John Moreland, University of Sheffield

For Ferdinand Braudel, the longue duree was a time of almost imperceptible passing. It was the history of man in relationship with the environment. In reality, the emphasis placed on the determining role of the environment means that Braudel's longue duree is the history of the environment and the limits it places on human action. The environment is a hindrance. In this,

Braudellian Annalisme shares common conceptual ground with the New Archaeology.

In this paper, I shall argue that we must consider people's perception of the environment that surrounds them. Such perceptions may have allowed people to construct a reality for themselves which differs radically from the objective reality which we construct through palaeo-environmental evidence. Using evidence from Medieval Europe and colonial America, demonstrate that the so-called environmental constraints are "internal" rather than external. The natural environment is internalized and used in the production and reproduction of social structures. It is not in and of itself a constraint on human action but the place where human action takes place. As such, it is not an objective and determining force, as in the geohistorical longue duree, but an integral part of the mentalite of past human populations.

Such considerations should force us to consider the nature of much of the environmental archaeology now practised. Funding considerations can reinforce a scientism which contributes to the production of people without history or even a past without people just as effectively as did the eurocentric and andocentric archaeologies which have limited our discipline until recently. We must put archaeology back into environmental archaeology and people back into the past.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE AGE OF UNCERTAINTY
John C. Barrett, University of Glasgow

Central to almost all the debates currently taking place in archaeology is the question of how we are to ground any knowledge claim about the past upon an agreed horizon of validation. Indeed, the very idea that agreement on this issue is possible is openly rejected by many. It would appear that the 'optimism' of twenty years ago, which believed that archaeology could establish itself as a unified discipline with agreed and rigorous procedures of practice, has been replaced by a 'pessimism', which surveys a disunited body of practitioners unable to agree on aims or procedures but ready to engage in polemical posturing at each others' expense. The ground which was to have been won by a scientific archaeology is now occupied by the IFA Code of Practice.

What is to be done ? Let us accept that the demands for an absolute grounding are misguided, as is the belief in a chronic relativism. We each need to be able to work within a tradition of practice which sustains us. By that, I mean that we need to belong to a community of practitioners who can agree upon the general aims of our work, the development of a creative programme and the grounds for a critical evaluation of what we produce. At base, this is what scientists do. It just so happens that we may wish to establish a different kind of tradition, and that archaeology may be occupied by a number of traditions. But, at a time of poor job prospects, and with the dead hand of the heritage industry upon us, we owe it to ourselves to break with the obsessive individualism of academic archaeology and establish a tradition of work which is idealistic enough to recognize that archaeology can make a valid contribution to our understanding of the past.

TITLE : CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

ORGANISER: DAVID GILL, FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM
CHAIRPERSON: JEREMY PATTERSON, UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

SESSION ABSTRACT

There is growing scepticism about the widely held and accepted views in classical archaeology. Much of this scepticism derives from a re-assessment of the theoretical basis in which the subject operates. The session will be looking at a range of topics in classical archaeology, from field-survey to literary studies. Some of the topics covered will include the relationship between the extant material culture and the literary and epigraphic sources, the interactions between Greeks and other cultures, the link between historical events, and the relationship of peasants to urban communities.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

ORIENTALISM IN EIGHT AND SEVENTH CENTURY GREECE
Robin Osborne, Corpus Christi College, Oxford

The Greek alphabet, the structures of myth both generally and in particular in Hesiod's poem The Theogeny (c 700 BC), and decorative motifs and other artistic ideas in Greek pottery, sculpture and other works of craft of the eighth and seventh centuries BC, all bear striking similarities to parallel and preceding productions in the eastern Mediterranean. Scholars examining these various parallels independently have talked of 'borrowing' and of 'influence'. But what does 'influence' really mean? What precisely were the mechanics of the interaction? What use was borrowing to the Greeks? This paper examines the theoretical problem of assessing the influence of one culture on another. By looking at the problems surrounding the adoption and adaption of the alphabet and the borrowings of mythical motifs the paper tries to establish a clearer framework for assessing and interpreting archaeologically perceived influence.

THE IMPOVERISHMENT OF THE PAST
Michael Vickers, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

Whether or not one accepts Martin Bernal's principal linguistic argument (in Black Athena: the Afroasiatic roots of Classical civilization 1: The Fabrication of Ancient Greece 1785-1985 [London 1987]), he has very usefully drawn attention to the way in which wordplay has been played down in 'serious' scholarship. The tradition of classical studies he criticises was one which prized simplicity and directness and devalued complexity and ambiguity. Wordplay was common in classical antiquity, but since it specifically sets out to say two or more things at once, it is a phenomenon which students of Altertumswissenschaft are conditioned to ignore. Classical archaeologists too regard simplicity and directness as virtuous; tend to eschew the elaborate, and believe that the surviving material remains tell the unvarnished truth rather than serve as skeuomòrphs of ancient reality.

THE FOUR GENDER ROLES OF THE SCYTHIANS : THE PLACE OF AMAZONS AND TRANSVESTITE SHAMEN IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EPISTEMOLOGY
Timothy Taylor, King's College, Cambridge

The 'ethnographic' accounts of Greek writers such as Herodotus are of great potential importance in the reconstruction of the social structures of 'barbarians'. However, this potential has not often been realized by prehistorians, who either dismiss the accounts as

unreliable or, conversely, believe that they can be unproblematically correlated with archaeological data. Because of their ignorance of archaeology, Classicists, also, have misjudged the Greek authors. This paper takes the problem of reconstructing gender roles as a case study. By bringing medical, comparative anthropological and social psychological findings to bear on this problem, some rapprochement can be effected between text and material - hopefully deepening our understanding of both.

THE MARKETING OF ROMAN POTTERY IN SECOND CENTURY NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND THE MILTON KEYNES AREA

Karen Griffiths, Northampton Central Museum & Art Gallery

This paper outlines two studies of second century Romano-British ceramic data, undertaken with the aim of investigating the occurrence of market exchange systems within the R-B economy. For too long, the 'primitive' school of Roman economists has held sway. The balance has been redressed to some extent by the recent work of Keith Hopkins, but the extent and importance of advanced exchange systems within the Roman economy still remains to be fully explored.

By examining the 'quality' of pottery assemblages on a range of domestic sites in Northamptonshire and the Milton Keynes area, it is hoped to demonstrate that the patterns observed reflect more than simple reciprocal or redistributive exchange systems. Proximity of sites to a market centre or kiln site affects the pattern, but even the simplest rural site can be seen to participate in a sophisticated exchange system.

If this is correct, the implications are considerable. It is generally accepted that the raison d'etre of the Roman economy was to supply the state and its protective armies. In the second century, this was achieved by operating a money tax system. For this system to work, monetized market exchange systems had to operate at all levels and in all areas where tax was to be extracted. The evidence of widespread marketisation, if correct, indicates the penetration of this taxation system into Roman Britain.

FINE WARES AND SITE INTERPRETATION : THE CONTRIBUTION OF INTENSIVE FIELD-SURVEYS IN GREECE

David W. J. Gill, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

The results of several intensive field-surveys in Greece are showing that from c. 240 BC to the 2nd century AD there are few rural sites. It has been claimed (as recently as 1988) that, as diagnostic pottery of this period has been found on urban sites, its absence in the countryside is significant and that this constitutes evidence for a nucleated settlement pattern. Although there is some evidence for increased urbanisation and population decrease, this assumption about the pottery is flawed. Can we assume that fine wares always moved beyond the urban centres ? A study of the Roman red-glossed wares on the peninsula of Methana in the Argolid has shown that this category of pottery rarely penetrated beyond the immediate vicinity of the main urban centre. This raises questions about the social status of fine wares and the mechanisms by which they moved from their centres of production.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF GREEK PAINTED POTTERY: SOME OBSERVATIONS

Hugh Bowden, King's College, London

The traditional chronology of Greek pottery 750-450 BC is based on the acceptance of a few 'fixed points', where an historical event is believed to be visible in the archaeological record. We look for such events as the sacking of cities, the founding of colonies and so on. The traditional chronology is based on a very small number of such points, and an alternative can

be constructed on a different set of points, yielding some 30 - 40 years lower. Whichever chronology is accepted, the fact that it can be challenged raises a serious problem. The problem exists because classical archaeologists have looked only at narrow political history. If we are to take advantage of the rich literary evidence from classical antiquity, we must ask different questions: how and why were artifacts produced ? What were the socio-economic forces at work on the producers and distributors ? What was the status of producer and product ? If we can answer these questions, we may then be in a position to explain the presence of pottery on sites, and perhaps to date it.

TITLE : NEW PERSPECTIVES ON PREHISTORIC MIGRATIONS

ORGANISER: KRISTIAN KRISTIANSEN, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT, DENMARK

SESSION ABSTRACT

PAPER ABSTRACTS

INTRODUCTION - NEW PERSPECTIVES IN PREHISTORIC MIGRATIONS
Kristian Kristiansen, Ministry of the Environment, Copenhagen

MIGRATIONS IN THE HISTOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT'
T. Chamption '

'INTRODUCTON - NEW PERSPECTIVES ON PREHISTORIC MIGRATIONS'
K. Kristiansen

"GERMANS HEADING FOR THE BEACHES": AN OLD PERSPECTIVE ON PROTOHISTORIC MIGRATIONS.
Heinrich Härke, University of Reading

GRASSFIELDS PEOPLES' HISTORY (CAMEROON). A METHODOLOGICAL EXERCISE FROM LINGUISTIC, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND OTHER TYPES OF EVIDENCE.
Jean-Pierre Warnier, Université René Descartes, Paris

If recent papers and publications are anything to go by, then the prehistoric bug of Anti-Migrationism is spreading among historical archaeologists. Against this trend, it is argued that the evidence for many protohistoric flok movements is too substantial to be entirely dismissed or radically re-interpreted. The variety of migrations in the 1st Millennium AD and the range of evidence for them offers an opportunity to re-assess the inference of migrations from the archaeological evidence, and to study the interaction between autochthonous and migrating populations.

TITLE : GENERAL SESSION I

ORGANISERS : TAG LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
CHAIRPERSON :

SESSION ABSTRACT

In the first of two general sessions, three delegates from abroad present challenging but diverse papers - on th role of universals in explanation, the exploration of the language of archaeology and the problems of intra-site artifact distributions.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

ON THE SEARCH FOR UNIVERSALS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

Jim Bell, University of South Florida/Tampa, Dept. of Philosophy

There is disagreement about whether archaeologists should incorporate universals in their theories. Universals, also called "general laws" or "covering laws", have been lauded as crucial by some but have also been disparaged as impossible, undesirable or even harmful by others. The acceptance or rejection of universals is perceived to be so significant that it is even used to demarcate processual archaeology from post-processual archaeology. Processual archaeology has been identified with the goal of searching out and establishing universals, whereas post-processual archaeology has been characterized by the formulation of particularistic explanations of assumedly unique cultural phenomena.

Much of the controversy over universals is due to confusion. Specifically, tnfoal of establishing universals is . Conversely, e endorsement of someals luential processual archaeologists. On the other hand, searching The role of universals in theory formation is outlined in this paper, with examples from the archaeological literature. Also, it will be argued that confusion over the role of universals arises from conflicting views of method inherited from the philosophical literature. By understanding how universals can be usefully pursued, as well as why the role of universals is so frequently misunderstood, archaeologists will hopefully be better armed to make judicious use of universals when formulating and assessing their theories.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE LANGUAGE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Predrag Novaković, University of Ljubljana

It is a trivial fact that general science uses a form of natural language (English, Slovene, German ...) for communication. Such a use of natural language invites analysis. It is possible to distinguish between two levels at which language is used : the level of description and the level of communication. Such a division is exemplified by Leo Klejn's observation that archaeology is a process of translation from the language of the world of natural things into the natural languages (cf. also Louis Hjelmslev). In this system of communication, three structural elements can be identified: intentionality, the environment of communication and the channels of information transfer.

In this paper, I shall concentrate on the use of language in the present scientific context in a discussion of the terms used in the traditional "culture history" approach (culture, ethnic group, type fossil, etc) and contrast these with the looser usage of terms in processual archaeology (time, space and type). The rules governing such communication systems will be discussed.

DIRT THEORY, OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES SEEN AS TRASH HEAPS : THE ANALYSIS OF INTRASITE ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS

Ulrike Sommer, University of Frankfurt, Seminar für Vor- und Frühgeschichte

In this paper, I wish to discuss the internal organisation of settlements in terms of refuse disposal and the possibilities of elucidating emic attitudes to different kinds of refuse. This is seen as first step towards analysis of intrasite artifact distributions.

TITLE : ARCHAEOLOGY, MEDIA AND SOCIETY

ORGANISER: ALEX WEST, BBC HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

SESSION ABSTRACT

Film, television and newspaper coverage of archaeology has been around almost as long as the discipline itself. Today, archaeology is a subject that draws a great deal of media attention. How do media read and portray archaeology ? What impact does this have on the public's conception of the discipline and on how archaeologists see a wider society ?

This session will attempt to address these and more issues, with the goal of assembling a set of ideas about how archaeology can act and react to media. It is hoped that a permanent 'Archaeology and Media working group' can be set up as a result of this session.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

ARCHAEOLOGY, MEDIA AND SOCIETY: TOWARDS A COMMON BOND
Alex West, BBC TV

Since 1988, I have been working on a contract with the BBC's Archaeology and History Unit. I am responsible, as part of a team, for making the familiar archaeology series 'Chronicle'. This introduction will deal with how I perceive the media finds and develops the 'stories' that ultimately become television programmes. These processes are deeply embedded in the ideology of television media and often seem to bear little resemblance to those of the discipline it seeks to report on. Ways of bringing the television and media views into closer harmony will be explored.

WATCH WITH TEACHER : THE PAST ON VIDEO
Mike Corbishley, Head of Education, English Heritage

Television has had an enormous impact on the present school population. Children are now used to receiving information through various audio-visual media. Archaeologists must realize that slide-lectures, using adult education language, will not achieve our current objectives. Teachers will need more audio-visual resources to help them with the National Curriculum. How can archaeologists fill this gap in the market ?

ARCHAEOLOGY ON TELEVISION : CONSUMING "CHRONICLE"
Frederick Baker, T. Welson & Sons, Leeds

Despite the pretensions of the heritage industry to reach 'mass-markets', it can never claim to compete with television as a mass medium. What, then, of Archaeology on television ? How is the subject presented to TV's mass audience ? What model does it take - Indiana Jones or a Women's Institute illustrated lecture ? Should it be satisfied with anytime on BBC2 ?
Or should it seek to break into the spotlight of BBC1 ? Does it pamper the normal 'Heritage' audience or use the mass medium to reach people traditionally not interested in archaeology? The focus for discussing such questions will be the latest series in the BBC2 "Chronicle" programme, screened in spring-summer 1989. This paper will seek to give a brief resume of my personal reactions to this series as a stimulus to an open general debate.

CAIN AND ABEL : ARCHAEOLOGY AND ECOLOGY IN THE AIRSPACE
Dave Fine (Ilkeston)

The histories of archaeology and ecology will be compared and contrasted in order to show that, by and large, archaeology has stood still in this century in terms of general appeal and media understanding. The growth of ecological awareness demonstrates that archaeology could be as popular. With this in mind, archaeologists have a choice - more of the same, or go to the people.

VISUALISING THE INVISIBLE
Ray Sutcliffe, BBC TV

The contemporary theory and practice of archaeology and increasing specialisation in the subject form escalating barriers to effective visualisation of archaeology on the television. This situation is not helped by many misunderstandings within the profession of what television can do effectively , how it does it and how it can be assisted to do it well. Television communication depends on one essential principle - "know your audience" - an adage not often considered in many levels of archaeological communication. Hence there is a dange of archaeology talking to itself in terms which it only understands. Can therefore the un-theoretical business of television presentation , with its relance on crude visual reality, be harnessed to an increasingly cerebral discipline and for whose benefit ?

TITLE : APPROACHES TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF DEATH

ORGANISER : N. A. R. LANG, WEST MIDLANDS SMR, DUDLEY
CHAIRPERSON: JAMES BROWN, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

SESSION ABSTRACT

The archaeology of death was one of the principal areas of study of the 'New Archaeology' of the 1960s, embracing anthropological theory with the longer time dimensions of archaeological remains to reconstruct social systems. In recent years, interest in the potential of mortuary analysis has been revitalized on both sides of the Atlantic but with the use of different methodology. This has resulted in heated debate. This session will review approaches to the social dimensions of mortuary behaviour since the seminal work of Binford and Saxe twenty years ago.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

INTRODUCTION
N. A. R. Lang, West Midlands SMR, Dudley

NATURAL SELECTION, THE FRUIT FLY EFFECT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING OF ETHNOGRAPHIC PROPOSITIONS
A. A. Saxe, University of Wisconsin

This paper will discuss archaeological testing of ethnologically inspired propositions. It will focus on the relationship between formal areas for the dead and control of scarce but vital resources; my "Hypothesis #8" (Saxe 1970: 119-121). It was built on Meggitt's ethnological propositions and tested cross-culturally by Goldstein who, with modifications, affirmed its basic validity. Chapman useful applied it to the emergence of formal disposal

areas during the Mesolithic and Neolithic in Europe. Ethnologist Kelly challenged the validity of Meggitt's original proposition, suggesting the existence of variable responses to demographic pressure, each conditioned by the pre-existing structure, ideology and composition of descent groups in each case. Rather than a challenge, this paper views these variable responses as sources of short-term variability without which natural selection cannot operate in the longer run. Ethnographic observations, because they are time-shallow, suffer from the fruit fly effect. Hypotheses needing temporal controls are best tested in the archaeological record.

IS SECONDARY BURIAL A MORTUARY PRACTICE ?
L. Goldstein, Ohio University

It is popular to criticize mortuary analysis these days and, although this paper represents a kind of critique, it has a narrow focus. Archaeologists have wrestled with the meaning or implication of "secondary disposal" practices for many years; interpretations have ranged from expediency in bad weather to high-status handling. In examining the ethnographic and archaeological literature, it becomes clear that secondary burial is difficult to interpret because it does not constitute a single ritual act and it is not necessarily a mortuary practice. The implications of these conclusions are considered, including their application to specific archaeological data.

THE PROBLEM WITH THE RICH CHILD BURIAL
J. A. Brown, Northwestern University

Despite the barrage of criticism over the use of the disproportionately rich child burial as a touchstone of differential access to, and control over, wealth or even inherited space, the idea persists that such burials are indicators of specific types of societies. This notion can be demolished from more than one theoretical perspective. These burials are, in common with other uses of disproportionate wealth, the archaeological manifestation of a broad set of ways in which valued resources come to be deployed for social and political uses, whether at a funeral or in other social arenas.

THE SYMBOLIC AND STRUCTURAL STUDY OF FUNERARY MATERIAL - AN ETHNO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW
M. Parker-Pearson, English Heritage

Archaeological studies of the relationship between the living and the dead (in terms of tomb location and orientation, geographies of the dead, and comparisons between tombs, settlements and other depositional contexts) have developed considerably in the last ten years. An ethno-archaeological study of secondary burial and ancestor cults in northern Madagascar re-examines some of the theoretical assumptions that have been used to assess the role of the dead in past societies. The prominent and substantial tombs of the Merina in the central highlands can be contrasted with hidden and slighter tomb constructions of the Betsimisaraka in the lowlands of the east coast. This contrast is compared to other differences in material culture, such as house form and layout. Explanations are sought in subsistence practices, kinship and inheritance, political history and eschatology.

DEATH AND A GENERAL ECONOMY OF EXCESS : ASPECTS FROM ARCHAIC GREECE
M. Shanks, University of Cambridge   /

The paper will present aspects of the speaker's current research.

Reaction - to the research strategy of identifying patterning in remains of past mortuary practices and correlating pattern with social structure or system.

Exploration - of one of archaeology's basic practices: writing.

Drawing on - recent discussions of history conceived as text, writing and the textuality of history; and the historical and political location of text and writing. The question is posed practically - how is the archaeological past to be written now ? Implications for intepretation explored - the relation of the past in the present.

Subject - crisis of the aristocratic state in Archaic Korinth, 8th and 7th centuries BC.

Data - ceramics occurring in cemeteries and votive deposits, manufactured in Korinth from 720 BC.

Moving on - from the focus of symbolic and structural archaeologies on ideology and 'superstructure' to locate the symbolic within a general, as opposed to restricted, economy.

VARIATION IN ETHNOGRAPHIC FUNERARY PRACTICES : A RETROSPECT
P. J. Ucko, University of Southampton

A review of the literature in the 70s and 80s on archaeological burial practices suggests to the author that nothing very significant has happened in the last two decades. It will be argued that many of the points made in this recent literature were implicitly present in the complexities of the ethnographic record published in the 60s. Even so, some of the subtleties of the ethnographic record still remain to be tackled in archaeological interpretation.

Current funerary practices, and their contexts, suggest their use in the legitimization of the present - and there is good reason to think that this was often the case also in the past. Another element of funerary practices all too often ignored in archaeological interpretation is that of emotion. It is suggested that the incorporation of both of the above within the framework of archaeological interpretation would be a step in the right direction.

TITLE :   THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SELF : SUBJECTIVITY AFTER HUMANISM

ORGANISERS :   J. D. HILL & TIM YATES, UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

SESSION ABSTRACT

The difference of the past, of other cultures, of other genders, ultimately lies in their different conceptions of what it is to be human, their notion of self. Our own modern conceptions of the Self (self-contained independent individuals - Descartes' Cogito) are neither an a priori, objective, nor universal truth and we must expect peoples in other places and times to hold, and consequently create their worlds through very different categories of the person. As such, Processual archaeologies can be criticized for assuming that people in the past were essentially the same as ourselves (give or take a few irrelevant oddities) and can be treated as passive units of analysis to be objectively counted and measured. The result is archaeologies that have removed the subject from consideration, producing landscapes of interacting settlements, subsystems or information processing units, but never persons. Post-processual archaeologies have done much to counter this position, especially through critical examination of gender and the various applications of human agency theories. However, these recent developments can be criticized for not developing a concrete theory of subjectivity, offering instead a collection of approaches some still holding onto an inconsistent and even theological individualism or through various misreadings of the work of Giddens proclaiming the ultimate escape route from the subject:society polarity. This session argues that the time is ripe for archaeology to break with its liberal-humanist roots and develop a truly critical approach concerned with explaining the subject rather than assuming it. The aim of

this session is to explore theories of subjectivity and those archaeological applications which move beyond current models of agency to create a springboard for critical development around a space formed by the integration of marxism, post-structuralism and pyscho-analysis.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

MEGALITHS AS A TECHNOLOGY OF THE SELF
J. Thomas, St. David's University College, Lampeter

Michel Foucault's later writings probably represent the most sophisticated attempt to reconcile the decentering of the subject implicit in structuralism and post-structuralism with the question of agency. The subject cannot be seen as a pan-historic given, a primordial consciousness to which phenomena present themselves. Instead, the self forms through a process of self-interpretation, which is framed by a set of transient historical conditions, material and moral. These conditions can be termed a 'technology of the self'. Such a conception does much damage to any attempt to ground historical narrative on supposed universals of human nature, but it does leave open to archaeologists the possibility of investigating the technology through which human beings come to recognize themselves as subjects in different epochs.

In this contribution, it will be suggested that the megalithic tombs of western Europe represent one element of such a technology. The development of megalithic architecture in the British Isles can be read as showing an increasing effort to fix the human body in space relative to the remains of the ancestors.

FROM HISTORY TO STRUCTURE: THE DISCOVERY OF SUBJECTIVITY IN THE IRISH NEOLITHIC
I. L. Bapty, University of Cambridge

An uncritically accepted notion of a necessary 'self' has supported much recent discussion in archaeology stressing the role of the active individual in the past and the recursive relationship of structure and agency in the process of change. What has not been interrogated is how far the Western concept of subjectivity - the concept classically enunciated in the Cartesiain cogito - is both ultimately sustainable in itself and, even then, relevant to the specific meanings of the past.

In this paper, I wish to discuss this theoretical problem through a specific archaeological example - the pattern of the Irish Neolithic development (particularly as represented in the megalithic burial tradition) and the legacy
of that in a material structure contingently setting up the conditions for a very different set of developments in the Bronze Age.

In Ireland, as elsewhere, it has proved difficult to show direct material continuity between the Mesolithic and Neolithic. However, it will be argued that the impact of Mesolithic/Neolithic acculturation, through the close assimilation and contact of very different cultural groups, was nonetheless significant; it emphasized and introduced a new problem of subjectivity, a division of the category of human-ness from both a Mesolithic and a Neolithic perspective. This reactive, historically positioned consciousness is (literally) entombed in the symbolic representations of megalithic burial and particularly in the separation between passage graves and other types of tomb. However, by the Late Neolithic, it is the structure of representation which itself becomes a meaning, a raison d'etre no longer confined by the historical conditions which initially defined it. Material culture actively generates and creates new and unforeseen meaning and potential and the Neolithic problem of the subject disappears; so, for example, the subject can now appear simply and directly represented in the form of the individual burial, which may itself then imply a new and previously unanticipated idea and potential of the individual. The Bronze Age process of expansion into

_the landscape, patterns of economic and agricultural intensification, etc. are suggested out of the relic Neolithic material structure no longer attached to its specific Neolithic meaning. Within this, subjectivity is a sliding and shifting concept.

WHEN IS A HUMAN NOT A HUMAN ? WHEN IT'S A HORSE.
J. D. Hill, University of Cambridge

This paper has a simple aim: to argue that the past really was a foreign country. Although most tacitly acknowledge that the past was different from the present, too often our writings present an all too familiar past in which the difference lies in the inconsequential things. This leads to pictures of the past in which pots and houses may change their shapes, the Romans come and go, but the people remain essentially the same. Rather, this paper will argue that people do not remain the same and that the difference of the past lies in the different conceptions of what it is like to be human. It is one thing through theoretical discussion, drawing upon Foucault or ethnographic evidence to say that the past must have been different, that there must have existed different subjectivities. It is another to demonstrate this.

The need to recognise the possibilities of the very different notions of the human subject is central to any re-examination of the European Iron Age. Our images of the period have been greatly shaped by C 19th. images of the Celts and the Germans; the first historically known european peoples having been cast as the First Europeans. Since then, our accounts of the period have seen Iron Age people as essentially modern Western Europeans. Indeed, some recent accounts offer a rather Thatcherite image of wheeler-dealer entrepreneurs. This injection of modernist concerns into the past will be criticized through both offering negative arguments about why it was not the case and also a positive demonstration, through examining the ways in which people actually represented themselves to themselves in Iron Age mortuary ritual/ritual practice in Wessex, that a very different notion of the human subject existed.

UNMASKING THE ANATOMY OF SELF : FACES FROM POSTGLACIAL JAPAN
S. Kaner, University of Cambridge

The cultural constitution of the self has been dependent upon categories of the person and notions of the individual. This paper will outline how these conceptualisations have developed in Japan, away from the European "centre", the hearth around which archaeological theoreticians have for so long postured and played out their endlessly self-defined roles as purveyors of the latest interpretative trends. Drawing on the psychology of Takeo Doi and the contextualism of Eysun Hamaguchi, and illustrated by the clay representations which occur in such abundance on sites in postglacial Japan, an approach to the cultural constitution of self will be outlined that transcends both Western derived humanism and objectivism.

BECOMING A SEXED BODY IN THE BRONZE AGE
T. Yates, University of Cambridge

This paper will examine some radical perspectives in Freudian and post-Freudian theory of relevance to archaeology. The argument will be developed through an analysis of the Bronze Age rock carvings of northern Bohuslan, Sweden. The paper will conclude that the science of man is narcissistic, and that it is the very concept of "Man", with all its supplementary associated meanings, that must be destroyed. In order to achieve this, we should look beyond the framework of the ego, read Kafka or Beckett rather than Descartes and Giddens.

TITLE : ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOGRAPHIC ANALOGY

ORGANISER ROBERT LAYTON, UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

SESSION ABSTRACT

Our ability to analyze the remains of past human behaviour depends to some extent on the existence of uniformities between past and present. But human cultures are diverse and the meanings of human culture are based on convention. To what extent does this conventioNAl (arbitrary) component in human behaviour limit our ability to explain archaeological material and reduce anlysis to subjective interpretation ? Richard Gould identified two types of ethnographic analogy. Continuous analogies rely on continuity between behaviour in ethnographically observed communities and that of earlier people from the same cultural tradition who left material studied by archaeologists. Discontinuous analogy relies on the hypothesis that historically unrelated communities will display analogous adaptations to similar environmental conditions (e.g. in diversity of tool types, settlement patterns, etc.). But human behaviour is directed as much to other people as to the natural environment. Social adaptations have been crucial to human evolution. Social interaction has both a material and symbolic content. Co-operation and competition and differing modes of exchange generate distinctive social forms. Can discontinuous analogies be used to explicate reconstructed social formations ? Do modes of exchange develop purely through the exercise of human will or are they subject to predictable constraints deriving from the natural environment or mode of subsistence ? Does the context in which goods are found indicate the type of exchange in which they participated ? The encoding of meanings, symbolically, in decorative or representational art is a notoriously conventional or arbitrary cultural process. Does the structure of contemporary artistic systems allow past systems to be explained by discontinuous analogy or must we rely on historical continuity to explain symbolic interaction in the past ? In this session, the scope and limitations of different types of ethnographic analogy will be explored.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

OPENING COMMENTS ON CAUSAL AND ANALOGICAL EXPLANATIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGY
Robert Layton, University of Durham

ECOLOGICAL AND SYMBOLIC APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF THE 19TH. CENTURY LANDSCAPE OF DALECARLIA, SWEDEN
Stig Welinder, University of Uppsala

The 19th. century cultural landscape in Sweden is well-known from maps and historical records. The people that created and lived in this landscape is known from parish registers and oral tradition. An ethno-archaeological study of this landscape familiar to me may be as efficient as a study of an ethnographic landscape known only to me via interpreters. A study of the farming- and mining- landscape of South Dalecarlia will demonstrate problems and possibilities in an attempt to combine the ecological approach of processual archaeology with the symbolic and contextual approach of post-processual archaeology in the study of a man-made landscape.

DRAWING ON ANALOGIES OF SOCIAL POWER
John Chapman, University of Newcastle upon Tyne

Social existence is infinitely varied. Social networks operate in particular settings of regional interaction that are either unique or rare. The chances of comparative sociology are limited

when there are few cases to compare. What hope, then, for finding analogies in long-term sequences of change ? Three glimmers of light can be perceived: (1) infrastructural techniques for maintaining collective and distributive power are rarely lost but often cumulative, (2) cyclical patterns of expansion and contraction of elite power can be defined both prehistory and history, and (3) material and settlement correlates of these alternating phases can often be defined with hindsight. An application of these principles, owing much t Mann's model of social power, is attempted using data from the "Neothermal Dalmatia Project", an interdisciplinary project examining societies over the last 12,000 years in coastal Yugoslavia.

ETHNOGRAPHIC ANALOGY AND PREHISTORIC HUNTING
Stephen Mithen, University of Cambridge

This paper is concerned with the use of discontinuous analogy from a Darwinian perspectiv(on human behaviour and the need to integrate such approaches with other methods for drawing inferences about the past. The paper draws upon empirical data from the Mesolithi(of Scania and the Valley Bisa of Zambia.

TRANSFORMING THE KALINGA IMMOSSO: AN ETHNO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF CHANGE IN CERAMIC MORPHOLOGY AND STYLE
M. Stark, University of Arizona/Tucson

Stylistic and technological change lies at the heart of archaeological enquiry into subjects ranging from prehistoric subsistence strategies to ideational representations. Recent studie; of style have transcended the traditional topics of chronology and seriation to address issue of prehistoric inter-ethnic interactions and the mediation of power relations. Recent archaeological investigations into technological change inform our understanding of the relationships between social and material changes, decision-making and the consequences alternative choices among prehistoric societies. Ethno-archaeology provides a unique meth(for analyzing changes in material culture, in that observational data can be supplemented w informant-derived data from individuals who currently participate in the material culture system under study. Of particular interest to archaeologists are ceramic ethno-archaeological studies, since ceramics are an imperishable and ubiquitous element ir the archaeological record. Comparing and contrasting archaeological and ethno-archaeoloigical data helps to identify parameters of material culture change in order to bette interpret patterns that are identified in archaeological assemblages.
Ceramic ethno-archaeological research in northern Luzon, Phillipines, reveals that substant morphological and stylistic changes occurred in the manufacture of Kalinga water jars (immosso) from 1975 to 1988. Utilitarian Kalinga pots (i.e., cooking and water storage vessels) traditionally exhibit minimal surface decoration. Although the cooking pots remaine the same, it is in the water jar that elaborate incised designs and decorative ochre patterns have been introduced. These changes reflect an increase in inter-ethnic contacts, the weakening of social boundaries as a result of region-wide political events, environmental degradation and the emulation by Kalinga of non-Kalinga traditions. This paper describes th nature of Kalinga ceramic change and outlines the constellation of factors that have led to th transformation of the water jar. Archaeologists assume that social interaction has a material component. This study of Kalinga ceramic change focuses on the intersection between human behaviour and its material consequences and discusses implications of such research for archaeologists.

ANALOGY AS PRACTICAL REASONING
Matt Edgeworth, University of Durham

The nature of archaeological inference, as it relates to the general tasks of the archaeologist on site, is little understood. This is partly because conventional methodology tends to regard the excavator as essentially a passive agent in the discovery and objective recording of material remains. But it is also difficult to apprehend the exact nature of interpretative skills which, as practising archaeologists, we tend to take for granted. One way to achieve a different perspective on these matters is to go out into the field and observe excavation practice rather as an ethnographer might look at any other kind of cultural activity. This paper tries to reach some understanding of the practical and cognitive skills deployed by excavators in the "act of discovery".

TITLE : LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY

ORGANISER CHRIS SMITH, UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

SESSION ABSTRACT

There are almost as many Landscape Archaeologies as there are Landscape Archaeologists and the term "landscape" has become popular in recent years as a means of raising funds for fieldwork. But this often means simply looking more widely for archaeological evidence than hitherto - the fields around a Deserted Medieval Village, farmstead, or hillfort are brought into the analysis, Stonehenge has to be seen within the context of its surrounding flint scatters. On a broader scale, whole chunks - or 'transects' - of the countryside are systematically scoured for finds. This certainly leads to a more complete picture of the sites in question but the approach is still site-oriented; there are just more of them. The approach is still geared to the study and explanation of individual sites and site complexes. 'Off-site' archaeology goes a little further in recognising that resources and related extraction activities are distributed across the landscape in a spatially continuous fashion but the site level of focus remains. The landscape as a whole is simply treated as one big site.

Archaeology is the study of past behaviour from its material remains and the landscape (to paraphrase Paul Coones, Landscape History, 1985) is the material expression of the links between people and their environment; a seamless totality in which the immemorial processes of nature interpenetrate the much more recent cultural activities of mankind. Society and social organisation are not supra-natural but adaptive strategies and social relations, as much as man:land relations are found expressed in the landscape. The landscape must be studied in its own right, for the sum is far greater than the parts. As archaeologists, we are interested in the totality of past behaviour and in no context is that totality - social and economic - more fully expressed than in the landscape. But to grasp its meaning, the landscape must be studied as an integrated whole, not as a series of component sites, however widely defined.

With the growth of the formal teaching of 'Landscape Archaeology', it seems time to address the theoretical aspects of the subject; it is hoped that TAG '89 will be a step in this process. The session will be focussed around three papers presented by leading workers in the field. Two are archaeologists who practice landscape archaeology, while the third offers a perspective on landscape studies from outside the discipline.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

INTRODUCTION
Chris Smith, University of Newcastle upon Tyne

WHAT IS LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY ?
Paul Coones, University of Oxford

An attempt is made to examine the nature, content and aims of landscape archaeology by reviewing the subject within the general context of landscape studies. By adopting this wider perspective, it is hoped that the conceptual difficulties faced by landscape archaeology can be clarified and that a discussion to follow may help to resolve them.

THAT'S ALL VERY WELL IN PRACTICE, BUT HOW DOES IT WORK IN THEORY ?
Andrew Fleming, University of Sheffield

The modern landscape archaeologist will wish to go beyond the development of method and of technical virtuosity, and make significant contributions to models of past social dynamics. How is this to be achieved, without inviting the ridicule of anthropologists, historians and human geographers ? Once we have accepted that prehistorians doing landscape studies can learn from the methodology and outlook of these other scholars but should not try to ape them, we have the challenging job of working out just what our frame of reference is. This is true in all areas of archaeology but landscape, with its particular characteristics of continuity and its relationship with mental mapping, may have a special role to play.

LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY - OBJECTIVES AND ATTAINMENT
Roger Mercer, University of Edinburgh

This talk will give one view of the objectives of Landscape Archaeology, in an attempt to define more closely an over-used and under-defined term. The attainment of these objectives is at present a chimera, only to be arrived at by widely based interdisciplinary co-operation, the nature of which will be briefly explored.

TITLE : THE SOCIAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF HOUSES

ORGANISER : ROSS SAMSON, UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
CHAIRPERSON : JON COULSON, UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

SESSION ABSTRACT

This session seeks to make use of advances in methodological approaches to the analysis of domestic dwelling space, such as access analysis for the study of movement through rooms. More importantly, it seeks to use advances in sociology's theoretical approaches which see space and architecture as both the product of social relations and the framework in which the world order is learned and reproduced through practice. Emphasis, however, will not be place on developments in analytical techniques but rather on the social implications of the contributors' empirical data. Speakers will look at how spatial arrangements embody cosmological views, how changing architectural schemes relate to changing political orders and how forms of dependency are maintained through controlled access, movement and contact within houses.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

THE LIVING HOUSE : POSSESSION, CONTINUITY AND SIGNIFICATION
Douglass Bailey, University of Cambridge

The number of methodologies directed twoards defining and interpreting spatial units in social terms has resulted in a variety of attitudes over the last ten years. While one has been a complacency among some colleagues who accept the methodological advances of Hillier and Hanson, etc., another has been the pursuit of new challenges which help to develop and re-define concepts inextricably linked to 'social' conceptions of specific units of space. Work along the lines of these more provocative approaches is discussed with respect to Bulgaria in the 4th millennium BC.

The appearance of tell structures is related to the changing perception of household units and their 'life-cycles'. Consideration of the delineation of precise units of space and the concomitant signification of that area is undertaken in an attempt to build a truly social interpretation of household space of these, some of the earliest examples of European aggregated settlement.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE AND SMALL-SCALE SEDENTARY SOCIETIES
Anick Coudart, Centres de recherches archeologiques, Paris

In archaeology, domestic architecture is one of the best indicators of the complexity of the social and economic structures of a society. A house is embedded in a system of values, in a conception and representation of the world that is shared by all those in the social group that constructs and uses this architecture. Its form, style and internal arrangements therefore make up a message, which inevitably conveys an understanding of the social relations of production that structure the society.

In 'egalitarian', small-scale, sedentary, agricultural societies (e.g. Danubian Neolithic, the Kechi Maya, the Batammaliba of Togo and the Benin Republic, the Anga groups of New Guinea Highlands), the house is constructed in accordance with a well-defined and respected architectural model. Domestic buildings are therefore characterised by a great degree of uniformity in spatial organisation and form (which reflects the egalitarian structure of society), but not necessarily by a uniformity in size, nor by the symbolic attributes which set off the outside walls or the area directly outside the house or both. Size and decorative symbols stand in contrast to the structural model, that is the loci of expression of differences in status or responsibility (which in any case never equal differences in political or economic power) that exist between the individuals or elementary socio-economic units which together constitute the society.

Immobile in nature, the house and its message address themselves primarily to those inside, the members of the group, rather than to those outside, strangers. Any variation in the layout of this 'object' that is meant to be culturally and stylistically 'stable' will therefore correspond to a fundamental transformation of the group. This is as valid for the houses of modern traditional societies as for the egalitarian societies of the European Neolithic, of which I am interested in the Danubian groups in particular.

EAST, WEST, HOME'S BEST: COSMOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURE IN LATE NEOLITHIC ORKNEY
Colin Rchards, University of Glasgow

Although Orkney provides the best known and best preserved remains of Neolithic houses and settlement in western Europe, this evidence is virtually ignored in previous social analyses. Instead, it is the chambered tombs and henge monuments that tend to provide the

foundation for competing schemes of social evolution. The inability to integrate all areas of the data lies in the absence of a coherent framework embracing all areas of human action.

This paper examines the architecture and spatial structure of the house in relation to other forms of late Neolithic constructions. The idea of cosmology is examined as an overall principle of classification and order, within which human relations are continually negotiated. This involves both the spatial and temporal elements of daily routines. In this way, all areas of human activity may be examined within a single framework, overcoming previous difficulties of synthesis.

MODEL HOUSEHOLDS ? THE HOUSE IN LOWLAND IRON AGE COMMUNITIES
Christopher Evans, University of Cambridge

The Iron Age round house exists as one of the major type categories in British archaeology. A highly repetitive and reconstructable archaeological entity, the round house is so common that it produces normative assumptions as to its place in later prehistoric social life. This paper will review approaches to Iron Age domestic organization. Through a consideration of gulley-enclosed houses of the lowland zone, the issue of boundedness of Iron Age communities will be addressed.

WINGED-CORRIDOR VILLAS AND THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF SPACE
Eleanor Scott, RCHM(E) and University of Newcastle

In 1988, I gave a paper at TAG which briefly covered this topic and its implications for the study of material culture and ethnicity in Roman Britain. In this paper, I aim to give a detailed account of the effects and meaning of the appearance, from the early 2nd century onwards, of winged-corridor facades on R-B villas.

The apperance of winged-corridor facades, and variants thereon, is linked to fundamental changes in the Roman economy. Changes in an economy, particularly one emerging from social embeddedness, are linked to changing social relationships and ways of perceiving the world. The date of establishment of a true coin-based money economy in Britain is still the subject of acrid debate amongst archaeologists. The evidence of villas is interesting for this debate, since an analysis of the changing social configurations of space - based on Glassie's Transformational Grammar - seems to confirm that there were indeed significant economic changes from the second century onwards.

The cognized environment of the new market world was hostile. This perceived hostility was worse than the physical threat of Saxons and other barbarians - it consisted of the realization of vulnerability to market forces, inflation, taxation and the need to accept outsiders over the threshold. The new architecture both reached out to embrace the Roman world ('Romanization') and at the same time drew its occupants back and protected them from it. This effect was heightened by the use of enclosures which culminated in the large and impressive courtyard villas of the 4th century. Villas are a class of artifacts which, like all others, reinforce and actively affect world views. Sometimes, as in the case of villas, these world views rest uncomfortably upon society and contain contradictions which 'speak' through the use of material culture and the changing configurations of social space.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S HOME AND ITS STUDY
Matthew H. Johnson, University of Sheffield

This paper reviews critically the study of 'vernacular' or 'traditional' houses in England, concentrating on the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries. It argues that, hitherto, such study has been narrow in focus and atheoretical in nature. It seeks to explain this theoretical

backwardness relative to such countries as the USA or France, in terms of the development of the sub-discipline and, more fundamentally, the social and political context of the study of traditional houses.

A re-evaluation of the study of vernacular architecture becomes important for several reasons. First, by extending our present attitudes backwards into the past, we may be obscuring that very transition between a medieval and a modern way of life that could empirically be explored through architecture. Secondly, vernacular houses are more than a middle-class domain: women, servants and the young are rendered invisible by this process of co-option and need to be restored to the picture for the sake of completeness and accuracy. Thirdly, the middle-class image of rural England and its houses is one that plays an active, repressive role in late industrial Britain. It needs to be challenged as part of a political response to changes in the contemporary world.

THE RISE AND FALL OF POST-REFORMATION SCOTTISH TOWER-HOUSES
Ross Samson, University of Sheffield

Traditional architectural historians have sought to analyze tower-house architecture and its changes in terms of military strength versus domestic comfort ; the two are rigidly opposed. Changes are seen in a trend towards increasing comfort, which is equated with the end of feuding. This paper seeks to challenge most of the prevailing ideas and underlying assumptions about tower-houses and their relationship to violence.

The military effectiveness of tower-houses is questioned, the lack of documented use in battles noted and their disapperance coincided with the Civil War, the most dangerous period in Scotland for a century. The relationship to feuding is more complex. The dangers involved in feuding, it is argued, were avoidable only by political manoeuvering, not by physical measures. The disappearance of tower-house architecture was not the result of increased security but a change in the source of political authority. English styles were adopted after James VI went to London, as lairds sought to become JPs or the king's officers, who now slaughtered their enemies in the name of the king, law and order.

TITLE : HERITAGE IN PUBLIC : ATTITUDES TO THE USE OF THE PAST

ORGANISER PETER FOWLER, UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

SESSION ABSTRACT

This session overtly recognises, and seeks to explore some consequences of, the fact that archaeology no longer belongs to archaeologists. In many important areas, they do not even control it. Their resource, whether it be the 'hard-core' archaeology in the field or the penumbra of ideas and interpretation around it, is now routinely used for non-academic purposes and in other than conventional archaeological ways; it is converted, coveted, transmuted, presented, exploited, perverted, and simply ignored, across a range of continuous activity by non-archaeologists. Meanwhile, archaeologists on the whole are more socially alert, their data better organised, than perhaps ever before. While this one session can but touch on some of the theoretical and practical implicationsof this dynamic situation, speakers and chairman will try to relate discussion to three in particualr: that much of the activity is being performed either in public or ostensibly on behalf of the public; that often the name of the game, almost self-justifyingly, is that now much-abused word 'heritage' ('explain what you mean by explaining what you're doing as heritage'); and that crucial in the whole scenario of what the past is and will be are the attitudes of almost completely non-archaeological decision-makers.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

THE RISE OF THE CONSULTANT
Tim Darvill, Glos.

Consultancy is now a fact of the archaeological world, even in Britain. Perhaps neither it nor the perception of many interests impinging on the past have yet fully adjusted to this situation. The practice of the individual consultant raises interesting issues, theoretical as well as practical; not just of 'good' or 'bad' archaecology but also of client relationships, financial aspects, compromise, and both public and private interest. Though a body of theory must surely evolve to explain and even monitor the phenomenon, in practice the profressional consultant confronts such issues in his rise from obscurity towards acceptability among his peers and in society. Pragmatism does not, however, justify the phenomenon: why has the consultant arisen?

ANCIENT MONUMENT TO HERITAGE FACILITY
Melanie Whewell, Northants CC

In seeking to define the terms used in the title of the paper, I began to imagine what messages it would convey to my colleagues in the archaeological profession.

Indeed what messages are you receiving?
Perhaps . . . . . .

Archaeological Monument	=	safe, academic integrity?, professionability
Heritage facility	=	blood pressure up!, entrepreneur?, bandwagon?

In this paper I will argue that archaeological monuments have the potential to become heritage facilities as well and that the benefits of this can be manifold. I will also argue that this is only possible through effective archaeological resource management. In order to illustrate my point I will use the example of the Heritage Interpretation Project in Northamptonshire which is funded by the County Council and the Countryside Commission.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED.
Caroline Symes, University of Newcastle

You do not need eyes to see!

Society's preconceived ideas relating to disability are sometimes far more disabling than any actual disablement. For people with any sort of disability, visual impairment for example, both physical and therefore mental access is denied to mainstream social activity and interaction. The ability to touch and critically analyze the outside world becomes of paramount importance to visually impaired people. The handling of an artifact, whether exotic or everyday, conveys information crucial to understanding. Touch may inspire ideas, confirm or question notions about an object. Artifacts form the basis of ideas, concepts and models and ultimately ideology. Therefore, to be denied touch is denying complete exploration of ourselves.

Archaeology as a discipline is concerned with analyzing the past through physical remains and therefore has the potential for tactile stimulation of visually impaired people. This paper explores the dimensions of 'talking touch'.

THE PAST ESTATE
Oliver Maurice, National Trust

Archaeology, and other aspects of the past, are but part of a spectrum of factors taken into account in land-management, even when that management is by an institution in business

primarily to conserve. These factors provide the context for decisions by an archaeologically-sympathetic but 'real-world' organisation and its senior management who are users of the past in what is perceived to be the public interest.

Non-archaeological professional views of the past
Nigel Mills, Shipley Country Park

Many decisions affecting the archaeological resource are made by profesionals in other disciplines who have perceptions of the past quite different from academic ones and primary objectives outside research and preservation. yet the archaeological world, particularly in its institutions, is so structured that often the advice that such professionals need, whether they know it or not, is not in the right position to help them or serve the best interests of archaeology.

Nice work ? - interpretation of the industrial heritage
Priscilla Boniface, University of Newcastle

The intention is to demonstrate differences in attitudes to the industrial heritage, to suggest their derivation, and to indicate how they may be being revelaed within the context of industrial heritage presentations.

Coaching the past: the view from the charabanc
Pat Southern, University of Newcastle

This paper looks at certain aspects of organized coach tours of historical and archaeological sites in the North East. Discussion will include the preparation necessary to decide on which sites to visit, the reasons why people opt for organized trips and the problems, rewards and humour encountered en route. There will also be a brief excursion into what people expect from the North East, a summary of available literature and whether it fulfills its task adequately.

What's the good of a heritage if you can't eat it?
Henry Cleere, CBA

Looking at heritage from a Third World perspective, the speaker will evaluate cultural considerations against social and economic realities.

TITLE: FEMINIST THEORY AND GENDER STUDIES

ORGANISER: SUSIE WEST, NORFOLK UNIT

SESSION ABSTRACT

Archaeological theory has yet to incorporate gender as a major structuring factor. However, the archaeological record is undeniably formed by men and women. The form of gender relations is problematic, inevitably cross-cutting class, race and age relations, as can be identified in contemporary societies.

Points which can be considered include:
1.   aspects of a gendered social life, such as gender symbolism (unrelated to sex differences); the division of labour by gender; individual gender identity (not necessarily correlated with biological sex or perceived sex);

2. the importance of feminist theories as critical approaches to incorporating gender, by the interrogation of contemporary cultural categoeis and research agendas.

3. the political implications of challenging received notions of static gender relations through time and space. Questions of oppression and struggle extend feminist analyses to racism, colonialism and economic class-struggle.

In the light of these points, the archaeolgical problem of "looking for women" is the wrong question. We need to understand more about the economic, political, social and sexual relations between and within genders. Allowing for change, struggle, contradiction and chaos can be a positive approach to human activity.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

FEMINIST THEORY AND CLARKE'S "SELF-CONSCIOUS DISCIPLINE"
Susie West

Is feminism in the Academy a passing trend or has it not even begun to permeate male-stream consciousness? Theorising gender is rarely attempted, despite a huge body of non-archaeological literature for support. Gender is all-pervasive as a fundamental structuring principle. A feminist approach provides a critical analysis of power relations between and within the sexes. It questions the use of dichotomies and explanations; re-examines male-stream definitions, of, for example, activity and passivity; asks "on whose terms", "for whose interests". Feminist critiques of Marxism reconceptualize a political economy of the sexes; struggle rather than stasis belongs between the sexes as well as classes. Pre-capitalist gender relations are likely to be as complex, contradictory and changeable as early modern and advanced capitalist gender relations.

A key problem for an archaeological approach to gender relations is the methodological insistence on "digging up women". is it really easier to excavate "men"? Which men? Until the processualist desire for "testable women" is given up, the modern white male as a transhistoric norm will remain incorporated into research problems and answers. Questions around 'objectivity', political motivation and hence validity of research need to be opened up; archaeology as pseudo-science only serves a minority of alchemist-archaeologists.

GENDER AND STATE FORMATION IN EAST ASIA
Sarah Taylor

The topic of state formation in prehistoric archaeology is largely dominated by two approaches, the processulaist and the Marxist, which virtually ignore the issue of gender in favour of economic and governmental (bureaucratic and mlitary) issues.

From a feminist perspective, in which gender is seen as a fundamental structuring principle in society, it follows that gender roles must have strongly affected and been affected by the processes termed state formation. By focusing our attention on new topics such as kinship, gendered division of labour and ideological representations of gender, this perspective allows us not only to fill in blanks in our depiction of early 'states' but also to deal with devolution, conflict and disempowerment of women as a gender, rather than simply as part of a class group. It thus questions some of the basic evolutionist assumptions of processualist and Marxist approaches.

Using material from Korea and Japan, I will attempt to show how such hitherto ignored or dismissed material can be used to give a new perspective on processes of state formation. In particular, I will examine how elite goods associated with militarism and horse-riding play a role in the re-negotiation of gender roles in a changing social order.

TITLE : GEOARCHAEOLOGY : THEORY AND PRACTICE IN EUROPEAN PREHISTORY

ORGANISER   MARK MACKLIN, UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
CHAIRPERSON   JOHN LEWIN, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES/ABERYSTWETH

SESSION ABSTRACT

This session aims to review geomorphological, sedimentological and palaeoecological techniques commonly used for environmental reconstruction in conjunction with investigation of archaeological sites and landscapes. Discussion will focus on the potential and limitations of palaeoenvironmental techniques employed both in "on-" and "off-" site contexts, using a series of case studies from upland and lowland Britain, south west Spain and north west Greece by way of illustration. These have been carefully chosen to reflect the growing interest amongst archaeologists in (1) alluvial-covered archaeological landscapes, (2) distinguishing between ecosystem management and destruction by prehistoric cultures, and (3) climatic and environmental reconstruction from cave, colluvial, lacustrine, alluvial and urban sedimentary sequences.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

LATE QUATERNARY RIVER ENVIRONMENTS, GLACIATION AND THE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC OCCUPATION OF THE VOIDOMATIS BASIN, EPIRUS, NW GREECE

Mark G. Macklin, University of Newcastle upon Tyne
John Lewin, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth

A new examination of Palaeolithic sites in Epirus by G. N. Bailey and his co-workers has provided an ideal field setting in which to examine human environment inter-relationships in a key area for Europoean Palaeolithic
studies. Investigations have centred on the Voidomatis Basin, western Pindus, whose headwaters supported glaciers in late Wurmian times. Detailed geomorphological and sedimentological analyses of alluvial sequences, allied with radiometric dating, demonstrated that Upper Palaeolithic occupation began
during a late Wurmian deglaciation phase. The close association of Palaeolithic sites with this glaciated mountainous environment provides an unusual insight into the response of human populations during the Last Glacial to environmental conditions intermediate between the major zones of periglacial cold steppe
which predominated in continental Europe and the arid steppe prevalent in the Mediterranean basin.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS ON ROCKSHELTER AND CAVE-MOUTH SEDIMENTATION : EXAMPLES FROM THE LATE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC SITES OF KLITHI AND MEGALAKKOS, EPIRUS, NORTH WEST GREECE

Jamie Woodward, University of Cambridge

The nature of sedimentary fills in rockshelters and cave-mouth environments is governed by a number of environmental controls - bedrock properties, climate, local geomorphology and hydrology - and the intensity of human occupation. All these parameters can influence sediment sources, depositional mechanisms and
post-depositional alterations. This paper attempts to describe the rationale behind modern sedimentological investigations, using the examples of Klithi, Megalakkos and other cave sites in the Voidomatis river basin, North West Greece.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF HOLOCENE VALLEY FILL SEDIMENTS IN NORTH EAST ENGLAND

David Passmore & Mark G. Macklin, University of Newcastle upon Tyne

The Archaeological Practice and Newcastle University's Geography Department are currently using geoarchaeological techniques to investigate Holocene valley fill sediments in North East England as a means of enhancing archaeological records in the region. Archaeological linkages can often be made with alluvial and colluvial sedimentary sequences by virtue of the impact that anthropogenic activities have on rates of run-off and sediment production.

Studies have focussed on upland catchments in the Cheviot Hills and North Pennines, as well as in lowland areas such as the Tyne valley and Milfield Basin. Contrasts in Holocene alluvial and colluvial sedimentary sequences are apparent both within and between catchments that appear to reflect differing anthropogenic, climatic and geomorphic histories of river basins.

SEDIMENTOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO CONTEXT FORMATION ON URBAN SITES - APPLICATION OF THE "FACIES" CONCEPT

Anthony J. Barham, UCL/Institute of Archaeology

The concept of sediment context formation developed in geoarchaeological research in North America is compared and contrasted with the pragmatic approaches to stratigraphic description and sediment analysis routinely employed on urban archaeological sites in the U. K.

The aims of on-site context description and subsequent laboratory-based sedimentological analyses are reviewed and a model presented contrasting "specialist" approaches with routine descriptions applied by excavators as part of Harris matrix construction/section description.

A critique is presented, demonstrating that both specialist and generalist approaches currently confuse 3 discrete elements present in a given sediment matrix. These are (i) immanent attributes of the sediment, (ii) attributes pertaining to the mode of sediment deposition and (iii) attributes pertaining to post-depositional sediment transformation, linked to time functions. This confusion also exists in the theoretical approaches to context formation advocated by the American school. If scientific interpretation of archaeological sediments in terms of formation processes is to be reliably achieved, the facies concept must be adopted and correctly applied. This requires links between the observed characteristics of sediment matrices produced by known "process environments" and statistically comparable matrices observed *in situ* in stratigraphic contexts. As the "process environments" associated with anthropogenically created/modified stratigraphies are currently poorly known, basic experimental research is urgently required. A schematic methodology for this new "archaeo-facies" approach is then outlined, with illustrative examples from three recent projects and research results demonstrating the problems and potential inherent in this approach.

The paper concludes by advocating a return to basic questions and the widespread adoption of standard, scientifically valid descriptive approaches.

DEHESA DETECTION IN POLLEN DIAGRAMS

A. C. Stevenson, University of Newcastle

Agricultural intensification and innovation are seen as prime elements in current research in the secondary products revolution. One aspect of this intensification is thought to have been the development of highly productive managed woodlands (dehesas) in Mediterranean countries such as Spain. However, almost nothing is known about the origins, antiquity or even degree of permanence. This paper reviews the existing palaeoecological data for South West Spain and, together with modern pollen sampling and multivariate

statistical analyses demonstrates how dehesas may be detected and elucidated in pollen diagrams. Finally, the evidence for the existence of a complex exploitation of dry Mediterranean landscapes in South West Spain for the last 4,000 years is presented.

DEFORESTATION IN EARLY AND MIDDLE PREHISTORY: INTENT AND OPPORTUNITY

A. G. Brown, Leicester University

This paper questions the traditional story of deforestation as a purposive and exploitative process. Palynologists' evidence has been informed by archaeologists' thinking and vice versa, producing a closed circle of interpretation. This paper will highlight the palaeoecological and archaeological evidence at odds with this interpretation (both positive and negative), especially the role of natural and opportunistic deforestation and the prevention of regeneration - which should be seen as a major cause of the pre-Iron Age decline in forest cover in N.W. Europe.

It is argued that the traditional, if implicit, model of deforestation is based on an anthropocentric perspective and the extension of an exploitative, resource-maximising and pioneering cultural tradition back into prehistory; it is therefore in need of deconstruction and a less ethnocentric re-interpretation.

TITLE : MAKING SENSE OF SPACE

ORGANISER FRANK BROWN, THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

SESSION ABSTRACT

Archaeology, by definition, studies the past through its physical traces. For this reason, the identification and interpretation of spatial order, whether in artifact distirbutions or building configurations, must remain central to the archaeological project. But it is a task that is fraught with danger and difficulty. Without a rigorous approach, spatial analysis is liable to yield up results which simply confirm our prejudices and offer yet another mirror to theoretical fashion.

In this session, we focus on space at the level of the building and the settlement. Different approaches have been adopted by the authors, with reference to a wide variety of places and periods. The aim is to present analytical techniques that can materially help to bridge the gulf between spatial form and social process. Case studies are used to illustrate the application of the techniques and their power (and limitations) with regard to social interpretation.

PAPER ABSTRACTS

NO-ONE LIKES A TELL-TALE: SPATIAL STRUCTURE IN BULGARIAN PREHISTORY

John Chapman, University of Newcastle upon Tyne

Regularities in the construction of settlement space are the norm for human communities. But the symbolic significance of the size of the deviations permissible from (?) agreed spatial norms have received diametrically opposed interpretations. The dialectic between spatial regularities and variations is explored in the context of completely excavated village plans of tell settlements in Bulgaria. In this study, directional trends are discerned in superimposed occupation horizons, with the aid of analytical techniques such as BUB (Built:Unbuilt Space ratio), MIBD (Minimum inter-building distance) and Access analysis.

DEFINITION AND REPRESENTATION OF SPACE IN URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY
M. A. Cooper & J. Huggett, Hereford & Worcs County Council

One of the common themes to emerge from urban archaeological research in recent years is the study of towns from a spatial perspective. The definition of the urban fabric and its changes through time is seen as central to the goals of urban archaeology, this fabric often being defined within spatial units ranging in size from features and structures to properties, streets and quarters.

The use of spatial concepts to help interpret archaeological remains is not new. However, as archaeological techniques have improved, so the ability to define and characterize space within towns has increased and, with it, the potential of both analyzing and understanding past human behaviour from a spatial perspective, using such techniques as spatial cognition, personal space, architectural space and territoriality.

The depth of deposits and wide-ranging assemblages of artifactual and environmental material in towns attest to the frequernt modification of the physical landscape by its inhabitants and to a wide variety of activities over time. However, the quantity and complexity of these deposits and asemblages, together with their frequent disturbance, means that problems of defining and understanding the use of physical space on such sites can be at their most extreme.

The purpose of this paper is to look at some current methods to define and represent the spatial properties of deeply-stratified urban deposits and will investigate the potential of using computer-based methods as an aid to this process.

ANALYSING DWELLING PLANS : A MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACH
Frank Brown, The Open University

Within the field of architecture, great strides have been made in the formal representation and analysis of buildings. Methods have been developed which provide a consistent means of describing and comparing building plans. By clarifying the underlying principles of organization, these methods can also help to shed light on the social and symbolic aspects of the building plan. The experiments discussed here use rectangular dissection - the representation of building layout as a packing of rectangles within a larger rectangle. This method of analysis was applied to three historic building-types - the C19th. terrace house, the semi-detached house. For each of these building-types, the rules of social practice and meaning were identified which determined the form of the actual building. These rules are grounded in architectural ideologies, new health standards and visual attitudes. The application of such methods in prehistory, without the accompanying textual documentation, is reviewed.

GETTING OUR HOUSE IN ORDER: VIEWS ON ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND IMPROVING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF BUILDINGS
Malcolm L. Reid, English Heritage

Archaeologists have tended to examine buildings in terms of structural components and stylistic components, with the creation of typologies based on these traits. If we are to succeed in addressing such fundamental issues as how past societies structured and organized themselves, it is essential that we examine carefully the purposes for which buildings were designed, and the reasons for any subsequent alteration.

The Feudal Construction of Space: Power and Domination in the Nucleated Village

Tom Saunders, University of York

Social space is both the medium and outcome of human practice. Any research into social dynamics therefore requires a spatial as well as a temporal dimension. However, the difference space makes can only be assessed through concrete research. It is here that the discipline of archaeology has most to offer.

Medieval feudalism was a society based on rent extraction through the private ownership of land. The social structure was constituted within a hierarchy of land rights and a hierarchy of space. The development of politically regulated space was consequently part of the very essence of feudalism. This relexive relationship between social and spatial relations is examined through an analysis of the nucleated village. The rigorous definition of feudal space, restricting access and social movement, is seen as being intrinsically linked to the economic power of feudal lords and their domination of the peasantry.

TITLE : PRESENT POLITICS AND CONTEMPORARY ARCHAEOLOGY

ORGANISER   ROB YOUNG, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

SESSION ABSTRACT

The session will examine the implications of political trends, particularly in Britain, for the workings of contemporary archaeology. We are concerned to show how aspects of government policy over the last ten years, in addition to cultural and personal politics, have all had an important impact on the structure and administration of the subject and the interpretations "on offer" in certain spheres.

Tony Bell will look at the potential impact on archaeology of the 1988 Government Efficiency Unit report "Improving Management in Government : the next steps". This argues that central government is too large and that certain of its functions should be devolved to Executive Agencies. Both CADW and Scottish Office Historic Buildings and Monuments Directorate are being considered for agency ; what will this mean for state-funded monuments and archaeology in these areas generally ?

Deirdre O'Sullivan will examine the way in which administrative decisions are taken and made in British archaeology. Who makes the decisions ? Whose interests do they serve ? How accountable are the decision-makers ? To whom should they be accountable ?

Heather Lomas is actively researching the position of women in contemporary British archaeology. In particular, she will examine the status of women in the profession and the reasons why women active in the subject seem to publish less and enjoy less success than their male counterparts.

At the 'cultural' level, Shaun Hides will discuss the political utilisation of historical traditions by ethnic groups as an inspiration for the formulation of diverse approaches to Britain's past, which can counter the prevailing nationalist, narrative view of history.

Kevin Walsh will take a critical look at the development of the 'conservation' and 'heritage' movements and their links with the philosophy of the New Right in Britain. This will be considered within the contxt of post-modernism as a condition' rather than as a practice.

If nothing else, we hope to open up a wider debate on the impact of current political trends on

a subject with which we are all involved. We believe that the contributions should be provocative and eye-opening .....

PAPER ABSTRACTS

INTRODUCTION
R. Young University of Leicester

THE FUTURE OF GOVERNMENT
A. Bell, NUCPS, London

In 1988, the Government's Efficiency Unit submitted a report to the Prime Minister entitled "Improving Management : the Next Steps". In time, it is proposed that 90% of present Civil Service functions should be devolved to Agencies with a chief executive accountable to Parliament, sometimes via the relevant Minister. CADW and the Scottish Office Historic Buildings and Monuments directorate are being considered for Agency. The paper will address the implications of these moves for state-funded archaeology and will critically appraise the roles of opposition political parties, the Institute of Field Archaeologists and individual archaeologists in monitoring these proposals and organising an effective voice for the subject.

DECISION-MAKING AND CONTEMPORARY ARCHAEOLOGY
D. O'Sullivan, University of Leicester

This contribution attempts to evaluate some of the processes of decision-making in British archaeology. It criticizes the relevance of some of the concepts currently employed by the decision-makers, particularly that of "National Importance". Attention is drawn to the apparent interdependence of many of the bodies and individuals responsible for policy. The case for a system which is more independent, more open and more accountable to both peer review and a wider public is argued.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND CONTEMPORARY FEMINISM
H. Lomas, University of Leicester

Drawing on the work of contemporary feminist theorists and especially that of Diana Coole (1988: "Women in political theory"), this paper seeks to examine the potential impact of critical feminist theory on an analysis of the "maleness" of the power structures in contemporary British archaeology. In particular, the contribution will assess the nature of "old boy" networks within the profession and women's marginalisation within and/or exclusion from them.

POLITICS, HISTORY AND PAST PROPRIETY
S. Hides, University of Leicester

Recent developments in archaeological theory have been founded on claims to a politically radical position. While politically or ideologically inspired criticiisms of the institutional presentation of the past are to be welcomed the "politics" of these theories will remain ambivalent until new arenas and theories of practice are proposed. This paper offers the utilisation of their own pasts by various ethnic groups in political struggles as a source of inspiration to any new programme of strategies to combat the establishment gloss of Heritage and National History.

THE POLITICS OF POST-MODERNISM AND THE PRESENTATION OF THE PAST

K. Walsh, University of Leicester

The paper will discuss the development of the Heritage and Conservation movements in Britain. Taking 1975 as the watershed in these developments, the paper will consider the emergence of the New Right and Thatcherism and assesses the links between these political phenomena and the way in which the past has been presented and, to some extent, researched during the ten years of Thatcherism.

Specifically, the paper will consider the New Right's concept of History and Heritage, using Thatcher's speech to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as an important reference point. The paper will also consider the Right's emphasis on pragmatism and how this has affected both the discipline of archaeology and the presentation of the past to the public. All of this will be placed within the context of post-modernism as a condition rather than as a practice.

TITLE : TAPHONOMY : IMPLICATIONS FOR HYPOTHESIS TESTING

ORGANISERS   A. NEIL GARLAND, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
SUE STALLIBRASS, UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

SESSION ABSTRACT

This session looks at how taphonomic considerations can alter theoretical perspectives and how hypothesis testing has to take taphonomic factors into account.

In the early 1980s, the public debate about theories concerning rates of human evolution examined two views - punctuated equilibrium (long periods of stasis separated by sudden, quantum leaps) and 'gradualistic phylogeny' (continuous slow changes eventually leading to 'new' species).

A major criticism levelled at punctuated equilibrium was that the hypothesis was based on taphonomically-biased evidence: viz., 'gradualists' claimed that fossiliferous sediments had not accrued consistently over time and therefore 'missing' links may lurk in yet-to-be-discovered sediments which would fill in the apparent gaps in the fossil record.

In this discussion-symposium, this kind of 'hypothetical' argument will be applied to a variety of archaeological situations, such as :

settlement sites - are the 'occupation layers' anything to do with the original function of the structure?

a wetland site - how do we disentangle the effects of modern and ancient landuses?

And what about the ethereal aspects of archaeology - the behavioural, cultural and social aspects that leave no fossils?

soft tissue - what questions do we want to ask, and are we looking for the right evidence to answer than?

past diets -   (1) do animal bones constitute archaeological remains, or are we looking at a pig's breakfast?

(2) should we use material remains, such as pots, to investigate intangible diets?

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Sediment formation, artifact incorporation and contemporary abandoned sites : implications for hypothesis testing

R. Janaway, School of Archaeological Sciences, Univ of Bradford

There are, at present, no reliable data on rates of sediment build-up and rates of incorporation of discarded artifactual material on complex archaeological sites.

Most of the work done to date has concentrated on hunter kill sites, stone working areas and the like. Little systematic information has been recovered with regard to formation processes taking place in substantial stone buildings.

This discussion topic presents some of the data from a number of contemporary abandoned sites. The relationships between sediment build-up, diagenesis of building materials, artifact discard and animal and human activity are examined.

This is used to generate a number of hypotheses concerning the derivation of archaeological data from habitation sites. In particular, the artifacts recovered from so-called 'occupation' levels may relate to subsequent use of derelict buildings.

Impacts past and present : Sutton Common - a case study

B. Sydes, South Yorkshire Archaeological Unit

Using the South Yorkshire wetland of Sutton Common as an example, this poster examines the value of Impact Studies in formaulating research designs. A knowledge of impacts is an essential part of the study of formation processes and of an understanding of archaeological evidence.

The archaeological evidence on Sutton Common has been subjected to a variety of impacts, not all of which are obvious, and each impact has affected the quality and quantity of surviving archaeological evidence.

Amoebae leave no fossils ... taphonomy and the search for archaeological truth

M. Adams, Barnsley

There is a complex web of relationships between archaeological data, our desires to possess, dominate and tame them and the means which we may employ to do so. The paranoiac introversion of much archaeological navel-watching under the guise of radical theory serves only to deny archaeology its unique conceptual apparatus for analyzing behavioural residues - whatever the purpose.

If taphonomy - the law of burial - can harness this apparatus to a strategic scientific process of discovery, it deserves to be resourced and supported as a central pillar of archaeological development. This paper argues for such support.

Soft tissue : the soft option ?

N. Garland, Dept. of Pathology, University of Manchester

Preserved humsn soft tissue is thought to be encountered only in specialised burial environments, such as peat bogs, sarcophagi and laad-lined coffins. Are archaeologists aware of the potential presence of such materials in excavations ? Or do they simply conform to the "cop out" theory which states that : "bones are bad enough, and we will deal with them if we have to, but anything soft and wet will conveniently disappear if we ignore it" ?

This paper briefly outlines the theoretical and actual taphonomic factors involved in soft tissue

preservation and destruction and discusses the attitudes and approaches of archaeologists in their endeavours to reveal information about our distant past.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN ? HAVE ANIMAL BONES ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES GOT ANYTHING TO DO WITH PAST HUMAN BEHAVIOUR ?

S. Stallibrass, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Durham

Excavation of a Bronze Age burial mound at Hardendale Nab, Cumbria, England, produced a large quantity of animal bones, which appear to be derived from a range of sources and activities. Only a small proportion of these animal bones are from domestic animals and are thought to have been brought to, and deposited at, the cairns by humans. The vast majority of the bones derive from small, wild species : mainly mammals and amphibians, plus some birds and fish. While archaeologists regarded the site as a cultural phenomenon, analyses of the bones revealed that humans were only one of several animal species to have used the site as a special focus of activity. This paper addresses some of the methodological approaches to distinguish how animal bones came to be found in soil deposits. The Hardendale faunal collection has examples of owl pellet remains, in situ deaths, and carnivore-digested remains of wild animals alongside cremated and unburnt fragments of domestic animal bones. By using taphonomic analyses of the faunal remains, the site can be put in its environmental context : not just an intermittently-used burial mound for humans but a home to local animals, a perch for owls and a refuge for carnivores.

MATERIAL CULTURE, DIET AND SOCIAL IDENTITY

S. Willis, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Durham

Dietary norms may be interpreted as social expressions operating towards such processes as social integration, segregation, acculturation, etc. Their investigation by archaeologists is therefore an important priority.

The paper will explore the possibilities of elucidating social identity by means of the examination of material cultral and ecofactual evidence pertaining to diets. The question is raised as to how and why certain biological forms came to be defined as food(s). It is suggested that this definition, as well as the processes of food preparation and consumption, are social creations brought into being within the context of alternatives.

These processes occupy a central position in the construction and re-making of specific social identities, whether socially stratified, gender or ethnic. Detectable changes in dietary norms may be highly significant for understanding ancient social formations.

A shift in reporting towards a more integrated synthesis of the types of evidence for diet and human ecology is argued for. It is contended that pottery assemblages, as indices of diet, can reveal important if hitherto neglected clues to social identity. Some possibilities of the use of these 'texts' are suggested.

TITLE: GENERAL SESSION II

ORGANISERS: TAG LOCAL COMMITTEE

SESSION ABSTRACT

In this session, ungrouped papers are presented on a wide range of theoretical and methodological issues.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THEOLOGY : THE LIFE WORLD OF FATHER TEILHARD DE CHARDIN
Mark Johnson, UCL/Institute of Archaeology

Teilhard de Chardin, a distinguished geologist and palaeontologist, was/is a significant figure in C 20th theology and philosophy. This paper will look at the interplay of his "scientific" endeavours with his "spiritual" pilgrimage. Emphasis will be placed not on his philosophy per se but on the continual discourse between what appears to be conflicting ideologies. The necessity and potential of such discourse is examined in the light of the question - "What is it all about ?"

THE CONTRIBUTION OF A STATISTICAL APPROACH TO THE THEORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
HISTORIOGRAPHY: THE EXAMPLE FO BRONZE AGE PUBLICATION AND FIELDWORK
Mike Morris, Tring, Herts

In recent years, there have been several studies concerned with the history and development of archaeology. Although of great value, most tend to be somewhat impressionistic, being based on the critical analysis of published articles and reports, influential works, memoirs, etc. Statistical methods have long been a valuable weapon in the historian's armoury and, since the 'New Archaeology', they have been widely applied to archaeological data. Only rarely, however, have the ideas and perceptions which we hold about the nature of our own discipline been scrutinised using such a technique.

This paper attempts to illustrate the potential of a statistical approach by taking a particular field - the Bronze Age - and quantifying its fieldwork and publication activity. The data extracted from the National Monuments Record excavation index and archaeological abstracts is examined in relation to a model for the historical development of archaeology derived from more 'traditional' historical methods, with the object of illuminating the following areas :- (1) the validity of existing historiographical models, (2) the interaction between spheres of fieldwork and publication and (3) theoretical aspects of the structura of the dominant vehicle for archaeological communication - i.e. the literature.

SOCIETY, DEMOGRAPHY AND SPACE : THE DIALECTICS OF REGION
Fotini Stathakis, Ministry of Culture, Athens

No abstract available