



# EAA 2023

## BELFAST

30<sup>TH</sup> AUG - 2<sup>ND</sup> SEPT 2023

# WEAVING NARRATIVES



# ABSTRACT BOOK

# 29<sup>TH</sup> EAA ANNUAL MEETING

30<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST - 2<sup>ND</sup> SEPTEMBER 2023



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## 29<sup>th</sup> EAA Annual Meeting (Belfast, Northern Ireland 2023) - Abstract Book

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**ABSTRACT BOOK**

In the second part of the lecture we will present a high resolution study of terrace construction along Ein kerem river, a short tributary of the Soreq river. By examining the spatial stratigraphy and absolute chronology of terrace walls and plot fencing as well as documents related to land endowments, we will try and tie between construction of terraces and land ownership mechanism and exploitation strategies.

## 10 TRACING LOESSIC SEDIMENTS AND A HISTORY OF COLLUVIATION AND LAND USE ACROSS A CHALKLAND LYNCHET SYSTEM OF EASTERN BELGIUM

**Abstract author(s):** Pears, Ben (University of Southampton) - Lang, Andreas (University of Salzburg) - Fallu, Dan (Tromsø Museum, UiT) - Van Oost, Kristof - Zhao, Pengzhi (UCLouvain) - Tarolli, Paolo - Cucchiari, Sara (University of Udine) - Walsh, Kevin (University of York) - Brown, Tony (University of Southampton; Tromsø Museum, UiT)

**Abstract format:** Oral

Readily identifiable and distinctive loess (windblown) deposits cover large areas of central mainland Europe including Belgium. In many cases these sediments have been mapped across chalkland landscapes and due to their particular textural and mineralogical characteristics (well drained and fertile) have been intensively cultivated in the past. This has led to major tillage-driven colluviation and sediment storage within terrace and lynchet features. This paper presents detailed geoarchaeological results from a substantial chalkland lynchet system at Sint Marten-Voeren in the Limburg Province of eastern Belgium.

Analysis of both in situ and reworked loess from a hillside transect using a range of analytical techniques particularly pXRF, alongside a detailed Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) chronology have enabled a robust chronostratigraphy to be determined from hilltop to valley bottom. Results from the research has shown that the elemental signature of loess at the sample site can be traced through the assessment transect and has illustrated a complex history of cultivation and colluviation from the Iron Age to present day, with particularly extensive sediment transfer in the early medieval and medieval periods associated with a major expansion of agriculture including hop cultivation.

## 11 COMBINING METHODS TO UNDERSTAND PRE-HISPANIC AGRICULTURE IN TERRACES LANDSCAPES OF THE VALLEY OF SONDONDO, PERU

**Abstract author(s):** Aparicio, Patricia (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú; Universidad de Oviedo) - Korstanje, Alejandra (Instituto de Arqueología y Museo. Laboratorio de Arqueobotánica. Universidad Nacional de Tucuman; Instituto Superior de Estudios Sociales - CONICET/UNT) - Taddei Salas, María (Instituto Superior de Estudios Sociales - CONICET/UNT; Universidad Nacional de Tucuman) - Fernández Mier, Margarita (Universidad de Oviedo)

**Abstract format:** Oral

Terraces are the most evidence of landscape transformation in the highland of the South-Central Andes of Peru; they represent a magnificent and complex solution to create cultivation areas where geographical and climatic conditions were not ideal. Despite their relevance to studying different aspects of complex societies in pre-Hispanic times, terraces were either ignored or just considered a complementary topic in scholar's research.

Our team focuses on the study of the agrarian landscape and pre-Hispanic agriculture, excavating terraces at different sea levels in the valley of Sondondo, Peru. Moreover, we have excavated in other complementary areas as storages and livestock corrals to understand the complex assembly at the agrarian systems from the Early Intermediate Period until Inca times in the area.

In this contribution, we will present the archaeobotanical technique employed in our research: the multiple analysis of microfossils in soil. This method combines geoarchaeology with the study of micro remains such as phytoliths, starches, diatoms, etc. In summary, this analysis has provided further knowledge of the types of crops cultivated, allowing the identification of farming changes, which are also linked with dating results. Moreover, our technique determines several strategies to improve agricultural work. The results of our analyses demonstrate that traditional interpretations require revision, especially those hypotheses on the cultivation of maize.

## 12 LANDESQUE CAPITAL AND PRE-COLUMBIAN TERRACING TECHNOLOGY IN CONTRASTING CONTEXTS: THE HIGH ANDEAN PLATEAU AND THE EASTERN FORESTS OF NW ARGENTINA

**Abstract author(s):** Zuccarelli Freire, Veronica - Roberts, Patrick (Max Planck Institut für Geoantropology) - Pey, Maria Laura - Vaquer, José María (CONICET-Instituto de Arqueología FFyL, Universidad de Buenos Aires)

**Abstract format:** Oral

Landscape archaeology investigations in the past decades have revealed that even environments commonly considered 'extreme', such as the Neotropical forests or desertic regions, far from being pristine, were extensively transformed by past human societies with repercussions for their biodiversity and soil morphology that persist to this day (Piperno & Pearsall 1998, Erickson 2006, Arroyo Kalin 2016). In fact, agricultural