



**28<sup>TH</sup> EAA ANNUAL MEETING  
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY  
31 AUGUST - 3 SEPTEMBER 2022**



**ABSTRACT BOOK**

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## 28th EAA Annual Meeting (Budapest, Hungary, 2022) – Abstract Book

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this specific material was investigated during the Iron Age. For this reason, possibilities of use of local ores for local production are investigated. It seems, that Marzabotto stood somehow on its own in the Apennines.

## **B. PRECIOUS METALS FROM AUGUSTA RAURICA - ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOMETRICAL INVESTIGATIONS USING NON-INVASIVE X-RAYS**

**Abstract author(s):** Megatli-Niebel, Isabel (Universität zu Köln; Augusta Raurica)

**Abstract format:** Poster

This poster presents the PhD thesis by the author, that was started last year at the University of Cologne. It works on precious metal in the former Roman colonial town of Augusta Raurica. Within this research project the round about 300 objects made of precious metal are planned to be discussed comprehensively and analysed variably. Next to a comprehensive research in the material culture, the metal finds are examined both macro- and microscopically. Furthermore, the interdisciplinary research project "DEEPμ: A non-destructive and depth-resolved element analysis technique using elementary particles – development and applications" in cooperation with the Laboratory for Muon Spin Spectroscopy at the Paul Scherrer Institut (Villigen, CH) provides a truly non-destructive and depth-profiling measurement to analyse the elemental and isotopic composition of archaeological objects. This is achieved by the use of high-energy muonic X-rays. The measurement can go as deep as 1 cm, depending on the material's density. Also, the technique is not only sensitive to all the elements, but moreover, it is possible to determine different isotopes. Within this fundamental research a convolute of archaeological objects will be analysed according to their elemental composition deep beneath the often falsified surface.

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## **344 INTEGRATING NEANDERTAL LEGACY: NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR COOPERATION [PAM]**

**Theme:** 1. Archaeologists and Archaeology Here and Now

**Organisers:** Mihelic, Sanjin (Archaeological Museum in Zagreb) - Leskovar, Tamara (Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia)

**Format:** Regular session

As a direct beneficiary of a century and a half's research on Neandertals, our present-day scholarly community has at its disposal a vast amount of data pertaining to an incredibly diverse spectrum of facets of this long-lost relative and predecessor of ours. However, during this long period, scientific methods, technological and methodological aspects, theory and practices have developed at different paces—and sometimes followed several trajectories—in different countries. As such, it can often be difficult to evaluate and compare various datasets dealing with Neanderthal legacy, whether biological, cultural or other. Likewise, for numerous reasons, problems exist in relation to access to data and information for various sites and finds. In addition, the research questions asked by different groups and scholars from not only separate disciplines, but sometimes from the same disciplines but following diverse traditions, as well as from a variety of countries, are often difficult to compare, even if their goal is the same.

These overall shortcomings in Neanderthal research and in the general management of Neanderthal heritage have recently been addressed by an international initiative—a COST programme Action entitled 'Integrating Neanderthal Legacy: From Past to Present'—which aims to collate a long-term network of scientists with the goal of creating a usable and inclusive, inter- and multidisciplinary database and data sharing platform for all those interested in Neandertals.

As a follow up to the last year's EAA conference in Kiel, we would once again like to invite all those interested in different aspects of Neandertals and their legacy to join us with their presentations thereby contributing to bridging the geographic, linguistic, disciplinary-and-data specific gaps, as well as the issues created by the diverse traditions of different disciplines operating in various European countries. We especially welcome contributions that offer proactive, realistic and feasible solutions that could lead to synergistic effects in research, management and valorisation of Neanderthal heritage.

## **ABSTRACTS**

### **1 NEANDERTAL AND GRAVETTIAN DIETS: A CONTINUUM OR A REVOLUTION?**

**Abstract author(s):** Jankovic, Ivor (Centre for Applied Bioanthropology, Institute for Anthropological Research, Zagreb) - Voisin, Jean-Luc - Vauzelle, Alexandra - Condemi, Silvana (CNRS, EFS, ADES, Aix-Marseille Université)

**Abstract format:** Oral

Recently, a number of stones from Gravettian contexts (ca 31 000 to 23 000 years BP) at archaeological sites have been recognized as grinding stones bearing traces of starch. This led to a proposal that the Gravettian people used wild grain flour, suggesting a change in diet (carbohydrate consumption) compared to earlier populations (Neandertals). If so, this would also be reflected in dental pathologies between these two human groups. Testing of this

hypothesis is one of the main goals of the ANR\* grant entitled "Starch4Sapiens" led by one of us (SC). The aim of this presentation is to present the oral health status of late Neandertal and Gravettian peoples. Results of the preliminary study show that teeth pathologies are present in both populations but have different etiologies. In Neandertals, hypoplastic defects are much more common than in Gravettian people, where periodontal diseases are prevailing. Interestingly, caries is very rarely seen in either group. Hypoplasia reflect stresses during dental growth, such as malnutrition, infection or fever. Low incidence of hypoplasia in Gravettian people could be interpreted as a more regular food intake compared to Neandertals, which is in accordance with the use of flour grain. Grains can be stored easily and thus allowed a more regular supply of food. However, the etiology of periodontal diseases need further study, as planned by this grant. Comparative work on Gravettian is supported by the Croatian Science Foundation Grant IP-04-2019. This work is in accordance and supports the goals of the COST Action CA 19141.

\*<http://www.lcqb.upmc.fr/starch4sapiens/>

## 2 INTERACTIONS AMONG NEANDERTHALS, HERBIVORES AND CARNIVORES: DIET AND ECOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE MIDDLE AND LATE PLEISTOCENE

**Abstract author(s):** Rivals, Florent (ICREA, Barcelona, Spain; Institut Català de Paleoeologia Humana i Evolució Social - IPHES-CERCA, Tarragona; Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona) - Bocherens, Hervé (Department of Geosciences, Biogeology, University of Tübingen; Senckenberg Centre for Human Evolution and Palaeoenvironment, University of Tübingen) - Camarós, Edgard (McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge) - Rosell, Jordi (Institut Català de Paleoeologia Humana i Evolució Social - IPHES-CERCA, Tarragona; Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona)

**Abstract format:** Oral

Neanderthal ecology was strongly driven by the climatic and environmental context that occurred during the Middle and Late Pleistocene in Western Eurasia. They were living under widely fluctuating conditions which affected Neanderthal ecology, including subsistence, land-use patterns, social interactions and interactions with other organisms and with the environment. This presentation will focus on the latter aspect. Biological interactions are the relationships existing between organisms in a community within an ecosystem. Dietary traits of individuals and populations of both Neanderthals and animals, are essential for the reconstruction of biotic interactions among species. These kinds of dynamic relationships with other living species in a shared environment can be seen as a major influence in evolution and ecology, and the timing and type of interaction could have driven many aspects of Neanderthal behaviour. This presentation is aimed at combining the different approaches to studying interactions between organisms or populations: dietary food webs of plants-animals (stable isotopes and tooth wear), animals-humans (stable isotopes) and more complex interactions between humans and other animals, mainly carnivores (based on taphonomy and zooarchaeology). The main types of interactions that can be recorded in archaeological assemblages will be presented and discussed: competition and interaction between resources and consumers, including predation. Studies on the interaction between Neanderthals and animals are suggesting an important plasticity of Neanderthal behaviour in all the territories occupied and, therefore, a broad-spectrum ecological niche characterised by important relationships with a multitude of animals of a very diverse nature. Therefore, the question that must be addressed in the future is how to assess the degree of importance of the relationships determined by the over-representation of each species in the environment and the degree of interactions determined by specific Neanderthal cultural criteria (or similar).

## 3 THE ROLE OF NEANDERTALS IN SHAPING HOMO SAPIENS BEHAVIOR AND CULTURE 50-40KA; EXTENDED WORKSHOP(S) FOR SYNTHESIZING TRANSCONTINENTAL RESEARCH

**Abstract author(s):** Soressi, Marie - Carmignani, Leonardo - Chu, Wei - Djakovic, Igor (Leiden University)

**Abstract format:** Oral

How frequent were interactions between incoming Homo sapiens and Neandertals in Eurasia 50-40,000 years ago? Only a theoretically well-informed investigation of material culture, combined with the identification of its makers and detailed analysis of site formation processes, can elucidate how past knowledge and ideas were exchanged. Here, Archaeologists have much to contribute; however, they face several problems. The analysis of material culture corresponding to the Middle to Upper Paleolithic transition in Europe has been published in many different languages, and meaningful interpersonal opportunities to synthesize diverse, regionally segmented research have been rare.

Here, we propose the organization of a synthesis workshop(s) to bring together the latest research, data, and perspectives on the final stage of Neandertals as a population in Europe, with the aim of paving the way to uncover evidence (or lack thereof) of Neanderthal/Homo sapiens cultural interactions. In our minds, such a workshop(s) would last one week, be located in a major European city, and gather researchers from across Europe. There will be time for reflection on the latest relevant findings, to discuss the quality and integrity of their geological context and their dating, and to evaluate their implications for our understanding of this timeframe. The broad goal is to identify if and how interactions between the different groups identified in Europe between 50 and 40,000 years ago were manifest. There will also be space to display artifacts and examine representative collection samples. Such workshop(s) could