

652 UNDERSTANDING CHANGE DURING THE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC AND MESOLITHIC

ROOM: CCCB11A

TIME: 8:30 - 13:00

THEME: The archaeology of material culture, bodies and landscapes

FORMAT: Regular session

ORGANISERS: Grimm, Sonja (Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology - ZBSA; SFB 1266 "Scales of Transformation") - Reynolds, Natasha (UMR 5199 PACEA, Université de Bordeaux)

ABSTRACTS

- 8:30 CHANGE AND THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD**
Reynolds, Natasha (UMR 5199 PACEA, Université de Bordeaux) - Grimm, Sonja (ZBSA - Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology)
- 8:45 PUTTING OLD IDEAS INTO NEW BOXES - A NOVEL TYPOLOGY OF HUNTER-GATHERER SOCIOECOLOGICAL SYSTEM STATES**
Bradtmöller, Marcel (University of Rostock) - Solich, Martin (University of Cologne)
- 9:00 LOOKING FOR ANT IN PALAEOLITHIC**
Mugaj, Jakub (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology Polish Academy of Sciences)
- 9:15 COMPARISON OF LITHIC RAW MATERIAL TERRITORIES DURING THE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC: METHODS, LIMITS AND CHALLENGE**
Caux, Solène - Sécher, Anthony - Langlais, Mathieu - Bordes, Jean-Guillaume (De la Préhistoire à l'Actuel: Culture, Environnement et Anthropologie - PACEA - UMR 5199; Université de Bordeaux)
- 9:30 THE TYPOLOGY OF FEMALE FIGURINES OF THE EASTERN GRAVETTIAN ON THE RUSSIAN PLAIN**
Gavrilov, Konstantin (Institute of Archaeology Russian Academy of Sciences)
- 9:45 UPPER PLENIGLACIAL HUNTER-GATHERER ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE WESTERN CARPATHIANS**
Lengyel, György - Wilczyński, Jarosław - Wojtal, Piotr (The Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals Polish Academy of Sciences)
- 10:00 BONES AND LITHIC ARTEFACTS: HUMAN SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES AT WILLENDORF II SITE**
Wilczynski, Jaroslaw - Lengyel, György (Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences) - Göhlich, Ursula - Antl-Weiser, Walpurga (Natural History Museum Vienna) - Wojtal, Piotr (Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences)
- 10:15 DISCUSSION SLOT**

11:00 CHANGES IN THE HUMAN SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS DURING THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION: A REVIEW OF DATA FROM THE IBERIAN MEDITERRANEAN CENTRAL REGION

Margalef, Cristina (Departament de Prehistòria i Arqueologia. Universitat de València) - Sanchis, Alfred (Museu de Prehistòria de València. Servei d'Investigació Prehistòrica. Diputació de València) - Morales, Juan Vicente (Departament de Prehistòria i Arqueologia. Universitat de València) - Pérez, Leopoldo (Institut Català de Paleoecologia Humana i Evolució Social - IPHES; Àrea de Prehistòria, Universitat Rovira i Virgili - URV) - Vellido, Margarita - Aura, Emilio - Villaverde, Valentín - Pérez-Ripoll, Manuel (Departament de Prehistòria i Arqueologia. Universitat de València)

11:15 UNDERSTANDING HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION DURING THE UPPER PALEOLITHIC IN PORTUGAL: A MULTI-SCALE PERSPECTIVE ON THE HELP OR HINDRANCE OF TECHNO-TYOLOGICAL FRAMEWORKS

Haws, Jonathan (University of Louisville; ICArEHB) - Cascalheira, João - Bicho, Nuno (Universidade do Algarve; ICArEHB)

11:30 EXPLORING PERSONAL ORNAMENT PRODUCTION VARIATIONS DURING THE FINAL PALEOLITHIC

Rigaud, Solange (CNRS)

11:45 HOW CAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE HELP US UNDERSTAND THE FINAL PALAEOLITHIC PIONEERS?

Grimm, Sonja (ZBSA - Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology)

12:00 TALKING STONES - RECONSTRUCTING A CHANGE IN SUBSISTENCE AND LANDSCAPE USE DURING THE MESOLITHIC IN SOUTHERN BAVARIA

Richter, Thomas (Kreisarchäologie Landshut)

12:15 DISCUSSION SLOT**POSTERS****a. HOW CAN WE DEFINE DIFFERENT VARIANTS OF THE GRAVETTIAN? THE CASE OF THE KOSTENKI COMPLEX, RUSSIA**

Bessudnov, Alexander (Institute for the History of Material Culture RAS)

information for Mesolithic research in Southern Bavaria.

The present case study thus combines the statistical investigation of lithic artefacts and raw material analysis, in order to enable the recognition of settlement patterns and their adaptation to changing habitats during the Early and Late Mesolithic. Furthermore it allowed the reconstruction and comparison of changes in land use from Early to Late Mesolithic period. By integrating ethnological and archeobotanical data to research a significant change in subsistence and, consequently, landscape use from Early to Late Mesolithic period was asserted.

a. HOW CAN WE DEFINE DIFFERENT VARIANTS OF THE GRAVETTIAN? THE CASE OF THE KOSTENKI COMPLEX, RUSSIA

Author(s): Bessudnov, Alexander (Institute for the History of Material Culture RAS)

Presentation Format: Poster

At least five variants of Gravettian lithic assemblage are defined on the Russian Plain, and four of these are represented in the restricted area of the Kostenki complex. All variants have different lithic and bone assemblages, art objects and dwelling structures that are sufficient for their association with various 'archaeological cultures'. However, all share a general technology of blank production and secondary modification technique that allows them to be described as Gravettian.

Until recently it was thought that, with the exception of the Early Gravettian of Kostenki 8(II), all other Kostenki Gravettian assemblages are geologically simultaneous within the range 24-22,000 uncal BP. However, recent re-dating of most of these sites, employing up-to-date sample pretreatment methods, indicates that these Gravettian variants are relatively uniformly distributed through the period 28-22 ka uncal BP. It is now possible to trace changes in Gravettian lithic industries for at least 5000 (radiocarbon) years.

All assemblages demonstrate a similar primary knapping technique - the production of large and mid-sized blades using intensive platform preparation. Approaches to secondary modification also show no significant changes. Edge backing and the burin blow technique were widely used, as was trimming using flat retouch. The "background" tool-kit is represented by different burins, end-scrapers, splintered pieces, backed bladelets, points etc. The main difference between the variants can instead be seen chiefly in artefact types usually related to 'hunting weapons'. For the Early Gravettian of Kostenki 8(II) the presence of microgravettes is a distinctive feature. Bladelets and points with ventrally retouched edges are typical for the "Alexandrovka" variant (Kostenki 4; Kostenki 9; Borshchevo 5[I]). The Kostenki-Avdeevo Culture is characterized by wide shouldered points. Finally, Late Gravettian sites (Kostenki 21[III] and Kostenki 11[II]) contain small shouldered points and 'Anosovka' points.

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BEYOND THE STEREOTYPE – THE DIVERSITY OF BEAKER BURIALS

Theme: The archaeology of material culture, bodies and landscapes

Organisers: McVeigh, Thor (National University of Ireland Galway) - Jones, Carleton (National University of Ireland Galway) - Ó Maoldúin, Ros (National University of Ireland Galway; The Irish Fieldschool of Prehistoric Archaeology) - Scholma-Mason, Owain (Independent Researcher, University of Edinburgh)

Format: Regular session

Beaker studies are a vibrant field of study and our understanding of the Beaker phenomenon is no longer constrained by a rigid definition of the 'Beaker package'. But do we yet fully appreciate the diversity of burial traditions associated with Beakers between regions and through time? This session aims to bring together researchers from all areas where Beakers are found to explore variations and consistencies in Beaker-associated burial practices.

The idea that there exist 'classic Beaker burials' has been a cornerstone of Beaker research for many decades. The 'classic Beaker burial' is widely accepted as a single adult male inhumation accompanied by a Beaker pot, a dagger, and a full set of archery equipment including a bracer. Burials incorporating elements of this grave set are certainly present across Europe in varying combinations and frequencies suggesting a widely accepted conceptual norm, but the 'classic Beaker burial' itself is extremely rare.

This raises questions about the validity of using the 'classic Beaker burial' as a template guiding interpretations of the Beaker phenomenon not only at the European scale, but also on regional and local levels. This session aims to look at the diversity of Beaker burial practices throughout the Beaker-using world. Can we now question the idea of a classic template by looking at things such as gender and age representation, diverse social structures, the influence of pre-existing local and regional burial traditions, the significance of collective burial, and the existence of differing concepts of individual identity or forms of expressing 'personae'?