

The Institute's primary research groups

The coordinators of each of the Institute's five primary research groups report on their group's activities during the 2003/2004 academic year.

The Environment and Culture Research Group

Coordinator: Andrew Garrard

The Environment and Culture Research Group brings together the many staff and postgraduate students whose research is concerned with past interactions between people and the environments they occupied. Many of its members also participate in the activities of the Centre for the Evolutionary Analysis of Cultural Behaviour, which is a joint initiative between UCL and the University of Southampton, directed by Stephen Shennan (see p. 3 in this issue of *AI*). Three new postdoctoral fellows have joined the group this academic year: Rob Hosfield, Emma Jenkins and Mary-Anne Murray.

Research projects

Research on the origins, development and impact of agriculture has remained very strong. Stephen Shennan, James Conolly and Sue Colledge have continued their study of the origins and spread of Neolithic plant economies in the Near East and Europe. They held an international conference on this theme at the Institute in December, and Stephen, Mark Lake and Alex Bentley developed further their agent-based computer simulation of the spread of agriculture in Neolithic Europe. Arlene Rosen and Emma Jenkins are investigating the ecological impact of early agricultural societies in the Near East through phytolith analysis of lake-core sediments and deposits from Epipalaeolithic and Neolithic sites; and Arlene has also continued her investigation in China of the environmental changes that accompanied the spread of rice agriculture into the Yellow River basin, and the impact of agricultural changes on the development of complex society in that region. Mary-Anne Murray has begun a re-assessment of ancient Egyptian crops, crop husbandry and the agrarian landscape, and Delwen Samuel has continued her research on the nutritional status of fermented cereal food in ancient diet, with particular reference to Egyptian baking and brewing. Dorian Fuller has begun a new field project in eastern India on the archaeobotany of Neolithic sites in Orissa and has continued his research, with Eleni Asouti, on the environmental setting of early agricultural communities in southern India and their impact on the regional landscapes.

Research on the exploitation of animal resources includes Simon Parfitt's investigations of mammal assemblages from a

range of Palaeolithic sites in Britain and of Pleistocene collections from Russia and Morocco. Louise Martin has continued her analyses of the mammalian remains from Neolithic Çatalhöyük in Turkey, and Ken Thomas and Marcello Mannino are in the second year of their archaeological and ecological study of prehistoric shellfish exploitation in the coastal zone of north-western Sicily (see their article on pp. 31–34 of this issue of *AI*).

Simon Hillson has pursued his research on a wide range of projects in human osteoarchaeology. They include dental reduction in the evolution of neanderthals and anatomically modern humans; human remains from two first-millennium BC cemeteries on the Aegean island of Astypalaia, one of which consists entirely of newborn babies and young children; and ancient human diet and disease inferred from the teeth and jaws of mummified individuals excavated in southern Peru (see his article on pp. 44–47 in this issue of *AI*). He has also contributed to a monograph on the Gravettian hominids from Dolni Vestonice and Pavlov in the Czech Republic. Daniel Antoine is in the second year of his investigation of the impact of the Great Famine of AD 1315–23 on the growth of people who experienced it in childhood in London.

Several members of the group are involved in ge archaeological research and more generally in the reconstruction of past environmental and cultural landscapes. Jane Sidell has continued her study of changes in sea level and prehistoric land use along the lower Thames valley; and Mark Roberts and Matthew Pope have continued their mapping of the Middle Pleistocene landscape of the coastal plain in southern Sussex, in relation to the Lower Palaeolithic site at Boxgrove (see Matthew's article on pp. 13–16 in this issue of *AI*). Tim Schadla-Hall has undertaken further work on the Mesolithic landscape around Star Carr in Yorkshire and at the Mesolithic site of Lihou, Guernsey. Richard Macphail has continued his micromorphological investigations of site-formation processes at sites ranging from medieval London to Palaeolithic Kostenki in Russia. James McGlade has undertaken further research on urban origins and development in the prehistoric and early historic periods in the Empordà region of northeastern Spain, including issues of sustainability in landscape use.

With Corine Yazbeck of St Joseph's University, Beirut, I have begun a survey and excavation project in the Qadisha valley of northern Lebanon, examining Palaeolithic and Neolithic adaptations to one of the least arid environments in the eastern Mediterranean. Norah Moloney has participated in another season of excavation at the Palaeolithic site of Azokh cave in Nagorno Karabagh in the Caucasus. In Egypt, Fekri Hassan has begun a new study of environmental history and past water management in the Lake Qarun area of the Fayum oasis, as well as continuing his geoarchaeological research at Farafra oasis (see his article on pp. 35–39 in this issue of *AI*). David Jeffreys has continued his survey at ancient Memphis by analyzing sediment cores from the foot of the Saqqara escarpment to trace former buried river channels and the earliest settlement of the capital. Farther south, in Sudan, Dorian Fuller has directed a salvage-archaeology project in the region of the 4th Cataract of the Nile involving excavations at sites of Neolithic to post-medieval age.

Seminars

The group organized two series of seminars. In the autumn term there were three archaeobotanical seminars: Chris Stevens (Wessex Archaeology) spoke on subsistence and its social context in Neolithic and Bronze Age Britain; Glynis Jones (University of Sheffield) discussed food production and consumption in Iron Age Britain; and Mark Robinson (University of Oxford) presented the results of his work on the food and plant remains found during excavations at Pompeii, and commented on their ritual and symbolic significance of the material.

Recent field research on the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic was the theme of the seminars in the spring term. Matthew Pope (UCL) summarized investigations at the Lower Palaeolithic site of Boxgrove in West Sussex and outlined the results of the mapping project undertaken to reconstruct the Middle Pleistocene landscape. Nick Barton (University of Oxford) discussed his recent research at Palaeolithic sites in northern Morocco and its relation to the Palaeolithic peopling of the western Mediterranean; and Corine Yazbeck (St Joseph's University, Beirut) outlined the Palaeolithic of Lebanon and discussed its significance for our understanding of the early prehistory of the Levant. The series ended with two seminars on Mesolithic topics. Tim Schadla-Hall (UCL) described the research he and his associates have undertaken on Mesolithic settlement and landscape in the Vale of Pickering in Yorkshire, and Preston Miracle (University of Cambridge) described his research at several cave sites on the Istrian peninsula, which has thrown new light on the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene in the northern Adriatic.

The Material Culture and Data Science Research Group

Coordinator: Thilo Rehren

The Material Culture and Data Science Research Group brings together staff, research students and honorary members of the Institute who are interested in the analysis of archaeological materials, particularly by instrumental and quantitative methods, within broader archaeological frameworks. One of its primary aims is to promote the critical application of these methods to archaeological questions by generating data that are independent of, and complementary to, traditional archaeological methods of enquiry. A major aim of the group is to study ancient technologies by analyzing the form and composition of artefacts, raw materials and waste products, and by means of experimental studies. We aim to optimize the productivity of the Institute's substantial human and technical resources in this field, and to promote the understanding of science-based archaeological information as an essential component of material culture. One way to achieve this is for the group to facilitate the early integration of quantitative methods and data in projects being developed by the Institute's other research groups, and for its individual members to contribute to group research, in addition to their own projects.

Research projects

Most of the research currently undertaken by members of the group is done collaboratively, with colleagues in the Institute but also with a wide range of external partners. An example of this is the study of prehistoric and medieval iron smelting in North Wales, coordinated by honorary member Peter Crew. This project comprises the analysis of archaeological finds by Michael Charlton as part of his doctoral research; the experimental reconstruction of iron smelting using the furnaces at Plas Tan y Bwlch as part of the MSc programme in archaeometallurgy, which includes the analysis of the raw materials and products as a master's degree dissertation; and by Simon Groom, with Alex Bentley's cooperation, using strontium-isotope analysis to trace fuel ash and the contributions of furnace lining to slag formation.

Other research has involved several visitors to the Institute: Akin Ige from the Obafemi Awolowo University in Nigeria spent three months with us studying iron slags, and a first report of our continuing work has already appeared; and Farhad Maksudov, from the Institute of Archaeology of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, spent two months familiarizing himself with modern scientific methods in archaeology, particularly GIS and soil sciences. Both visits were funded by grants from the Royal Society, which are gratefully acknowledged.

John Meadows' appointment as a chronological modeller came to an end in March 2004. During his 18 months at the Institute, he contributed to the statistical analysis and interpretation of the radiocarbon dating of several sites as part of an English Heritage programme (described more fully on p. 5 of AI 2002/2003), as well as contributing to research on the origins and spread of agriculture in the Near East and Europe.

The need for up-to-date software for spatial analysis has led to the acquisition of the package ADE-4 from the University of Lyons, France. It provides analytical tools not previously available to archaeologists, and has proved its worth in both teaching and research. A paper by Clive Orton on its uses has been accepted for publication in the Italian journal *Archaeologia e Calcolatori*. Clive has also submitted for publication the first of three volumes reporting the results of the Institute's joint project with the University of Bournemouth on medieval Novgorod. The first volume (edited by Clive) is on the medieval pottery of Novgorod and its region. The other volumes will focus on the environmental evidence, craft specialization and the wooden artefacts from Novgorod.

My own fieldwork in Akhsiket in eastern Uzbekistan, planned for May and June, had to be deferred for a year as a result of building works now under way in the Institute (see below). However, a master's degree dissertation on the glass from Akhsiket was successfully completed, and Christina Henshaw's doctoral research on the glazed ceramic from the site, and Simon Groom's analysis of the crucible slag, are continuing as scheduled.

Refurbishment of the Wolfson Archaeological Science Laboratories

In the summer of 2003, UCL decided to proceed with the erection of a new building for the Department of Anthropology, immediately adjacent to the Institute. The foundations for the new building have to go right through the existing Wolfson Laboratories in the basement of the Institute, which triggered a major relocation exercise for much of the laboratory space. The planning phase had also to consider the impact of the work on the Institute's archaeological collections, stored immediately adjacent to the building site. Removal of the most sensitive artefacts and the work to enable the directly affected equipment to be relocated, began in January 2004. This has resulted in the completely refurbished and enlarged new Microanalysis Laboratory, which contains four SEMS, the electron microprobe and the FT-IR (see note 1 on p. 5 of AI 2002/2003 for

more information on the major instruments in the Wolfson Laboratories). The new laboratory is a great improvement over the previous situation, in which the instruments were scattered over four rooms and two buildings.

Despite the at-times traumatic levels of noise, dust and distress caused by these works in a very active laboratory area, much of our research was able to continue. The calibration of the XRF instrument has been further refined and extended to include ceramic materials, partly based on a project by a student in advanced instrumentation, supervised by Dafydd Griffiths. However, some of Alex Bentley's research on early human migration in Neolithic Europe, analyzing strontium isotopes in human bones and teeth, had to be done temporarily at Southampton when the levels of contamination in our laboratory grew too high.

Conferences, seminars and lectures

The group was strongly represented at the biennial international archaeometry conference held in Zaragoza, Spain, in early May. Eight members contributed four oral and six poster presentations, on the technology of metals, glass and ceramics. Other members of the group presented the results of their research – on dendrochronology, the micromorphology of industrial soils, and early glass production – at various specialized conferences in Britain, continental Europe and North America.

Within the Institute, the group organized several seminars and invited lectures. They included a lecture on Europe's earliest known depiction of a night sky (the Early Bronze Age Nebra Disc from Thuringia, Germany) by Ernst Pernicka (Technical University of Freiberg), and an authoritative account by David Killick (University of Arizona, Tucson) of the diversity of iron-smelting processes in Africa.

The experimental archaeology field course

The Institute continued its 20-year tradition of holding a four-day experimental archaeology field course for incoming undergraduates. In recent years Bill Sillar, a member of the research group, has coordinated a dedicated group of staff and students who support activities such as flint knapping, wood carving, bronze casting, constructing buildings, foraging, and the making of charcoal, while the camping and evening entertainments are organized by the Student Archaeological Society. The course provides an intensive but informal opportunity for first-year students to meet other students and staff, and it builds on the Institute's long history of research in experimental archaeology.

The Social and Cultural Dynamics Research Group

Coordinator: Ruth Whitehouse

The Social and Cultural Dynamics Research Group brings together staff and postgraduate students of the Institute whose primary interest is in anthropological and sociological approaches to the study of material culture. Its members share the common aim of studying the dynamics of material-culture systems comparatively, cutting across the regional and chronological boundaries that have traditionally divided archaeology.

Research projects

Island archaeology continues to be one of the main themes of field research by members of the group, exemplified by Cyprian Broodbank's Kythera Island project (now in its post-survey stage), Peter Drewett's work in the Caribbean on Barbados and Tortola (the latter described in *AI 2002/2003*), José Oliver's project in Puerto Rico, Liz Graham's in Cuba, and Lis Bacus's on Bali. The global scale of Institute research on this theme, and the many staff and research students involved, provide an unparalleled opportunity for comparative research within one institution, directed at theoretical and methodological issues raised by the archaeological study of islands. This opportunity has been taken further this year by the establishment, under the auspices of the group, of a new forum that brings together people with research interests in, and experience of working on, islands. Called the Forum for Island Research and Experience (FIRE), it has been established by two research students, Jago Cooper and Helen Dawson. As well as undertaking their own projects in the Caribbean and western Mediterranean respectively, they have organized a series of seminars (described below) and they plan further activities next year.¹

Other continuing field projects include: Liz Graham's at Lamanai (Belize), Kevin MacDonald's Cane River African diaspora project in Louisiana (described in *AI 2002/2003*), Andrew Reid's project in Buganda (see his article on pp. 40–43 of this issue of *AI*), Bill Sillar's at Raqchi in Peru, and Todd Whitelaw's at Knossos in Crete. Two projects in Italy have continued (both briefly described on p. 6 of last year's *AI*). The first field season of the Tavoliere–Gargano prehistory project in southeastern Italy, directed by Sue Hamilton and myself, took place in the summer of 2003, during which we conducted a phenomenological survey, combined with more traditional survey techniques, of four Neolithic ditched settlements on the Tavoliere plain.

The other Italian project, which I direct together with John Wilkins of the Accordia Research Institute of the University of London, assisted by Kathryn Lomas as

research fellow, is entitled "Developmental literacy and the establishment of regional and state identity in early Italy: research beyond Etruria, Greece and Rome". We have created a database of more than a thousand inscriptions, and began by studying those from northeastern Italy (see Kathryn's article on pp. 27–30 in this issue of *AI*). This year we have concentrated on southeastern Italy and we intend to turn our attention to northwestern Italy next year. In addition to its association with this project, this year the Accordia Research Institute organized a series of seminars on "The establishment of literacy in state societies: the ancient Mediterranean". Also this year, Kevin MacDonald has resumed his research in Mali, West Africa. There he is investigating the archaeology and history of the Bambara state of Ségou on the upper Niger, by undertaking a large-scale spatial and functional study of settlement in the heart of this historically important state.

Seminars and lectures

In the autumn term, three events were held relating to the archaeology of Siberia, organized by Peter Jordan. On 29 October Andre Filtchenko, from the University of Tomsk, gave a lecture entitled "Socio-anthropological insights into Siberian indigenous peoples", on 4 December Ole Grøn gave a seminar on his ethnoarchaeological research in Siberia, and on 11 December Peter Jordan himself spoke about Siberian shamanism – an event that was followed by a reception to launch Peter's recent book² on his work with the Khanty of western Siberia (which he described in *AI 2002/2003*).

The seminars on island archaeology organized by FIRE took place throughout the spring and summer terms. Most of the seminars were given by members of the Institute: Liz Graham spoke about coastal Belize and Cuba, Andrew Reid about islands in Lake Victoria, David Harris about the Torres Strait Islands, Tim Williams about Jamaica, Cyprian Broodbank about Kythera in the Aegean, and I spoke about Menorca. Three seminars were given by visitors: Paul Bahn (freelance archaeologist) spoke about Easter Island, Paul Rainbird (University of Wales, Lampeter) about Micronesia, and Chris Gosden (University of Oxford) about Papua New Guinea. This wide-ranging series got FIRE off to an excellent start, which, it is hoped, will lead to publications concerned with island archaeology.

In the spring term a half-day seminar meeting was held at which six members of the group (three members of the teaching staff, one research fellow and two research students) presented accounts of their own research. The meeting was well attended

and gave the speakers an opportunity to present their research to their peers in an informal context. Further meetings of this kind are planned.

Publications

The three volumes mentioned in my report last year – *Women in archaeology, women in antiquity* (edited by Sue Hamilton, Ruth Whitehouse and Karen Wright), *Agency uncovered: archaeological perspectives on social agency, power and being human* (edited by Andrew Gardner), and *The archaeology of water: social and ritual dimensions* (edited by Fay Stevens), are all to be published in 2004.

Note

1. Further information about the activities of FIRE can be found at www.fireonline.org, or by email to ioa-fire@ucl.ac.uk.
2. P. Jordan, *Material culture and sacred landscape: the anthropology of the Siberian Khanty* (Walnut Creek, California: AltaMira Press, 2003).

The Complex and Literate Societies Research Group

Coordinator: John Tait

Since the group modified its title, as reported in *AI* 2002/2003, it has consolidated its work as the primary research group for those academic staff, postgraduate students, and honorary members of the Institute who are actively involved in the archaeology of literate societies. It brings together those working on varied aspects of ancient Southwest and Central Asia, Egypt, the Greek and Roman worlds, and medieval Europe. Its members also share many interests with members of the other research groups in the Institute, and several initiatives have been taken in conjunction with them. For example, the group is organizing a one-day conference with the Social and Cultural Dynamics Research Group on the theme of literacy and state development, which is scheduled to take place at the Institute in November 2004.

During this academic year, the group has sought to improve communications among its members and to involve its postgraduate students more fully in its activities. It has started an e-mail newsletter, which has been appreciated as a source of information, particularly on the research activities of individual members. This year the group has welcomed several new members, including two newly appointed members of the academic staff, Robert Harding and Andrew Reynolds (see below).

Research projects

In Britain, Andrew Reynolds is currently engaged in two field projects concerned with early medieval monasteries and their landscapes. At Buckfastleigh in Devon, ground-penetrating radar survey has been followed by evaluation (by excavating inside it) of the standing remains of the parish church, which was burned in an arson attack in 1992. Preliminary results indicate that the church is the site of the documented Anglo-Saxon monastery of Buckfast. On the Outer Hebridean island of South Uist, geophysical survey and recording of standing buildings at Howmore represent the first phase of investigation of this neglected yet well preserved site. Andrew has also continued his fieldwork at the multiperiod site of Compton Bassett in Wiltshire. David Rudling completed another field season at the site of the Barcombe Roman villa in East Sussex (see his and Chris Butler's article on pp. 17–21 in this issue of *AI*), and Neil Faulkner carried out his eighth field season at the village of Sedgford in Norfolk.

Farther afield, Gudrun Sveinbjarnardóttir continued work on her projects in Iceland and elsewhere in the North Atlantic region (see her article on pp. 22–26 in this issue of *AI*), as did Kris Lockyear on his project at Roman Noviodunum on the

lower Danube (about which he wrote in *AI* 2002/2003). Alan Johnston continued his research on Greek pottery, studying material from Pitsidia and Kommos in Crete and the island of Kythera (as part of the Institute's Kythera Island project). Roger Matthews worked on publication of the results of his regional-survey project in Paphlagonia, northern Turkey, and honorary member Peter Parr published, with contributions from several colleagues, the long-awaited report on his excavations at Arjoune in Syria, part of his Tell Nebi Mend project.¹ In Central Asia, Tim Williams (who, with Gabrielle Puschnigg, co-directs the Institute's project at Merv in Turkmenistan; see his article in *AI* 2002/2003) has had a further successful season. Conservation at Merv has concentrated on areas at risk from environmental damage, while archaeological work has focused on defensive structures in several parts of the site. A reconnaissance survey has been carried out to locate remains of arts, crafts and industry, and progress has been made on the design of a new interpretation centre. In India, Robert Harding is working on religious topographies at the site of Rajgir in Bihar and is continuing his study of the history of Buddhist archaeology in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Members of the group concerned with ancient Egypt have continued to undertake their individual research projects. Stephen Quirke has (with Mark Collier of the University of Liverpool) completed the second volume of the edition of the Petrie Museum's collection of Middle Kingdom papyri from Kahun,² which brings this project two thirds of the way towards its completion; and I have re-examined the famous Tomb Robbery Papyri housed in the British Museum, in the light of current debate on the context and purpose of the documents.

Seminars and special lectures

Members of the group have continued to organize and take part in various research seminars. In the spring term, Tim Williams organized the second-term series of Institute-wide seminars concerned with current research on urbanism and urbanization (see p. 3 in this issue of *AI*). The group also continued to support, with the the British Museum's Department of Medieval and Modern Europe, the Joint Seminars in Early Medieval Studies, as well as seminars and lectures given under the auspices of the London Centre for the Ancient Near East.

In late May 2003 (too late to report in last year's *AI*), Roger Matthews arranged a day of presentations and debate on the theme "Iraq: war and archaeology". It was notable because it provided an opportunity to hear up-to-date information on the

rapidly developing situation of the Baghdad Museum and at archaeological and historical sites throughout Iraq, and for the discussion of issues that have continued to be debated. Roger's contribution, with comments by Harriet Crawford, Lamia al-Gailani Werr, Sophia Labadi, Marc Van De Mierop and John Simmons, was published as the Forum discussion in the most recent volume of *PIA* (see p. 64 in this issue of *AI*).

The group has been glad to welcome foreign colleagues on brief visits to London. Last summer, Mr Shahrokh Razmjou, from the Achaemenid Study Centre at the National Museum, Tehran, gave a lecture entitled "Recent work at Persepolis"; in January 2004, Dr Hassan Fazeli of the Institute of Archaeology, Tehran University, described his recent fieldwork in north-western Iran, where excavations have been resumed at the mainly Chalcolithic sites of Zaghe and Ghabristan on the Qazvin plain; later, in March, Professor Alexander Podushkin of the International Archaeological–Ethnological Center in Kazakhstan spoke about archaeological monuments and written texts of the state of Kantszjuj (Kangjuj) – part of the modern republic of Kazakhstan – from the second century BC to the fourth century AD; and in April Dr Vicky Ionnidou of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara reported on the current work of the British Academy Black Sea Initiative (BABSII).

Notes

1. *Excavations at Arjoune, Syria*, P. J. Parr (ed.), British Archaeological Reports International Series 1134 (Oxford: Archaeopress, 2003).
2. *The UCL Lahun Papyri: religious, literary, legal, mathematical and medical*, M. Collier & S. Quirke (eds), British Archaeological Reports International Series 1209 (Oxford: Archaeopress, 2004).

The Heritage Studies Research Group

Coordinator: Nick Merriman

The Heritage Studies Research Group brings together those members of the Institute who are involved in research on the conservation, management and interpretation of the cultural heritage. Its members include Institute staff, members of other UCL organizations such as the Centre for Sustainable Heritage, honorary members and research students.

The members of the group have a wide range of expertise and backgrounds that include museum curatorship, conservation, ICT (information and communications technology), heritage management, museology and heritage theory. Members' research interests are correspondingly wide and include investigation, interpretation and conservation of artefacts, conservation and management of sites and monuments, art law and the antiquities trade, ethics, training, the impact of museums and heritage sites on visitors, the role in heritage of digital technologies, cultural diversity, memory, politics and representation. In addition the group supports many research students studying a diverse range of topics. The group aims to provide a forum for these students to develop their ideas and exchange them with their peers.

Research and publication

Current research in conservation includes John Merkel's work on copper smelting and corrosion, and Clifford Price's investigations of salt damage to monuments as well as his examination of conservation ethics and notions of posterity (the subject of his inaugural lecture in February 2002). Dean Sully is undertaking several long-term projects, including a management handbook for Southeast Asia on museum pests, and an atlas for the identification of archaeological leather. He is also developing, in collaboration with the National Trust, a new approach to conservation in context, exemplified by a Maori meeting house in Surrey, about which he writes on pp. 53–56 of this issue of *AI*. Elizabeth Pye and Dean are working on the definition of new skills (such as negotiation) needed by conservators, and how these are best taught to students. Kathy Tubb will soon resume full-time work on the conservation of the unique Pre-Pottery Neolithic lime-plaster statues from Ain Ghazal in Jordan, having devoted time recently to conservation of the metalwork from Flinders Petrie's excavations in Palestine, and to acting as coordinator for the Cultural Heritage Studies MA.

The future of collections is another research topic being addressed by members of the group. Suzanne Keene, who organized a series of seminars on this issue last year, is developing a book in which she discusses current thinking about the

collection and disposal of objects, and the long-term sustainability of heritage collections. She is also interested in the potential of new electronic communications to enable people to gain access to archaeological and historical information (see her article about city histories on pp. 57–59 of this issue of *AI*). I have discussed, in a paper shortly to be published, the interests of past, present and future generations (referred to as intergenerational equity) in the stewardship of collections, at a time when there is a strong focus on audiences and their needs.

Public archaeology and the representation of the past are another major interest of members of the research group, several of whom contributed to the eight-volume series, *Encounters with Ancient Egypt*, published by UCL Press in 2003 (see p. 3 in this issue of *AI*). I have edited a book that provides an international overview of the relationship between archaeology and the public and includes contributions from several members of Institute staff;¹ and Paulette McManus has continued her research on repeat visits to heritage sites. The group is very pleased to note Beverley Butler's appointment to a full-time lectureship; from next academic year she will coordinate the Cultural Heritage Studies MA, and she is planning a new series of books on cultural heritage studies.

Several members of the group now participate in the international project at the Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük in Turkey. Together with Institute colleagues from other research groups, Elizabeth Pye, James Hales and Dean Sully are involved with conservation students in developing on-site conservation programmes, and I also contribute by encouraging masters-degree students in museum studies and cultural heritage studies to join the project to develop interpretive programmes.

Forward plan

As part of its contribution to the development of the Institute's current strategic plan, the group developed its own plan for the coming five years. It focuses on the development of a supportive research environment through a regular seminar series, occasional one-day workshops, and two large-scale conferences over the period, which are intended to lead to publications.

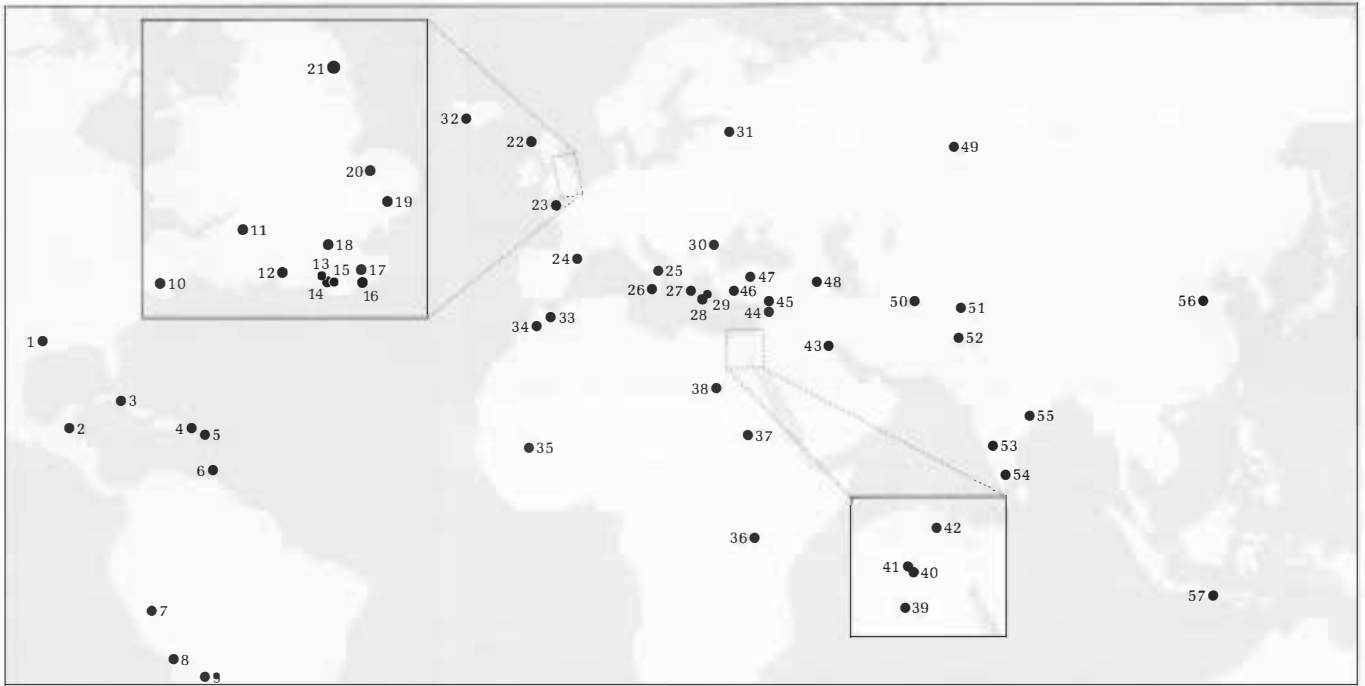
Seminars

A major focus for the group as a whole this year has been a well attended seminar series. Taking place every fortnight in term time, and led by external and internal speakers, the seminars have focused on issues of widespread interest in heritage studies. Topics have included discussions of objectivity and subjectivity, led by

Andrew Hammond of UCL's Department of Science and Technology Studies; of how museum displays construct knowledge about ancient cultures, led by Stephanie Moser of the University of Southampton; of what we mean by the public, led by myself; of learning in museums, led by Paulette McManus; of new theoretical perspectives, led by Beverley Butler; and of stewardship and sustainability, led by May Cassar of UCL's Centre for Sustainable Heritage. There was also a panel discussion of authenticity.

Note

1. *Public archaeology*, N. Merriman (ed.) (London: Routledge, 2004).



World distribution of current field projects

The Americas	Britain	Continental Europe	Africa	Asia
1. Cane River, Louisiana, USA MacDonald: historical (creole)	10. Buckfastleigh, Devon Reynolds: medieval	24. Empordà, Spain McGlade: multiperiod	33. Taforal, Morocco Parfitt: Middle–Upper Palaeolithic	43. as-Sabiyah, Kuwait Carter, Crawford: Neolithic
2. Lamanai, Belize Graham: multiperiod	11. Compton Bassett, Wiltshire Reynolds: multiperiod	25. Northern Puglia, Italy Whitehouse, Hamilton: Neolithic–Iron Age	34. Volubilis, Morocco Fentress, Palumbo: early Islamic	44. Sidon, Lebanon Doumet, Griffiths: multiperiod
3. Los Buchillonos, Cuba Graham: 12th to 17th century AD	12. Boxgrove, Sussex Roberts: Lower Palaeolithic	26. Northwest Sicily, Italy Thomas, Mannino: Palaeolithic–Mesolithic	35. Ségou, Mali MacDonald: historical	45. Qadisha Valley, Lebanon Garrard, Yazbeck: Palaeolithic
4. Caguana, Puerto Rico Oliver: Prehispanic	13. Barcombe, Sussex Rudling: Roman	27. Kythera, Greece Broodbank, Johnston: multiperiod	36. Buganda, Uganda Reid: Iron Age–historical	46. Çatalhöyük, Turkey L. Martin, Rosen: Neolithic
5. Tortola, Virgin Islands Drewett: Prehispanic	14. Lewes, Sussex Griffin, Medieval	28. Knossos, Greece Whitelaw: multiperiod	37. Nile 4th Cataract, Sudan Fuller: multiperiod	47. Paphlagonia, Turkey Matthews: multiperiod
6. Barbados Drewett: Prehispanic	15. Mount Caburn, Sussex Drewett, Hamilton: multiperiod	29. Astypalaia, Greece Hillson: Late Archaic–Classical	38. Farafra Oasis, Egypt Hassan: Late Palaeolithic	48. Azokh cave, Nagorno Karabagh Moloney: Palaeolithic
7. Raqchi, Peru Sillar: multiperiod	16. Lydd, Kent Barber: medieval	30. Noviodunum, Romania Lockyear, Popescu: Roman–Byzantine	39. Faiyum Oasis, Egypt Hassan: multiperiod	49. Ob Valley, western Siberia, Russia Jordan: ethnographic
8. Ilo, Peru Hillson: multiperiod	17. Ashford, Kent Stevenson: Iron Age	31. Novgorod, Russia Orton: medieval	40. Memphis, Egypt Jeffreys: multiperiod	50. Merv, Turkmenistan Puschnigg, Williams: multiperiod
9. Porco, Bolivia Rehren: 15th–16th century AD	18. Ewell, Surrey Orton: multiperiod	32. Reykholt, Iceland Sveinbjarnardóttir: medieval–present	41. Giza, Egypt Murray: Dynastic	51. Akhsiket, Uzbekistan Rehren: early Islamic
	19. Hoxne, Suffolk Parfitt: Lower Palaeolithic		42. Qantir–Pirameses, Egypt Rehren: Late Bronze Age	52. Bannu, Pakistan Thomas: multiperiod
	20. Sedgeford, Norfolk Faulkner: multiperiod			53. Karnataka, India Fuller, Asouti: Neolithic
	21. Pickering, Yorkshire Schadla-Hall: Mesolithic			54. Tamil Nadu, India Fuller: Early Historic
	22. South Uist, Outer Hebrides Reynolds: medieval			55. Gopalpur, India Fuller: Neolithic
	23. Lihou, Guernsey Schadla-Hall: Mesolithic			56. Yiluo River, China Rosen: Neolithic–Bronze Age
				57. Bali, Indonesia Bacus: multiperiod

• The list includes only the projects involving survey or excavation (or both) run by members of the Institute or to which they make a major contribution (individual research students' field projects are excluded, as are study visits to museum and other collections), and only the main members of the Institute involved in each project are named; staff from other UCL departments and other UK and overseas universities and organizations also participate in many projects and in some cases co-direct them.

• All the overseas projects depend on collaboration with local archaeologists and with the relevant antiquities services, museums or universities, and several of them also involve collaboration with other UK universities, museums and other organizations, e.g. 10 (Exeter), 11 (University of Wales Newport, Oxford), 12 (English Heritage, Natural History Museum), 19 (British Museum, Queen Mary University of London), 21 (Cambridge, Durham), 22 (Glasgow), 25 (UMIST), 27 (Cambridge, Oxford, Sheffield), 28 (Sheffield), 30 (Cambridge, Southampton), 31 (Bournemouth), 33 (Natural History Museum, Oxford), 40 (Egypt Exploration Society), 44 (British Museum), 45 (Lampeter), 46 (Cambridge), 52 (British Museum), 53 (Cambridge).