

trisodium phosphate for 24-72 hours. We use an optical microscope to realize the visualization.

The analyzes have revealed the presence of protozoa (eimeria stiedae) and helminths (Ascaris sp., Trichuris sp., Capilaria sp.), Which are associated with environmental and food contamination. These findings indicate high conditions of lack of hygiene, as well as the consumption of certain animal species, in case of the consumption of rabbits or hares.

a. RECONSTRUCTING SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS AT LYDENBERG HEADS SITE, SOUTH AFRICA USING LIPID RESIDUE ANALYSIS

Abstract author(s): Becher, Julia (University of Tuebingen) - Schoeman, Alex (University of the Witwatersrand) - Whitelaw, Gavin (KwaZulu-Natal Museum) - Celliers, Jean-Pierre (Lydenburg Museum) - Spiteri, Cynthianne (University of Tuebingen)

Abstract format: Poster

Organic residue analysis (ORA) has been routinely used over the past three decades and is a well-established technique to identify cuisine and food processing within a group. This project applies ORA to Early Iron Age ceramics from Lydenburg Heads Site in South Africa, which was occupied by a Urewe Tradition farming community in the seventh century AD, and by a Kalundu Tradition farming community from the ninth to eleventh centuries AD. Other EIA sites were found in the area around Lydenburg which would allow comparative analysis. Nevertheless, the excavated data seem inadequate. Furthermore, the acidic nature of the soil at Lydenburg Heads Site resulted in poor organic preservation.

As dietary reconstructions were limited within Mpumalanga Province, little is known about early farmer subsistence patterns and the majority of research on the EIA in this region has focused on a typological and ethnographic scale.

For this study, 40 sherds were sampled (Urewe occupation, n=20; Kalundu occupation, n=20) to test the lipid preservation in pottery from eastern South Africa. The study aims to contribute new insights on diet and pottery function of Lydenburg Heads Site through a combined lipid biomarker and compound specific isotopic approach. It represents the first ORA study ever conducted in this area and in this archaeological context.

367 NOT ANOTHER 25 YEARS! COMBATING HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT IN ARCHAEOLOGY [AGE]

Theme: 7. 25 years after: The changing world and EAA's impact since the 1995 EAA Annual Meeting in Santiago

Organisers: Coltofean-Arizancu, Laura (Archaeology and Gender in Europe - AGE - Community of EAA; University of Barcelona) - Berg, Ingrid (Swedish Archaeological Society)

Format: Discussion session (with formal abstracts)

Archaeology suffers from a culture of harassment. The 25th anniversary of the European Association of Archaeologists is the perfect opportunity to reflect on the organisation's role in safeguarding a working environment characterised by inclusion and equal opportunity. Being aware of the importance of involvement in contemporary matters, the Archaeology and Gender in Europe (AGE) Community of the EAA proposes a discussion session on the modes of preventing and addressing all forms of harassment and assault in archaeology. These offensive behaviours include, but are not limited to sexual harassment and assault; gender, racial, religious, personal, sexual orientation-based, age-based and disability-based harassment; psychological and power harassment; physical harassment and assault; online harassment; and retaliation. This session aims to gather experts both within and outside archaeology to share their experiences in working on these issues both on an organizational and individual level. We welcome papers that deal with any of the following topics: examples of anti-harassment measures (e.g., policies, procedures, petitions) taken for the protection and support of victims, as well as the process, effectiveness and outcomes of implementing them; examples of actions designed to encourage survivors to disclose and report incidents of misconduct (e.g., through online campaigns, surveys), their results and efficacy; awareness-raising projects targeting both victims and perpetrators, in particular actions taken to change and prevent problematic behaviour; and the current status of anti-harassment measures adopted within the archaeological communities and associations of various countries. The final scope of this session is to create a task force which would use the conclusions and recommendations resulted from the debates to draft an anti-harassment policy and procedure proposal. This document would be subsequently discussed and implemented within the EAA to ensure a safe and inclusive environment to its members.

ABSTRACTS

1 SERBIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE RISE OF THE AWARENESS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

Abstract author(s): Balaban, Radmila - Milosavljević, Monika (University of Belgrade)

Abstract format: Oral

Throughout its history in Serbia, archaeology has played a significant role in the emancipation of society in general. Thus, archaeology strongly has contributed to the empowerment of women in the profession: from fieldwork to university teaching. The question that this presentation posits is whether this general tendency of inherited emancipation can be maintained in the face of rising patriarchal pressures. If female roles have declined, it behoves the question of how archaeological practice contributes to gender inequality.

Despite trends to re-patriarchalism, there has been unexpected positive developments for Serbian archaeology with the adoption

of the Policy on Protection Against Sexual Harassment and Assault at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade (Serbia), in December 2019. From a total of 31 individual faculties under the jurisdiction of the University of Belgrade, so far only one has had a similar Policy – the Faculty of Political Science. The existence of such a policy is especially important for the Department of Archaeology, as it addresses field and museum practices for its students. Nevertheless, some issues are unresolved which need further discussion.

The Department of Archaeology is but one of ten departments of the Faculty of Philosophy, at the University of Belgrade; consequently, the specific needs of archaeology are not recognized in detail in the policy itself. To overcome such shortcomings, it is necessary to speak publicly about examples of good practice in cooperation with non-governmental organizations as they are more experienced in these areas. It is also necessary to provide a space for students to hear their problems first-hand.

The aim of this paper is to shed light on the rise of sexual-assault awareness in Serbian archaeology as to discuss possible future directions of where awareness may be applied in practice.

2 BREAKING THE TABOO: HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT IN CENTRAL-EAST AND SOUTH-EAST EUROPEAN ARCHAEOLOGIES

Abstract author(s): Coltofean-Arizancu, Laura (University of Barcelona; Archaeology and Gender in Europe - AGE - Community of EAA) - Gaydarska, Bisserka (Archaeology and Gender in Europe - AGE - Community of EAA) - Plutniak, Sébastien (TRACES, University of Toulouse)

Abstract format: Oral

In recent years, the practitioners of archaeology have slowly begun to publicly open up about the harassment and assault that occur within the discipline in different settings (e.g., universities, fieldwork) and regardless of gender. However, research on this topic and disclosures have mostly taken place in Western archaeologies and have especially focused on sexual misconducts. Yet, in Eastern archaeologies, this matter is predominantly still a taboo which is often only discussed in small, private and unofficial circles. In response to the status quo, in 2020 the board of the Archaeology and Gender in Europe (AGE) Community of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) carried out a survey to determine the degree to which various forms of harassment and assault happen in Central-East and South-East European archaeologies. The survey particularly centred on three countries – Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria – and addressed offensive behaviours that include sexual harassment and assault; gender, racial, religious, personal, sexual orientation-based, age-based and disability-based harassment; psychological and power harassment; physical harassment and assault; online harassment; and retaliation. The survey assessed whether the professionals and students of archaeology in these countries 1/ are aware of the existence of harassment and assault in their working, research and study environments; 2/ have been the recipients of such acts and if yes, 3/ in which ways did these affect them on a personal and professional level, 4/ whether they reported them and 5/ if any measures were taken. This paper presents and discusses the results and efficacy of the AGE survey, and it reflects on the measures that could be taken to prevent such incidents, to protect and support the victims, and to change the behaviour of perpetrators.

3 GENDER-BASED INTIMIDATION, HARASSMENT AND VIOLENCE IN FIELD SETTINGS: RESULTS FROM THE 2014, 2015 AND 2019 SURVEYS

Abstract author(s): Nakhai, Beth (University of Arizona)

Abstract format: Oral

In 2014, 2015 and 2019/2020, I circulated a Survey on Field Safety: Middle East, North Africa, and Mediterranean Basin. The survey was designed to understand the ways in which archaeological fieldwork does – or does not – provide a safe and secure setting for all participants. In particular, it focused on physical and emotional safety from intimidation, harassment and violence based on gender, sexual orientation, and/or gender identity. It looked, as well, at gender-based discrimination in the field and at the ramifications of such discrimination in academic and professional settings. The data provided in response to the survey's 70 or so questions, and derived from some 650 responses over the course of half a dozen years, offers important insights into excavation culture. It illuminates acceptable and unacceptable behaviors, and highlights legal and ethical issues that every field project must address. In some instances, it points to changes that have occurred over these past few years as a consequence of attention to this urgent topic, and in other instances, it indicates a lack of substantive change. Overall, it is clear that concerted, systemic, on-going remediation is imperative.

4 THE ITALIAN FEMALE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT BETWEEN RESPECT AND VIOLATIONS

Abstract author(s): Giorgio, Marcella - La Serra, Cristiana - Cerbone, Oriana - Leonelli, Valentina - Pennisi, Ghiselda - Manca di Mores, Giuseppina - Malorgio, Margherita - Garrisi, Alessandro (Associazione Nazionale Archeologi)

Abstract format: Oral

Professional archaeology in Italy is a woman. Thanks to the female pioneers of Italian archaeology, the profession, over the decades, has taken on an increasingly feminine face, to the point that in recent years statistics are that 70% of those employed in archaeology are women. The lack of social protection often makes female workers to abandon this activity around the age of 35/40, when family needs lead to greater economic and social stability.

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