Inland Seas in a Global Perspective

International Conference on the Archaeology, History and Heritage Management of Coastal Landscapes

Leiden University
16-17 March 2012

Organizers:
Prof. Junzo Uchiyama (Research Institute for Humanity & Nature)
Dr. Ilona Bausch (Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University)
Prof. Willem Willems (Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University)
Leiden University Graduate School of Archaeology
ARCHON Research School of Archaeology
This conference concludes the interdisciplinary project NEOMAP entitled ‘Neolithisation and Modernisation: Landscape History on East Asian Inland Seas’ (2005-2011) which was hosted by RIHN (Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto, Japan). Inland seas, hereby defined as seas surrounded by lands such as continents and chains of islands, have functioned as world-wide trading spots and also collision spots for various cultures since prehistory. Focusing on the East Asian region NEOMAP investigated the changing role of inland seas as creators of cultural landscape diversity. The research employed the broadest definition of ‘landscape’, ranging from physical manifestations to cognitive representations, and examined the coastal landscapes of the Japan Sea and the East China Sea, starting from the earliest Neolithic, through to the major transformations associated with the Modern Age.

Organised in collaboration with the Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University, and the national research school ARCHON, this concluding conference aims to situate the results of NEOMAP within a global comparative perspective. Speakers will examine the role of Inland Seas as both creators of cultural contact, as well as arenas in which cultural diversity could emerge. Papers will focus on a broad range of Inland Seas, including the Caribbean, the Mediterranean; the Baltic and North Sea, as well as the Inland Seas of East and Southeast Asia.

Global comparisons between the world’s Inland Seas are methodologically valid and also intellectually exciting: enclosed coastal regions have generally been characterised by dense settlement, abundant resources and ease of travel, all of which ensured that they played a central role in the intensification of trade and culture-contact. In this way, Inland Seas have played a unifying role in human history, and have integrated different communities and cultures. At other times, Inland Seas have played a more divisive role, and have served as political frontiers between empires and nation states.

**Goals of Conference**

Building on the outcomes of the NEOMAP project - and situating them within a global comparative perspective - the conference also aims to deploy these improved understandings of long-term culture landscape formation processes in order to develop new ways of safeguarding regional historical heritage as well as ensuring peaceful co-existence around the Inland Seas of the future.

**Organisation of Sessions**

The conference consists of two sessions: the first session consists of papers by regional specialists and has been designed to generate global and cross-cultural insights into some of the defining features of Inland Seas. Insights generated by the first session will be integrated into the second session, which will take the format of a concluding discussion led by plenary speakers.
Session 1: Inland Seas of Cultural Interactions and Diversity (Friday 16 March)

Since prehistory landscapes surrounding Inland Seas have been the focus of intensive cultural interaction. While the intense interaction around single water bodies fostered the unification of shared cultures and landscapes where people, information, ideas, innovations, goods, services and even plant and animal species have flowed freely from one region to another, it has also stimulated local communities to generate cultural diversity and develop a variety of historical landscapes to a considerable degree throughout the history. This session aims to investigate how the integrative role played by Inland Seas created the kinds both of unity and diversity in regional cultural landscapes during different historical periods and in various global locations.

Session 2: Inland Seas from the Past to the Future: Landscape history, heritage and identity (Saturday 17 March)

Cumulative cultural developments around Inland Seas have generated a considerable historical legacy in modern regional landscapes. These complex historical dimensions to the cognitive and physical landscape continue to generate opportunities – but also profound challenges - for the conservation of cultural heritage and the expression and negotiation of different social and national identities. Consisting of plenary presentations from world-leading landscape scholars this session aims to discuss the influence of the past on modern cultural landscapes, and explores how these tensions can be resolved through development of future landscape management strategies.

Conference Overview

Friday 16 March:

• 09.00-17.00: “Inland seas: landscapes of cultural interactions and diversity” (Location: morning in Lipsius 011; afternoon in Plexus Spectrum zaal)

• 17.30-19.30: Open Reception at Cafe de Grote Beer; all conference participants and attending students are invited!

Saturday 17 March:

• 09.30-17.00: Session 2 “Inland Seas from the Past to the Future: Landscape history, heritage and identity” (Location: all day in Lipsius 011)

• 18.30-22.30: Conference Banquet for invitees and conference contributors only, at Restaurant de Poort
PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY 16 March

Location: 09.00-12.40: Lipsius Building, room 011 (08.30 ~ 08.55: Coffee & tea near 011)
13.50-17.00: Plexus Building, Spectrumzaal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00-09.05</td>
<td>Ilona Bausch: Welcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.05-09.10</td>
<td>Leiden opening (by Peter Akkermans/Head of Graduate School)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.10-09.45</td>
<td>FIRST SESSION: “Inland seas: landscapes of cultural interactions and diversity”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.10-09.45</td>
<td>Junzo Uchiyama KEYNOTE presentation- Seas creating cultural diversity and unity: the historical role of Inland Seas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.45-10.10</td>
<td>Junzo Uchiyama, Leo Aoi Hosoya, and Tomohiko Matsumori- Landscape heritage produced by Modernisation: development of mountains and future prospects in Hida, Central Honshu, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.10-10.35</td>
<td>Christopher Gillam and Oki Nakamura- Diversity and Change in Jomon Cultural Landscapes of Toyama Bay, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.35-11.00</td>
<td>Peter Jordan- Do Inland Seas Create or Prevent Cultural Diversity?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.25-11.50</td>
<td>Alexander Popov- Landscape shifts and Neolithic remains during the middle Holocene in the Primorye region, Russian Far East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.50-12.15</td>
<td>Ling Qin- Paddy field landscapes: an artefact of the Lower Yangtze River Neolithic period in China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.15-12.40</td>
<td>Ilona Bausch- Long-distance interactions across the Japan Sea area: changing dynamics in jade ornament networks from 7000 BC to 700AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.50-13.55</td>
<td>LUNCH (Move to PLEXUS’ Spectrumzaal for 2nd half of the session)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.50-14.15</td>
<td>Jong-il Kim- The constitution of New ‘life-world’: focusing on ditched enclosure in the Korean Bronze Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.40-15.05</td>
<td>David Fontijn- - Objects in the landscape- Bronze Age metalwork biographies in Northwestern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30-15.55</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30-15.55</td>
<td>Hanna Stöger- Commerce and Culture: Roman Trading Places in the Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.55-16.20</td>
<td>Angus Mol, Jason Laffoon and Corinne Hofman- Littoral Connections: Pan-Caribbean perspectives on pre-colonial exchange and human mobility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.20-16.45</td>
<td>John Terrell &amp; Mark Golitko- Exploring Cultural Patterning on the North Coast of Papua New Guinea Using Social Network Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.45-17.00</td>
<td>Discussion &amp; closing remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.30-19.30</td>
<td>OPEN RECEPTION at ‘De Grote Beer’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.30-09.35</td>
<td>Introduction (organizers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.35-10.00</td>
<td>SECOND SESSION: “Inland Seas from the Past to the Future: Landscape history, heritage and identity”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00-10.25</td>
<td>Leo Aoi Hosoya- The <em>takakura</em> raised-floor granary: a cultural landmark in Japanese Neolithisation, Modernization and Future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.25-10.50</td>
<td>Hideyuki Ohnishi- Invention of Sacred Place in the Ainu Society: The Landscape Shift Caused by Japanese Colonial Development and Policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.50-11.15</td>
<td>Shiro Sasaki- Maintenance of the Landscape under the Modernization: a case study of a subgroup of an indigenous people in the Lower Amur Region, Siberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.45-12.10</td>
<td>Epko Bult- Major changes in the Dutch coastal landscape during the Middle Ages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.10-12.35</td>
<td>John Bintliff- Approaches to Regional Trajectories within a Macro-regional Inland Sea: the Mediterranean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.35-13.00</td>
<td>Carlos Zeballos- Learning from the past, planning for the future: urban environmental planning in premodern Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LUNCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00-14.30</td>
<td>Peter Siegel &amp; Corinne Hofman- The Future of the Past in Caribbean Heritage Landscapes and Seascapes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30-15.00</td>
<td>Kati Lindström- The Agenda of “Futurability”: With landscape history to future on the shores of inland seas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30-16.45</td>
<td>DISCUSSION: “Inland Seas from the Past to the Future: Landscape history, heritage and identity” (Chaired by Peter Jordan; panel: Willem Willems, Mark Hudson, Barbara Seyock, Yumi Ishige, Sahoko Aki, et al.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.45-17.00</td>
<td>16.45 Concluding remarks (NEOMAP organizers) 16.55 Closing (Willem Willems)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.30-22.00</td>
<td>CONFERENCE DINNER for NEOMAP/conference contributors. Departure at 18.30 from the docks at the Beestenmarkt; travel to restaurant <em>De Poort</em> by open boat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Junzo Uchiyama- Inland Seas creating cultural diversity and unity: the historical role of Inland Seas

Inland seas, hereby broadly defined as seas surrounded by lands such as continents and chains of islands, have played an important role in human history as worldwide trading spots and collision spots for various cultures and civilisations. Inland Seas play both a unifying and separating role for the cultures on its coasts. Since maritime transport was much easier compared to land transportation, the cultural and economic contacts between cultures in the region are extensive, creating a certain unity between the cultures. At the same time, the relations have been loose enough to allow for considerable cultural diversity to remain. As a result, inland seas have nurtured the diversity of historical and cultural landscapes to a large extent.

The RIHN-based inter-disciplinary project “Neolithisation and Modernisation: Landscape History on East Asian Inland Seas (abbrv. NEOMAP)” started in 2005. Mainly focusing on the East Asian Inland Seas, i.e. the Japan Sea and the East China Sea, the project aims at understanding the historical functions of inland seas in landscape history, by way of reconstructing the historical landscape change, paying a special attention to periods of revolutionary landscape shift.

Different periods of time have created different layers in landscape. Even so, in the long-term historical view adopted in NEOMAP, there are two revolutionary leaps in landscape history in general: the one that we (differing from the usual archaeological definitions) have tentatively called “Neolithisation”: the period of the transition to and formation of the agricultural landscape; and the period that we have called “Modernisation”: the transformation from an agriculture-based landscape to a modernized landscape characterized by commercial economy and regional division of labour, which is a direct root of the present landscape. As both Neolithisation and Modernisation are a conceptual process in history rather than a universal chronological period, their exact period of occurrence varies in each region depending on its cultural and environmental backgrounds. This enables us to compare similar phenomena in different cultures without being confined by standard chronological periodisations.

In this paper, introducing the outcomes of NEOMAP first, I would like to focus on Neolithisation and Modernisation from a perspective of landscape history, and the cultural roles of inland seas in those processes. Comparing Neolithisation and Modernisation processes in the framework of inland seas as a cultural unit can give us a better understanding of the present landscape and thus its possible future developments.

Junzo Uchiyama, Leo Aoi Hosoya, and Tomohiko Matsumori- Landscape heritage produced by Modernisation: development of mountains and future prospects in Hida, Central Honshu, Japan

In this paper, we would like to consider meaning of historical heritage in the modern socio-cultural contexts and discuss on its future protection policies by presenting results of our GIS analysis of historical database in Hida Province, Central Honshu Island, Japan, from a landscape perspective focusing on changes observed during the periods of Neolithisation and Modernisation.
While located in deep mountainous valleys, Hida has never been isolated from the outside world. Rather, the inland seas network and elements introduced from the seas have considerably influenced the regional landscape formation throughout the history, creating the unique lifestyle and cultural landscape, which were inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1995.

In the Neolithisation period, we compared distributions of archaeological sites in Hida during the Jomon era (the period of complex foragers, ca. 16,000-3,000 yBP) with the following Yayoi era (the period of early farmers, ca. 3,000-1,700 yBP) by GIS analyses. The result indicates that many valleys, in which a wide distribution of Jomon settlements can be seen, were abandoned after rice farming was introduced.

On the other hand, during the Modernisation period (in the case of Central Honshu Island in Japan, from the start of the 16th century onwards) the analyses show that people gradually returned to the mountain valleys. As commercial economy grew and inter-regional trade became more significant, remote mountain regions such a Hida started to attract people again as places producing various local specialties for export. After the introduction of modern industrial methods around 1870, the local economy in Hida became a monoculture, concentrating on silk production. The region’s economy flourished, but eventually the monoculture focus led Hida into decline, once silk lost its major stake on the global markets in the first half of the 20th century.

The EU is at present promoting production of specialized material in each member nation. While the policy aims at activation of industry of EU in total, our Hida example suggests that too much concentration in a specific economic activity could deprive small nations of the means of self-sustenance, making it difficult to protect its cultural heritage in the end, due to the decline of historical landscape.

Chris Gillam and Oki Nakamura- Diversity and Change in Jomon Cultural Landscapes of Toyama Bay, Japan, from the perspective of land use pattern analyses

As one of the largest bays in Japan, Toyama Bay provides an optimal setting to explore the influence of the marine environment on cultural diversity along the Japan Sea. In Toyama Prefecture, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), delaunay triangulation, and multivariate statistical analyses of Jomon Period (16,500-2,200 years B.P.) landscapes reveal dramatic shifts in land-use patterns of the region. Using environmental and cultural GIS data, Multivariate Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) demonstrates which sub-periods were significantly varied from one another. The results indicate two statistical populations: early hunter-gatherers represented by the Incipient through Middle Jomon (16,500-4,400 years B.P.) and late hunter-gatherers represented by the Late and Final Jomon (4,400-2,200 years B.P.).

Multivariate Logistic Regression models reveal that early hunter-gatherers clearly targeted ecological edge environments on the landscape, particularly the interface of Toyama Plain and the hills of the surrounding mountain ranges. These results suggest that the coastal environment may have had limited influence on these early cultures, having an inland riverine focus to land-use and settlement. Conversely, late hunter-gatherers shifted their land-use to the alluvial and coastal plains of Toyama Bay. This latter shift likely reflects the stabilization of the coastline that, in turn, resulted in mature
coastal estuaries and more fertile lowland river floodplains. Following the Holocene Climatic Optimum that abated around the end of the Middle Jomon (ca. 4,400 years B.P.), greater exploitation of the marine and lowland environment and new opportunities for exchange along the coast likely resulted in greater cultural diversity in the region.

Results of geographic clustering analyses with delaunay triangulation show small clusters are scattered in the alluvial and coastal plains. Cluster of sites indicates repeatedly-used zone for several hundred years and activity area of a local community. Around the same time, they began construction of wooden circles at limited number of settlements. The down-sizing of clusters, corresponding shift to lowland areas, and appearance of monuments during the Final Jomon in Toyama may reflect changes in subsistence and social relationships.

Peter Jordan- Do Inland Seas Create or Prevent Cultural Diversity?

Do inland seas unite or divide different cultures? This is an easy question but a difficult one to actually test. This paper focuses on the emergence of cultural diversity among Coast Salish hunter-fisher-gatherer populations living around the Gulf of Georgia on the Pacific Northwest Coast. It will focus in particular on their settlement geography, kinship and interaction patterns and aim to examine how these factors structure the replication of different material culture traditions, including housing, canoe-making and basketry. Variations in these traditions are systematically recorded across the different Salish populations, and methods from evolutionary biology are then used to reconstruct the history of these traditions, and the ways in which they have diversified. The results indicate that housing and canoe-making form localised and highly distinct traditions, but that basketry styles are shared widely across the region. Clearly, inland seas play a complex role in cultural evolution, at times uniting, but also sometimes dividing cultures.

Alexander Popov- Landscape shifts and Neolithic remains of Primorye (Siberia) in the middle Holocene

The Middle and Late Neolithic periods (7000 - 3500 BP) in Primorski Krai [the Maritime Province around Vladivostok, in the Russian Far East] are characterized by a variety of original archaeological cultures, which can be separated into three stages: Rudnaia Culture, Boisman Culture, and Zaisanovka Culture. Rudnaia is the beginning of the [Russian-defined] Neolithic, but large settlements can only be seen from Boisman onwards. During the Boisman Culture, large shell middens on the coast suggest that maritime adaptation triggered a sedentary lifestyle, while during the subsequent Zaisanovka Culture millet agriculture was introduced, and shell middens disappeared, thus shifting to the use of terrestrial resources. Broadly speaking, the "maritime-oriented" Boisman landscape shifted to the "inland-oriented" one in Zaisanovka, in which we can see stronger influence from Manchuria. At the background of these processes lie climatic changes but also constant intercultural interactions, e.g. migrations, trading, conflicts, transmission of technological innovations.
Ling Qin – Paddy field landscapes: an artifact of the Lower Yangtze Neolithic.

Recent archaeological results have made it clear that one place where Asian rice evolved into the domesticated crop form was the Lower Yangtze River area in Southern China. While evidence from the Early Neolithic (Hemudu culture) indicates that morphologically domesticated rice came to dominate cultivated populations between 7000 and 6000 BP, evidence agriculture in terms of major landscape modification is evident only from around 6000 BP, with the creation of small artificial paddy fields, which could have been managed and maintained by small household units.

The presentation will focus on the way the agricultural landscape changed, with paddy fields increasing in size and organizational complexity, related to the expansion of rice agriculture and increasing social hierarchy in the Late Neolithic (Liangzhu culture); a transition that took place sometime between 5000-4300 BC. Between the Early and Late Neolithic, the Yangtze River area subsistence economy transformed from a broad-spectrum exploitation, which in addition to rice also utilized diverse fish and aquatic food, and woodland nuts and fruits, into an agricultural system in which rice became dominant.

This agricultural trajectory is markedly different from the Northern China dry-cropping traditions of the Yellow river region with diversification in crop production, rather than the focused intensification of one crop in the Lower Yangtze.

However, the rice-focused paddy field landscape, which originated in the Lower Yangtze, represented a landscape-level artifact, created by human practices and maintained and transmitted through cultural tradition. Like the rice crop itself, paddy field traditions spread northwards, and later eastwards still to Korea and Japan, as well as southwards to Southeast Asia. Thus we can regard the rice paddy field as an artifact tradition that is part of the cultural heritage of the Lower Yangtze Neolithic, but also is shared across a diversity of cultural traditions in Asia.

Ilona Bausch- Long-distance interactions across the Japan Sea area: jade ornament networks from 7000 BC to 700AD

There is a long history of interaction across the greater Japan Sea region, albeit with varying degrees of intensity. This paper will consider cognitive landscape shifts from the perspective of historical changes in trade networks in the East Asian Inland Sea area. I will focus on interactions through time between Japan and the Mainland as shown from the perspective of production, circulation and use of jade ornaments, assessing the role of these precious objects as agents of ‘connectivity’, and/or as repositories of localized identities.

Starting with the transmission of nephrite earrings originating from Early Neolithic communities in Northern China to foragers in Siberia, Korea and Japan; this paper will also focus on the networks of the complex foragers of the Japanese Jomon culture that involved ‘native’ jadeite ornaments made in the Hokuriku area along the Japan Sea Coast, and finally consider the usage of jade comma-shaped beads by elites during the State Formation periods in both Japan and Korea. After the 7th Century AD, jadeite ornament production sites declined, indicating a shift in the social value attached to ornaments. However, differing archaeological interpretations on the origin of the iconic State Formation jade beads reflect the continuing importance of these artifacts as symbols of cultural heritage in Pen/Insular East Asia, even in modern times.
Jong-il Kim- The constitution of a new ‘life-world’: focusing on ditched enclosure in the Korean Bronze Age

After recent excavations, more than 40 ditched enclosures of the Bronze Age have been confirmed in the South Korea. It has been postulated that the emergence of the ditched enclosure and thereafter active construction of them would be coupled with the formation of large sized village, and the results of the inception of intensive paddy field agriculture and even social stratification.

In this paper, I will argue that although these phenomena would take place coincidentally, the existing assumptions as such would be precarious in that any direct and taken-for-granted causal effect relation between them cannot be supported by the archaeological evidence hitherto known.

In order to explore the significance of the emergence and the construction of the ditched enclosure, alternatively I would like to suggest to focus on the role of these enclosures within every day life and further a deeper symbolic context. This includes the following themes; 1. How the community and the individuals would construct their identities by construction of ditched enclosure, 2. How and to what extent the construction and the existence of those would shape and change their bodily experience and perception in daily and ritual context within a broader landscape, in particular, by introduction of new temporal and spatial perception and control of them.

For this work, various interpretations on enclosures (or henges) in the Europe (including the Britain) and theoretical issues underlying them will be critically reviewed and when and where necessary, partly applied to the Korean cases. In addition, the structural principles which are found in the process of structuration of the Neolithic settlements in Korea will be explored for a further comparison.

Based upon these arguments, I will suggest that the emergence and the construction of ditched enclosure would imply the constitution of new ‘life world’ (according to Husserl and Schutz), far beyond the simplistic change of landscape and subsistence economy.

Bleda Düring- The (In)hospitable Sea: Some Thought on the Origins of Seafaring on the Black Sea

The Black Sea is notoriously difficult for mariners with its rocky shores, few safe places for shelter or anchorage, and sudden storms of bad weather. There are good reasons to argue that seafaring was taken up much later in the Black Sea than in the more favourable coastal landscapes of the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean, where it can be demonstrated from 11th millennium BC onwards. Nevertheless, some archaeologist have recognised shared cultural horizons from the Early Bronze Age onwards – that is a millennium prior to the onset of sophisticated seafaring techniques in the Mediterranean - and it has been argued by some that the development of seafaring is one element that could explain the rise of these horizons. This paper will review this hypothesis and bring in data from survey work on the Turkish Black Sea coast in this evaluation.
David Fontijn- Objects in the landscape- Bronze Age metalwork biographies in Northwestern Europe

In the Bronze Age, the long-distance exchange of metalwork created an entirely new sense of community in Europe. Structural contacts between far-flung societies came into being on a scale never seen before. At the same time, items coming from remote places ended their life of circulation by being deliberately given up. In this paper, it will be argued that this giving up was done in a structured way, and informs us on key values of society but also on the meanings attached to certain zones in the landscape.

Hanna Stöger- Commerce and Culture: Roman Trading Places in the Mediterranean

The paper will focus on two Roman trading cities: the imperial port-city of Ostia and the harbour-town of Delos which flourished during the Late Republican period. The paper will draw on examples from both cities to discuss how port architecture and the built environment have been implicated in the social formations of Mediterranean harbour societies in the Roman period. The topics that will be discussed in this paper range from merchant networks and their buildings (scholae), to waterfront spaces that have had particular strategic importance. The paper seeks to address issues related to the social practices and values which were crucial for various interest groups (merchants, city assemblies, religious groups) to shape the architecture of port cities.

Angus A. A. Mol, Jason E. Laffoon & Corinne L. Hofman- Littoral Connections: Pan-Caribbean perspectives on pre-colonial exchange and human mobility.

The archaeological record of the island and mainland coasts adjoining the Caribbean Sea indicates that its peoples were in contact with each other through local, regional and interregional networks. This paper will discuss two approaches that can shed light on the form and function of their interaction networks, namely isotope studies of human mobility and archaeological network analyses of exchange. Selected case-studies, focusing on inter- and intra-regional mobility of people and goods, will serve to illustrate the overall findings of these two complementary approaches. The results clearly show that, rather than being divided by an inland sea, mobility strategies and exchange practices served to knit the indigenous people of the Caribbean together in a vast, Pan-Caribbean network.

John Terrell & Mark Golitko- Exploring Cultural Patterning on the North Coast of Papua New Guinea Using Social Network Analysis

The northern coastline of Papua New Guinea and its offshore islands is one of the most linguistically diverse regions on earth, with more than 60 languages spoken on the 700km stretch of coast between modern day Jayapura and Madang. However, contrary to the conventional idea that such a striking degree of human diversity must be due both to an historically lengthy and intense level of isolation between communities on this coast and also their virtual seclusion from people and places elsewhere in the voyaging corridor between Island Southeast Asia and the rest of the Pacific, people near and far living on
this coastline participate in a broadly shared “community of practice” manifest in similar social conventions and values, objects of material culture, and rituals of life.

Consequently, this coast is now serving archaeologists as a test case for general and specific models of the long-term development and maintenance of human biological and cultural variation. Some researchers have maintained that communities in this part of the world may be successfully treated both analytically and historically as if they are, and have long been, discretely bounded human populations.

Alternatively, using Social Network Analysis (SNA) to explore the patterning of archaeologically provenanced materials (ceramics and obsidian), we are currently reconstructing a history of social interaction among places on this coast, both ancient and modern—as well as their ties with other places elsewhere in the southwestern Pacific—in the evolving context of changing coastal morphology, climate, and exposure to environmental risk during the Holocene.

ABSTRACTS FOR SESSION 2, SATURDAY 17 March

Leo Aoi Hosoya- The takakura raised-floor granary: a cultural landmark in Japanese Neolithisation, Modernization and Future

A raised-floor granary is a crop storage facility with a high floor, for avoiding humidity and rats to ruin the stored food. Such granary is widely used over Asia, part of Africa and Europe. The origin can be traced as far back as the Neolithic time. The style of granary is supposed to have been introduced to Japan in the early half of the middle Yayoi period (2nd century BC – AD 1st century), as a part of rice farming culture. The emergence of the characteristic style of granary in the settlement scene was surely a remarkable change in landscape, and must have been a visual symbol of the rice-centered life. Therefore, the Yayoi raised-floor granary was not only a practical granary, but also acted as a landmark of the new routine and landscape (routine-scape).

The use of raised-floor granary became obsolete some time in medieval periods in mainland Japan. However, in the Ryukyu Islands, the raised-floor granary, called Takakura, still remains as an important factor of the modern landscape of Amami Oshima Island. Being a small island, Amami Oshima is originally not an ideal place for paddy rice farming; however, even at present, when rice farming activity is almost ceased, local people express their mental attachment to rice farming. As a granary, Takakura must have been an indispensable part of the rice production-consumption routine, and thus symbolized stableness of the routine, in addition to richness of the production. Therefore the granary is a standing symbol of good life and identity in the Amami Oshima living landscape of the past and the present. The Takakura has lost its practical function today. However, when we preserve it, we are preserving local cultural identity.

Hideyuki Ōnishi - Invention of Sacred Place in the Ainu Society: The Landscape Shift Caused by Japanese Colonial Development and Policies

The Ainu are an ethnic minority group in contemporary Japan. They had sustained a relatively independent society until the Meiji period (1868-1912 A.D.) when the Japanese
government colonized their area. Developments and policies by the Japanese colonial government in the Meiji period caused radical changes to Ainu society and culture.

This article examines the change of the Ainu cultural landscape during the Meiji period. In particular, it focuses on the transition of cultural activities among an Ainu group in central Hokkaido around the Meiji 20s (1887-1896 A.D.) when the Japanese colonial government pushed forward radical development and urbanization of this area, and attempts to explain how their cultural landscape was influenced by colonization.

The research results show that Ainu cultural activities changed from the traditional style to a greater or less degree. Especially Iomante, the most important and fundamental ritual in the Ainu religion, is one of the most representative examples of change.

Before the Meiji 20s, the Iomante ritual was practiced in places adjoining original villages or hunting sites and was mainly carried out by settlement units. However, after the Meiji 20s, the places where this ritual was performed were concentrated to two mountains adjoining the concession area where Ainu people had been confined by the colonial government after Meiji 27. Furthermore, unlike the past, this ritual was now carried out by individuals or by households.

These transitions of ritual places and actors before and after the Meiji 20s can be assumed to be a response to the confinement policy. This leads to a hypothesis that the two mountains became a new ritual place for Ainu people because of colonial development and policy. This case can be a typical model of landscape shift in an ethnic minority society under modern colonialism.

**Shiro Sasaki- Maintenance of the Landscape under the Modernization: a case study of a subgroup of an indigenous people in the Lower Amur Region, Russia**

In this paper, I will focus on how the people protected and maintained the landscape of their living areas during the “modernization process,” especially—the commercialization and motorization processes of the [time period]. For this purpose, I will discuss the case of the “Samar” people, who are a subgroup of the Nanai, one of the indigenous ethnic groups in the Amur River region in the present Far East Russia.

The settlement pattern and landscape are easily influenced by the mobility of the inhabitants. Motorboats and snowmobiles enabled the people to quickly access their hunting and fishing territories, even if they were located far from the village. Construction of roads and distribution of cars and trucks support the development of land transportation. The motorization accelerates the integration of the population and changes the settlement pattern. At the same time, it strengthens the commercialism and delocalization of energy resources and materials for daily use, including the food supply. Such movement causes the serious change of the landscape.

Basically, the indigenous hunters-fishermen in the Amur River region lived in small villages widely scattered along the main river and its tributaries, so as to use different resources and to avoid epidemics. However, the modern centralized state prefers ruling the people by integrating them to large villages and towns. In the case of Russia, the integration of villages was realized with the motorization during the regime of the Soviet Union. Until the 1950s, Samar people’s villages were widely seen on the lower basins of the Amur River, while they were integrated into one village, named Kondon, in the 1960s. Moreover, their life style began to be dependent on foreign materials.
The landscape around the Kondon village also changed. It consists of the geographic feature, location of villages, sacred places and graveyards, and legends and world view concerning their rivers, hills and forests. The integration of villages, change of routes and speed of travel and transportation, and distribution of commercial and scientific way of thinking, all of which were caused by the motorization, commercialization and resource delocalization, disturbed every item of the landscape. I will discuss how the Samar people will have utilized and fought against the pressure from the “modernization” to protect and maintain their landscape.

Tessa Minter- Philippine hunter-gatherers, coastal landscapes and ancestral domains

The Agta are a contemporary hunter-gatherer people of about 10,000 individuals, who live in the rain forests and along the coasts of the Northern Sierra Madre Mountain Range (North-east Luzon, the Philippines). They are the descendants of the Philippines’ first colonizers, who arrived in North Luzon from mainland Southeast Asia between 35,000 and 60,000 years ago. The archaeological evidence of the Agta’s historical occupation of these coastal areas is very limited, due to hunter-gatherers’ tendency to hardly leave remaining traces to their surroundings. Nonetheless, there is general consensus among historians and anthropologists that the Agta are the original occupants of the Northern Sierra Madre coasts and inlands.

Therefore, under the Indigenous Peoples’ Right Act, the Agta are considered the rightful owners of these areas and should be awarded communal land rights. In recognizing these rights, however, the coastal areas that the Agta intensively use for fishing activities, are inadequately considered by national and local government bodies. This paper will present ethnographic and biological data to give a detailed account of Agta marine fisheries. It presents results on fishing practices, time investment in fishing, rates of return and indigenous knowledge systems. Based on these results, the paper will show that marine resources are indispensable to the Agta’s economic and cultural system. It will argue that the Agta’s rights to the coasts and seas must be formalized, if this important cultural heritage is to be protected.

Epko Bult- Major changes in the Dutch coastal landscape during the Middle Ages

The focus will be on the transition of the coastal landscape of the Western parts of the Netherlands. In this process, the North Sea have played a major role, because the rise of the sea level resulted in the sedimentation of thick layers of clay and silt and the formation of dunes along the (former) coastline. In the hinterland, peat was formed because the rising groundwater prevents the vegetation to perish by oxidation. The medieval reclamation of the clay and peat area caused shrinkage of the clay and oxidation of the peat, resulting in the lowering of the surface till several meters below mean sea level.

This was possible since during the Late Medieval period dikes were built to prevent the land from flooding. The invention of windmills in the 14th century made it possible to drain the surface. Canals transported the surplus of water to the sluices in dikes, where the water was shed in rivers connected to the sea.
The hydraulic organization became a major factor in the political, social and economic organization of the communities. The lowering of the surface caused an economic shift from mixed agriculture into commercial stockbreeding. The less labor-intensive cattle rising made it possible to leave agriculture and starting a living in crafts and trade in the emerging cities. The nearby sea and major rivers like Rhine and Meuse who penetrated far into the continent made the junction of dikes and rivers excellent locations to build cities who became involved in (long distance) trade. This cumulated during the Dutch Golden Age in the 17th century, when Holland became one of the major players in the international trade.

Many (archaeological) remnants of the reclamation period and the original structure of the medieval landscape are still present in the actual landscape. The maintenance of these structures in an ever changing environment is a challenge for archaeologists and historical geographers. So far, public governance and awareness by the local people of these cultural historical values seems the best practice to succeed.

**John Bintliff- Approaches to Regional Trajectories within a Macro-regional Inland Sea: the Mediterranean**

This paper will address the dynamic relationships individual regions can experience over the medium to long term, in the framework of belonging to a macro-region united by a single ocean – in my case study the Mediterranean Sea. Internal trajectories of a political and economic nature also need to consider ecological potential, whilst external links can vary from intense connectivity to other regions or the whole macro-region (World System perspective), through partial linkage (core-periphery relationship) to an introverted isolation. Factors encouraging these alternatives and the search for long-term patterns will be investigated.

**Carlos Zeballos- Learning from the past, planning for the future: urban environmental planning in premodern Japan.**

Archaeological and historical studies have depicted a clear idea of how ancient people used to live and interact within the landscape. However, many planners and decision makers disregard that information for present or future policies, frequently resulting in solutions detached from the places traditions and historical roots. This presentation illustrates some ideas of how we can make use of lessons from the past than can be useful in our current lives, without falling into nostalgia, as seen from the perspective of urban environmental planning and sustainable architecture, taking as a reference the modernisation process in Japan.

**Peter Siegel & Corinne Hofman- The Future of the Past in Caribbean Heritage Landscapes and Seascapes**

The current geopolitical environment of the insular Caribbean is defined as a series of independent island nations and overseas departments, territories, colonies, or commonwealths of developed countries. History and ecology are two intertwined dimensions of any archipelago that result in variable degrees of inter-island connections
through time and space. Over about 300 generations of human occupations in the
Caribbean islands – spanning all of pre- and post-Columbian time – a myriad of
influences produced ever-shifting blends of socio-cultural formations, called “the cultural
mosaic” by Samuel Wilson (1993). Seven thousand years of cultural mosaics are
associated with richly textured heritages imprinted on the West Indian landscapes, and in
the sea, in the form of archaeological and architectural records.

Heritage landscapes and seascapes of the Caribbean are increasingly threatened
through a combination of very real socioeconomic needs of modern society and profit-
driven avarice of opportunistic multinational corporations. Balancing the needs of society
against the ethics of heritage preservation and management requires careful thought and
measured dialogue across interest groups and competing stakeholders. In this paper, we
review the current state of heritage consideration in the Caribbean and offer a proposal
for how to proceed in managing an ever-dwindling supply of heritage resources in the
face of current socioeconomic demands and unique legislative environments of
independent island nations and overseas possessions of developed countries.

Kati Lindström —The Agenda of Futurability. With landscape history to future on
the shores of inland seas

The talk concentrates on several ideas that were born from seven years of studying the
landscape history on East Asian Inland Seas and its relevance for current and future
environmental issues, such as the relevance of history (esp. pre-Modern era) for future
policies; the relevance of human culture for environmental management and protection;
the importance of balance between protection, management and development activities;
the lessons of historical risk cultures for future planning; the possible optimal unit for
environmental policies; and the potential of the concept of landscape for environmental
management.

Throughout the presentation, examples from various research outcomes of the
NEOMAP project will be used for illustration.
BIOGRAPHIES OF THE CONTRIBUTORS

Sahoko AKI (sahokoaki@netscape.net) is a professional illustrator of Japanese and world historical, archaeological, and human life scenes. She graduated from the Kyoto City University of Art) has produced many illustration works for newspapers, magazines and TV, as well as commissioned works for museums in Japan. From 2000 to 2009 she has had yearly art exhibitions, and has also organized and instructed workshops at historical sites and museums.

Ilona BAUSCH (ilonabausch@gmail.com) is an Assistant Professor in Asian Archaeology at the Faculty of Archaeology of Leiden University. After receiving an ERASMUS scholarship, she first studied Asian archaeology under the tutelage of Gina Barnes at Cambridge University, and upon receiving a two-year scholarship of the Japanese Ministry of Education, specialized in prehistoric Japanese archaeology with Tatsuo Kobayashi at Kokugakuin University, Tokyo. This was also the topic of her PhD dissertation, which she completed at Durham University in 2005. During her affiliation with NEOMAP project, she further focused on the Jomon foragers of Japan, as well as Neolithic China. Her research interests include the impact that interaction and exchange had on the past social and cognitive ‘landscape’, and issues of modern identity and cultural heritage that are connected with perceptions of the past. Following the 2011 Tohoku Tsunami, she has also become interested in the role of social networks and knowledge transmission in dealing with natural disasters.

John BINTLIFF (j.l.bintliff@arch.leidenuniv.nl) is Professor of Classical Archaeology. He studied Archaeology and Anthropology at Cambridge University, completing his PhD in 1977 on the history and prehistory of human settlement in Greece. He lectured in Classical Archaeology at Bradford University from 1977, moved to Durham University as Reader in Archaeology in 1990, where he taught till moving to Leiden in 1999. In 1988 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Since 1978 he has been co-director of the Boeotia Project, an interdisciplinary landscape program investigating the evolution of settlement in Central Greece, with the archaeological surface survey of town and country as its central approach. His research interests include the Archaeology of Greece from Prehistory to Post-medieval times, Mediterranean Archaeology from Prehistory to Post-medieval times, Landscape Archaeology and Archaeological Theory.

Epko BULT (e.j.bult@arch.leidenuniv.nl) is Lecturer in Provincial Roman and Medieval archaeology, town archaeology and the archaeology of rural settlements, at the Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University. He studied human geography and Archaeology of North Western Europe with a specialisation in the Medieval Period at the University of Amsterdam. For over 30 years, up to 2007, he conducted many archaeological projects in Delft and surroundings. Most of these projects focused on Roman and (post) medieval settlements, castle sites and their material culture, on which he has published extensively. He is a member of the board of the Corpus Medieval Ceramics (CMA) and coordinates the Lexicon for Dutch castle sites (SKLN) for South Holland.
Bleda DURING (b.s.during@arch.leidenuniv.nl) is an Assistant Professor in Near Eastern Archaeology of the Faculty of Archaeology of Leiden University. He directed the Cide Archaeological Project: a 3 year survey project in the Turkish Black Sea region that aims to elucidate the occupation of western Black Sea region in Turkey from the Palaeolithic up to the Ottoman period. Currently he has obtained a European Research Council Starting Grant for a research project entitled Consolidating Empire. Reconstructing Hegemonic Practices of the Middle Assyrian Empire at the Late Bronze Age Fortified Estate of Tell Sabi Abyad, Syria, ca. 1230 – 1180 BC, which started in January 2012.

David FONTIJN (d.r.fontijn@arch.leidenuniv.nl) is Associate Professor in North European Prehistory at the Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University. His research focuses on the European Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, in particular on the exchange and deposition of metalwork, and on the archaeology of so-called “ritual” landscapes. He graduated and wrote his PhD. thesis at Leiden University. He is currently leading an NWO-funded multidisciplinary project entitled “Ancestral Mounds”, dealing with the archaeology of prehistoric burial mounds (2008-), including new fieldwork projects.

Chris GILLAM (gillamc@gwm.sc.edu) is an Archaeologist and geographer at Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina. He has a BA and MA degree in Anthropology (USC and University of Arkansas) and a PhD in Geography (USC). His research interests include prehistoric hunter-gatherers and incipient agriculturists, stone tools, prehistoric settlement and migration, and archaeological applications of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). His current projects include archaeological research and GIS modeling in South Carolina and southeastern North America and international collaborations in South America (Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay) and East Asia (Japan, Russia, and Mongolia).

Mark GOLITKO (mgolitko@fieldmuseum.org) is a Regenstein Postdoctoral Fellow at the Department of Anthropology Field Museum of Natural History Chicago. His research focuses on Neolithic Europe and the Holocene in Melanesia. Theoretically, he is interested in understanding prehistoric human social networks, exchange, and factors that impact the propensity for violence in prehistory. His current research focuses on prehistoric social networks on the northern coast of Papua New Guinea, relating prehistoric patterns of human interaction to the high level of linguistic and cultural diversity that exists on the coast presently, and the role of environmentally generated risk on the evolution of prehistoric social networks. He specializes in the chemical and mineralogical analysis of archaeological material culture.

Corinne HOFMAN (c.l.hofman@arch.leidenuniv.nl) is Professor in Caribbean archaeology at the Faculty of Archaeology, Caribbean and Amazonia, Leiden University). Her research and teaching focus on the Caribbean, involves ceramic analysis and settlement studies, with special attention to inter-insular relationships. In 2007 she was awarded a VICI-grant by the Netherlands Foundation for Scientific Research for the project entitled Communicating Communities starting in June 2008. Her research projects
focus on Mobility and Exchange, Antillean and Aruban Heritage, Pre-Columbian Social Complexity and Communicating Communities.

**Leo Aoi HOSOYA (leo_aoi@chikyu.ac.jp)** is Research Fellow at the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), Kyoto, Japan. She received her M.Phil. (1993) and Ph.D. (2002) in Archaeobotany at the University of Cambridge. She has lectured at Waseda University (2003-05, 2006-08 & 2011-2013), Meisei School of Information and Business (2003) and Shurin School of Foreign Languages (2003-2006). Her major fields of interests are: Prehistoric rice agriculture in Japan and China, and farming, food and food ways of modern traditional society in Oceania.

**Mark HUDSON (hudsonm@nisikyu-u.ac.jp)** is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of West Kyushu, Japan. Hudson was awarded his M.Phil in East Asian Archaeology at the University of Cambridge in 1988. He received his Ph.D. at the prestigious University of Tokyo. Formerly he was affiliated with the University of Tsukuba, Japan. His research interests include the transition of the Jomon and Yayoi periods of Japan, and he has published extensively on issues of ethnicity, cultural heritage and identity in archaeology, particularly Postwar Japanese archaeology. In his current project, he is focusing on the resilience of hunter-gatherer populations from Hokkaido to Alaska, integrating data from archaeology, biological anthropology, and health sciences.

**Yumi ISHIGE (y-ishige@otemae.ac.jp)** is an Associate Professor at Otemae University (Japan); Yumi Ishige completed her degrees (BA, MA, PhD) in Ryukoku University (Japan) and Durham University (UK). Her main interest is western philosophy. Yumi Ishige’s doctorate was on the criteria of personal identity through media history in the postmodern age. Her main research interests today are the relationship between ethics and identity, especially concerning environmental and/or bioethics.

**Peter JORDAN (peter.jordan@abdn.ac.uk)** is Head of Archaeology at the Department of Archaeology, Aberdeen University. Peter Jordan completed his degrees (BSc, MSc and PhD) in Manchester and Sheffield and has worked in the Archaeology Departments of UCL, Sheffield. His doctorate was on the ethno archaeology of hunter-gatherers in Western Siberia. His main research interests are on landscape archaeology and ethno archaeology in Siberia, the origins of early pottery and in technology and cultural evolution.

**Jong-il KIM (jikim218@snu.ac.kr)** completed a Ph.D. at Cambridge University and is currently an Associate Professor at the Department of Archaeology and Art History, Seoul National University, South Korea. His main research interests are European Prehistory (the Late Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age in Central Europe), Korean Bronze Age, Archaeological theory.

**Jason LAFFOON (j.e.laffoon@arch.leidenuniv.nl)** is a PhD student at the Faculty of Archaeology, Caribbean and Amazonia, Leiden University. Since September 2008 he is affiliated with the research project “Communicating Communities’. In his research he carries out isotope study to document the provenance of individuals in burial assemblages,
providing insight in human mobility on the community level across the studied region. He analyzes samples consisting of human bone and teeth, animal teeth and local soil. On the basis of these data he will determine the proportion of non-local individuals in the populations under study and determine the provenance of non-local individuals.

Kati LINDSTRÖM (kati_lindstrom@yahoo.co.jp) is a Researcher at Department of Semiotics, University of Tartu, and Associated researcher at the Estonian Centre for Environmental History, Tallinn University. She did her PhD research in Kyoto University (Japan) in cultural anthropology and defended the thesis in the Department of Semiotics, University of Tartu (Estonia). Having worked at the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature since 2005, she is a founding and core member and the sub-leader for the Neolithisation and Modernisation: Landscape History on East Asian Inland Seas project. Her main research interests include environmental history, landscape studies, semiotics of culture and human geography.

Tomohiko MATSUMORI (matsumori@chikyu.ac.jp) is Research Assistant at Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto, Japan. He is a Ph.D. candidate of Doshisha University in Kyoto, and studies Cultural Informatics and GIS. His current research focuses on subsistence and economics in 19th century Hida.

Tessa MINTER (mintert@fsw.leidenuniv.nl) is a Lecturer at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Cultural Anthropology Institute, Leiden University. She studied Development Sociology at Leiden University, where she graduated in 2001 on an MA thesis on the position of fruit farmers in a protected area in southern Thailand. She conducted ethnographic field work in the Philippines on hunter-gatherer livelihood strategies in a rapidly changing rain forest environment, which resulted in her PhD thesis in 2010. Her current research interests include indigenous participation in decision making processes, indigenous peoples’ health and food and water security in South East Asia, intercultural education and ethics.

Angus MOL (a.a.a.mol.2@umail.leidenuniv.nl) is a PhD student at the Faculty of Archaeology, Caribbean and Amazonia, Leiden University, collaborating on the VICI-research project ‘Communicating Communities’ (Prof. Hofman). He is a Caribbean archaeologist and exchange theory specialist. Additionally, Angus Mol takes an active interest in the epistemological backgrounds of paradigm formation in archaeology, specifically concerning the perceived interpretational incompatibility of the human and natural sciences. In his research on exchange he has adopted a position of consilience of these two paradigms by combining concepts of the “Maussian gift” with that of “Costly Signalling Theory.”

Oki NAKAMURA (okin@chikyu.ac.jp) is a project researcher at the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (2008-). He worked at Kokugakuin University as an assistant and a lecturer (1997-2002, 2005-2007), and Handa Archaeology Fellow (2003-2005) at Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures in United Kingdom. He is currently working on GIS and multivariate analysis for archaeology. His major field is archaeology of death and ritual in prehistoric Japan. From 2009, He has been involved in
promotion activity for registration of stone circles in the northern Japan as UNESCO World Heritage.

Hideyuki ŌNISHI (honishi@dwc.doshisha.ac.jp) has completed his PhD in March 2005 at the Graduate University for Advanced Studies. He is currently working as an associate Professor at the Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts (Kyoto, Japan). His main field of interest focuses on the anthropology of technology, and the environmental history in Hokkaido and Okinawa.

Alexander POPOV (popov@museum.dvgu.ru) is Director of the Scientific Museum and Professor at the Faculty of Archaeology, Ethnography and History at the Far East Federal University (FEFU) in Vladivostok, Russia. He has carried out independent archaeological excavations in Siberia since 1993 and investigated over 30 unique archaeological sites. His research interests include: archaeology, anthropology, paleo-geography, history Neolithic, paleo-metal, Neolithisation, shell mounts, burials, paleo-environment.

Ling QIN (qinling@pku.edu.cn) is an associate professor at the School of Museology and Archaeology, Peking University. She took a PhD in Chinese Neolithic archaeology at Peking University and studied archaeo-botanical methods at UCL, in London with Dorian Fuller in 2004-2005. She focuses especially on early agricultural societies in Southern China. She has a growing interest in environmental archaeology and the application of spatial technologies in archaeology.

Shiro SASAKI (ssasaki@idc.minpaku.ac.jp) is Deputy Director-General at the Department of Cultural Research, Professor at National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka, Japan. An anthropologist, he took his PhD at the University of Tokyo in 1989. His research focuses on the study of trade activities of the indigenous peoples in the Lower Amur basin and Sakhalin in the 18th and 19th centuries. He is currently making an analysis of the management of privatized hunting or reindeer breeding companies of the indigenous peoples in Siberia and the Russian Far East and their adaptation process to the post-socialist society.

Barbara SEYOCK (seyock@gmx.net) currently is Post-doctoral research fellow and project director in the German Research Foundation (DFG) project “Japan's Maritime Trade in Ceramics: Archaeological Sources on International Exchange in the 14th to 17th Centuries” at the Asia-Orient Institute at Tübingen University (Germany). She completed her Ph.D. in 2002 at Eberhard-Karls University, Tübingen with the thesis "On the tracks of the Eastern Barbarians – The Archaeology of Proto-historic Cultures in South Korea and Western Japan". Her research interests include the development of interaction in East Asia, from proto-historic to pre-modern times. Currently her research is particularly focusing on the production and circulation of ceramics to elucidate changes in maritime trade networks throughout East Asia.

Peter E. SIEGEL (p.e.siegel@arch.leidenuniv.nl) is associate professor of anthropology at Montclair State University, Montclair, New Jersey. Currently, Siegel is a
Fulbright Scholar in the Faculty of Archaeology at Leiden University, where he is teaching graduate seminars and collaborating with members of the Caribbean Research Group. He received his PhD in anthropology from the State University of New York, Binghamton in 1992, and has conducted archaeological studies throughout much of eastern North America, the Caribbean, and Bolivia and ethno-archaeological research among the Waiwai in southern Guyana and Shipibo in the montaña region of eastern Peru.

Hanna STÖGER (h.stoger@arch.leidenuniv.nl) is a post-doctoral researcher with the EU-funded project "ArcheoLandscapes" and a part-time lecturer in Mediterranean Archaeology, at the Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University. She graduated from the University of Malta in Archaeology and Classics (BA honours), and did her MA and PhD at Leiden University. She defended her PhD dissertation Rethinking Ostia: A Spatial Enquiry into the Urban Society of Rome's Imperial Port-Town at Leiden in December 2011.

John TERRELL (jterrell@fieldmuseum.org) is Regenstein Curator of Pacific Anthropology, Department of Anthropology Field Museum of Natural History Chicago. In 1976 he completed his PhD at Harvard University on perspectives in the human biogeography on the Prehistory of Bougainville Island, Papua New Guinea. His general interest is the anthropology and archaeology of the Pacific Islands; general epistemology; history and theory of science; ecological approaches in the social sciences. His specific focus is on agency, social action and change, kinship and adoption, ethnicity and human diversity.

Junzo UCHIYAMA (junzouchiyama@gmail.com) is Associate Professor at the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature (RIHN), Kyoto, Japan. He is the leader of RIHN-based eco-history project “Neolithisation and Modernisation: Landscape History on East Asian Inland Seas (abbrv. NEOMAP)” since 2005. Uchiyama took his degrees at (BA, MA and PhD) in Tokyo University (Japan), Durham University (UK), and the Graduate University for Advanced Studies (Hayama, Japan) in zooarchaeology. During his Master degree in Durham he undertook a comparative study between Mesolithic England and Jomon Japan; and his doctorate was on the Jomon settlement pattern in the western part of Honshu. His main research interests are on landscape dynamism and eco-history in the prehistoric and historic East Asia from the comparative perspective with Europe.

Willem WILLEMS (w.j.h.willems@arch.leidenuniv.nl) is the Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology (Leiden University, the Netherlands); he is Professor for International Heritage Resource Management and Professor for Provincial Roman Archaeology. He has published extensively on various aspects of archaeological heritage management. In addition to his work on behalf of the Cultural Heritage Management in the Netherlands since the 1980s, he participated in the Council of Europe committee that drafted the Malta Convention, and was the founding President of the Europae Archaeologiae Consilium, the international association of State Archaeologists of all European countries. From 1998 to 2003 he served as President of the EAA, the European Association of Archaeologists. Since 1990, he is Vice-President for Europe of the ICOMOS Committee.
for Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM) and serves as a specialist in the evaluation of nominations for UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Carlos ZEBALLOS VELARDE (czeballosv@gmail.com) is a Peruvian architect and urban planner, who completed his Master studies in Peru and Argentina. In 2007 he obtained his PhD in Urban Environmental Planning at Kyoto University, Japan. He is currently a Senior Researcher for the NEOMAP Project at the Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, Kyoto. His main interests are the relationship between cultural-sustainable design and landscape during several periods of history, as well as the use of GIS for landscape and urban planning analysis.