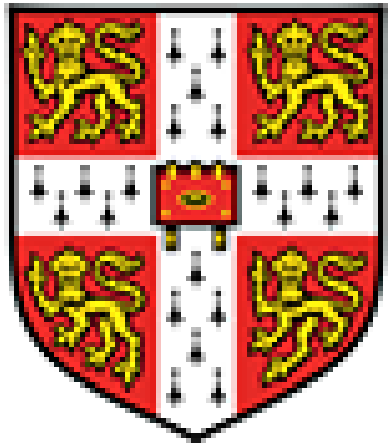
ZECOVI

2013

Archaeology Field School
Powered by Tempus

Financed by:



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

European Commission
TEMPUS

Presentation made by:

- Mr Tonko Rajkovača, *University of Cambridge*
- Mr Gary Marriner, *University of Cambridge*
- BA Dijana Koljić, *University of Sarajevo*
- BA Neđo Malešević, *University of Banja Luka*

Introduction

- Site registered at the end of the 19th century by V. Radimsky and F. Fiala.
- It's a multilayer site composed of five prehistoric strata, medieval church and fortress.
- After research in sixties by I. Čremošnik and A. Benac, University of Cambridge in collaboration with the Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of RS, museum Kozara from Prijedor and students of archaeology and history from Bosnia and Herzegovina are doing new researches mentioned site.

- Camp lasted 15 days/ 23. September - 7. October 2013

- consisted of 6 work days a week and one day trip to Tešanj and Doboj

- working day began at 8 am and ended at 16 pm, and every night we had a lecture of 45 minutes

- the goal was to get acquainted with the archaeology of the region and beyond, as well as obtaining knowledge about the current terrain

Methodology

- Field walking
- Excavations

Field walking

- Established network amounted to 20m^2, subsequently divided into 10 m^2
- In each square material was collected by two people
- Collecting from the surface we get the image of material distribution
- The main findings were ceramics and slag

Excavation

- Using the 20m^2 grid, 2x1m test pits were excavated at 20m intervals across and down the plateau area
- Although initially the aim was to excavate 12 test pits ,but we only opened 8
- Test pits were excavated by approximately 0.20m artificial 'spits' unless archaeological features were found or the stratigraphy changed

- All features were sectioned, drawn, photographed, planned and where appropriate sampled before excavations continued. It was aimed that all test pits should reach 'natural’

- The natural at the site was taken to be either the bedrock, a fragmented mudstone, or degraded bedrock, a yellow, silty clay

- Test Pits also had a 'Test Pit Sheet' which categorised and recorded the specific information, including a sketch of the east facing profile

1st/2nd day

23.09.-24.09. 2013

Introduction lecture

- Meeting the professors and colleagues
- Introduction to the history of the field
- Preparing students for the next work on the field


ARHEOLOG
ARHEOLOG
ARHEOLOG


TEMPUS

Field walking and setting the grid

- Teaching students how to set up the grid
- How to recognize ceramics and other archaeological things

Lunch

- Each day at 12 o'clock we had lunch
- Place where we rested and getting known each other

Media

Lecture- Charles French

Geoarchaeology and the Vrbas/Sana River Basins

3rd day

25.09.2013

Introduction lecture

- Getting known about the geophysics and its role in archaeology as a nondestructive method

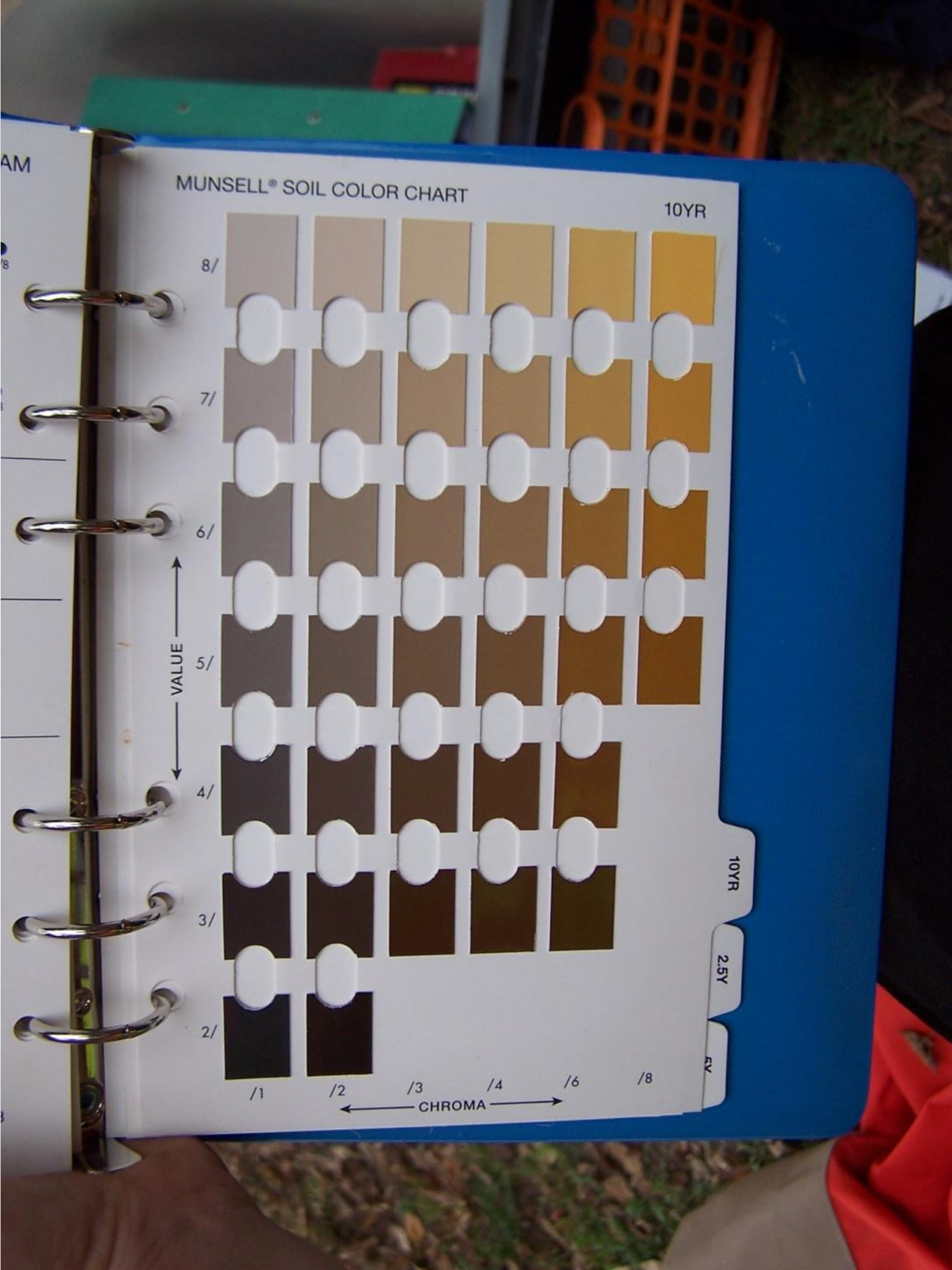

AREDO/O

David explains the basics of geophysics

Test drilling

- Learning students how to do test drilling
- Basics of geology
- How to use Munsell


TERPIJS


MUNSELL® SOIL COLOR CHART
10YR
8/
7/
6/
5/
4/
3/
2/
VALUE
/1
/2
/3
/4
/6
/8
CHROMA
10YR
2.5Y

Test pit I

- Relatively short profile
- In places the modern silty plough soil sat directly on clayey degraded natural
- In small patches, subsoil remained but was well mixed with topsoil, likely due to the very recent ploughing. Elsewhere the natural angular mudstone was clearly exposed

Lecture-Slaviša Perić

- Presenting the Neolithic cultures in the region (Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- Parallels with the Neolithic cultures in the neighboring European environment

4th day

26.09.2013

Test pit I

- Finishing the TP I
- Recording the specific informations
- Sketching the east facing profile

Test pit II

- Much deeper and more complex stratigraphy than was evident in TP1
- Beneath similar mixed plough soil/ subsoil was a layer of approximately 0.60m of colluvium
- Larger stones and large lumps of slag were present through out the colluvium

- Next two layers were of similar material but paler and more orangey in colour, probably relating to earlier phases of deposition. Under these paler lenses was a compact, pale brown clay silt loam with very few small angular stones and rare charcoal flecks, most likely a buried soil

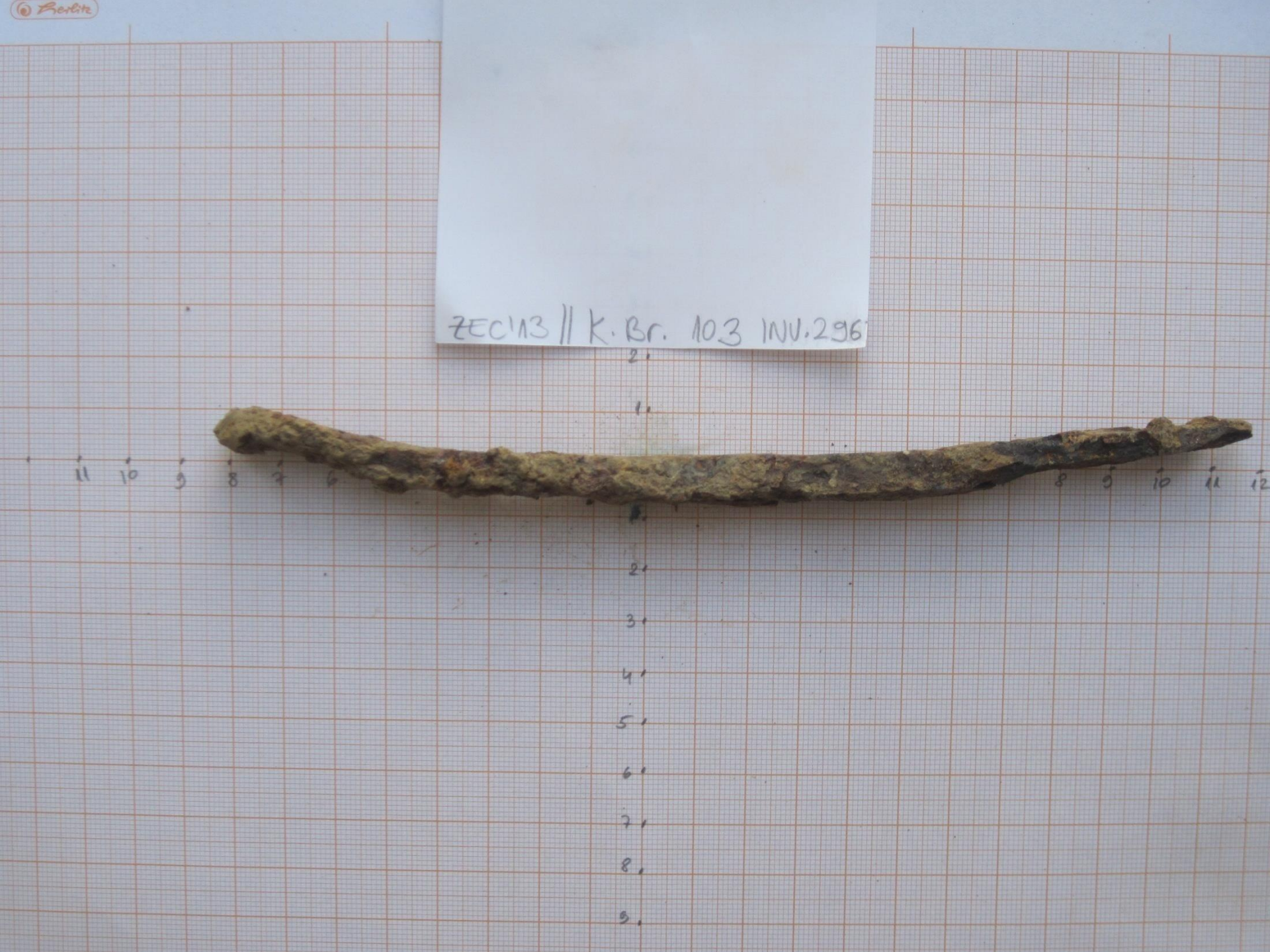
- Finally at a depth of approximately 1.50m the natural degraded bedrock was found.

Test pit III

- Similar profile to TP2 until it reached the buried soil

- On the western edge of the Trench a ditch was found. It had a straight, moderate sides and a possible flat base, although it was unclear if the true base was found due to space constraints. The fill of the ditch was of a similar composition to the buried soil, suggesting that it had naturally infilled from this material

- The pit had straight, vertical sides and a flat bottom. The fill contained a large number of angular/sub angular large stones, again suggesting natural infill but with colluvial deposited material.


ZEC'13 // K. Br. 103 INV. 296

Lecture-Slaviša Perić

Impact of Starcevo and Vinca cultures on the formation of Neolithic cultures

5th day

27.09.2013

Test pit IV

- Test Pit 4 continues the profiles seen in TP2 & 3 but with a better developed buried soil profile

- Colluvium extends to approximately 0.80m below there surface where it sits directly on top of the old land surface

- 0.80-1.05m a pale brown silty clay constitutes the buried soil, beneath which sits approximately 0.55m of buried subsoil

- At 1.70m the natural degraded bedrock was reached

- Test Pit 4 was sampled for micromorphological analysis of the buried soil, subsoil and interface with the natural

Lecture-Adnan Kaljanac

Development of archaeology and archaeological interpretation on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina

6th day

28.09.2013

Test pit V

- Similar to TP1 in the terms of short, concise stratigraphy
- Beneath the modern plough soil was varying small amounts of subsoil and colluvium
- Present of 'plough-scars' are showing the depth of the current ploughing practices


ZEG13
TP5
N-F

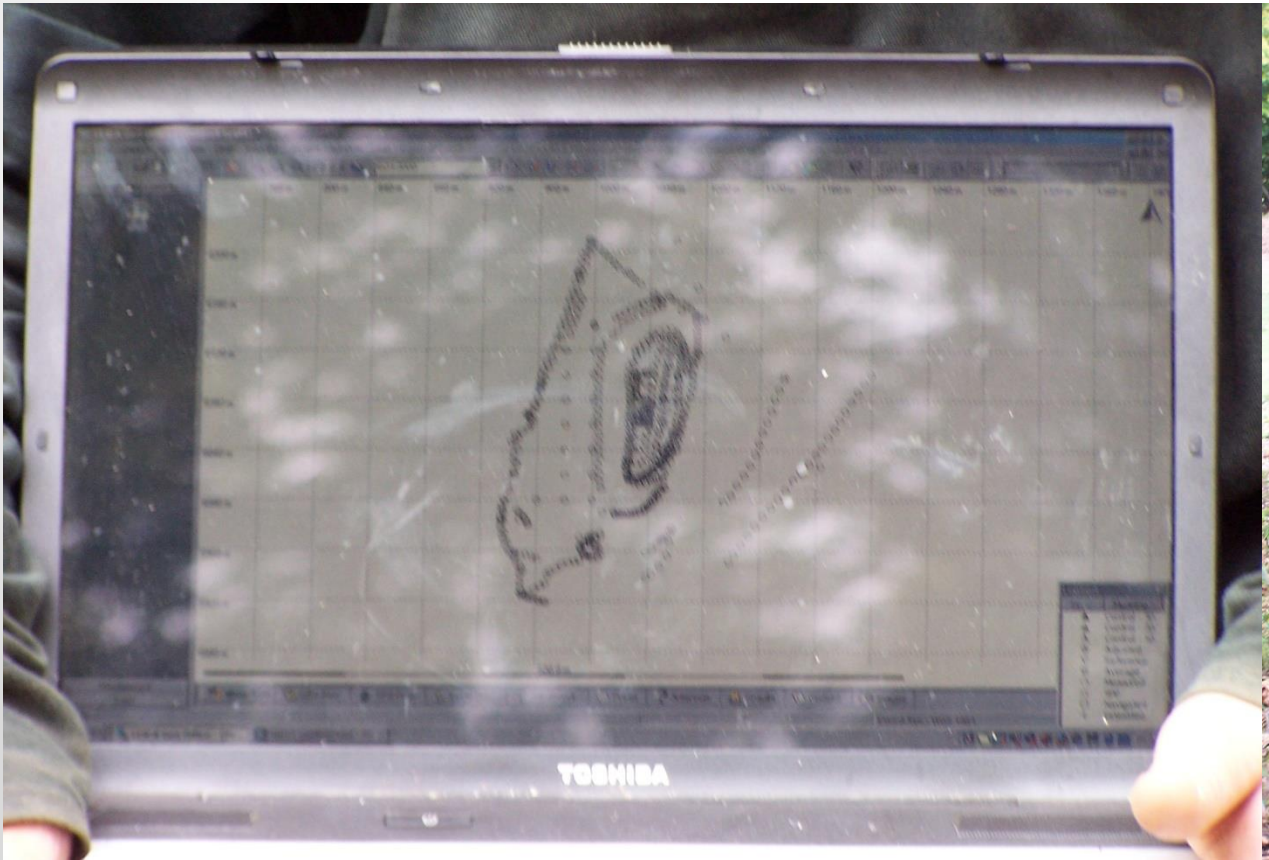
- Early medieval bronze belt buckle, dating: around VI Century
- Found at a depth of 30 cm in the West
- Layer 0002 (gray-brown color, with a touch of grime and bits of bricks, large percentage of clay)

- *Belt buckle with oval ring and mandrel shield*
- *Analogy with buckles from Rakovčani near Prijedor and Korito near Duvno*

ZEC'13 // K.Br. 145. INV. 445

Lecture-David

Showing what has been done with geophysics



Lecture

Discussion with students about the field

Lecture-Ljubica Srdić

Protection of the archaeological heritage

7th day

29.09.2013

Visit to the Fortress-Tešanj

Visit to the Museum-Tešanj

Visit to the Museum-Doboj

8th day

30.09.2013

Test pit VI

- Shows again that soil profile is shorter along the middle of the plateau
- Greater depth of the profile here than at either TP1 or TP5
- Small circular pit was discovered

- The fill appears colluvial in nature suggesting natural infill, sample was taken for environmental study

- Another small feature was excavated

- This is more likely the result of animal burrowing than human interaction, never the less a sample was taken for environmental study

- Iron stylus (decorative pin)
- Found at 70 cm depth
- Dating: V-VI Century

- *Iron stylus with twisted body*
- *Analogy with the stylus from Korito near Duvno*

Test pit VII

- Showed a shorter profile than those 20M to the west
- Approximately 0.80m of stratigraphy

- In the Western edge of the trench, a post hole (F.2) was found approximately 0.40m below the surface, within the colluvium. Its relatively high position suggests that it may be relatively modern. The fill however consisted of yellow clay, seen elsewhere as the degraded natural suggesting deliberate backfill with 2 separate phases

- Both of the fills from F.2 were sampled for environmental study


ZEC 13
TP 007
N

Lecture-Ivana Pandžić

Basics of museum work

9th day

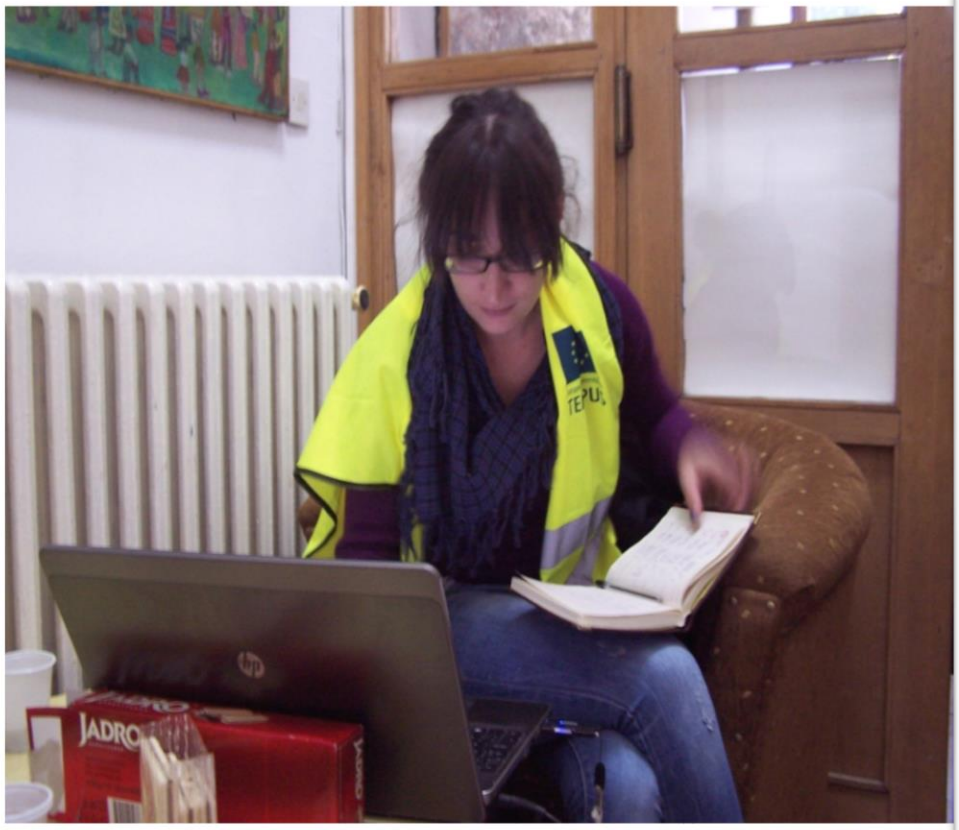
01.10.2013

Explaining students about the details on the field and continuing the previous test pits

10th day

02.10.2013

One group of students worked at the museum with the material




ZEC'13 // K.Br. 9.6 INV. 274


OBI
MILAN


MUZEJ KOZARE
21-30
58-73
MUZEJ KOZARE
51-60
97-100
MUZEJ KOZARE
41-50
8596
MUZEJ KOZARE
67-73
MUZEJ KOZARE
1-10
1-39
MUZEJ KOZARE
31-40
79-89
MUZEJ KOZARE
61-66

Lecture-Tonko Rajkovača

Introduction to archaeology in Cambridge

Lecture-Sean Taylor

Geology in Zecovi

Lecture-Milenko Radivojac

Introduction to the history of Prijedor and museum Kozara

11th day

03.10.2013

Test pit VIII

- Showed a remarkably different profile to all other test pits on site, with a complex stratigraphy likely to related to multiple phases of human occupation

- Topsoil was much darker organic rich sand silt, beneath which a 0.10-0.20m lense of colluvium was found

- Under the colluvium however were multiple layers of very loose, dark black/brown fine sandy silt extending down to an approximate depth of 1.10m all rich in charcoal and bone. A 10L sample was taken of the fill for environmental analysis

- The Test pit was stopped at this depth due to time constraints

- Base was a pale yellow/white very loose silty sand dominated by possible phytolith material

- Samples were taken for Micromorphological study, geochemical and particle size, and also to test for the presence of phytolith

- Found during the excavations near TP VIII

12th day

04.10.2013

Backfill trench

Last day

Results

Field walking

- Results of the field walking were very informative and showed;
- concentrations of pottery to the north and north eastern ends of the site, and concentrations of slag along the western edge of the area
- Additionally a few small finds, such as spindle whorls were recovered

Excavation

- 8 test pits were opened on the site
- An initial transect of 4 heading north-south along the base of the oppidum
- A further three, 20m to the east, and a final one, a further 20m to the east. All except TP8 reached natural

Archaeology Field School


ARHEOLOG
ARHEOLOG
ARHEOLOG
PREMINGER
NEKTAR


minagića
Konak


TEMPUS
TENNESSEE