President of Honour:
HM the Queen of Spain

Congress President:
Dr. Emiliano Aguirre

Secretary General:
Dr. Eudald Carbonell

Organizer:
Atapuerca Foundation

Local Congress Organizing Committee
Atapuerca Foundation, Carretera de Logroño 44, 09199 Ibeas de Juarros (Burgos)

Science Deputy Secretary:
Dr. Robert Sala. Contact: sci.uispp2014@fundacionatapuerca.es

Organization Deputy Secretary:
José M. R-Ponga. Contact: org.uispp2014@fundacionatapuerca.es

Congress organization coordinator:
Dr. Marcos Terradillos. Contact: uispp2014@fundacionatapuerca.es

Congress Technical Secretary:
Viajes El Corte Inglés. Contact: Diego González Humada. uispp2014@viajesecis.es

Venue:
Burgos (Spain). Atapuerca sites.
Burgos is a city in northern Spain with 200,000 inhabitants. It is 15 kilometres from the Atapuerca sites, 230 km from the French border in Irun-Hendaye, and 236 km from Madrid-Barajas international airport.

Congress venue: University of Burgos

Collaborating scientific bodies:
-University of Burgos www.ubu.es, Calle Hospital del Rey s/n, 09001 Burgos
-National Human Evolution Research Centre (CENIEH) www.cenieh.es, Paseo Sierra de Atapuerca s/n, 09002 Burgos
-UCM-ISCIII Centre for Human Evolution and Behaviour www.atapuerca.tv, Calle Sinesio Delgado 4-6, Pabellón 14, 28029 Madrid
-Catalan Institute of Human Palaeoecology and Social Evolution (IPHES) www.iphes.cat, Calle Escorxador s/n, 43003 Tarragona

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IMPORTANT NOTICES
1. The deadline to reserve registrations is 30 June 2013.
2. The deadline for registrations is 28 August 2014.
3. The deadline for proposed debates and seminars is 15 May 2014.
4. Please distribute this convocation widely by:
   - Sending this bulletin to as many contacts as possible.
   - Printing and displaying the accompanying poster in a prominent place in academic and scientific centres.

1. INSTITUTIONAL WELCOME

Juan Vicente Herrera
President of the Castilla y León Autonomous Government

In September 2014, the city of Burgos will host the XVII Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, an association attracting thousands of scientists, researchers and university lecturers from around the world concerned with this discipline. The outcomes of these Congresses extend to many more thousands of students, professionals and members of the general public interested in this field.

The choice of Burgos to host this important gathering is no coincidence. Experts around the world are keenly aware that the Sierra de Atapuerca, just outside this city, holds the planet's largest active group of palaeoanthropological sites -now included in the World Heritage-, the basis for one of the world's biggest scientific initiatives in this field, the Atapuerca Project, which has brought together every discipline and cutting edge technology required to study the earliest history of the human species.

Burgos has grasped the opportunities afforded by this incredible legacy. The city is being consolidated as a global benchmark in human evolution research, with major infrastructure and modern scientific and cultural research in this field now firmly installed, particularly at the only Museum of Human Evolution in the world, along with the most comprehensive and advanced scientific research centre in this field and a magnificent auditorium that can host the many groups attracted by the innovative potential of Burgos, destined to become one of its hallmarks.

The Government of Castilla y León is fully aware of the scientific importance of the Atapuerca sites and their global significance, and consequently is firmly committed to preserving and enhancing this rich cultural heritage as well as making this a major resource that will benefit the entire Castilla y León Region, not only in its scientific and research aspects, but also as a clear driving force for the region's economic revitalization.
This conviction is reflected in our determined backing for the 2014 UISPP Congress. The theme "Burgos, Evolution Capital", will be borne out once again and see this city on the centre stage of world archaeology. For all of these reasons, I warmly invite all members of the international scientific community specialized in this exciting field to participate in this Congress and discover Burgos and the rest of the Castilla y Leon Region, its history, its heritage and above all, its firm commitment to modernity and the future.

I must not conclude these remarks without thanking Drs. Arsuaga, Bermúdez de Castro and Carbonell for their constant, tireless work on this exciting project, and especially for their efforts to ensure the choice of Burgos to host this World Congress. Of course, this gratitude must be extended to the Atapuerca Foundation, which has taken on the tremendous task of organizing the gathering.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 A renovated UISPP

Jean Bourgeois, Luiz Oosterbeek, François Djindjian
President, Secretary-General and Treasurer

The UISPP is an institution with a long history. It has undergone many changes to make it what it is today.

Its origins date back to the establishment of the International Palaeoethnological Congress in 1865, a meeting which a few years later became the International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archaeology. The first major change came in the early 1930s, under the leadership of Gerhard Bersu, Raymond Lantier, Hugo Obermaier, Wilhelm Unverzagt and Pedro Bosch-Gimpera. The first International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences was held in Bern in 1931. Prehistory -and to a lesser extent at that time Protohistory as well-, formed the core of the organization. Since then a total of 17 international congresses have been held (including the next Burgos congress). Recognition of the UISPP by UNESCO and the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS) in 1955 was accompanied by a change of our organization's name to the one it has today, the International Union of Pre-and Protohistoric Sciences.

Despite its ups and downs, the UISPP has tried to steer the same course, placing great importance on the spirit of international scientific exchange and refusing to accept discrimination or intolerance of any kind whatsoever. This is clearly stated in the preamble of our Statutes. However, society changes and research evolves. Dominated for decades by European, American and Soviet countries, research into prehistory and early history is now wide open to the whole world. For a long time, this research has been the field of academics and scholars, but now protohistoric and prehistoric archaeology is the work of a much larger number of researchers with a broad range of experience, from young PhD students to archaeologists committed to emergency archaeology, from classic researchers to archaeologists closer to the field of heritage management.

The UISPP clearly needed to adapt to these fundamental changes, which could only be undertaken with a radical transformation. In recent years, the Executive Committee has worked on the renewal of our organization. Long discussions eventually led to a new set of statutes, which in part reflect the valuable experience built up in the long history of the UISPP, but also takes into account the evolution of the scientific world. These statutes and the
changes they reflect were finally voted at the UISPP World Congress in 2011, in Florianopolis (Brazil).

In its concern to democratize the UISPP structures, we decided to elect an office composed of a President, a Secretary General and a Treasurer, all charged with the task of the organisation's day to day organization. The Executive Committee now consists of the chairpersons of the scientific committees, a clear sign of the importance placed by the UISPP on these committees, the central scientific bodies of our organization. The scientific committees now lie at the heart of the UISPP decision-making process, and they are responsible for its effective scientific activity through seminars, conferences and publications. A score of committees (old and new) were approved at the Ghent meeting in Belgium in April 2012, and they will undertake the work of the UISPP and draft its scientific programme.

Whereas at least a few of the UISPP structures were previously reserved for some, it has been decided that any researchers working in good faith, of any origin, race or philosophical conviction, may be a member of the UISPP. All they need to do is to express their intention to be a member, subscribe to the Statutes and pay an annual fee. By doing so, the UISPP hopes to show its democratic commitment. The former Permanent Council, which consisted of a maximum of four researchers per country, did not respond to this democratic concern. The UISPP took the courageous decision, in my opinion, to conclude the activities of the Permanent Council and open its doors to any researcher who wants to help us to achieve our goals.

The UISPP was for a long time a European 'concern' (only two world congresses have been held outside Europe, in 1981 in Mexico City and 2011 in Florianopolis, Brazil). This also did not reflect the globalizing trend in pre- and protohistoric archaeology. In order to respond to this concern for internationalization as well, the UISPP World Congress decided to choose sites alternately in and outside Europe, with a shortened interval of three years, making our world conferences more international and more numerous from now on.

In this context, the next Congress will be held in 2014 in Burgos (Spain), and the following Congress will be held in Melbourne in 2017.

The choice of Burgos makes much sense, given its magnificent scientific tradition, articulated in the research at the Atapuerca sites where the oldest Europeans have been discovered. The Museum of Human Evolution, the National Human Evolution Research Centre and the excavation sites themselves are highlights in the archaeological landscape of this part of Spain and Europe. Further ahead, the Congress in Melbourne in 2017 will clearly show that the UISPP is open to the world, particularly to the currently booming countries in the Asian-Pacific region.

The historical continuity of this institution is thus one of our concerns, alongside the need to keep in step with the evolution of scientific research around the world. This is the most radical transformation undergone by the UISPP since the 1930s. The historic continuity of our organisation is reflected in the name, but more particularly in the ethical foundations that underpin the UISPP, as clearly reflected in the new statutes, while at the same time there is a clear renewal in the option for openness and democratization. We can still wish a long life for the UISPP, a venerable maid more than a century old who is still not afraid to undergo every now and then, a 'lifting', a rethinking.

2.2. **Greetings from the XVII UISPP Congress President**

Emiliano Aguirre  
*President of the XVII UISPP Congress*
I am extremely pleased at the idea of meeting you all in September 2014 in Burgos at the XVII UISPP Congress. I am also delighted that the World Congress UISPP will once again be held in Spain, 60 years after the previous event. I am sure that we will learn about the latest developments in research into our remote ancestors, as well as the difficult and surprising progress that all of you are making in every corner of our planet.

Your research is leading us to ever greater heights of knowledge, achieving much broader records, detailed and integrated information about our ancestors, as well as astonishing progress in intelligence and ability to design and use the latest tools, to communicate, and to integrate groups, societies and lifestyles. This is all being achieved by interdisciplinary projects that bring together the work of archaeologists, geologists, palaeontologists, ecologists, etc., who are sharing the results from a multitude of sites, regardless of whether they are nearby or distant in space and time.

The first written history, and the oral traditions that went before it, reflect the concepts of progress or evolution, but we can only gain access to the remote past of prehistory through scientific method, based on recorded signs, measurable effects with specific causes and remote yet identifiable actions, i.e., by experimental method. This method has been applied in the Sierra de Atapuerca project since its beginning over 30 years ago, one of the first scientific projects of our time to apply it. In closing, I would like to share with you a public acknowledgement of scientists who preceded us a century ago with their interdisciplinary approach, the Marquis of Cerralbo, Paul Wernert and Perez de Barradas, and commemorate their heritage on the occasion of this Congress to be held in Burgos, thanks to Atapuerca Foundation and my dear colleagues.

2.3. Preliminary information from the Secretary General of the XVII UISPP Congress

Eudald Carbonell
Secretary General of the XVII UISPP Congress

The XVI World Congress of the International Scientific Association UISPP was held in Florianopolis Brazil, in September 2011. During the Congress, the city of Burgos was chosen to host the 17th UISPP Congress in 2014, following a proposal by Drs. Arsuaga, Bermudez de Castro and myself.

The decision was based on the international importance of the Sierra de Atapuerca sites, barely 15 kilometres from the city, which have been a global benchmark in the field of Human Evolution for more than 30 years. In recent years, Burgos has made great efforts to become a congress city and a cultural driving force. Burgos is also in an easily accessible location, conveniently placed to visit other major points of interest. I wish to thank the Castilla y León Autonomous Government and Burgos University for spearheading the support for the Burgos candidacy for this Congress.

The organisation of the 2014 Congress has been entrusted by the UISPP to the Atapuerca Foundation, a non-profit organization based in Ibeas of Juarros, 3 km from the Sierra de Atapuerca sites. The main objective of this Foundation is to ensure the continuity of the excavations and the scientific research into the discoveries. As we all know, these sites comprise one of the world’s most important archaeo-palaeontological complexes due to the relevance and uniqueness of the discoveries, the fact that they include a large number of active sites and an unspecified number of potential locations, and finally, the fact that over 1.5 million years of history of human evolution in Eurasia are concentrated into an area covering barely 12 km², and that 90% of the world’s human fossils dating back more than 300,000 years have been found at Atapuerca. The Atapuerca Research Group, composed of nearly 300
members from different disciplines, universities and research centres around the world, conducts digs at the sites every summer.

At the Atapuerca Foundation, we will work conscientiously to ensure that the organization of the UISPP Congress in 2014 meets the same standards of excellence and professionalism as its participants. I cordially invite you all to read this first bulletin and send us your suggestions and proposals. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank the UISPP for the confidence entrusted in the Atapuerca Foundation to organize this very important meeting where scientific knowledge will be shared and disseminated.

2.4. A brief history of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences

Jacques Nenquin†, Jean Bourgeois & Luiz Oosterbeek
Former UISPP Secretaries General, President and Secretary General

The International Palaeoethnological Congress (ICC) was established in September 1865 in La Spezia during meeting of the Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. A few years later, in 1867, the C.P.I. was given a new name, the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology (CIAAP). This organization is regarded as the direct predecessor of the Union. The origins of our organization thus date back about 145 years. The initial driving force behind this international initiative was Giovanni Capellini (Chair of the Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali) and French archaeologist Gabriel de Mortillet. No less than 14 meetings of this body were held between 1866 and 1912, and the Permanent Council was established at the session of the CIAAP held in Lisbon in 1880.

The First World War put an end to this series of fruitful and constructive meetings.

The International Institute of Anthropology (IIA), which was founded in 1921 and had tried - to some extent- to regroup archaeologists and anthropologists after the war, was nevertheless fully French-inspired. Indeed, all five members of its Executive Committee were French. This organization differed totally from the CIAAP on two fundamental issues: the balance was tilted heavily in favour of anthropology in a broad sense (the study of living human communities, comparative religion, folklore, etc.), while prehistoric archaeology was only a minor section of the assembly. Moreover, researchers from the “vanquished nations” of the First World War were excluded from IIA activities.

For these reasons, many specialists in anthropology and prehistory chose not to join the IIA and several of them, most notably Marcellin Boule, René Verneau, Hugo Obermaier and Pedro Bosch-Gimpera, tried to continue the truly international tradition of the CIAAP.

After several attempts at collaboration between members of the CIAAP Permanent Council and the Executive Committee of the IIA, we decided that the 15th meeting of CIAAP and the 4th session of I.I.A. should be held jointly in 1930 in Portugal, under the name of the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology. Few specialists in prehistory attended this session because many of them felt that the role attributed to prehistory was negligible.

Some months later, in 1930, the regrouped "Committee of Five", Gerhard Bersu, Raymond Lantier, Hugo Obermaier, Wilhelm Unverzagt and Pedro Bosch-Gimpera (as Secretary), met in Berlin to discuss the organization of international conferences dedicated to prehistoric archaeology. These conferences had to have a truly international basis, with no exclusions. That is how a new organization bearing the name of the International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (CISPP) was established in Bern, between 27 and 29 May 1931.

The second congress, chaired by Anton Wilhelm Brögger, was held in 1936 in Oslo. Although 500 archaeologists participated in this conference, the political climate of the time was tumultuous, particularly as it affected some of our colleagues who lived in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. The proposal to hold the third congress in Budapest in 1940 under the presidency of F. de Tompa had been considered, but the War also prevented it from going ahead.

After a failed attempt to organize the congress in Budapest in 1949, the third congress finally took place in Zürich in 1950, chaired by E. Vogt. The National Committee Secretary was W. Guyan. The absence of researchers from Eastern European countries certainly explains why less than 250 prehistory specialists attended on this occasion. This time, the Executive Committee was formed, with E. Vogt appointed as provisional Secretary. He was replaced by S. De Laet as Secretary-General of the Executive Committee in 1952.

The fourth congress was held in Madrid in 1954, where the national chairman was L. Pericot following his replacement of the appointed President D. Blas Taracena Aguirre, who passed away shortly after the Zurich congress. Our colleague A. Beltrán-Martínez was the Secretary of the National Committee. Five hundred prehistory specialists gathered for this congress, and researchers from 51 countries were elected to the Permanent Council. After a long discussion process dating back to the 1948 Permanent Council meeting in Copenhagen, it was decided to join the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies (ICPHS), which permitted application for financial support from the UNESCO for the scientific initiatives undertaken by the Congress. This affiliation with the C.I.P.S.H. in September 1955 made it necessary to change the denomination of our organization to the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (UISPP), its current name.

Subsequent congresses saw a steady increase in the number of participants, which reached a peak at the 1976 Congress in Nice, where roughly 3,500 researchers registered. An increasing number of members were also elected to the Permanent Council, which now had some 250 scientists from more than 100 countries. The following Congresses were:

- 5th Congress: Hamburg, 1958 (President G. Bersu, Secretary W. Dehn);
- 6th Congress: Rome, 1962 (Presidents A.C. Blanc - M. Pallottino);
- 7th Congress: Prague, 1966 (Presidents J. Böhm - J. Filip). O. Klindt-Jensen was elected Secretary General at this congress.

- 8th Congress: Belgrade, 1971 (President G. Novak). This congress was the first to be held after a lapse of five years in order to adapt to the UNESCO rule of 5-year intervals for major conferences.
  - 9th Congress: Nice, 1976 (President L. Balout, Secretary H. de Lumley);
  - 10th Congress: Mexico City, 1981 (President J. García-Bárzana, Secretary J. Lorenzo). At this Congress, J. Nenquin was elected Secretary-General, after taking on this role on a temporary basis following the death of O. Klindt-Jensen in 1980.
  - 11th Congress: Mainz, 1987 (President K. Böhner, Secretary K. Weidemann).

The conference originally to be held in Southampton and London in 1986 under the presidency of J. Evans was moved to Mainz by the Permanent Council vote in 1986. The executive committee of the British organizing committee decided in late 1985 not to accept active researchers from South Africa at the Congress. This decision was unacceptable as it was contrary to the Statutes and the tradition of the Union. It was also completely contrary to
the commitment undertaken by the British organizers to allow all bona fide researchers to participate in the conference, regardless of their nationality, religious beliefs, etc. This decision was taken without consulting the Permanent Council of the Union, the Executive Committee or its Secretary General. The conference held in Southampton was given the name "World Archaeological Congress" - a change of name also decided without consulting the UISPP, and a repetition of the mistake made by the International Institute of Anthropology when in 1921, for purely political reasons, it refused to register researchers from Germany, Austria, etc. The decision taken by the Council and the Permanent Executive Committee not to recognize the Southampton conference was conveyed to the International Council of Philosophy and Human Sciences, and confirmed by the General Meeting of the ICPHS and the UNESCO representative at this General Assembly. It was also reaffirmed that the UISPP is the only scientific organization active in the field of prehistory and the domain of protohistory that is officially recognized by these institutions.

A new politically-related problem also threatened to overshadow the organization of the 12th Congress in Bratislava in 1991 (President B. Chropovsky, Secretary J. Vladar) due to political and structural changes in what was still Czechoslovakia.

Fortunately, thanks to close collaboration by our local colleagues, all the problems were solved in time.

At the Bratislava conference, it was decided to hold the 13th Congress in 1996 in Forli (President A. Radmilli, Secretary C. Peretto). This Congress will be remembered as one of the great world conferences. More than 3,000 people registered and the numerous side events (film festival, exhibitions, etc.) enriched the proceedings. At the end of this Congress, Jacques Nenquin retired and was replaced by Jean Bourgeois as Secretary General.

It was not easy to find candidates to accept the challenge of organizing the 14th Congress in 2001, following the dimension acquired by the Forli Congress. At the Permanent Council meetings in Liege and Ghent in December 1998, it was decided to entrust the organization of this event to Liege (Belgium). This time, Pierre P. Bonenfant was elected President and Marcelo Otte as Secretary of the National Committee. This Congress, held in September 2001, proved to be a huge success. The publication of the session minutes, debates, symposia, etc. is ongoing.

The candidacy of Lisbon (Portugal) to organize the 15th Congress in 2006 was presented at the Liege meeting. Profs. Victor Oliveira Jorge and Luiz Oosterbeek were elected respectively as President and Secretary General of the organizing committee. Their reputation and talent as organizers augured well for the success of this great undertaking. Jean Bourgeois was again elected Secretary General.

The 15th Congress met in Lisbon in 2006, with roughly 2,500 researchers registered for more than 100 sessions and workshops, which generated 49 volumes of proceedings. It was agreed to organize the next congress in Brazil (Rossano Lopes Bastos chosen as Secretary and Peter Schmitz as President), and debate began about possible changes to the statutes. At the end of this Congress, Jean Bourgeois retired from his duties as Secretary General. He was replaced by Luiz Oosterbeek.

The 16th Congress took place in Florianópolis, Brazil in 2011. It was attended by more than 1,000 researchers, many from Latin America. This time the Permanent Council confirmed the need to continue organizing conferences outside Europe, without an excessive time interval between congresses in Europe due to the continent's large number of scientists. This led to the decision to hold the next two meetings at an interval of three years, the following one, the 17th Congress, to be held in Burgos in 2014 (President Emiliano Aguirre, Secretary Eudald Carbonell) and the 18th Congress in Melbourne (Secretary Tim Denham).
The new statutes were also approved, and a new Committee was elected: Jean Bourgeois (President), Luiz Oosterbeek (Secretary General) and François Djindjian (Treasurer).

This (excessively) brief history of the UISPP may give readers an idea of the evolution of our organization since its inception some 145 years ago, if they forgive us for such an audacious claim. The principle that has guided the UISPP over all these years has quite clearly been the desire by specialists in prehistory from many countries to meet, discuss - which today still seems just as necessary and useful -, and to collaborate wherever possible on numerous international projects. This desire is reflected in the administrative organization of the UISPP, and also in the recent revision of its Statutes, approved in 2011 by the Permanent Council in Florianopolis.

3. REGISTRATION AND RESERVATIONS

3.1. How to register

You must register within the periods indicated in the table below, by visiting our website www.burgos2014uispp.com.

We recommend that you make your REGISTRATION RESERVATION before June 30, 2013, by transferring fifty (50) Euros to the Congress bank account. The amount is the same for all registration categories. The totals resulting from the fee schedule listed below may be increased (due to Congress financial requirements) after June 30, 2013, unless your REGISTRATION RESERVATION is paid prior to that date. For those who have made their REGISTRATION RESERVATION, the fees and discounts set out below will remain unchanged.

Registrations will be considered valid from the moment when the Congress organizers receive proof of payment of the full registration fee in the Congress bank account. The 50 Euro REGISTRATION RESERVATION will be deducted from the amount payable.

Payment may be made by bank transfer, credit card (Visa, MasterCard or Maestro), or via PayPal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registrations</th>
<th>1</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Between 1 January 2013 &amp; 30 June 2013</td>
<td>Between 1 July &amp; 31 December 2013</td>
<td>Between 1 January &amp; 30 April 2014</td>
<td>Between 30 April &amp; 28 August 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A UISPP members</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B Non-members of the UISPP</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Master and/or Ph.D students</td>
<td>UISPP members</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-members of the UISPP</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50 Euros will be deducted from this amount if a REGISTRATION RESERVATION has been made previously.
3.2. **How to book accommodation**

The Official Congress Agent, Viajes El Corte Inglés uispp2014@viajeseci.es will organize the details for your accommodation and, if required, transport as well. Our website will announce a centralized booking system in connection with the Official Agent. We recommend that those travelling from other countries should check to ensure that their passports and visas are in order.

3.3. **How to participate in outings and complementary programs**

The Official Congress Agent will provide a list of outings and supplementary programs before and after the Congress. Booking information for these activities will be posted on the website: [www.burgos2014uispp.com](http://www.burgos2014uispp.com).

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4. **SCIENTIFIC SESSIONS**

Anyone interested in proposing symposia or seminars may send their proposals by e-mail to the Science Deputy Secretary of the XVII Congress, Dr. Robert Sala. All conference papers must be sent to our web [www.burgos2014uispp.com](http://www.burgos2014uispp.com) by May 15, 2014 with the following information (in English, French or Spanish): Title, author's name (or responsible when a team), mail, reference institution, abstract and keywords.

Congress participants must tell us in which sessions they want to include their communications and/or posters before May 31, 2014.

4.1. **Sessions proposed by the UISPP committees**

**A1-Silicious rock extraction and prehistoric lithic economies**

(Jacek Lech lech@iaepan.edu.pl, Alan Saville, Xavier Terradas & Andreas Zimmermann)

UISPP Comm. Flint Mining in Pre- and Protohistoric Europe

**A2-E. Carbonell** UISPP Comm. The first humans in Europe

**A3-U. Dietz** UISPP Comm. Präistorische Bronzefunde special committee

**A4-F. Djindjian** Archaeology UISPP Comm. Methods and Theory

**A5-B. Erikssen** The Final Palaeolithic of the Great European Plain

**A6-S. Grimaldi** UISPP Comm. Mobility in mountain environment from Palaeolithic to Chalcolithic
A7-G. Kaenel UISPP Comm. Metal Ages in Europe

A8-M. A. Kaeser UISPP Comm. Historiography

A9-J. Kozlowski & M. Otte, UISPP Comm. Upper Palaeolithic of the Western Eurasia

A10-G. Lucarini UISPP Comm. Art and Civilisations in the Sahara During Prehistoric Times

A11-R. Ontañon UISPP Comm. Prehistoric Art

A12-A. Posluschny UISPP Comm. Archaeological prospection

A13-M. Quagliuolo UISPP Comm. Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sites Cultural Heritage Management

A14-The water as generator of networks

(Sandrine Robert sandrine.robert@mae.u-paris10.fr UISPP Comm. Theory and method in Landscape archaeology)

Through its functions as diverter (drainage) or collector (irrigation, water samplers) water management can be regarded as a powerful agent organizing the layout of the ancient landscapes. Wide networks whose main structuring lines were set up before Antiquity in Europe developed in vast drained plains. Drainage and irrigation were directly involved in the transmission of patterns over a very long period.

In addition, the water acts also as an organizing agent for settlements.

The session will also include the relationships between the alluvial dynamics and the networks (settlement networks, but also roads systems related to rivers, field layouts that are shaped by the morphology of rivers).

The objective of the session is to assess how water management as a collective issue is important for societal communities

A15-E. Robrhan-Gonzalez UISPP Comm. Archaeological heritage policies and management structures

A16-Aegean-Mediterranean imports and influences in the graves from continental Europe – Bronze and Iron Ages

(Valeriu Sîrbu valeriu_sirbu@yahoo.co.uk, Cristian Schuster. 30th Commission)

UISPP Comm. Mortuary Practices in Prehistory and Protohistory

A17-N. Skakun UISPP Comm. Functional Studies of prehistoric artifacts and their socio-economical meaning on past societies studies

A18-P. Woodman UISPP Comm. Cultures, Economy and Ecology of Post-Palaeolithic Hunters
4.2. **Sessions proposed outside the UISPP committees**

**B1- Task distribution in pre- and proto-historic societies**

(Sophie A. de Beaune sophie.de-beaune@mae.cnrs.fr, Haris Procopiou & François Sigaut)

Our understanding of the functioning of pre- and protohistoric societies and, more broadly, pre-industrial societies, involves the distribution of technical activities. Instead of addressing this issue from an economic standpoint alone, as has been done too often, we will present an anthropological perspective. At this session, we propose to bring together analyses that have worked in two main directions.

In the first one, we will ask ourselves about the role of precise technical details in the relationship between men or women and an activity. We often hear that women's activities correspond to domestic requirements, and that as soon as they acquire a "seller's" economic status, they leave the domestic realm and pass into the hands of men. So there are no strictly male or female tasks as such. However, women and men do not use the same techniques for the same task. Is it possible to do this kind of check in ancient populations? And do we have the archaeological resources to do so? This "technographic" approach enriches a debate that is often satisfied with excessively general categories.

In simple societies (Clastres), the possible division of tasks is done by sex and age, which distinguishes them from more complex societies, where the growth of production and trade leads to more complex specializations. The second issue concerns the distribution of tasks within a given group - family, social or other-, specialized in a particular technical activity.

The workshop concept, developed by the Frédéric Le Play school and applied by Paul Descamps to "wild peoples" in the 1920s, may prove useful in the consideration of this issue. The workshop is not only considered as a workplace, but also as a network of people working on the same activity within a broader network formed by the whole social group. Viewed in this sense, the workshop structure and the repertoire of activities can help us to understand the organization of social groups and the repercussions within the group in the case of even minimal changes to one part of the technical chain.

Case studies are welcome, not only from the field of pre-and proto-history but also in the ethnographic domain of so-called preindustrial societies, to the extent that they can shed light on the former. More theoretical communications about the validity of interpretations in this domain may also enrich our debate about this issue.

**B2-Post-Palaeolithic filiform rock art in Western Europe**

(Fernando Coimbra coimbra.rockart@yahoo.com & Umberto Sansoni)

The so called filiform rock art is characterized by having very thin grooves, just scratched on the rock surfaces, being produced either by stone or metal tools. In Western Europe it appears with a similar typology of motives in countries like Portugal, Spain, Andorra, France and Italy. However, these very same motives are frequently found produced with larger grooves, after the use of a “polissoir” technique, being first incised on the rock surface and then polished with repeated movements. This way it’s crucial to distinguish engravings made with thin grooves (the true filiform carvings) and others done with medium/thick grooves, which often doesn’t happen in the published bibliography.
This kind of art can be found usually on open air schist greywacke surfaces, but it’s also present on the walls of several caves from central Spain, some of them with an archaeological context. The already mentioned similarity of motives can result from possible contacts of different peoples in Late Prehistory. However, in the present level of knowledge about this art, it’s difficult to understand who influenced who, because there are also differences in the typological characteristics of the engravings from one country to another. Regarding chronology there’s still a lot a work to be done about Post-Palaeolithic filiform rock art. Indeed, there are known examples dating from Late Neolithic, from all the Metal Ages, and even from historical periods, until the Middle Ages. Curiously, some of the motives carved on rocks even “survive” on the walls of some churches from the 17th and 18th centuries.

In this session we welcome papers about filiform rock art (with thin grooves or with “polissoir” technique), concerning aspects like new discoveries, typology of motives, chronology, possible contacts among different peoples, chronological survival, or, in another field of research, the contextual interpretation of particular cases like zig-zags, net-patterns, five pointed stars, “ladders”, tree like motives, among others.

In order to participate in this session please send a title (even provisory) and an abstract about 10 to 15 lines to both of us.

B3-Biochronology, biostratigraphy and palaeoecology of the European Quaternary

(Gloria Cuenca cuencag@unizar.es, Juan Rofes, Juan Manuel López & Hugues-A. Blain)

The fossils of small vertebrates are the best tools for biochronological, biostratigraphical and palaeoecological reconstructions in the Quaternary of the European continent. Europe has been the leader of the biostratigraphy and Palaeocology with small mammals since the works of the early paleontologists at the end of the XIX century. In the Iberian Peninsula, the systematic works of Miquel Crusafont, and Nieves López laid the foundations of the modern biostratigraphy based on the correlation with small mammals.

B4-Neanderthals inside Neanderthals: new perspectives for the study of human behaviour

(M. Gema Chacón gchacon@iphes.cat & Florent Rivals)

The origin and evolution of Neanderthal populations during the Middle and Late Pleistocene is a very relevant issue in the international scientific debate. No other species has produced such an intense discussion within Prehistoric Archaeology. Excavations carried out in recent years at archaeological sites with long stratigraphic sequences and the application of new scientific methods have provided information of high-resolution about Neanderthals behaviours and strategies in Eurasia. This interest was strengthened by the paleoanthropological and paleogenetical data obtained recently.

Neanderthals has been traditionally studied through the comparison with Anatomically Modern Humans (AMH). Consequently, the cognitive and social capacities of Neanderthals were always reported and described in relation to our species. Neanderthals have their own biological and cultural entity as species. For this reason we suggest to address the interdisciplinary analysis of the archaeological record resulting from their activities and compare it to other Neanderthal records, i.e. with themselves. Thus, it will provide the
information required to generate hypotheses about their social complexity and their behavioural diversity without any necessity to compare with the first AMH. Only through this kind of studies it will be possible to evaluate the proper diversity of this population. Thus, we will be able to understand their behavioural patterns in a more objective and scientific way. This session will represent an ideal forum in which to generate and integrate research ideas cutting across various disciplines. Moreover, it will be an opportunity to update the current state of the research on Neanderthals with the presentation of evidences from different archaeological sites or geographic areas. The contributions selected will bring forward new data obtained through interdisciplinary studies and comparing Neanderthals inside Neanderthals.

B5-Monumental earthen architecture in early societies: technology and power display

(Annick Daneels annickdaneels@hotmail.com)

The purpose of the symposium is the archaeology of earthen architecture in pre- and protohistoric cultures, with an emphasis on constructive techniques and systems, and diachronic changes in those aspects. The main interest is in monumental architecture (not domestic), where it is better possible to appreciate the building strategies that show raw earth to be as noble a material as stone or wood, but with its very own characteristics which required the development of original solutions and construction techniques. The scope on monumental buildings will also allow analyzing the political, social and economical factors that made such architecture a recognized expression of societal values and political power. Due to the scope of the UISPP congresses, I would hope to gather researchers from the 5 continents, and from very diverse ecological and climatic settings, to compare on a macro scale the building of monumental earthen architecture, the range of constructions (pyramids, palaces, tombs, temples, warehouses, ramparts, causeways…), the architectural solutions for control of internal pressure, facings, roofing, drainage, ventilation, maintenance, etc., and the variety of sociopolitical contexts that produced it. Up to now, we have candidates from America and Europe covering topics from Mexico, Perú, Morocco, Anatolia and Syria, and we are waiting for answers from researchers from China and Russia.

B6-Origin of dwellings. Habitation structures in Palaeolithic times

(J. Carlos Díez Fernández-Lomana clomana@ubu.es & Marcos Terradillos Bernal)

As researchers, we know well the prehistoric technology before Neolithic and we had suggested hypotheses about their territorial movements and hunting strategies, but there is still considerable ignorance about the living spaces and the management of their habitation structures through the long Palaeolithic period. This session aims to delve into the everyday prehistoric lifestyle on the basis of an analysis of the structures found at sites in Europe and Western Asia. The discovery (using several unpublished data) of postholes and pseudomorphs, stakes, material removal, fires and beds at several european sites will permit the first unified view about whether or not prehistoric groups had dwellings in Europe. It requires a cohesive, integrated analysis (microwebsite.s studies, biochemical analysis, phytoliths, environmental magnetism, traces of use, soil micromorphology and lithic technology, GIS, among others) of the evidence that denotes the domestic use -as a home base-, of sites with preserved, undisturbed anthropic structures.
The numerous sites that we have studied should enable us to ascertain whether mental and habitational complexity existed already at the start of the Middle and Upper Pleistocene, and whether or not it was exclusive to our species.

B7-Advances in the reconstruction of early hominin behavior at Olduvai Gorge

Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo manueldr@ghis.ucm.es

The Olduvai Paleoanthropology and Paleoecology Project (TOPPP) produced in its first research phase (2006-2010) a wealth of information which enabled a better understanding of the Bed I sites and their paleoecology. This was published in a special issue of Quaternary Research (2010). The on-going second phase has increased the amount of information of the activities carried out by hominins in the anthropogenic sites of Bed I (FLK Zinj) and Bed II (SHK, TK and BK). It has also increased the paleoecological information of key sites enabling a more detailed paleoecological reconstruction. For example the paleoecological reconstruction carried out at FLK Zinj incorporates a detailed geological and paleobotanical interpretation of almost 1 km of paleolandscape in which FLK Zinj was formed and adds a new site with the exact same stratigraphic provenience (PTK). Taphonomic analyses at sites in Bed I and Bed II reinforces the interpretation that passive scavenging was not a common strategy used by hominins at Olduvai. Hunting or small and medium-sized animals is well supported taphonomically. Finally, recent discoveries of plant exploitation by hominins are some of the oldest evidences of plant consumption by hominins in the archaeological record. This enables the understanding of hominin activities in palimpsests in which carnivores were the main accumulators of faunal remains.

B8-Public images, private readings: multi-perspective approaches to the post-Palaeolithic rock art

(Ramón Fábregas Valcarce ramon.fabregas@usc.es & Carlos Rodríguez-Rellán)

A significant number of Holocene societies throughout the world have resorted at one time or another to the making of paints or carvings on different places (tombs, rock-shelters or caves, open-air outcrops). The aim of this session is putting together the experiences of specialists from Europe and other regions of the world. The approaches may range from the archaeological definition of the artistic phenomena and their socioeconomic background to those concerning themselves with the symbolic and ritual nature of those practices, including the definition of the audience to which the graphic manifestations were addressed and the potential role of the latter in the making up of social identities and the enforcement of territorial claims. More empirical issues, such as new recording methodologies and data management or even dating will also be considered.

B9- Climate change and social change during the Late Holocene in arid and semiarid environments: archaeological and historical perspectives

(Rafael A. Goñi gonirafael@gmail.com & Diego D. Rindel)

The general purpose of this symposium is to assess and discuss aspects of world archaeology from a perspective that includes environmental approaches in the study of the processes of human settlement during the final stage of the Holocene (last 2500 years BP) in arid and
Atapuerca Foundation. Carretera de Logroño 44. 0919 Ibeas de Juarros. Burgos. Spain
www.burgos2014uispp.es Contact: uispp2014@fundacionatapuerca.es

Semi-arid environments. The current debate about issues such as climate change and how it affects human populations has controversialized arguments about causes and effects in our disciplines. The analysis of past climatic fluctuations is therefore quite relevant, especially those with a global scope (e.g. Medieval Climate Anomaly, Little Ice Age) and the impact and responses to these climatic factors amongst human populations. The emphasis here is on case studies from arid and semi-arid environments, since these types of habitat cover a large part of the Earth's land surface, and they are amongst the most difficult for human occupation.

The symposium debates will be open to multiple approaches concerning interactions between human societies and their natural environments, from environmental archaeology to approaches that interpret the environment as a social construct.

In this symposium, we propose to explore these issues from multiple lines of evidence. Within this broad range, some of the suggested, but by no means not exclusive, themes will be:

1 - Environment/society relationships. Interaction, sustainability, economic development, etc..
2 - Production of correlated variations and mutual modifications.
3 – Change trends during the late Holocene. The internal variations in this period and its cultural correlations in different parts of the world.
4 - Studies of resource structures and variability associated with climatic factors. Expansion and contraction of human niches and environmental zones.
5 - Environmental models and their possible archaeological correlations.
6 - Theoretical and methodological aspects: discussion of topics related to the concepts of causality, determinism, constraint, conditioning, role of the environment in shaping social structures, consistency of scales, etc.

A productive debate about human-environment interactions is expected, as well as new perspectives and the inclusion of the new flow of information generated in recent years as a result of concerns about climate change. This symposium will seek to define new models and frames of reference to contribute to an issue that has become particularly important on a global scale.

B10-New approaches to the study of Quartz lithic industries

(Arturo de Lombera-Hermida artulomb@gmail.com & Carlos Rodríguez-Rellán)

The aim of this session is to bring together the experience of researchers working with quartz industries as a method to advance in the overcoming of the problems that have affected the studies of this raw material in the last century. Quartz has traditionally been regarded as a second-rate raw material, which use by the prehistoric communities would have been strictly conditioned by the absence of flint resources. Nevertheless, new approaches appeared in the last decades, together with revisions of old lithic collections, have evidenced the complexity and importance of the roles played by this raw material in the technology and economy of the prehistoric societies of many regions of the world. Many of these studies have focused on the characterization of quartz artefacts and varieties, dealing with the fracture mechanics and fragmentation processes, the use-wear analysis or the application of specific techniques to the knapping of quartz (vg. Bipolar-on anvil reduction); other approaches, in turn, have dealt with the role of this raw material in the subsistence and territorial strategies or the symbolic spheres.
B11- Education and dissemination strategies in museums and prehistoric Sites

(Aurora Martín amartin@museoevolucionhumana.com & Rodrigo Alonso Alcalde)

Nowadays more museums and prehistoric sites are increasingly willing to be part of the patrimonial reality understood as the spreading or diffusion places of scientific knowledge related to the study of our ancestors. For that reason, many museums and prehistoric sites are developing actions that expect to combine the following objectives:

1. To design educational programs to promote the study of the prehistory in all educational levels.
2. To formulate different actions in order to promote and attract visitors to these types of museums and archaeological sites.
3. To build activities to promote the revitalization of these centers and active participation of the citizens.
4. To design modern and attractive resources for museography, taking into account new technologies in order to enable a personal and active approach to the contents of the museum and to enable a unique and personal experience to the visitor.
5. To develop applications to evaluate all activities for dissemination in the museums and cultural spaces and create protocols for procedure to facilitate the communication of the knowledge that the Cultural Heritage offers.

Sharing experiences about the actions developed by the museums and the archaeological sites is essential to facing the new challenges and necessities in popularizing and spreading knowledge about prehistoric societies in this century.

B12- Pleistocene human dispersals: climate, ecology and social behavior

(Bienvenido Martínez-Navarro bienvenido@icrea.es & José Luis Lanata)

The modern history of thinking about the origin of species has been dominated by links between environments (and changes in them) and the process of speciation. Darwin’s original argument for evolution by means of natural selection (Darwin 1859) is an ecological argument: species ‘adapt’ to their physical and biotic environments. Those best adapted to their environment survive and leave more descendants than those that are less adapted. This reasoning clearly works on biological, even paleontological terms. But, does it work on social and cultural ones? And, if it does, how? The proposed working session will evaluate this question in the context of human evolution, by discussing different cases in all the continents.

The research on the human dispersal out of Africa, into Eurasia, Australia and the Americas, has changed the ideas about chronologies and the ecological scenarios where humans were able to colonize new territories with new environments in different and, sometimes, inhospitable climates with marked seasonality.

The oldest human record in Eurasia is found in Dmanisi (Georgia, Caucasus), dated 1.8 Ma, during the Olduvai normal chron. The fossil record of Eurasia reveals an important faunal turnover at this moment and also the arrival of several large mammals’ species of African origin, chronologically coincidental with this human dispersal. Later, different speciation waves and other subsequent dispersals into Eurasia of fauna and hominins are coincidental during the Pleistocene. This geographic theatre increases when the megafaunal extinction around the planet -Eurasia, Australia and the Americas- can be related with the expansion of early modern humans, Homo sapiens, to these continents.
Climate changes, faunal turnovers, and human dispersals into new continents, seem to be coincidental. There is no doubt that climate and climate change interact with the biosphere and can therefore be expected to influence human activity as well, either directly or through paths leading from climate to plant cover to faunal resources. What is not so clear is how and to what degree the social and cultural human evolution interacted with them. At this sense, an important question is to explain the effect of the increasing of sociality in early and more recent humans in order to be more successful during the global dispersal process, in competence with other faunal species and/or human populations. Participants in the workshop should contribute to the discussion from their own perspective and background, giving ideas or motivates discussions related to this general topic, which aims at identifying different perspectives to discuss the mechanisms involved in human dispersal and subsequent development across continents. Participants’ expertise could include, among others, Prehistory, Paleontology, Paleoclimatic Sciences, Complex Analysis Systems, Social Networks Analysis, Cultural evolution and transmission, and all related topics in recent issues without disciplinary restrictions. The proceedings of the workshop will be published in a special volume.

B13-Standing stones and megalithic monuments in context

(Terence Meaden terence.meaden@torro.org.uk)

In prehistoric times most standing stones probably had a symbolic meaning and importance deemed helpful to the communities who erected them. Such megaliths of the Neolithic Age and Bronze Age worldwide were raised singly or in pairs or arranged in multiple groups forming circles or rows, or otherwise set as structural parts of cells or galleries in circular and longitudinal monuments. Another group, of cromlech or dolmen type, has an open structure with elevated capstone. In many instances stones were chosen for their particular shape or else they were fashioned into the shapes desired. At times carvings were added in the form of symbols and images meaningful to the builders. These include spirals, lozenges, triangles, cup-shaped hollows, and markings some of which were anthropomorphic in character. In parts of the world devotion for such sites began in later epochs, and there are places where respect or worship continues to the present day. Also, where explanations have been forthcoming by interviewing tribal devotees, it is known that megaliths are sometimes painted or else bear other temporary markings or offerings. Such matters continue to attract much archaeological attention. This session examines aspects that relate to improving our knowledge of these subject areas in identifiable contexts especially where there is new relevant research and discoveries. Discussions can include iconographic and other interpretations involving megaliths or their carvings relating to general and specific worldviews. This can include situations where stones are positioned purposefully with respect to one another or to solar or lunar risings and settings, so explanations involving cosmological alignments of interpretable significance are welcome. Acceptable too are considerations of substantiated traditional ritual actions by native communities at particular megalithic sites. The stone settings discussed may range from minor ones—having only one or two standing stones—to major ones, as with Stonehenge and Newgrange among numerous possibilities. The common thread is exploring the meaning and usefulness of standing stones in the context of the lives of people past and present.
B14-Discussing Variation, Transmission and Selection in Cultural Evolution: Current Trends in Evolutionary Archaeology

(Hernán Muscio hmuscio@gmail.com & Federico Restifo)

Along the last decades, and after recognizing that human cultural evolution is Darwinian, the theoretical framework of Evolutionary Archaeology was expanded in a straightforward manner by the integration of different selectionist approaches for explaining human behavior. These middle range theoretical frameworks include the human evolutionary ecology approach, the theory of cultural transmission and the neutral model of cultural evolution. This theoretical integration was followed by important advances in the methodologies used to document patterns of evolutionary change in the archaeological record. On this basis, this meeting seeks to discuss the evolutionary mechanisms implied in processes of transmission and differential retention of cultural variation which are traceable in the material record, and the way these mechanisms operated in the past producing patterning in the archaeological record. Of special interest is the discussion of how processes such as adaptive decision making, cultural transmission, selection and drift, can be related to other processes as demographic dynamics, environmental change, population geographic expansions and niche construction, among others. Also, an important issue is the comparative analysis of the patterns and processes of cultural evolution along time and space, discussed on the basis of particular case studies from different regions of the world and with different chronologies. In this way this symposia will bring together researchers working in a wide range of time periods and geographic areas, in order to generate a rich discussion ambience regarding current trends in Evolutionary Archaeology.

B15-Cultural resources, management, public policy, peoples awareness and sustainable development

(Ranjana Ray prof.ranjana.ray@gmail.com, & Vidula Jayswal)

Cultural diversity is enhanced through rich cultural heritage. The session will focus on the cultural resources and its management (CRM). It will look into the local traditional crafts, many of which are continuing from the prehistoric period to present day. The purpose of the session will be to look into the cultural resources of different countries, public policy for the preservation of such heritage, people’s awareness of the cultural resources and its management with emphasis for sustainable development, especially in the background of changed world perspective.

B16- Megalithism in the north-west of the Iberian Peninsula

(Anton A. Rodríguez Casal antonabel.rodriguez@usc.es)

Studies of the megalithic and tumulus phenomenon in northwestern Iberia at the start of the 19th century: a critical analysis of the current archaeological situation. Megalithic mapping in north-western Iberia and the new territorial context in the light of the latest archaeological surveys. Rock, soil and tumuli. Hitherto unpublished results of soil and petrographic analyses, conducted systematically for the first time in Galicia (NW Spain).
Numbers and tumuli: Statistical analysis and archaeological interpretation, using a database of 4,000 tumuli. The Galician-Portuguese Baixo Miño area as an interregional model for the study of tumular and megalithic phenomena.

**B17-Climate change and use of animals in South America during the Holocene**

(Hugo Yacobaccio hdyacobaccio@gmail.com & Olivera Daniel)

This symposium will discuss the relationship between Holocene climate change and the use of animals in different social and temporal contexts in South America. With this objective in mind, we will look at the climate changes that took place in the Middle and Late Holocene (event 3700 BP; Medieval Climate Anomaly, Little Ice Age) and how these changes have shaped relations with the animal world, both wild and domesticated. Since the early settlement of the sub-continent, human groups forged deep relationships with animal species. While animals were a factor in human subsistence, their importance extended to social, economic, political and symbolic aspects as well. This debate focuses on one of the key aspects for understanding the environmental and the cultural processes present in this changing relationship. The proposed -but by no means closed- list of topics for discussion includes:

- Middle Holocene aridity and changes in hunting techniques
- Domestication of camelids and other species
- Economic management associated with different environmental dynamics.

These issues will be covered by archaeology with input from palaeoenvironmental sciences, but contributions from the areas of ethnobiology, history and geography will also be accepted.

**B-Prehistoric Hunters-gatherers in mountain environments: First construction of an European cultural landscape**

(Xavier Mangado mangado@ub.edu, Álvaro Arrizabalaga, Lourdes Montes, Mathieu Langlais & Nicolas Valdeyron)

**B-State of the art of the multidisciplinary research at Middle Pleistocene Qesem Cave, Israel**

(Ran Barkai barkaran@post.tau.ac.il)

**B- Rock art and pigment analysis**

(Martí Mas Cornella mmas@geo.uned.es, Mónica Solís & Racso Fernández)

**B-Environmental constrains & their influence on Early South Asian societies**

(Rama Krishna Pisipaty sramakrishna.pisipaty@gmail.com)

**B-The relation between causewayed enclosures and megalithic necropolis during the Neolithic in Western Europe**

(Vincent Ard vincent.ard@univ-tlse2.fr & Lucile Pillot)
5. **RESERVATION FORM**

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7. **NOTICE**

**DEADLINE FOR PROPOSED COMMUNICATIONS AND POSTERS:** **30 April 2014**

Registrants must indicate which Congress sessions they will attend, before May 31, 2014, to allow the Technical Office to arrange the sessions and lecture rooms on the basis of participant numbers. Registrants who do not do so or do register later, will not be assured of a place in the session, and will be put on a waiting list for which priority will be given to the registration number.

8. **CONGRESS POSTER** (next page)
XVII CONGRESO UISPP
2014
ATAPUERCA

Fecha/Date: 1-7 Septiembre 2014
Lugar/Place: Burgos (España)

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Científica: uispp2014@fundacionatapuerca.es
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