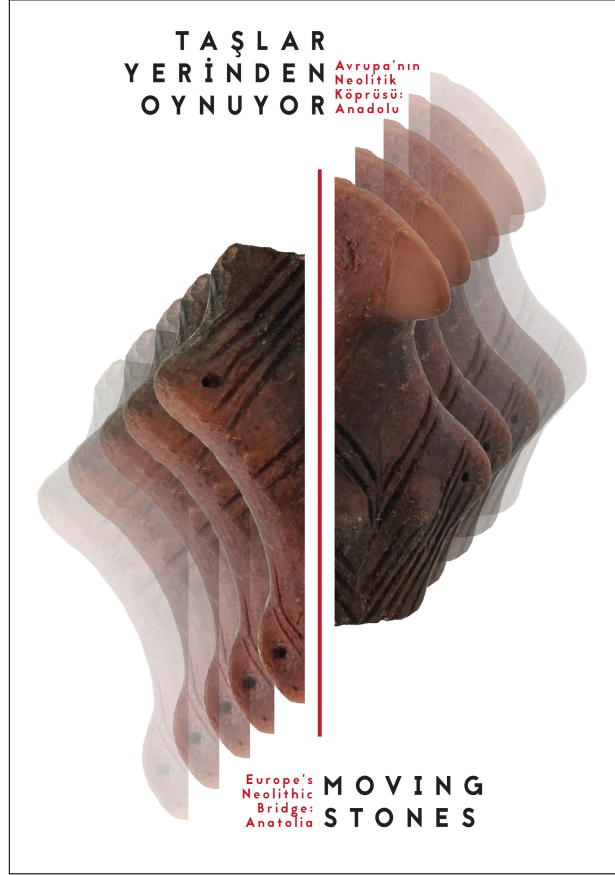




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INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP MOVING SEASIDE MARCH 13th 2020 British School at Athens



Participants PROGRAM



CONVENERS:
British School at Athens &
French Institute for Anatolian Studies



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The electronic version of this booklet can be found at:
<https://neolithic-bridge.gitlab.io/moving-seaside/>



It was crafted with L^AT_EX by Néhémie Strupler (IFEA) and inspired by the open-source L^AT_EX template, AMCOS_booklet, available at https://github.com/maximelucas/AMCOS_booklet.

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1 | About

1.1 | Europe's Neolithic Bridge

The event is part of the larger project “**Europe's Neolithic Bridge: Documenting and Disseminating the Neolithic Heritage of Anatolia**”. This Project aims to highlight the Anatolian archaeological heritage by means of a documentary film and a series of related conferences and gatherings in Turkey as well as in Greece and in Bulgaria. The documentary film **Moving Stones** will illustrate the adoption and transfer from the Near East to Europe of some of the most significant changes of the Human lifestyle: the domestication of plants and animals as well as sedentism. By the actions of this project, the Anatolian archaeological heritage will be put forward as the proof of the continuous ongoing dialogue, collaboration and cross-border exchanges of all periods. It is funded by the Grant Scheme for EU-Turkey Intercultural Dialogue Programme (ICD), which is co-financed by the European Union and republic of Turkey and implemented by the Yunus Emre Institute.

1.2 | Moving Stones

The documentary film **Moving Stones** (directed by Nalân and Enis Sakızlı, VTR YAPIM) will show how innovations characteristic of the Neolithic period moved from Western Asia to Southern Europe, via Anatolia. The documentary film project is being carried on with a core team of 8 people. During the filming of the documentary, 35 Neolithic sites and 22 museums have been shot on location. Interviews of a total of 43 scientists both from Turkey and abroad had been filmed. Also, 15 students and 23 people, who are members of the local community had been filmed. It is set for release in July 2020. The workshop in Athens will help the film makers to shape the academic content of the documentary in line with the most recent research on the Neolithic Mediterranean. Clips from session discussions will feature in the final film.

1.3 | Moving Seaside

This Workshop will focus on seafaring in the Mediterranean of the Neolithic period, and will stimulate discussion on the topic for featuring in the international documentary film **Moving Stones**. We aim to discuss how throughout the Neolithic period the seas, far from being obstacles, were major vectors of transportation and communication.

1.4 | French Institute for Anatolian Studies (IFEA)

Founded in 1930 as the French Archaeological Institute in Istanbul, and again in 1975 by Georges Dumézil as the French Anatolian Research Institute (USR 3131-CNRS), IFEA conducts research

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that covers a wide geographical area stretching from the Central Asia from Europe's eastern border. It is an international institution that supports social and human sciences such as anthropology, demography, geography, history, sociology, political science, economics, musicology and archaeology.

1.5 | The British School at Athens (BSA)

The British School at Athens, founded in 1886, is a non-profit organisation with UK charitable status (no. 208673). The principal aim of the BSA is to promote the study of Greece in all its aspects. Specifically, it provides facilities for research into anthropology, archaeology, archaeometry, architecture, art, environment, geography, history, language, literature, religion and topography pertaining to Greek lands in all periods including modern times.

1.6 | VTR

VTR YAPIM is a production company specializing in the field of documentary film under the direction of director Enis Rıza and production director Nalân Sakızlı. Its work in the field of archaeology dates back 40 years, while its focus in the Neolithic dates since 15 years. Enis Rıza and Nalân Sakızlı are the first two founding members of the *Association of Documentary Filmmakers in Turkey* and are still active members.

1.7 | BABİL

With an aim to conduct research and realise social, cultural, artistic and scientific projects, BABİL (Society Culture Art Studies and Documentary Cinema Association) was founded in 2008 in Istanbul by members from various disciplines. The organisation's main objectives are for the support, development, and promotion of documentary films, as well as their public outreach. BABİL's activities include screening and film reading workshops, workshops on the relationship between literature and cinema, and archiving workshops. Furthermore, BABİL has been responsible for the projects "Istanbul 2010 European Capital of Culture Our School is Cinema"; "Overcoming Prejudices about the Greeks and Building Trust"; and "Meeting with my Neighbour".

1.8 | İMEÇE

As a newly-founded NGO, İMEÇE works at the interface of communities, spaces and environments, and seeks to contribute to a just, inclusive and sustainable future. Comprising professionals and academics in the fields of city and regional planning, urban design, engineering, social sciences and humanities, İMEÇE has so far taken part in projects that aim to benefit local communities,

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environmental sustainability and cultural heritage.



Enis Rıza and Nalân Sakızlı

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2 | Timetable

09.30 – 10.00		Registration and coffee	
10.00 – 10.20		Welcoming remarks	
Chair: Michael Loy		Session 1	
10.20 – 11.00	Barbara Horejs OREA (Austria)	Seafarers and Farming Pioneers Around 9000 Years Ago	
11.00 – 11.40	Özlem Aytek Pamukkale Univ. (Turkey)	The Role of Anatolia, Mediterranean Relations During the Neolithic	
11.40 – 12.20	Duncan Howitt-Marshall BSA (Greece)	Seafaring, Maritimity, and the Neolithisation of Cyprus	
12.20 – 14.00		Interviews, Photos and Lunch	1
Chair: Néhémie Strupler		Session 2	
14.00 – 14.40	Nikos Efstratiou Univ. of Thessaloniki (Greece)	First Farmers on Cyprus - Shaping the Brave 'New World': Archaeological Stories of Transition	
14.40 – 15.20	Peter Tomkins Univ. of Nottingham (UK)	The Social Sea. Divergent Lifeways, Brief Encounters and Intertwined Histories Across the Southern Aegean During the Seventh Millennium BC	
15.20 – 16.00	Catherine Perlès CNRS (France)	Some Methodological Problems About Aegean Connectivity and Interaction Networks	
16.00 – 16.15		Concluding Remarks (M. Godon)	
16.15 – 17.30		Interviews and cocktail	2
20.00		Dinner	3

Notes

1. Lunch will be served in the salonaki, opposite the lecture room
2. Cocktails will be served in the salonaki, opposite the lecture room
3. For Invited Speakers only. Venue TBA

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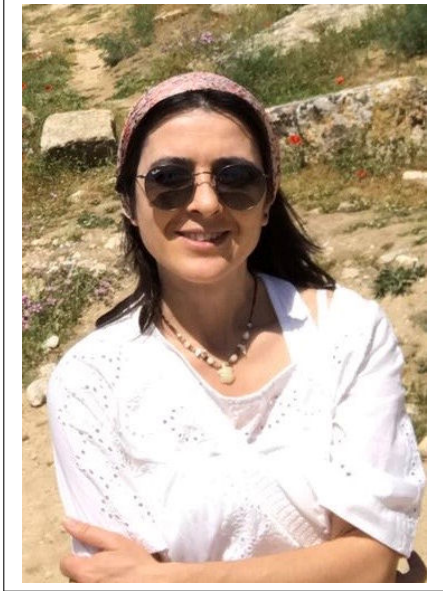
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3 | Speakers



Özlem AYTEK



Nikos EFSTRATIOU



Barbara HOREJS



Duncan HOWITT-MARSHALL



Catherine PERLÈS



Peter TOMKINS

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3.1 | Özlem Aytek

Özlem Aytek has been a lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Pamukkale (Denizli-Turkey) since 2008, and is a PhD candidate in Prehistory at the University of İstanbul. Her main work to date has been on the Neolithic Pottery of the Near East; currently, her work focuses on Neolithic of Mediterranean. She has experience in various excavations and is currently a team member of the excavation at Aşağı Pınar and Yumuktepe.

Contact: Özlem Aytek
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Department of Archaeology
20070 Denizli
Turkey
ozlemaytek@yahoo.com

3.2 | Dr. Nikos Efstratiou

Born in Australia, Nikos Efstratiou studied archaeology (B.A) at the University of Thessaloniki, Greece and prehistory at the Institute of Archaeology, University of London, UK (M.A, Ph.D). He has directed interdisciplinary archaeological and ethnoarchaeological field projects (excavations, surveys) in various parts of Greece (Northern Sporades Aegean Islands, Thrace, Western Macedonia, Crete, Lemnos) and abroad (Spain, Cyprus, Sultanate of Oman). He is currently teaching courses of Prehistoric Archaeology and Ethnoarchaeology at the Department of Archaeology.

Contact: Dr. Nikos Efstratiou
Professor of Prehistoric Archaeology
Department of Archaeology
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki 54 124
Greece
efstrati@hist.auth.gr

3.3 | Prof. Dr. Barbara Horejs

Barbara Horejs has been director of the Institute of Oriental and European Archaeology of the Austrian Academy of Sciences since 2013, and is also professor for Prehistory at Tübingen University. She studied Prehistory at the University of Vienna, Athens and at the Free University Berlin. Having graduated from the Free University Berlin in 2005, she was awarded with a START prize from the Austrian Science fund, as well as a Starting Grant from the European Research Council (ERC). Her fieldwork covers Turkey, Greece, the Balkans, while her research focuses on prehistoric archaeology,

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world archaeology and the developments in human history in far-reaching associations during the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze ages. Prof. Horejs has previously taught at the Universities of Berlin, Bratislava, Tübingen and Vienna, and she is the author of several books focusing on the Neolithic and subsequent period.

Contact: Prof. Dr. Barbara Horejs
Director OREA
Institute for Oriental and European Archaeology
Austrian Academy of Sciences
Hollandstrasse 11-13, A-1020 Vienna

3.4 | Duncan Howitt-Marshall

Duncan Howitt-Marshall is a maritime archaeologist based in Athens, Greece. He completed his undergraduate studies in the Department of Classics and Ancient History (BA Hons.) at the University of Exeter, followed by an MA in Maritime Archaeology at the University of Southampton. His main research interests include maritime aspects of culture in Mediterranean prehistory, the archaeology of islands (especially Cyprus and Crete), and the origins and early development of seafaring. He has directed seven seasons of underwater archaeological survey in Cyprus, and taken part in other maritime and terrestrial field projects (survey and excavation) in Greece, Cyprus, Sweden and the United Kingdom. He is in the final write-up stages of a PhD at the University of Cambridge, and is a long-term Member of the British School at Athens (BSA).

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3.5 | Dr. Catherine Perlès

Catherine Perlès was one of the first to work on the prehistoric flaked stone assemblages of Greece. This led her to investigate exchange networks, the origins and organization of Neolithic societies in Greece and migration processes. Besides a large number of articles, she has published several volumes on the flaked stones and ornament assemblages from the Franchthi Cave, and a book on the Early Neolithic in Greece.

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Contact: Dr. Catherine Perlès
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catherine.perles@cnrs.fr

3.6 | Dr. Peter Tomkins

Peter Tomkins studied Classics at the University of Oxford before switching to the archaeology of the prehistoric Aegean via an MA at the Institute of Archaeology in London and a PhD at the University of Sheffield. He was previously at the Sheffield Centre for Aegean Archaeology as a Research Associate in Aegean Prehistory (U.K.), as well a Temporary Lecturer in Archaeology at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium). In June-July 2016 he held the P.M. Warren Visiting Professorship at the University of Bristol, and thereafter the Senior Fellowship at the Wiener Laboratory at the American School of Classical Studies and Archaeology at Athens. His research explores social life and social transformation during the Aegean Neolithic and Early-Middle Bronze Age, particularly on Crete. He is specialised in the study of archaeological ceramics in all their aspects, but particularly the integration of macroscopic and microscopic techniques of characterisation.

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4 | Abstracts

Chair: TBA		Session 1
10.20 – 11.00	Barbara Horejs OREA (Austria)	Seafarers and Farming Pioneers Around 9000 Years Ago
11.00 – 11.40	Özlem Aytek Pamukkale Univ. (Turkey)	The Role of Anatolia, Mediterranean Relations During the Neolithic
11.40 – 12.20	Duncan Howitt-Marshall BSA (Greece)	Seafaring, Maritimity, and the Neolithisation of Cyprus

4.1 | Seafarers and Farming Pioneers Around 9000 Years Ago

Barbara Horejs OREA, Austria

This contribution provides an overview of our current knowledge about the transformation towards the Neolithic in western Anatolia and offers a narrative for their interpretation. New cultural and symbolic practices, economies, and technologies in the seventh millennium appear as the paradox of a short revolution embedded in a long-term process of interaction, knowledge-transfer and adaptation. The regions in focus of this contribution are the Aegean islands and the western Anatolian coast in the early to mid Holocene between 9th and 7th millennia BCE. Long-term field investigations and multi-disciplinary material studies offer new primary data for discussing the formation of Neolithic house-based societies around 6700 calBC. The excavations at Çukuriçi Höyük, a former coastal site in the Izmir region, revealed a bundle of interdisciplinary data leading to the already published model of maritime colonization by pioneers coming to the central coast of western Anatolia via the Mediterranean. These Neolithic pioneers show crucial economic and social aspects in common that belong to the first Neolithic lifestyle in the region, and stand in strong contrast to the earlier Aegean Mesolithic. These new Neolithic aspects include a bundle of innovations – the “Neolithic package” – that is related to a broader package of skills and knowledge affecting all crucial aspects of individual and community life. Seafaring mobile groups appear to play an important role in the transfer of the nautical knowledge established over many generations to the incoming Neolithic pioneers. This nautical package did not only include seafaring skills, but also the knowledge of routes to important sources on the Aegean Islands, such as jadeite or obsidian. While the use and exchange of obsidian is a well-known topic, the recent discovery of the jadeite source on the Syros Island, its

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procurement in the 7th millennium BCE and use by ukuriđi early farmers is highly promising to offer new insights into maritime networks. The impact of the Mesolithic seafaring networks on the Neolithisation process of the regions in focus remains as an open question and will be discussed in the perspective of these new data.

4.2 | The Role of Anatolia, Mediterranean Relations During the Neolithic

Özlem Aytek Pamukkale University, Turkey

The Mediterranean Basin had played a critical role in the emergence and the establishment of cultural contacts among Asia, Africa and Europe. Along the Mediterranean there are at least one thousand habitable islands and island archipelagos that enable all sorts of cultural contact, including expansion, acculturation, adaptation or transfer of know-how. Anatolia has a long-strand of the coastline along the Mediterranean and being the home of primary neolithization is of a critical role for understanding the modalities of the dispersal of early sedentary farming throughout the Mediterranean Basin. Sedentary life began around 10.000 BC in the Near East and developed until approximately 7.400 BC in the region, before being dispersed to other regions; evidently both maritime and land routes along the coast played a prime role in the westward expansion of Neolithic elements. It is also evident that the expansion of the Neolithic way of life took place through a diversity of interactions. The present paper will provide a conspectus on recent data concerning coastal and maritime expansion of the components of the Neolithic package from Anatolian littoral to other parts of the Mediterranean.

4.3 | Seafaring, Maritimity, and the Neolithisation of Cyprus

Duncan Howitt-Marshall British School at Athens, Greece

As the Neolithic way of life spread westwards from the shores of the Levant and Anatolia, seafaring farmers developed the necessary maritime skills and technology to transport people, livestock, and new seed crops to the islands of the Aegean and eastern Mediterranean. In the case of Cyprus, this process of Neolithisation was gradual and incremental, following on from earlier visitations by fisher-foragers at the end of the Pleistocene. From the late 10th millennium BC onwards, groups of seafaring foragers and pioneer farmers made repeated visits to the island, stocking it with wild game (small pigs) and introducing emmer wheat from the neighbouring mainland. As seasonal campsites were established, including the construction of subterranean storage pits at Ayios Tychonas Klimonas (ca. 9100–8600 Cal BC), a greater emphasis was placed on longer-term occupations and the introduction of non-endemic species of animals to hunt and herd, including deer, goat, sheep, and cattle. This lengthy process of adaptation to the new island environment transformed the surrounding sea into a knowable, navigable space, and a portal for movement and travel.

This paper will argue that advances in seafaring technology and the development of a maritime interaction sphere between communities on the island and neighbouring mainland played a crucial

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role in counteracting the potentially “paralysing isolation” of island life in the early Neolithic. Over time, seafaring may have assumed an ideological or ritualised context, especially in regard to the transfer of esoteric knowledge (the adoption of symbolic practices, rituals, and social institutions), the maintenance of social relations (pathways to ancestral homelands?), and the circulation (and consumption) of exotic materials, objects, and craft technologies, such as obsidian from central Anatolia. For those with the necessary skills to undertake the challenges and risks of regular sea-crossings, the benefits must have outweighed the cost, perhaps by the enhancement of their social status or prestige within their respective communities of practice.

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Chair: TBA	Session 2	
14.00 – 14.40	Nikos Efstratiou Univ. of Thessaloniki (Greece)	First Farmers on Cyprus - Shaping the Brave ‘New World’: Archaeological Stories of Transition
14.40 – 15.20	Peter Tomkins Univ. of Nottingham (UK)	The Social Sea. Divergent Lifeways, Brief Encounters and Intertwined Histories Across the Southern Aegean During the Seventh Millennium BC
15.20 – 16.00	Catherine Perlès CNRS (France)	Some Methodological Problems About Aegean Connectivity and Interaction Networks

4.4 | First Farmers on Cyprus - Shaping the Brave ‘New World’: Archaeological Stories of Transition

Nikos Efstratiou University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Recent archaeological investigations in Cyprus have considerably changed our perception of the arrival of early farmers on the island. Evidence from the emblematic small rock shelter of Akrotiri-*Aetokremnos* (10.500 BC) and a number of less well-documented Epipalaeolithic sites on the island provide a glimpse of the hunter-gatherer way of life in Cyprus while the case of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic village of Ag. Tychonas-*Klimonas* (9.100-8.600 BC) shows, albeit tentatively, that early cultivated species (emmer wheat) was introduced to Cyprus from the mainland. At the same time hunting (small wild boar) and gathering of plants (pistachio) continued to support a foraging niche, entertaining the presence of a rather obscure archaeologically transition period to farming on the island. The conditions under which foraging on Cyprus became unstable and therefore open to a long transformation process towards farming or how the early farming niche of the mainland was transferred to the island, will be examined on the context of the new available archaeological evidence from the mainland. Moreover, the paper will probe the limits of concepts such as ‘insularity’, ‘sea foraging’ and ‘maritime way of life’ and their role in shaping the early archaeological record and therefore the prevailing narratives. This will include the archaeological evidence from the newly excavated Aceramic Khirokitia culture site of Ag. Ioannis/*Vretsia-Upper Roudias* (mid-7th mill BC) in upland Troodos, which comments on issues of ‘insularity’ and ‘regionality’ in early Cyprus. The degree of interaction or absence of it between the foraging and farming way of life on the island, which often reveal territorial preferences, networks of contacts, exchanges and procurement strategies etc, will be presented and discussed.

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4.5 | The Social Sea. Divergent Lifeways, Brief Encounters and Intertwined Histories Across the Southern Aegean During the Seventh Millennium BC

Peter Tomkins University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

This paper considers how different groups lived and operated along the coastlines, across the waters and among the islands of the southern Aegean Sea, between southern Greece, western Anatolia and the north coast of Crete during the seventh millennium BC. How similar or distinct were these groups and their lifeways? What patterns of mobility can be reconstructed? Is there evidence for encounters between groups of different geographical or cultural origin and, if so, what might be said about their nature and significance? How similar are these patterns to regions elsewhere in the Aegean and beyond. Following a review of the state of knowledge, the paper will present evidence from Knossos (Crete) that sheds light, not just on inter-regional connectivity within the island, but also supra-regional mobility and interaction in regions beyond Crete, including the west Anatolian littoral. The paper traces a ‘social sea’ across the southern Aegean, enculturated by groups with different bodies of knowledge, practice and history, practising different forms and rhythms of mobility and forging specific, long-distance connections through space (and time) in which maritime voyaging elided physical distance into social proximity.

4.6 | Some Methodological Problems About Aegean Connectivity and Interaction Networks

Catherine Perlès CNRS, France

Until recently, the development of the Neolithic on both sides of the Aegean was studied completely independently and some even denied any relation. The pendulum has now swung to the opposite extreme, and terms such as “connectivity”, “interrelations”, “interaction networks” are now flourishing in the recent scientific literature, both for the Mesolithic and the Neolithic. As a long-term proponent of a near-eastern origin for the Neolithic of Greece, I am certainly not willing to deny that relations between the two areas indeed took place. However, in order to fully apprehend the nature of these relations, I believe we need to rely on a rigorous methodological framework. For instance, Mesolithic seafaring did not present the same constraints as the transportation of live animals, and it cannot be simply assumed that Mesolithic sea routes constituted obvious highways for the first Neolithic settlers. Similarly, the mere presence of Milian obsidian on both sides of the Aegean does, by itself, demonstrate that the communities that were using it were interconnected. Finally, the demonstration of cultural affiliation requires a distinction between ancestral and derived characters, and should rely primarily on complex know-hows that require lineages of apprenticeship and community of practice.

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5 | Committees

5.1 | Organizing committee

Michael Loy | Hülya Mete | Néhémie Strupler

5.2 | Scientific committee

Martin Godon | Michael Loy | Néhémie Strupler | Müge Durusu Tanrıöver

5.3 | Committees Members

Dr. Martin Godon

Dr. Martin Godon is a Prehistorian, specializing in the Anatolian Neolithic. He has worked on several excavations, notably Qarassa (Sweida Region-Syria) and directed the *Melendiz Prehistorique* research programme in collaboration with Istanbul University Prehistory Department. From 2014 to 2018, he was at the head of IFEA's Archaeology Unit and helped to build up the Moving Stones Project as Lead Applicant for the Institute. Since 2019 Martin is Scientific and Academic Attaché for the French Embassy in Turkey, where he is in charge of the scientific collaborations between France and Turkey.

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Dr. Michael Loy

Michael completed his PhD in Classical Archaeology at the University of Cambridge, supervised by Robin Osborne and Cyprian Broodbank. The subject of his thesis was connectivity between Archaic period city states in the Southern Aegean, and he looked at the formation of various political and economic networks from an archaeological perspective. As Assistant Director he co-ordinates the teaching programme of the BSA, acts as the curator for the BSA museum collection, and manages the security and maintenance of the Athens hostel. He has wider interests in public engagement and

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digital humanities, and he has recently been engaged in fieldwork at the Palace of Nestor Excavations, Pylos (ASCSA / Cincinnati) as GIS specialist.

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Hülya Mete

Hülya Mete is a graduate student in the Sociology Department of Mimar Sinan University. She received her B.A. degree in Sociology (2009) and an M.A. degree in Sociology(2019). She has been working at international humanitarian organizations for eight years. She has been a project manager since 2016, and she is currently coordinating the project *Europe's Neolithic Bridge: Documenting and Disseminating the Neolithic Heritage of Anatolia* co-financed by the European Union and the Republic of Turkey in the scope of the Turkey - EU Intercultural Dialogue (ICD) Grant Scheme.

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Dr. Néhémie Strupler

Néhémie Strupler did his PhD in Archaeology jointly at the University of Strasbourg and at the University of Münster. Before coming to IFEA, Néhémie worked at the German Archaeological Institute in Istanbul, was a post-doctoral fellow at ANAMED in Istanbul and Walter Kolleg in Bern. His dissertation, 'The Lower City of Boğazköy during the Second Millennium BC', examined the evolution of social patterns of the domestic quarters, at the critical moment when the site became the political capital of the Hittites. Néhémie is an Open Science and Free Software advocate and he is enthusiastic about developing theory and methods to explore archaeological data through open and reproducible standards.

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Dr. Müge Durusu Tanrıöver

Dr. Müge Durusu Tanrıöver's research focuses on the border regions of ancient Near Eastern empires, with a specific emphasis on the projection of, and resistance to power. She traces power relationships through archaeological materials and the built environment. She holds a PhD from Brown University and is now an Assistant Professor in Bilkent University. As an active fieldwork participant, since 2007, Dr. Durusu Tanrıöver has been directing the Polath Landscape Archaeology and Survey Project.

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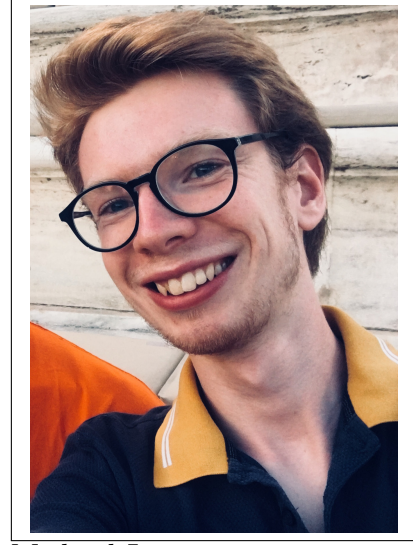




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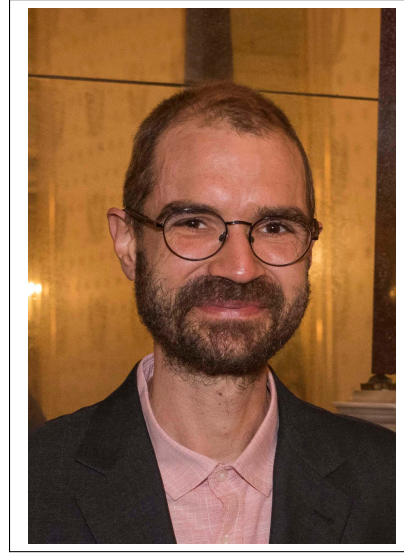
Martin Godon



Michael Loy



Hülya Mete



Néhémie Strupler



Müge Durusu Tanrıöver

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6 | Pilot Exhibit

The production and dissemination of the documentary **Moving Stones** will be supplemented by exhibitions on Turkey's Neolithic heritage. Stills from the documentary shooting in archaeological sites will act as a showcase of the entire project. The exhibition will be displayed in tandem with documentary premiere nights scheduled for July 2020 in Ankara, Istanbul and Şanlıurfa.

A pilot showcase will take place during the International Workshop **Moving Seaside** in the British School at Athens, March, 13th, 2020. The aim of this pilot is to showcase the work of the documentary to a larger European audience. The final version of the stills will be exhibited digitally on the project website: <https://www.neolithic-bridge.eu>

The production of stills from the documentary footage has been undertaken by İMEÇE, BABİL and IFEA, with consultation from academic advisors. The showcase of this work in Athens has been arranged by IFEA and the British School at Athens.

We thank all the people represented on the photographs for their permission. Archaeological teams and locals inhabitants are thanked and complimented for their enormous efforts, and for greatly supporting our work in so many ways.

Feedback welcome at: icd@ifea-istanbul.net

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7 | Useful information

7.1 | Venues

Workshop sessions will be held upstairs in the **Upper House of the British School at Athens (Director's Residence)**. Please note that the gate at 52 Souedias Street (next to the entrance of the Upper House), will be locked during workshop sessions. It will not be possible to enter or leave the BSA grounds through this gate apart from at the beginning and end of the day, and during the lunch break.

Refreshments will be served in the **salonaki**, across the hall from the lecture room in the **Upper House**.

Toilets are located in the bathroom **behind the back of the lecture room**.

7.2 | WiFi

- SSID: BSAGuest



- Password: welcome!

7.3 | Transport

- **Bus:** the X95 bus from the airport stops close to the BSA, at the bus stop Nosokomeio Evangelismos (coming from the airport) and at Hilton (going to the airport). The standard fare between the airport and the BSA is 6 euros, and a ticket must be purchased before boarding the bus.
- **Metro:** the nearest metro station is Evangelismos, at the bottom of the hill down from the BSA. The trains at the Evangelismos station are on the blue line, which also connects directly with the airport. The standard fare to the airport is 10 euros, and a ticket must be purchased before boarding the metro.
- **Taxi:** there is a taxi rank outside Evangelismos hospital, just beneath the BSA compound. The standard fare to the airport costs 38 euro.

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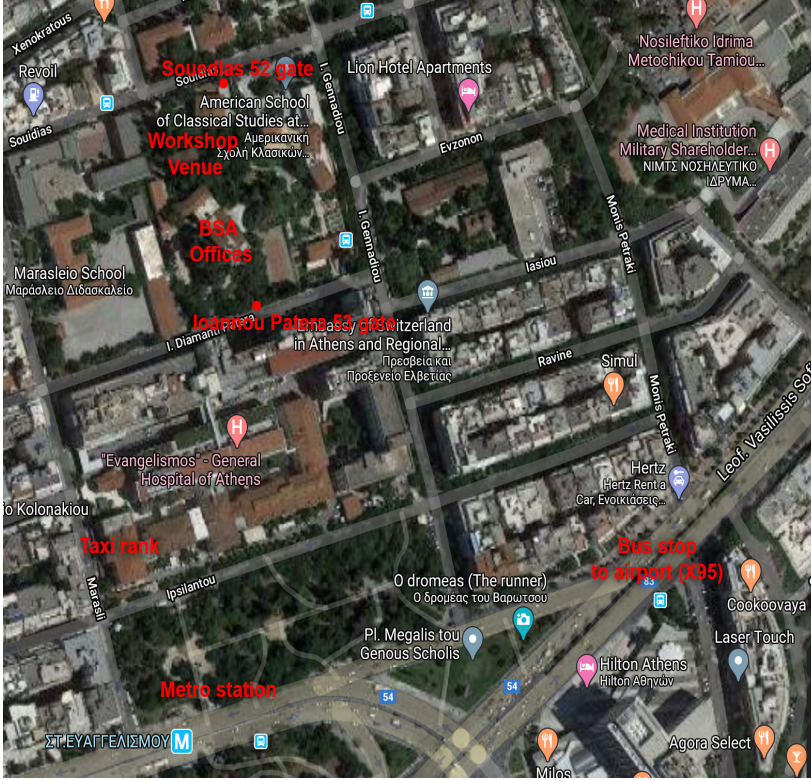
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7.4 | Map



The BSA premises can be entered through the 52 Souedias Street gate just before the workshop begins, or at all other times during the day through the bottom gate at 53 Ioannou Patera. The gate at the entrance of the American School of Classical Studies (52 Souedias Street) is staffed 24 hours, but delegates should avoid using this gate where possible.

7.5 | About Athens

(adapted from wikipedia.org, CC BY-SA)

Athens is the capital and largest city of Greece. It is a global city and one of the biggest economic centers in southeastern Europe. Its port Piraeus is both the largest passenger port in Europe, and the second largest in the world. The urban area of Athens (Greater Athens and Greater Piraeus) has a population of 3,090,508 (in 2011). Athens is also the southernmost capital on the European mainland and the warmest major city in Europe

Athens is home to several museums and cultural institutions, such as the *National Archeological Museum*, featuring the world's largest collection of ancient Greek antiquities, the *Acropolis Museum*, the *Museum of Cycladic Art*, the *Benaki Museum* and the *Byzantine and Christian Museum*.

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7.6 | Contact

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8 | Environmentally friendly recommendations

The IFEA is implementing a number of initiatives towards minimising the conference's carbon footprint. We have compiled a few of the ways the IFEA is working to make your conference experience more environmentally friendly, and how you can help.

8.1 | Travelling responsibly

The environmental cost of travelling hundreds to thousands of kilometres for a scientific meeting cannot be ignored.

To reduce this impact, we encourage participants to travel by train or bus when possible. We encourage participants to use public transport and to offset the CO2 emissions resulting from their travel.

8.2 | Reducing and reusing

At the conference venue, the IFEA and the British School at Athens are working to limit the amount of waste generated at the meeting, by taking the following actions:

- Producing digital versions of materials (poster, flyer, booklet, program, etc.) and limiting the printing to few exemplars
- Limiting lanyards used at the conference
- Using 100% recycled material whenever possible (badges, recyclable PET bottles, etc.)
- Single-use water bottles will not be offered at coffee breaks. Instead chilled bottled tap water will be available.

Bringing your own water bottle is highly encouraged!

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