ABSTRACTS

2014 burgos
1-7 sept.

uispp

Union International
de Sciences Préhistoriques
et Protohistoriques

ATAPUERCA

XVII World UISPP Congress
XVIIe Congrès Mondial de l'UISPP
XVII Congreso Mundial de UISPP

Our result from the study of both the surface collected and excavated assemblages of at least two different Late Middle Palaeolithic industry show, that the open-air sites in this region are traces of short term occupation of mobile groups of humans. On the other hand, both the archaeological connections and the raw material types suggest strong eastern connections of the assemblages with linear raw-material procurement system, reaching at least for 100 km as the crow flies.

POSTER

20. PLANT RESOURCES POTENTIALITY FOR NEANDERTHAL GROUPS SETTLED DOWN IN THE LOZOYA VALLEY (C SPAIN) AT THE BEGINNINGS OF THE UPPER PLEISTOCENE

Uzquiano Ollero, Paloma - (UNED) p_uzquiano@hotmail.com
Ruiz Zapata, Mª Blanca - (Universidad de Alcalá de Henares) blanca.ruiz@uah.es
Gil García, Mª José - (Universidad de Alcalá de Henares) blanca.ruiz@uah.es
Martín Arroyo, Tomás - (Universidad de Alcalá de Henares) blanca.ruiz@uah.es
Baquedano, Enrique - (MAR Comunidad de Madrid) enrique.baquedano@madrid.org
Arsuaga, Juan Luís - (ISCIII-UCM) jlarsuaga@isciii.es
Pérez-González, Alfredo - (CENIEH) alfredo.perez@cenieh.es

The archaeopaleontological sites of Pinilla del Valle (Madrid, Central Spain) have provided a set of important items: i.e. Neanderthal teeth, lithic assemblages and domestic hearths, which show the development of human occupations at the beginnings of the Upper Pleistocene in Central Spain.

Palynological and anthracological analyses conducted have provided in turn key information about vegetation dynamics and wood uses developed at the beginnings of the Upper Pleistocene, a period of time still characterised by scarce and fragmentary palaeovegetational information in central Spain.

Pollen data have shown the progressive installation of an open landscape in the area in accordance with the global scale increasingly colder conditions.

Based on these previous data this work focuses on the potential resources that such vegetal environments can provide to the dietary, subsistence and uses of territory by the Neanderthal community settled there. The taxa identified by pollen and charcoal analyses are grouped into four categories (food, medicinal use, manufacturing and firewood), in order to know the range of uses that neanderthals may have made from plants. Charcoal data revealed the use of wood from different plant communities which demonstrates the potential of woody plant resources that such open environments hosted inside.

On the other hand the studies on oral dental microwear have proved that Neanderthal not only consumed meat, but seafood, fish and some cooked vegetables were also present in his diet.

Correlations between climate change on paleoecosystems and Neanderthal subsistence patterns have been established, showing how flexible was the Neanderthal diet and his ability of adaptation to changes in food resources over time.

POSTER

21. ARCHÉOZOOLOGIE DES NÉANDERTALIENS DU ROC DE MARSAL : ENTRE SUBSISTANCE ET ACTIVITÉS TECHNIQUES

Castel, Jean-Christophe - (Muséum de Genève) jean-christophe.castel@ville-ge.ch
Soulier, Marie-Cécile - (Trent Universitx & Université de Toulouse) mariecsoulier@gmail.com
Chauvière, François-Xavier - (OPAN Neuchâtel, Suisse) francois-xavier.chauviere@ne.ch
Discamps, Emmanuel - (University of Bergen & Université de Bordeaux) ediscamps@gmail.com

The Roc-de-Marsal cave (Campagne, Dordogne, France) presents an important stratigraphic sequence for the Middle Palaeolithic, with lithic assemblages attributed to the Denticulate Mousterian, Typical Mousterian and Quina Mousterian. This communication compares the archaeozoological data obtained for the Typical Mousterian and Quina Mousterian assemblages, two techno-complexes that are distinguished by important differences in their lithic industries. The large number of faunal remains discovered allows an exploration of the impact of this technical diversification on the methods of game exploitation.

Nearly 36,000 animal remains were analysed (7000 identified). Reindeer was the most abundant species in all the layers, with a small proportion of horse. Other species were present, but of marginal importance. The bone surfaces were well preserved, and many traces of human