



Universitat de Lleida

DEGREE CURRICULUM

EXCAVATION PRACTICES

Coordination: ALONSO MARTINEZ, NATALIA

Academic year 2023-24

Subject's general information

Subject name	EXCAVATION PRACTICES			
Code	100094			
Semester	2nd Q(SEMESTER) CONTINUED EVALUATION			
Typology	Degree	Course	Character	Modality
	Bachelor's Degree in History	4	OPTIONAL	Attendance-based
Course number of credits (ECTS)	6			
Type of activity, credits, and groups	Activity type	PRAULA		TEORIA
	Number of credits	4		2
	Number of groups	1		1
Coordination	ALONSO MARTINEZ, NATALIA			
Department	GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND HISTORY OF ART			
Teaching load distribution between lectures and independent student work	60 hours of seminars and masterly lessons 90 hours of independent student work			
Important information on data processing	Consult this link for more information.			
Language	Catalan, spanish			
Distribution of credits	2 theoretical credits 4 practical credits			

Teaching staff	E-mail addresses	Credits taught by teacher	Office and hour of attention
ALONSO MARTINEZ, NATALIA	natalia.alonso@udl.cat	2	
CASTELLANO ARAGONES, ALBA	alba.castellano@udl.cat	4	

Subject's extra information

The course constitutes an initiation (or refinement) of archaeological field research techniques.

It integrates all the phases that define an excavation process: preparation, exhumation of remains, registration and interpretation of the results, and takes place in the classroom and in an archaeological site.

The evaluation is carried out both in the classroom and in the field:

- Documentary record (stratigraphy sheets and sample collection) of excavation data
- Graphic registration in the field: plans, elevations and sections
- Photographic record
- Preparation of a written report on an archaeological intervention, in accordance with the rules established by current legislation (Decree 78/2002 of March 5, of the Archaeological and Paleontological Heritage Protection Regulation, DOGC No. 3594, of 13.3 2002).

The general objective is for the student to demonstrate sufficient capacity to independently direct an excavation

The subject is complemented with the one of "Cultural heritage: intervention and management".

Learning objectives

- O1.- Theoretical formation in the different methods of excavation
- O2.- Theoretical training on archaeological registration systems
- O3.- Knowledge of the legislation on archaeological and palaeontological excavations
- O4.- Acquire practical skills on the entire archaeological research process on the ground
- O5.- Know how to reconstruct historical processes from material culture

Competences

Competences according to the Verified Memory of the degree of History (2015):

CB5 Know how to develop the learning abilities necessary to undertake further studies with a high degree of autonomy

CG3 Identify, compare and evaluate the methods, techniques and instruments for analysis and interpretation of historical, anthropological and / or archaeological sources and documents.

CG5 Recognize the main facts and processes of change and continuity of humanity in a diachronic perspective.

CT4 Acquire basic knowledge of entrepreneurship and professional environments

Specific competences:

- Ability to design an archaeological intervention project
- Ability to manage an archaeological excavation

Subject contents

SUBJECT:

- 1.- Type of deposits and archaeological context
- 2.- Organization and preparation of field work: implementation techniques of a general grid
- 3.- Excavation methods
- 4.- Archaeological stratigraphy: harris matrix, reading and interpretation
- 5.- Archaeological record: Stratigraphical Unit and Archaeological Fact Sheet
- 6.- Archaeological dating systems. Stratigraphy and chronology.
- 7.- Graphic registration techniques: raised plants and sections
- 8.- Interpretation of the results and preparation of excavation reports and reports

Methodology

Activity	CODIFICATION / DESCRIPTION / TYPOLOGY TPD	O*	G*	HP*	HNP*
Masterly lesson (M)	M: View "Contents"	O.1, O.2, O.3, O.5	T	20	30
Seminars (S)	S.1: Documentary record and databases S.2: Infographics S.3: Image processing	O.4 O.4 O.4	PC	3 6 3	10 15 10
Practices (P)	P.1: Excavation and field registration	O.4	PC	28	-
Projects (Pr)	Pr: Writing an excavation memory	O.3, O.5	Ind.	-	25
Tutoring (Tut)					
Others (AA)					
Evaluation (AV)	AV: See table on evaluation mechanisms				
TOTAL				60	90

O: Objective. T: theory group. PC: group field practices. HP: classroom hours of the student. HNP: hours of independent student work.

Development plan

- The theoretical classes will take place on Wednesdays from 9 to 13 in the classroom 1.33 A

- The excavation practices will take place at the archaeological site of Gebut (Soses).
- The schedules will be agreed with the students enrolled, depending on their availability.

Evaluation

Evaluation mechanisms	Codification / description-criteria / typology TPD	Observations	O*	Activity	%*
Attendance and participation (At)	At: Attendance to masterly lessons and seminars		O.1, O.2, O.3, O.5		15
Evaluation (TA)	Exam	Practical test	O.4		35
Report (R) / Projects (P)	P: Drafting excavation memory	Written test	O.3, O.5	T	25
Others (O)	O: Class attendance in the classroom and at the site, practical seminars	Practical test	O.4	P1	25
TOTAL					100

O: Objective. %: Percentage in the final note.

The evaluation is continuous. Students who combine their studies with a full-time job have the right to request an alternative assessment within a period of 5 days from the beginning of the semester. For more information, send an email to academic@lletres.udl.cat or contact the Secretariat of the Faculty of Arts.

It is compulsory to attend at least 5 sessions of the excavation practices carried out at the sites.

The individual works are obligatory and will be delivered, at the latest, on the day of the final exam.

The exam counts 35% of the grade and will be carried out on 10 points and it will be necessary to reach a score of '5' in order to combine the rest of the evaluation points.

IMPORTANT:

Discovering plagiarism, misuse of AI or copying will have serious consequences and will always affect the grade. From the beginning, the exercises involved will receive a 0 grade. In addition, academic fraud (copying or plagiarism in papers or spontaneous copying during the exam) involves the application of the Assessment Regulations and the qualification of teaching in the UdL degrees and master's degrees, which means that the coordinator and the head of studies to open the student's file; and that your case will be assessed by the study commission, and the applicable sanctions (depending on the seriousness of the offense) may include the loss of the right to be evaluated for the subject, the loss of registration for a semester or a course or expulsion from the degree up to three years.

Students who combine their studies with a full-time or part-time job whose schedules coincide with those of the classes, or who cannot attend class due to family reconciliation needs, **have the right to request an alternative evaluation within a period of 5 days from beginning of the semester.** For more information, send an email to academic@lletres.udl.cat or contact the Secretary of the Faculty of Letters. After the first five days of class without giving notice of wanting to take the alternative assessment, the only option will be the continuous assessment already presented in the first paragraph of this section.

Bibliography

1.- GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alcina, F. J. (1998). *Diccionario de arqueología*. Alianza diccionarios, Alianza Editorial, Madrid.
- Bueno M., Sáenz J. C. (2017): *Topografía aplicada a la Arqueología*. Prensas de la Universidad de Zaragoza, Zaragoza.
- Burillo F., Ibáñez E. J. (1991): *Configuración de la Base de Datos y Ficha informatizada del proyecto Carta Arqueológica de Aragón*. Cuadernos del Instituto Aragonés de Arqueología, I, Teruel.
- Butzer K. W. (1989). *Arqueología, una ecología del hombre*, Ed. Bellaterra, Barcelona.
- Carandini A. (1997). *Historias en la tierra. Manual de excavación arqueológica*. Crítica/Arqueología, Barcelona, 1997.
- Cline E. H. (2018). *Tres piedras hacen una pared. Historias de la Arqueología*. Crítica. Barcelona.
- De Luis I., Merrony C. (2010): *Dibujo de campo y topografía para arqueólogos*. Edar Arqueología y Patrimonio, Bornova Ediciones, Milán.
- Djindjian F. (1991). *Méthodes pour l'Archéologie*, Armand Colin, Paris, 1991.
- Domingo I., Burke H., Smith C. (2015). *Manual de campo del arqueólogo*. Ariel, Barcelona. (1a edició 2007).
- García-Díez M., Zapata L. (2013): *Métodos y técnicas de análisis y estudio en arqueología prehistórica*. Servicio Editorial Unlversidad del País Vasco.
- Garcia-Petit Ll., Mlret J., Miró M. T., Ribé G. (2002). *Diccionari d'arqueologia*. Generalitat de Catalunya, Barcelona.
- García-Trócoli M^a I., Sospedra R. (eds.) (1992), *Harris Matrix. Sistemas de registre en arqueologia. Recording Systems in Archaeology*, 2 vols., Col. Fil d'Ariadna, Estudi General de Lleida i Pagès editors, Lleida, 1992.
- Laplace, G. (1971): De l'application des coordonées a la fouille stratigraphique. *Munibe*, XXIII (2/3): 223-236.
- Martín R. (2014): Documentación gráfica de edificios históricos: principios, aplicaciones y perspectivas. *Arqueología de la Arquitectura*, 11: e011, doi.org/10.3989/arg.arqt.2014.014
<http://arqarqt.revistas.csic.es/index.php/arqarqt/article/view/164/185>
- Parcero C., Méndez F., Blanco R. F. (2008). *El Registro de la Información en Intervenciones Arqueológicas*. Criterios e Convencions en Arqueoloxía da Paisaxe (CAPA), 9, Laboratorio de Arqueoloxía e Formas Culturais, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela.
- Petit M^a. A. (2009): La introducció a Catalunya del mètode Laplace-Méroc d'enregistrament i anàlisis de l'excavació estratogràfica mitjançant l'ús de les coordenades cartesianes. A: Mercadal O. (coord), *XIV Col·loqui Internacional d'Arqueologia de Puigcerdà: Els pirineus i les àrees circumdants durant el tardiglacià. Mutacions i filiacions tecnoculturals, evolució paleoambiental (16000-10000 BP)*. Homenatge al Prof. Georges Laplace (Puigcerdà, 10-12 de novembre de 2006), Institut d'Estudis Ceretans, Ripoll, 51-63.
- Py M., López J. B., Buxó R., Adroher A. M., Garcia D., Weidelt P., Feugère M. (1991), *Système d'enregistrement, de gestion et d'exploitation de la documentation issue des fouilles de Lattes*, Lattara, 4, ARALO, Lattes.
- Py M. et al. (1997). SYSLAT 3.1, *Système d'Information archeologique : manuel de reference*. Lattara, 10, ARALO-AFAN, Lattes.
- Renfrew C., Bahn, P., (2008). *Arqueología: conceptos clave*. Akal, Madrid.
- Renfrew C., Bahn, P., (2011). *Arqueología: teorías, métodos y práctica*. Akal. Madrid. (3a edició).
- Roskams S. (2003). *Teoría y práctica de la excavación*. Crítica, Barcelona.
- Rueda J. M., Ten R., Buxó R. (eds.) (2014). *Pla de recerca de l'arqueologia i paleontologia catalanes*. Generalitat

de Catalunya, Departament de Cultura, Barcelona.

2.- SPECIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING

- Adam J. P. (1981): *L'architecture militaire grecque*, Éditions Picard. Paris.
- Adam J. P. (1984): *La construction romaine: matériaux et techniques*. Éditions Picard, Paris.
- Belarte C. (1996): L'estudi de la casa protohistòrica a Catalunya i àrees adjacents: proposta tipològica i terminològica. *Pyrenae*, 27: 103-115.
- Bermejo J. (2015): Aplicaciones de sintaxis espacial en Arqueología: una revisión de algunas tendencias actuales. *Arqueología de la Arquitectura*, 12: e031. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3989/arg.arqt.2015.122>
- Buchsenschutz O., Mordant C. (dirs.) (2005), *Architectures protohistoriques en Europe occidentale du Néolithique final à l'Age du fer. Actes des congrès nationaux des sociétés historiques et scientifiques (127e congrès, Nancy, 15-20 avril 2002)*. Éditions du CTHS, Paris.
- Cortés A. (2014): Clasificación tipológica de la arquitectura doméstica romana. Reflexiones a partir de las ciudades del NE peninsular. *Pyrenae*, 45 (2): 59-93.
- Dedet B., Py M. (1985): *Les enceintes protohistoriques de Gaule Méridionale*. ARALO, Cahier 14, Caveirac.
- De Chazelles C. A. (1997). *Les maisons en terre de la Gaule méridionale*. Monographies Instrumentum, 2, Ed. Mergoïl, Montagnac.
- Gracia F. (1998): Arquitectura y poder en las estructuras de poblamiento ibéricas. Esfuerzo de trabajo y corveas. A: Aranegui C. (coord.), *Los iberos. Príncipes de occidente. Actas del Congreso Internacional*, Fundació La Caixa, Barcelona: 99-113.
- Ginouvès R., Martin R. (1985). *Dictionnaire méthodique de l'architecture grecque et romaine. Tome I. Matériaux, techniques de construction, techniques et formes du décor*. Publications de l'École Française de Rome, 84, Rome.
- Kent S. (1993): *Domestic Architecture and the Use of Space: An Interdisciplinary Cross-Cultural Study*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Martín R. (2014): Documentación gráfica de edificios históricos: principios, aplicaciones y perspectivas", *Arqueología de la Arquitectura*, 11: e011, [doi.org/10.3989/arg.arqt.2014.014](http://dx.doi.org/10.3989/arg.arqt.2014.014)
- Moret. P. (1996): *Les fortifications ibériques de la fin de l'Âge du Bronze à la conquête romaine*. Collection de la Casa de Velázquez, 56, Madrid.
- Olmos P. (2010): Estudi dels patrons mètrics arquitectònics i urbanístics del món ibèric (segles V-II aC). Tesi doctoral, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Barcelona.
www.tdx.cat/bitstream/10803/8641/1/Tesi.pdf
- Vargas C. (2013): Reflexiones sobre cronotipologías en Arqueología de la Arquitectura. *Arqueología de la Arquitectura*, 10: e001. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3989/arg.arqt.2013.001>

DOMESTIC STRUCTURES

- Beeching A., Gasco J. (1989): Les foyers de la Préhistoire récente du Sud de la France. (Descriptions, analyses et essais d'interprétation.). A: Olive M., Taborin Y. (eds.), *Actes du Colloque International: Nature et fonction des foyers préhistoriques (Nemours, 12-14 mai 1987)*, Mémoires du Musée de Préhistoire d'Île de France, 2: 275-293.
- Belarte C. (1997): *Arquitectura domèstica i estructura social a la Catalunya protohistòrica*, Arqueo Mediterrània, 1,

Barcelona.

- Belarte, C., Pou J., Sanmartí J., Santacana J. (eds.) (2001), *Técnicas constructives d'època ibèrica i experimentació arquitectònica a la Mediterrània; Actes de la Primera Reunió d'Arqueologia de Calafell (Calafell, 20-22 gener del 2000)*, Arqueo Mediterrània, 6, Universitat de Barcelona.
- Pons E., Molist M. (1989). Les structures domestiques de cuisson durant la Protohistoire en Catalogne. A: *Pré-actes colloque international: Habitats et structures domestiques en Méditerranée occidentale durant la Protohistoire (Arles-sur-Rhône, 19-21 octobre 1989)*, Imprimerie Louis-Jean, Gap: 95-105.

PRODUCTION AND STORAGE STRUCTURES

- Dufay B. (1996): Les fours de potiers gallo-romains: synthèse et classification. Un nouveau panorama. A: Rivet L. (ed.), *Actes du congrès: Les productions céramiques gallo-romaines en Bourgogne. Actualité des recherches céramiques (Dijon, 16-19 mai 1996)*, SFECAG, Marseille: 297-312.
- Cardona R. (2009): Els cinc genis malèfics dels forns ceràmics. Estudi sobre els centres terrissers en època ibèrica a Catalunya. *Revista d'Arqueologia de Ponent*, 19: 139-158.
- Gallego J. M. (2014): Experimentando con armas ibéricas de hierro. La producción del metal en hornos de "tiro natural". *Gladius*, XXXIV: 37-64.
- Garcia D. (1987): Observations sur la production et le commerce des céréales en Languedoc méditerranéen durant l'Age du Fer : les formes de stockage des grains. *Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise*, tome 20: 43-98.
- Hasaki E. (2002): *Ceramic kilns in ancient Greece: technology and organisation of ceramic workshops*. Tesi doctoral, University of Cincinnati. https://etd.ohiolink.edu/ap/10?0::NO:10:P10_ACCESSION_NUM:ucin1023219003
- Prats G. (2013): Aproximació tipològica i funcional de les estructures excavades al jaciment del bronze ple de Minferri (Juneda, les Garrigues): emmagatzematge i conservació a la Catalunya occidental. *Revista d'Arqueologia de Ponent*, 23: 89-126.
- Tylecote R. F. (1987). *The early history of metallurgy in Europe*. Longman, London & New York.
- Villes A. (1982). *Le mythe des foyers de cabanes en Champagne: histoire et contenu d'une idée préconçue*. Société Archéologique Champenoise, Reims.