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## Multidisciplinary study of the Lower Palaeolithic site of Cimitero di Atella (Basilicata), Italy

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## Multidisciplinary study of the Lower Palaeolithic site of Cimitero di Atella (Basilicata), Italy

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Cover letter to Quaternary International

Paris, 13/02/2023

Dear Editor,

I have the honour to submit, on behalf of all the collaborators, this article entitled "Multidisciplinary study of the Lower Palaeolithic site of Cimitero di Atella in Italy. This is a first synthetic work on the Lower Palaeolithic site of Cimitero di Atella in Italy. We resumed excavation on the site in 2016 and carried out new studies on the archaeological material, but also on the environmental context and the chronostratigraphic framework. Roxane ROCCA and Daniele AURELI have the excavation permit from the Italian Heritage and manage the field organisation and documentation together with Lucie GERMOND, Amélie DA COSTA and François FOURIAUX. Roxane ROCCA, Daniele AURELI, Lucie GERMOND and Amélie DA COSTA participate to the lithic study. Paolo GIANNANDREA, Dario GIOIA and Marcello SCHIATTARELLA, conducted the geological study, Alison PEREIRA and Sebastien NOMADE the Ar/Ar dating, Jean-Jacques BAHAIN and Pierre VOINCHET the ESR dating. The archaeozoological and palaeontological study was led by Francesco BOSCHIN, Alessio IANNUCCI, Beniamino MECOZZI and Raffaele SARDELLA. Donatella MAGRI and Federico DI RITA were in charge of the palynological analysis. All the co-author to the article produced the figures and text corresponding to their skill and have approved the final version of the manuscript. Hoping that this article will be of interest to your review.

Best regards,  
Roxane ROCCA



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**UMR 8068, Technologie et Ethnologie des Mondes Préhistoriques**

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2 (Basilicata), Italy.

3  
4  
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#### 41 Abstract:

42 The Lower Palaeolithic site of Cimitero di Atella is located in the Basilicata region (Southern  
43 Italy), about 10 km south of the extinct Monte Vulture volcano. The site was discovered in the early  
44 1990s and was continuously excavated for nearly twenty years under the supervision of Professor E.  
45 Borzatti von Löwenstern (University of Florence). This open-air site contained a five-metre-thick  
46 fluvio-lacustrine sequence characterized by the occurrence of two main archaeological units with  
47 lithic industries and faunal remains. Based on the composition of the lithic assemblages, and in  
48 particular the presence of handaxes in the Lower unit, Borzatti von Löwenstern (et al., 1997)  
49 attributed the site to the Early Acheulean. Cimitero di Atella was interpreted as the result of various  
50 lake shore occupations linked to the exploitation of large mammals (*Palaeoloxodon antiquus* and  
51 *Bison* sp.) and the opportunistic use of raw materials to produce simple small and large lithic tools  
52 (Borzatti von Löwenstern et al., 1997).

53 The purpose of this paper is to present the last five years of research at the site. Geochronological,  
54 palaeontological and palynological investigations have been conducted to shed light on the  
55 environmental and chronological context of the site and the associated human occupations levels.  
56 This first essential step enables us to evaluate the nature and potential of archaeological data in order  
57 to place the results in a broader framework.

58 **Keywords:**

59 Lower Palaeolithic, Quaternary, Monte Vulture Volcano, Geology, Geochronology,  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$   
60 geochronology, Lithic industry, Early–Middle Pleistocene Transition (EMPT)

61 1. Introduction

62 The Lower Palaeolithic site of Cimitero di Atella is located in the Basilicata region (Southern  
63 Italy), about 10 km south of the extinct Monte Vulture volcano (Figure 1). The site was discovered in  
64 the early 1990s and was continuously excavated for nearly twenty years under the supervision of  
65 Professor E. Borzatti von Löwenstern (University of Florence). This open-air site contained a five-  
66 metre-thick fluvio-lacustrine sequence characterized by the occurrence of two main archaeological  
67 units with lithic industries and faunal remains. Based on the lithology of the sedimentary layers and  
68 biochronological information from the faunal assemblages, the site was confidently attributed to the  
69 Middle Pleistocene timescale (Borzatti von Löwenstern et al., 1990; Ciolli, 1997; Di Muro, 1999;  
70 Zucchelli, 2002). The presence of volcanic materials (tephra, ignimbrites and reworked volcanic  
71 minerals found in the fluvial deposits) typical of the early explosive activity of the Monte Vulture  
72 volcano indicates that human occupation took place between about 740 ka and 480 ka (Di Muro,  
73 1999). Based on the composition of the lithic assemblages, and in particular the presence of handaxes  
74 in the Lower unit, Borzatti von Löwenstern (et al., 1997) attributed the site to the Early Acheulean.  
75 Cimitero di Atella was interpreted as the result of various lake shore occupations linked to the  
76 exploitation of large mammals (*Palaeoloxodon antiquus* and *Bison* sp.) and the opportunistic use of  
77 raw materials to produce simple small and large lithic tools (Borzatti von Löwenstern et al., 1997).

78 In the light of increased early Acheulean evidence over the past decade (García-Medrano et al.,



79 2014; Moncel et al., 2016, 2019; Mosquera et al., 2016), as well as the still-open debate on the modes  
80 and temporality of the emergence of handaxes in Europe (Moncel and Schreve, 2016; Moncel et al.,  
81 2018; Nicoud, 2013; Rocca et al., 2016a), Cimitero di Atella is of particular interest. The presence of  
82 handaxes and large cutting-tools before 0.5 Ma is now well attested, mainly in South-western Europe.  
83 This is generally explained by a second wave of settlement originating from Africa driving classical  
84 Acheulean development. In many respects, this hypothesis is still tenuous as available data are still  
85 scarce for this pivotal period in Europe, between early settlement and the classical Acheulean.  
86 Moreover, the comprehensive interpretation of settlement dynamics during this period is difficult,  
87 given the diversity of archaeological contexts (cave, palimpsest, snapshot, etc...), as well as the  
88 plurality of lithic methodological approaches. In this background, the site of Cimitero di Atella will  
89 undoubtedly help to test the various hypotheses concerning the diffusion of the Acheulean in Europe.

90 At the end of Borzatti von Löwenstern excavation at the site, many questions were still pending.  
91 First of all, the chronological attribution based on volcano-stratigraphic correlation required  
92 confirmation by sedimentological analysis and radiometric dating. Secondly, the question of site  
93 formation dynamics was crucial to interpret the archaeological record and assess the different  
94 taphonomic aspects. Finally, it was indispensable to study the archaeological material with a  
95 methodology adapted to topical issues in order to compare it to other contemporaneous sites.

96 A new multidisciplinary research project was thus launched at Atella in 2015, aiming to understand  
97 the site infilling and to clarify the archaeological context of the sequence. This work was rendered  
98 possible by the advancement of stratigraphic and palaeoenvironmental research on Middle  
99 Pleistocene volcanic and epiclastic successions outcropping at the Monte Vulture volcano and in the  
100 adjacent Atella and Venosa fluvio-lacustrine basins (Schiattarella et al., 2005; Giannandrea et al.,  
101 2006; Giannandrea, 2009; Schiattarella et al., 2016). New excavation campaigns were carried out and  
102 the material (lithic and fauna) preserved in the Melfi Museum collection was re-studied.

103 The purpose of this paper is to present the last five years of research at the site. Geochronological,  
104 palaeontological and palynological investigations have been conducted to shed light on the

105 environmental and chronological context of the site and the associated human occupations levels.  
106 This first essential step enables us to evaluate the nature and potential of archaeological data in order  
107 to place the results in a broader framework.

## 108 2. Regional setting

### 109 2.1 History of research at Atella

110 Since the end of the nineteenth century, the Monte Vulture region, and in particular the Venosa  
111 and Atella basins (see SM1).

112 Since the 2000s, research focused on the upper part of the stratigraphy, and revealed an alluvial  
113 environment with a high composition of volcanoclastic sediments (Borzatti von Löwenstern, 2011).  
114 In parallel, Borzatti von Löwenstern's team installed explanatory panels around the site and published  
115 a series of books geared towards the general public (Borzatti von Löwenstern, 1985; Borzatti von  
116 Löwenstern and Sozzi, 2001). The systematic excavation by the Florentine research group ended in  
117 2012.

118 Renewed interest in the non-bifacial component of Lower Palaeolithic lithic industries led to a  
119 technological and techno-functional study of all the lithic industries from level F of the Atella site  
120 (Abruzzese, 2014). From 2017 to 2021, research at Atella was mainly funded by the *École française*  
121 *de Rome* as part of a larger programme on settlement dynamics during the Lower Palaeolithic in Italy  
122 (Rocca et al., 2018, 2020; Rocca and Aureli, 2019). Currently, the site of Atella is part of a  
123 valorization project funded by local and European institutions.

### 124 2.2 Geological context

125 The study area is in a volcanic district of Southern Italy, characterized by a complex stratigraphy  
126 of interbedded pyroclastic and sedimentary deposits spread over a 750 km<sup>2</sup> area along the external  
127 (i.e., north-eastern) sector of the Apennines chain (Figure 2, a). More precisely, the *Cimitero di Atella*  
128 site is located at the top of the fluvial-lacustrine succession of the Atella Basin (Giannandrea et al.,  
129 2006), about 10 km south of the Monte Vulture volcano (Figure 2, b).

130 The volcanic sequence has been subdivided into unconformity-bounded stratigraphic units  
131 (UBSU), in turn grouped into two Middle Pleistocene Supersynthem, labelled Monte Vulture and  
132 Monticchio (Tab. 1). The Monte Vulture Supersystem includes the products of the central volcano  
133 (subdivided into the Foggianello, Barile, and Melfi synthem), the underlying alluvial sediments, and  
134 the fluvial-lacustrine infill of the Atella and Venosa basins (Figure 2), whereas the Monticchio  
135 Supersynthem comprises products correlated to some small eruptive vents. The age of the Monte  
136 Vulture Supersynthem ranges from  $698 \pm 8$  ka to  $573 \pm 4$  ka, whereas the time-span of the Monticchio  
137 Supersynthem is between  $494 \pm 5$  ka and  $141 \pm 11$  ka (Giannandrea et al., 2006; Villa and Buettner,  
138 2009).

139 The lacustrine silty-sandy clay and the heteropic alluvial conglomerate of the Atella Basin i) cover  
140 the ignimbrite deposits of the Fara d'Olivo Subsynthem (Table 1), ii) are correlated with the  
141 pyroclastic and fall deposits of the Rionero Subsynthem, and iii) are covered by lava and pyroclastic  
142 flows of the Vulture - San Michele Subsynthem (Giannandrea et al., 2014; Schiattarella et al., 2016;  
143 Table 1). The latter are overlain by epiclastic deposits of the Piana del Gaudo and by travertines of  
144 Atella village. (Figure 3).

### 145 3. Material and methods

146 The new research on the Palaeolithic site of Cimitero di Atella begin in 2014 after excavations by  
147 the Borzatti von Löwenstern team had stopped. In this section we will present the material studied in  
148 this paper and the methods employed. These include excavation methods in the field, geological,  
149 geochronological and palaeoenvironment data, and the sampling and study methods applied to faunal  
150 and lithic remains.

#### 151 3.1. Excavation method

152 The excavation strategy had to take into account constraints linked to the state of preservation of  
153 the site. During the initial excavation years in the early 1990s, the Borzatti von Löwenstern team  
154 decide to build a first protective cover. It consisted of a roof covering the excavation area, supported

155 by a first module made of metal tubes. Then, over the following years, a series of interventions were  
156 carried out. The covered surface was extended towards the cemetery wall, in order to increase the  
157 excavation surface. When the new research project began in 2015, the site was therefore covered by  
158 the metallic protective structure (SM2a) and included more than 2 metres section limiting the  
159 excavation possibilities. Moreover, as some archaeological finds were still exposed on the excavation  
160 surface, in 2015 we first of all focused on the restoration and when possible the recording of finds.  
161 During these two preliminary years of the project, we concentrated in particular on the revaluation of  
162 the chronostratigraphic context, by drilling two cores, one from each side of the site, and collecting  
163 samples for radiometric dating. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, we began the excavation of several square  
164 metres in the F levels inside the Borzatti von Löwenstern area, and in 2019 we opened a new 25 m<sup>2</sup>  
165 area to the east of the former excavation (Figure 4). In 2020, we were able to enlarge the excavation  
166 area owing to a project promoting archaeology led by the Atella municipality. The Borzatti von  
167 Löwenstern protective structure was dismantled and a new area was opened with mechanical diggers.  
168 The excavation area is now 250 m<sup>2</sup> and includes the Borzatti von Löwenstern area and the 2019 area  
169 (Figure 4), which is now covered by a new adapted covering roof.

170 In each geological unit, the archaeological excavation proceeded by artificial levels of 5 cm, per  
171 quarter of a square metre, in order to locate the small elements found in the sediments during sieving.  
172 The three coordinates (x, y, z), the direction, dip and dip angle were recorded for all remains larger  
173 than 1 cm. The exploitation of these data is still in progress, and together with the micromorphological  
174 analysis, will provide information on the formation process of the levels.

### 175 3. 2. Geology

176 The stratigraphy of the exposed sediments of the Cimitero di Atella site was studied and the  
177 sediments from the drilling cores were analysed (Figure 4a). The detailed sedimentological analysis,  
178 which took into account grain size, sorting, and primary sedimentary structures, brought to light a  
179 series of lithofacies grouped into two associations, briefly described in Table 2. The facies were  
180 determined and interpreted on the basis of papers by Miall (1978), Walker and James (1992), Fisher

181 and Schmincke (1994), Sanders et al. (2009), Nehyba and Nývlt (2014), and Palladino et al., (2018).  
182 In addition, some layers were sampled for palynological and geochronological analyses. In order to  
183 establish lateral stratigraphic correlations between the deposits from the Cimitero di Atella site and  
184 the Monte Vulture sequence, we performed a detailed field survey in the Atella village area, studying  
185 a topographic profile across the Atella plateau and drilling two cores (Figure 3, Figure 4a). From a  
186 geomorphological viewpoint, the investigated site is located on a flat-topped hill, overlain by  
187 travertine deposits. A straight scarp crosses this sub-horizontal land surface, due to the presence of a  
188 high-angled normal fault cutting into the entire succession (Figure 5).

### 189 3. 3. Dating

190 Four sedimentary layers (Figure 6), labelled Atella INF (ash flow deposit Tng, 5 m below the  
191 archaeological excavation), F, I and L2, were dated by  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  on single grains at Cimitero di Atella.  
192 In addition, two levels, L1 and L3 (Figure 6), were sampled for ESR dating of optically-bleached  
193 quartz grains.

#### 194 3.3.1. $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$

195 The samples were crushed and sieved, and crystals were extracted from the 500-250  $\mu\text{m}$  fraction  
196 size. They were then cleaned in distilled water using an ultrasonic bath. Unaltered and pristine  
197 potassic feldspars (mainly sanidines) were then handpicked under a binocular microscope and leached  
198 with a 7 % HF solution for about 5 minutes to remove potential particles and alteration phases from  
199 the surface of minerals. Thirty to fifty crystals were selected to be irradiated. They were loaded into  
200 aluminium discs. Prior to mass spectrometric measurements, samples were activated in two distinct  
201 irradiations. All the samples were irradiated in the  $\beta 1$  tube of the Osiris reactor (French Atomic Energy  
202 Commission, Saclay France). Sample Atella INF was irradiated for 60 min (IRR 99) while samples  
203 F, I and L2 were irradiated for 90 min (IRR 108). Interference corrections were based on the  
204 nucleogenic production ratios given in Guillou et al. (2018) for Osiris. After irradiation, crystals were  
205 transferred into a copper sample holder and individually loaded into a differential vacuum Cleartan©  
206 window. The analytical procedure is described in detail in Nomade et al. (2010). Minerals were fused

207 one by one using a 25 Watts Synrad CO<sub>2</sub> laser at about 10 to 15 % of nominal power. The extracted  
208 gases were then purified for 10 min by two hot GP 10 and two GP 50 getters (ZrAl). Argon isotopes  
209 (<sup>40</sup>Ar, <sup>39</sup>Ar, <sup>38</sup>Ar, <sup>37</sup>Ar and <sup>36</sup>Ar) were successively measured using a VG 5400 mass spectrometer  
210 equipped with an electron multiplier (Balzer SEV 217 SEN). Each argon isotope measurement  
211 consisted of 20 cycles of peak-hopping. Neutron fluence J for each sample was calculated using co-  
212 irradiated Alder Creek sanidine standard (ACs at 1.1891 Ma, optimization calibrated age of Niespolo  
213 et al., 2017) and the 40K total decay constant of Renne et al., 2011). For the two irradiations (IRR 99  
214 and 108), J-values were computed from a monitor co-irradiated with each dated sample (Atella INF:  
215 J = 0.000396998 ± 0.00000199; F: J = 0.00039550 ± 0.00000159; I: J = 0.00038743 ± 0.00000155.  
216 L2: J = 0.0004186 ± 0.00000029). Mass discriminations were monitored by the analysis of air pipettes  
217 throughout the analytical period, and relative to a <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>36</sup>Ar ratio of 298.56 (Lee et al., 2006).  
218 Procedural blank measurements were taken after every two or three unknown samples. For a typical  
219 10-minute duration of isolation, typical backgrounds are about 2.0-3.0 x 10<sup>-17</sup> and 5.0 to 6.0 x 10<sup>-19</sup>  
220 moles for <sup>40</sup>Ar and <sup>36</sup>Ar, respectively.

### 221 3.3.2. ESR on bleached quartz

222 ESR analyses of quartz grains were performed using the multi-centre approach, based on the  
223 measurement of both aluminium (Al) and titanium-lithium (Ti-Li) centres in a given quartz sample  
224 (Toyoda et al., 2000; Tissoux et al., 2007). Indeed, these two ESR centres display different behaviours  
225 with regard to light on the one hand and irradiation on the other hand. Ti-Li centres are quickly and  
226 totally bleached by solar light (in a few days), and are also much more radiosensitive than Al centres,  
227 and saturate under irradiation much faster than the latter (Duval and Guilarte, 2015). In contrast, Al  
228 centres are very stable under irradiation but are not totally reset even after long light exposure (several  
229 months). Therefore, a more complex protocol is required to determine the unbleachable part of the  
230 dated quartz grains (Voinchet et al., 2004).

231 Firstly, the quartz grains were extracted from the samples using the chemical and physical protocol  
232 described by Voinchet et al. (2020). After extraction, each purified quartz sample was split into eleven  
233 aliquots. Nine of them were irradiated with a  $\gamma$  <sup>60</sup>Co source (Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique,

234 Saclay, France) at doses ranging from 264 to 12,500 Gy. One aliquot was conserved as a natural  
235 reference and the eleventh aliquot was exposed during 1,600 h to light in a Dr Honhle© SOL2 solar  
236 simulator (light intensity between 3.2 and 3.4 10<sup>5</sup> Lux) in order to determine the unbleachable portion  
237 of the ESR-Al signal. Each sample set of eleven aliquots was measured at least three times by ESR  
238 at 107K using a Bruker© EMX spectrometer and every measure of each aliquot was undertaken three  
239 times after an approximately 120° rotation of the tube in the ESR cavity, in order to consider angular  
240 dependence of the signal due to sample heterogeneity. The ESR acquisition parameters used were 5  
241 mW microwave power, 1024 point resolution, 20 mT sweep width, 100 kHz modulation frequency,  
242 0.1 mT modulation amplitude, 40 ms conversion time, 20 ms time constant and 1 scan.

243 Signal intensity was then measured between the top of the first peak at  $g=2.018$  and the bottom of  
244 the 16th peak at  $g=2.002$  of the Aluminium hyperfine structure and by measuring the difference  
245 between the peak top ( $g= 1.913$ ) of the Ti-Li signal and the baseline (Toyoda and Falguères, 2003).  
246 Equivalent doses (DE) were then determined from the obtained ESR intensities versus the dose  
247 growth curves using a coupled exponential and linear function with Microcal OriginPro 8 software  
248 with  $1/I^2$  weighting (Voinchet et al., 2020).

249 External alpha and beta contributions to the dose rate were obtained using the dose-rate conversion  
250 factors of Guérin et al. (2011) from the sediment radioelement contents (U, Th and K) measured in  
251 the laboratory by high-resolution and low background gamma-spectrometry (Table 3). Gamma dose  
252 rate was determined by in situ measurements with an Inspector 1000 (Canberra©) gamma  
253 spectrometer (Canberra©) using the threshold method (Mercier and Falguères, 2007). A k-value of  
254  $0.15 \pm 0.1$  (Laurent et al., 1998), alpha and beta attenuations from Brennan (2003) and Brennan et al.  
255 (1991), sediment water content estimated from the difference in mass between the natural sample and  
256 the same sample dried in an oven at 40°C for a week and water attenuation formulae from Grün  
257 (1994) were used in the age calculation. The cosmic dose rate was estimated from the equations of  
258 Prescott and Hutton (1994). The internal dose rate was considered to be negligible because of the low  
259 radionuclide content usually found in quartz grains.

### 260 3. 4. Fauna

261 A preliminary identification was carried out on 621 faunal remains stored at the Heritage Office in  
262 the Castle of Melfi (PZ). These remains are from Borzatti von Löwenstern's fieldwork and the new  
263 excavations carried out in 2015 and 2016. Most of the identifications are limited to the taxonomic  
264 family or genus. Further work will attempt to refine the taxonomy of faunal remains from Atella. A  
265 taphonomic approach was applied to a subsample, excluding specimens with modern fractures, or  
266 incrustated by concretions. Specimen size was considered for 585 specimens, and the state of  
267 preservation was observed on 600 remains. In particular, considering the geological setting of the site,  
268 we classified specimens according to their level of rounding: i) specimens with no rounding; ii)  
269 specimens with slightly rounded edges; iii) specimens with rounded edges or completely reshaped by  
270 agents of transport (probably water).

### 271 3. 5. Palynology

272 Fourteen samples were taken from core 2 of Cimitero di Atella for pollen analysis, from the  
273 following depths: 5.60, 6.80, 9.20, 9.60, 10.80, 11.20, 12.03, 12.40, 12.80, 13.20, 13.60, 14.02, 14.40,  
274 and 14.80 m. They were chemically treated with HCl (37%), HF (40%) and NaOH (10%) according  
275 to standard procedures for pollen extraction summarized in Magri and Di Rita (2015). Pollen  
276 concentrations were determined by adding tablets of spores of exotic *Lycopodium* to known weights  
277 of sediment. Observations were carried out by means of a light microscope at  $\times 400$  magnifications.  
278 For each sample, at least two slides were prepared and analysed.

279 Unfortunately, all the samples, excluding the sample at 14.02 m, were barren. In the sample at  
280 14.02 m, after a series of three analysed slides, only one pollen grain of Poaceae was counted, which  
281 is clearly insufficient to define the past vegetation of the site. The lack of pollen grains can be ascribed  
282 to problems of pollen preservation, a very high sedimentation rate which would have diluted the  
283 pollen content within the sediment, or barren vegetation due to harsh glacial conditions. However, it  
284 is also likely that all these factors contributed to the absence of pollen.



### 285 3. 6. Lithic artefacts

286 The studied corpus is from the previous excavation led by Borzatti von Löwenstern and from the  
287 new 2015 to 2018 excavations (Table 4). The old collection contains two main assemblages,  
288 excluding surface finds, one from Level L, the other from Level F. Given the disparate states of  
289 alteration, and some doubts concerning the anthropic nature of several pieces, only the more reliable  
290 items were selected (Abruzzese et al., 2016). The following criteria were retained to improve the  
291 reliability of the assemblage: type of blank and raw material, the degree of alteration, the type of  
292 patina and the presence of a double patina, and the presence or absence of knapping scars. We  
293 subdivided the material into three groups, definite non-anthropic items, probable poorly-preserved  
294 anthropic elements, and anthropic items. Only the last group was analysed. In level L, only 107 pieces  
295 were selected out of 2553 (Borzatti von Löwenstern, 2005), and 666 of the 7887 pieces from level F  
296 (Abruzzese et al., 2016).

297 Raw materials can be divided into three types: flint, quartzite and a highly altered raw material,  
298 described as “porous radiolarite” (Borzatti von Löwenstern et al., 1997), which is probably a fine  
299 limestone.

300 A technological approach was applied to the lithic assemblage of Atella (Boëda et al., 1990; Inizan  
301 et al., 1999; Boëda, 2013), in order to describe the reduction sequence (selection, production aims,  
302 use, management, etc.). In this paper, we focus on the production phase and the identification of the  
303 main technological categories: cores,debitage flakes, small tools, large tools, retouch flakes, based  
304 on the diacritical scheme of each piece (chronology and direction of removal, measurements, angles,  
305 etc.). We also began to analyse some piece with a techno-functional analysis (Lepot, 1991; Boëda,  
306 2013; Aureli et al., 2016; Rocca et al., 2016) in order to identify the transformative and prehensile  
307 part of the tools.

## 308 4. Results

### 309 4. 1. Stratigraphic and sedimentological analysis

310 The horizontally-bedded Quaternary succession outcropping in the study area unconformably  
311 overlies the sedimentary bedrock, represented here by Numidian Flysch (age: Burdigalian –  
312 Langhian?). Miocene sediments only outcrop to the east of Atella village (Figure 3) and consist of  
313 tilted quartzarenite beds. The Quaternary sequence of the site (Figure 6) is formed, from the base, of  
314 light-grey horizontally-laminated volcanoclastic siltstone of the **Sh** lithofacies (Figure 7 and Figure  
315 7a), attributed to sediment decantation in a lacustrine environment. Toward the north, such sediments  
316 are in heteropic relationships with volcanoclastic alluvial conglomerates (Figure 3a). Above them, a  
317 lava flow and pyroclastic and epiclastic deposits, labelled 3a, 3b and 4 in Figure 3, and swamp and  
318 alluvial deposits, are recorded in the surveyed area. Finally, the travertine of Atella village (Figure 3)  
319 unconformably overlies the previously described deposits, through an erosive surface.

320 In the Cimitero di Atella site, at the top of facies **Sh**, the base of the stratigraphic succession (Figure  
321 6) is composed of horizontal beds of the **TLm** lithofacies (Figure 7b), interpreted as pyroclastic ash  
322 flow deposits, with intercalations of fallout ash deposits, attributed to lithofacies **Tng** (Figure 7c) and  
323 **Tm** (Figure 7d). Laterally (i.e., towards the north and to the west of Atella village), the pyroclastic  
324 beds overlie a lava flow (Figure 3) attributed to the Vulture - San Michele Subsynthem by  
325 Giannandrea et al. (2006). Moving up, about 2-m-thick lacustrine deposits of lithofacies **Sh**, **Dh**, and  
326 **Su** (Figure 8a) are overlain by two epiclastic breccia (Figure 7e) with volcanic clasts (lithofacies  
327 **Bmli**), connected to cohesive debris flow. Each breccia layer is covered by reworked sediments of  
328 the **Suli** lithofacies (Figure 7e). Both lithofacies **Bmli** and **Suli** contain lithic industry and two tusks  
329 of *Palaeoloxodon antiquus* (Borzatti von Löwenstern et al., 1997). A westward-dipping erosive  
330 surface is present at the top of these sediments (Figure 7).

331 The upper portion of the succession is characterized by alternating beds of primary volcanic  
332 deposits – made up of ash and lapilli fallout from lithofacies **Tm** and **Lm** (Figure 8d) and pyroclastic  
333 flow from lithofacies **LTm** (Figure 8b), **TLm**, and **TLBm** (Figure 8c) – and trough cross-bed

334 epiclastic volcanic sediments corresponding to lithofacies **SBt** and **Sr** (Figure 8b and Figure 8d). It is  
335 noteworthy that **Lm** and **SBt** facies are frequently associated in the same horizon. Often, the beds at  
336 the base of lithofacies **LTm**, **TLm**, **TLBm**, and **Bmli** show water-escape pipes. These are soft-  
337 sediment deformation structures due to the unstable density of the water-saturated alluvial (Figure 8c  
338 and Figure 8d) and lacustrine (Figure 8) sediments. Here, such structures can be interpreted as loading  
339 structures resulting from the rapid sedimentation of mass deposits (Anketell et al., 1969).

340 This suggests that the deposition of facies **Bmli** occurred immediately after the lake was drained,  
341 when sediments were still saturated. It is also likely that the cohesive debris flow deposits (facies **Bmli**)  
342 were caused by the activation of water flows associated with lake drainage. The presence of such a  
343 sedimentary structure shows continuity in sedimentation at the transition from lacustrine to alluvial  
344 deposits. Therefore, no stratigraphic unconformity is present at the base of that facies. Soft-sediment  
345 deformation structures are also present in the upper part of the *Cimitero di Atella* succession (Figure  
346 9). They consist of boudinage-like breccia structures, made of ash elements in alluvial epiclastic **SBt**-  
347 facies sandstone (Figure 8d and Figure 9) and represent a typical case of seismite. Therefore, there  
348 must have been syndepositional seismic activity at that time in the study area (e.g., Pope et al., 1997;  
349 Gibert et al., 2011). The above-described facies association can be referred to as a braided alluvial  
350 plain with abrupt contributions of primary volcanic products by fallout process and connected to mass  
351 deposition by pyroclastic flows.

352 Two fallout ash deposits (lithofacies **Tm**), separated by an eluvial-colluvial horizon (Figure 6), are  
353 present at the top of the pyroclastic/epiclastic sequence of the Atella site. Here, a southeast-dipping  
354 erosive surface intersects the whole sequence, cutting out a space subsequently filled by historical  
355 sediments (Figure 9).

#### 356 4. 2. Dating

357 Atella INF - Ten crystals were individually dated. Nine of them provided a statistically equivalent  
358 age within uncertainty, confirming the primary volcanic nature of the deposit. The weighted mean  
359 age, calculated using a juvenile crystal population, is  $655.2 \pm 12$  ka (MSWD = 0.2 and P = 1.0, full

360 external errors at  $2\sigma$  uncertainties). The  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$  initial ratio given by the inverse isochron of 290.8  
361  $\pm 56$  (Table 3) is very unprecise but equivalent within uncertainty to the atmospheric ratio of 298.56  
362 (Lee et al., 2006).

363 Atella F - Twelve sanidines were individually dated for this layer. The probability diagram  
364 obtained for this sample is multimodal and shows a high percentage of reworked volcanic minerals.  
365 Only six crystals constitute the homogeneous and youngest population. At least four older eruptive  
366 successions are evidenced. The weighted mean age calculated for the youngest population is  $577.5 \pm$   
367  $6.4$  ka (MSWD = 1.1 et P = 0.3, full external errors at  $2\sigma$  uncertainties. The  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$  initial ratio  
368 given by the inverse isochron for this population is  $299.4 \pm 4.8$  (Table 3), equivalent within  
369 uncertainty to the atmospheric ratio of 298.56.

370 Atella I - For this level, unfortunately only six crystals of potassic feldspars were found and  
371 successfully dated. Despite the limited number of dated crystals for this layer, these analyses provided  
372 significant information. The related probability diagram shows crystals dated from 715 to 575 ka.  
373 This crystal age dispersion is very similar to that of level F.

374 Atella L1 – ESR analyses of this sample provide similar equivalent doses and ages for both Al and  
375 Ti-Li centres, indicating good initial bleaching of both signals. A weighted quadratic mean age of  $509$   
376  $\pm 56$  ka ( $2\sigma$ , full external error, MSWD = 0.051, probability = 0.82) was calculated for this sample  
377 using IsoPlot 3.0 software (Ludwig, 2003).

378 Atella L2 - Thirteen sanidines were individually dated. Again, the related probability diagram is  
379 multimodal. Two major crystal populations are evidenced, as well as three older crystals ranging  
380 between about 650 and 720 ka (see Figure 10). The younger population included six crystals and gave  
381 a weighted mean age of  $583 \pm 4$  ka (full external errors at  $2\sigma$  uncertainties) (MSWD = 0.9 et P = 0.5  
382 (11 ka). The older crystal population is dated to  $610 \pm 3$  ka. The  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{36}\text{Ar}$  initial ratio of  $297.6 \pm 3.0$   
383 for the younger population (see Table 3,  $2\sigma$  analytical uncertainties) is equivalent to the atmospheric  
384 one (Table 3).

385 Atella L3 - Once again, equivalent doses and ages determined from both Al and Ti-Li centres

386 correspond, confirming good initial bleaching of the quartz grains and allowing for the calculation of  
387 a weighted quadratic mean age of  $442 \pm 39$  ka ( $2\sigma$ , full external error, MSWD = 0.35, probability =  
388 0.55).

#### 389 4.3. Archaeological sequence

390 Our first hypothesis for the archaeological sequence is based on the results of the sedimentological  
391 analysis and the first taphonomic observations on faunal and lithic remains. The Borzatti von  
392 Löwenstern team initially proposed (Borzatti von Löwenstern et al., 1990) dividing the Cimitero di  
393 Atella sequence into 15 geological layers, and two large archaeological units: F and L (Borzatti von  
394 Löwenstern et al., 1997). According to Borzatti von Löwenstern, the F level was the result of a  
395 lakeshore occupation and level L a redeposition by the river of earlier occupations without handaxes  
396 (Borzatti von Löwenstern and Sozzi, 1994; Borzatti von Löwenstern, 2005). Our aim was to re-  
397 evaluate site formation and to try to interpret the archaeological records of each level (Figure 11).  
398 The combination of an applied excavation method, the study of archaeological finds, and preliminary  
399 sedimentological results yields a revised interpretation of the sequence. In the current state of  
400 knowledge, we are able to identify four main archaeological units (F-Base, F-Deb2, F-Deb1, L),  
401 resulting from different formation processes.

402 At the base of the sequence, we identified F-Base, a first archaeological layer partially excavated  
403 by the previous team over about four square metres. This layer is still exposed but was not investigated  
404 by us and our interpretation is thus only based on field observations. It contains a high concentration  
405 of remains, a *Palaeoloxodon* tusk and other well-preserved macro-faunal remains, and lithic finds  
406 consisting of a few handaxes and many small tools and flakes. This horizon lies on top of a palustrine  
407 diatomic layer (Figure 11). Human occupation occurred in level F-Base after the retreat of the lake  
408 and was covered by a reworked colluvium of fine sediment composed of epiclastic volcanic  
409 sandstone, with volcanic angular to sub-angular pebbles (ranging in size from 1 to 10 cm).  
410 Preliminary observations on well-preserved remains (fauna and lithic industries), the combined  
411 presence of small and large elements, along with the high concentration of finds in fine sediment,

412 indicate that this level is the result of a sub-primary occupation. This hypothesis needs to be confirmed  
413 by further analyses after the resumption of excavations in the field.

414 The second archaeological unit (F-Deb2) was extensively excavated by Borzatti von Löwenstern  
415 over a surface of 25 m<sup>2</sup> and also by our team over 4 m<sup>2</sup>. The material from this level corresponds to  
416 the base of level F of the Borzatti von Löwenstern excavation, with a lithic assemblage studied by  
417 Abruzzese (et al., 2016). The lithic and faunal remains recorded in this level are in a poor state of  
418 preservation. The lithic remains present smoothed edges, often with double patina. The fauna is  
419 fragmented and rounded. The concentration of remains is very high in a poorly-sorted matrix  
420 supported epiclasic volcanic breccia, interpreted as a cohesive debris flow deposit. Thus, we  
421 postulate that the deposit containing the archaeological record is the result of the reworking of one or  
422 several occupations in a secondary position. At this stage, it is difficult to evaluate the degree of  
423 reworking of the deposit as well as distance from the primary occupations. Refitting should help to  
424 determine whether this corresponds to a major or a light mass movement of the initial occupation.

425 At the top of this reworked deposit, we identified a third archaeological layer covered by the I  
426 tephra (F-Deb1). This level was initially called H by Borzatti von Löwenstern and then mixed  
427 together with the material from layer F. It was partially excavated by us over a surface of 7 m<sup>2</sup>. The  
428 thickness of this level varied between a few centimetres to 15 cm, as the top was affected by erosion  
429 before being covered by the overlying tephra layer (Figure 8). The lithic and faunal material recorded  
430 in this layer is well preserved. The lithic finds present rather fresh edges and no double patina. The  
431 assemblage contains a large tool in limestone, small tools and small flakes of different sizes. The  
432 faunal remains are less fragmented and rounded and some pieces present fresh surfaces, as for  
433 example two Cervidae remains (a coxal and a rib). The archaeological remains are in a fine sediment  
434 of epiclasic volcanic sandstone, interpreted as a reworked low-intensity colluvium. The distribution  
435 of the archaeological finds, the concentration of material, the presence of small and large pieces and  
436 the state of preservation of the remains indicate that the material has not undergone major reworking.  
437 We propose that this layer is in a sub-primary position, partially intersected by erosion and quickly

438 covered by the I tephra layer. Further investigations (use-wear analysis, extension of the excavation,  
439 refitting, taphonomic analysis on the fauna, etc) should clarify the degree of coherence of this level.

440 The last Pleistocene occupations recorded in the site of Atella are in the upper part of the sequence  
441 (L). The archaeological finds were found in a coarse epiclastic volcanic sandstone and angular to sub-  
442 rounded epiclastic volcanic clast-supported breccia, interpreted as a channel infill by water stream  
443 flow of reworked volcanic fallout and pyroclastic flow deposits. This part of the sequence was almost  
444 exclusively excavated by the previous team, apart from a small pit in the new area with only a few  
445 very small debris found during sieving. The studied lithic material of the Borzatti von Löwenstern  
446 assemblage is differentially preserved. Some pieces look very fresh whereas others are smooth and  
447 polished. The faunal remains are also differentially preserved. At this stage of the study, this large  
448 unit appears to contain material from partially preserved sporadic occupations on a river shore, with  
449 differential sorting and erosion depending on the flow of the river.

450 Thus, based on the results obtained so far, we can identify four moments of occupation at Atella.  
451 These layers may be very different in terms of duration, as the F (Deb2) and the L accumulations  
452 probably result from several occupations, and it is thus difficult to evaluate their duration. The  
453 presence of a palimpsest in secondary position was already known, and we identified at least one  
454 well-preserved layer between the F accumulation and the I tephra layer. Given these new and  
455 promising data, further investigations at Atella will focus on the excavation of this horizon over a  
456 larger surface. Another point to clarify will be the estimation of the time range between occupations,  
457 as for the time being, the resolution of absolute dating provides no information concerning the  
458 timespan of each unit, nor the period of time between them. Further analyses, especially on the tephra  
459 I, should reduce the imprecision of the dating resolution of the sequence.

#### 460 4. 4. Fauna

461 The faunal remains are highly fragmented: the most represented size classes are 2 and 3 cm (22.4%  
462 and 19.8% of remains respectively) and 81.4% of remains fall within the 1-5-cm interval (Table 6).  
463 Most specimens from unit L are unaltered by transport (74%). On the other hand, 38.5% of specimens

464 are rounded (i.e., bone fragments with a spherical or subspherical polished shape) in phase F and  
465 43.4% in phase H (Table 7). As most of the faunal remains from Atella are represented by incomplete  
466 or fragmented specimens of poor diagnostic value, taxonomic identifications are mainly limited to  
467 family or genus, namely ungulates (Bovinae indet., *Cervus elaphus*, *Dama* sp.) or *Palaeoloxodon*  
468 *antiquus*/*Palaeoloxodon*-size categories (Table 8). Apart from *P. antiquus*, Borzatti von Löwenstern  
469 et al. (1997) reported the presence of a few bovid and cervid remains, and a hyaena tooth. Zucchelli  
470 (1999) attributed the Bovinae remains to *Bos primigenius* and Zucchelli (2002) identified *Cervus*  
471 *elaphus*, *Dama dama*, and *Capreolus* sp. among the cervids. The revision of the Borzatti von  
472 Löwenstern material, in addition to the study of new finds, reveals that some bovid postcranial  
473 elements have *Bison*-like features, such as, for example, metapodials (e.g., interarticular incisure U-  
474 shaped and less proximally extended in relation to the margin of both condyles; parallel or slightly  
475 convergent medial and lateral intercondylar crests). Nonetheless, pending the discovery of new  
476 taxonomically significant fossils, the attribution of the bovid material remains opens (Bovinae  
477 indet.). No specimens identified so far within the studied sample indicate the presence of hyaenas or  
478 *Capreolus* at Atella.

#### 479 4. 5. Palynology

480 Unfortunately, all the analysed levels, excluding those at 6.30, 6.60 and 14.02 m, were barren.  
481 After a series of three analysed slides per sample, one *Zelkova* pollen grain was identified in the  
482 sample at 6.30 m, one *Pinus* grain at 6.60 m, and one Poaceae grain at 14.02 m, but they were  
483 insufficient to define the past vegetation of the site. The lack of pollen grains can be ascribed to factors  
484 preventing pollen preservation, the dilution of the pollen content in the sediment due to a very high  
485 sedimentation rate, or the occurrence of barren vegetation due to harsh glacial conditions. However,  
486 it is also possible that a combination of factors may have contributed to the absence of pollen.

#### 487 4. 6. Lithic industry

488 The analysis of the lithic assemblage confirms the presence of the three main reduction sequences  
489 already identified in the Borzatti von Löwenstern assemblage (Abruzzese et al., 2016): small tools,



490 debitage flakes and large tools (Table 5).

491 The first is aimed at small tools confection. This reduction sequence is therefore represented by  
492 small tools (266 items, see Table 5) and confection small flakes, namely notch flakes and retouch  
493 flakes (268, see Table 5, Figure 12a). The first step consists of blank selection for the future tool. The  
494 selected blanks, when determinable, can be small blocks of raw material, flakes, or more rarely  
495 residual core fragments. The study of the morphological and volumetric characters of the blank before  
496 tool confection brought to light important criteria, such as the small dimensions, the relative thickness,  
497 and the presence of a flat surface. Another element can also be present on the initial blank, such as an  
498 abrupt surface, for example a back of a *debordant* flake or the butt of the flake. Then, the tool  
499 confection phase depends on how the degree of affordance of the blank matches the sought-after tool.  
500 This phase consists of shaping and retouching the blank to obtain several cutting edges. The removals  
501 generally come from the flat surface of the blank and concern the transformative part of the future  
502 tool and in some cases the prehensile part. On the cutting edges, several modalities of confection are  
503 performed from short, low and parallel removals to notched abrupt retouch. The management of the  
504 prehensile part is rarer and consists mainly of the correction or accentuation of an abrupt part.  
505 Consequently, the flakes from the confection of these small tools are varied and depend on the features  
506 of the initial blank and of the sought-after tool. Notch flakes are short and wide and characterized by  
507 a thick and convex butt (Figure 12a). Retouch flakes are thin and curved, with a linear or punctiform  
508 butt, and the dorsal surface can present previous retouch scars.

509 The aim of this reduction sequence is to obtain several cutting-edges on small tools. The tool  
510 sample is too small for the moment to describe this techno-functional group in detail. It consists  
511 mainly of rostrums, trihedral, and rectilinear edges, as observed in the previous publication  
512 (Abruzzese et al., 2016). The illustrated example (Figure 13) presents three transformative parts  
513 (TFU1, TFU2, TFU3) on the same piece, each associated with a prehensile part. The transformative  
514 part consists of a trihedron composed of a flat surface, two facets obtained by lateral notches, and a  
515 central ridge (Figure 14). Only part of the whole volume is modified to fashion the tool. The

516 prehensile part, in this case a prepared back, can be adapted to several transformative parts. From a  
517 production point of view, several gestures and probably several hammerstones were used to make  
518 this small tool. For the management of convexities and the production of the flake, blows are internal,  
519 probably made with a hard hammer. The back is obtained by an orthogonal gesture (fracture blow).  
520 The notches blow, important to highlight the trihedrons are internal and were probably made with a  
521 smaller hammerstone.

522 The second reduction sequence consists of flake production. Due to the rarity of whole cores in  
523 the assemblage (25 items, mainly fragments, Table 5), it is difficult at this stage of the study to define  
524 flaking modes and the objectives of flake production based on core analysis. The few cores belong to  
525 an additional production system (Boëda, 2013; De Weyer et al., 2022). The exploited volume of the  
526 cores only represents a small part of the initial blank. No cores show global preparation of volume,  
527 or partial management of convexities. The flaking sequence is very short, with no more than five  
528 removals per core. Flake scars indicate the production of elongated and quadrangular flakes, with  
529 large butts, two cutting edges or one cutting edge and a back. The entire core and fragments are in  
530 flint and quartzite. This scant information from the cores is consistent with data from flakes. The  
531 latter (401 items, Table 5) are elongated or quadrangular, with one or two scars on the dorsal surface  
532 and often present a natural back (Figure 12b). These large flakes in flint and quartzite are never  
533 retouched, but present one or two cutting edges. The characteristics of these flakes, dimensions and  
534 technical features are different from the small flakes issued from making small tools. This category  
535 of large flakes is compatible with core attributes, indicating that they are flakes from the debitage  
536 reduction sequence. Some of these flakes may have been used as blanks for small tools, but as the  
537 latter are highly reduced, it is difficult to identify the initial blank. The debitage reduction sequence  
538 can also be interpreted as a goal in itself, to obtain a longer cutting edge. This component is almost  
539 always present in Lower Palaeolithic assemblages. Further investigation into this debitage reduction  
540 sequence and the relationship between small tools and flakes is required in the future, on a larger  
541 sample, particularly of cores.

542 The large shaped tools constitute the third reduction sequence. This category comprises what we  
543 can call, from a typological point of view, Large Cutting Tools, handaxes, unifacial pieces, and pebble  
544 tools (28 items, Table 5). These tools are mainly made on poorly-preserved limestone pebbles and  
545 analysis is therefore difficult. From a production point of view, the chosen blank is plano-convex, and  
546 can be a pebble or a large cortical flake. Shaping is mainly limited to the upper apical part of the  
547 blank, and the basal part is unretouched. The shaping phase takes into account the volumetric  
548 characteristics of the chosen blank and only affects the future transformative part, as the prehensile  
549 part is rarely modified. This very short shaping phase does not affect the volumetric structure of the  
550 blank. We were not able to identify flakes from this reduction sequence. This is maybe due to the poor  
551 state of preservation of the limestone, particularly affecting on thin and small shaping flakes. It is also  
552 important to recall that macro-tools are very rare in the assemblage and bear a low number of scars.  
553 The technical features of large tools show that shaping flakes may present a cortical, semi-cortical  
554 surface or positive scar on the dorsal surface. Due to shaping modes, the classical expected features  
555 for shaping flakes, such as a curved profile, an open angle between the ventral surface and the butt,  
556 and soft hammer percussion, may not be determinant here. Indeed, flakes from large tool shaping do  
557 not bear specific features, and it is thus difficult to distinguish them from other flakes.

558 The identification of this techno-functional group is problematic due to the low number of large  
559 tools. At this stage of the analysis, the main categories of large tools are represented by distal rostrums  
560 and in one case by a lateral cutting edge (Figure 15).

561 Thus, the assemblage of Cimitero di Atella studied so far is composed of three main reduction  
562 sequences. The main one, in term of the number of items and techno-functional variability, is  
563 represented by the small tools. Large shaped tools and backed flakes are less frequent and for the  
564 moment, we can go no further with our interpretation due to the limited quantity of elements.

## 565 5. Discussion

### 566 5. 1. Site of Atella

#### 567 5.1.1 Geology

568 As a result of field investigations, following the stratigraphic framework proposed by Giannandrea  
569 et al. (2006) and Schiattarella et al. (2016), we correlated the basal 1-m-thick portion of lacustrine  
570 sediments (facies Sh in Figure 6) with the Rionero Subsystem and, consequently, we were able to  
571 correlate the overlying volcanic (facies **Tm**, **Tng**, **LTm**, and **TLm**) and lacustrine layers, up to the  
572 epiclastic layers of the facies **Bmli** (unit F of Borzatti von Löwenstern et al., 1997), with the Vulture  
573 - San Michele Subsynthem. The presence of soft-sediment deformation structures in lacustrine  
574 sediments below the **Bmli** facies suggests that the deposition of unit F of Borzatti von Löwenstern (et  
575 al, 1997) occurred immediately after the lake was drained, when the fine sediments were still  
576 saturated. It is also likely that the cohesive debris flows (facies **Bmli**) were deposited by the activation  
577 of water flows associated with lake drainage. This sedimentary structure shows continuity in  
578 sedimentation at the transition from lacustrine to alluvial deposits. Therefore, no stratigraphic  
579 unconformity is present at the base of the archaeological fluvial facies. Also, sedimentological  
580 analyses performed in unit L of Borzatti von Löwenstern (et al., 1997) reveal tephra layer  
581 intercalations, interpreted as pyroclastic flow, in the fluvial facies. Considering the presence of  
582 seismically-induced soft-sediment deformation structures, this can be ascribed to particularly intense  
583 and voluminous eruptions of the Monte Vulture volcano.

#### 584 5.1.2 Geochronological interpretations

585 Based on the geology, archaeology, and palaeontology of the site, Borzatti von Löwenstern et al.  
586 (1997) proposed a date for the Cimitero di Atella sequence between about 600 and 500 ka. Later, Di  
587 Muro (1999) suggested correlating stratigraphic levels A to E with the Rionero Subsynthem of Monte  
588 Vulture (i.e.,  $630 \pm 20$  ka to  $714 \pm 18$  ka following Villa and Buettner, 2009). While our new individual  
589 data obtained by  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  and ESR on bleached quartz appear insufficient for accurately determining  
590 the ages of the Cimitero di Atella archaeosurfaces, combining this new geochronological dataset with

591 the available geological information helps to constrain the period of human occupations with greater  
592 confidence and accuracy.

593 Concerning the  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  analyses, the lowest level dated by this technique, Atella INF (Tng  
594 primary volcanic layer, see Table 3, Figure 10) is accurately dated to  $655 \pm 12$  ka, the maximum age  
595 for the entire sequence of the Cimitero di Atella archaeological site. The analytical data for levels F,  
596 I, and L2 are more difficult to interpret, as all the corresponding probability diagrams are complex  
597 and multimodal (see Figure 10), suggesting the massive reworking of volcanic materials from several  
598 eruptive events, the youngest of which is dated to around 570-580 ka. The various ages of the oldest  
599 populations of crystals can be attributed to the first part of the Monte Vulture volcano eruptive activity  
600 (between about 610 and 760 ka), corresponding to the San Michele and Rionero Subsynthem  
601 activities (Villa and Buettner, 2009). For these three dated stratigraphic levels, the youngest sanidines  
602 are all dated to around 580-570 ka. This age can only be considered here as a maximum age for the  
603 deposition of the Cimitero di Atella archaeological horizons. It is noteworthy that even if the Monte  
604 Vulture volcano was very active from the beginning of the Middle Pleistocene until 490 ka, it was  
605 nonetheless characterized by a long phase of quiescence between about 570 and at least 530 ka,  
606 followed by an eruptive sequence after local tectonic activity (i.e., Case Lopes subsynthem).  
607 Therefore, the fact that no eruptions more recent than about 580-570 ka were recorded in levels F, I,  
608 and L2, can be taken as a further chronological indicator. Deposits from the Case Lopes Subsynthem  
609 are dated to  $530 \pm 22$  ka and  $494 \pm 5$  ka (Villa and Buettner, 2009, Monticchio Supersynthem) and  
610 found a few kilometres NE of the site but not found in the reworked and dated volcanic material at  
611 Cimitero di Atella. Even though the absence of such deposits cannot be considered as chronological  
612 proof of the antiquity of the archaeological remains, it nevertheless implies that the Cimitero di Atella  
613 sequence predates the Case Lopes eruptive phase. This hypothesis is reinforced by the ESR ages  
614 calculated for L1 ( $509 \pm 46$  ka) whereas L3 ( $442 \pm 39$  ka) suggests a younger age for the deposition  
615 of the upper part of the sequence. Even if these ages lack precision, they provide a needed  
616 chronological framework for the deposition age of the sedimentary sequence of Cimitero di Atella.

617 They also demonstrate the continuity of the stratigraphic sequence and reinforce interpretations based  
618 on the geology and  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  data. They allow us to determine a deposition age between L1 and L3  
619 ( $509 \pm 46$  ka -  $442 \pm 39$  ka). The age of  $509 \pm 46$  ka also provides a minimum age for the  
620 archaeological levels underlying L1 (F unit). The combined geochronological data therefore suggest  
621 that at least the lower Palaeolithic F levels can be securely dated between  $509 \pm 46$  ka and 570-580  
622 ka, covering the end of MIS 15 until MIS 13 (Figure 10).

### 623 5.1.3 Palaeobotany

624 Previous pollen analyses at Cimitero di Atella were carried out on 15 pollen samples by Borzatti  
625 von Löwenstern von Löwenstern et al. (1998). However only four levels presented enough pollen  
626 grains to describe the surrounding environment, namely levels A01, A02, A03 and I. According to the  
627 new chronology of the Borzatti von Löwenstern sequence presented here, these levels were deposited  
628 between  $655 \pm 12$  and  $575 \pm 7$  ka BP. The pollen content of A02, A03, and I, showing Arboreal Pollen  
629 (AP) percentages above 88%, *Abies* up to 15%, *Quercus* deciduous ranging from 7 to 35%, and many  
630 other deciduous and evergreen broadleaved trees in low frequencies, suggests a cool and wet phase  
631 of the interglacial stage corresponding to MIS 15. Conversely, in the underlying level A01, the AP  
632 percentage (76%) with 53% *Pinus*, and high proportions of bush and herbaceous xeric taxa, such as  
633 *Ephedra*, *Artemisia*, and Poaceae, suggest an arid phase during the MIS 16 glacial stage.

### 634 5.1.4 Occupation modes

635 In the current state of knowledge, it is difficult to accurately reconstruct the human occupations of  
636 Cimitero di Atella. However, some new data contribute to a better understanding of the type of  
637 occupation. Overall, the stratigraphic succession registered several episodes of human presence  
638 between 0.58 and 0.44 Ma. At that time, the landscape changed from a lacustrine to a fluvial  
639 environment in a territory highly impacted by the activity of Monte Vulture. The recording of human  
640 occupations is different in term of temporality. Some layers, such as F-Deb2, are probably a mix of  
641 several occupations, of unknown duration, whereas others, like F-Base and F-Deb1, probably result  
642 from a single “moment” of occupation, including tool making and faunal exploitation. The future  
643 excavation of unit L, corresponding to the fluvial sequence, will provide crucial information. The

644 archaeological record shows that such contexts are propitious to simultaneous faunal and human  
645 occupation and to the quick burial of their tracks. Unit L, as already observed by Borzatti von  
646 Löwenstern (2005, 2011), could contain several more or less well-preserved occupation “spots”,  
647 depending on site formation taphonomy (velocity of sedimentation, the riverbed position and flow  
648 intensity). The presence of rich but mixed units alongside short well-preserved occupations in the  
649 sequence is interesting and is in our opinion complementary. The secondary position (colluvium) of  
650 the unit is not conducive to spatial or techno-economic analysis, but the material is useful for a more  
651 global view of technical variability. Conversely, the level interpreted as an occupation surface may  
652 contain important information on occupation modes, spatial organization, faunal exploitation and tool  
653 manufacture and use. At Atella, given the type of sedimentation, we are probably not in presence of  
654 a genuine snapshot, as observed at Ficoncella (Aureli et al., 2015; Boschini et al., 2018), Soucy 3  
655 (Lhomme, 2007), La Polledrara di Cecanibbio (Santucci et al., 2016), and Schöningen (Serangeli et  
656 al., 2015), but rather a sub-primary position site resulting from one or more occupations in a relatively  
657 short time period, like in some levels of Notarchirico (Piperno et al., 1999) and Isernia La Pineta  
658 (Peretto et al., 2004). It is interesting to note that in both levels (F-Base and F-Deb1), like in other  
659 many contemporaneous sites, human occupation is linked to an aquatic environment (lake and river)  
660 with large herbivores, especially elephants (Kodinaris et al., 2016; Rocca et al., 2021). The  
661 relationship between humans and elephants also needs to be reassessed, beyond the  
662 hunting/scavenging debate, in order to really focus on exploitation modes and purposes. For meat?  
663 For toolmaking or other technical activities? What was the impact of the elephant on the landscape?  
664 Was the carcass a landmark in the territory? etc. We hope that the extension of the excavation surface  
665 to about 250 m<sup>2</sup> will reveal new information on site formation and spatial organization, in order to  
666 enhance our interpretations of occupations at Atella.

## 667 5.2. Atella in a broader context

### 668 5.2.1. *Is it relevant to speak about an Early Acheulean?*

669 The south European Lower Palaeolithic panorama has been extensively reshaped in recent years.

670 Until the end of the 1990s, this cultural period was divided into two lengthy phases on the basis of  
671 typological studies; an older one, called the pre-Acheulean without handaxes, and a younger one,  
672 including Acheulean, Clactonian and Tayacian industries (Palma di Cesnola, 2001; Grifoni and Tozzi,  
673 2006). New data, mainly from the sites of Isernia La Pineta and Notarchirico, call into question this  
674 model. At the end of the 1990s, new dates from Notarchirico significantly pushed back the age of  
675 early handaxes in Europe (Pilleyre et al., 1999; Piperno et al., 1999). Then, conversely, in the 2010s,  
676 the new dating of Isernia La Pineta, a site without handaxes, attributed the site to a more recent period  
677 (Peretto et al., 2015). Those new data led to a reconsideration of the Lower Palaeolithic periodisation,  
678 alongside the development of lithic industry study methods. The Isernia La Pineta team applied new  
679 methods, such as technology, experimentation, use-wear analysis, resulting in the criticism of  
680 Tayacian typology (Crovetto, 1993; Crovetto et al., 1994; Peretto et al., 1994; Longo et al., 1997).  
681 The discovery of new early sites with handaxes in Europe in the 2010s led to the construction of a  
682 new chrono-cultural model (Moncel et al., 2013, Garcia-Medrano et al., 2014, Mosquera et al., 2016).  
683 These early occupations (Arzarello et al., 2012; Ollé et al., 2013; Michel et al., 2017; Despriée et al.,  
684 2018) brought to light a new conception of tools in Europe from about 0.8/0.7 Ma, based on the  
685 handaxe or Large Cutting-Tool, called the Early Acheulean (Moncel et al., 2015, 2020; Moncel and  
686 Schreve, 2016). Thus paradoxically, after a short parenthesis focusing on the reduction sequence and  
687 technical diversity, we are now returning to a very typological definition based on the Acheulean  
688 guiding fossil: the biface. Indeed, the origins of the Early Acheulean in Europe are often implicitly  
689 and schematically explained using the following model:

690 Presence of a phase of core and flake industries between 1.4 Ma and 0.8 Ma (Mode 1) and the arrival  
691 from Africa of new industries with handaxes (Mode 2), from 0.8/0.7 Ma onwards, spreading rapidly  
692 to the north (La Noira) and south (Notarchirico, la Boella) of the European continent. Can we really  
693 define this period on the basis of a single tool? What can other ways of making tools, such as flake  
694 production or the so-called small tools tell us? Do we have solid proof of an external arrival of this  
695 new technical tradition? Is it relevant for researchers to coin the term Early Acheulean in studies of



696 this key period of the Palaeolithic? How can the lithic industries of Cimitero di Atella contribute to  
697 an enhanced definition of this period?

698 The assemblage of Cimitero di Atella studied so far is consistent with the other contemporaneous  
699 technical system, the so-called Early Acheulean. As in other sites, abundant small tools and/or flakes  
700 play an important role in tool kit variability, while large shaped tools are rare (Nicoud et al., 2016;  
701 Tourloukis et al., 2018; Grimaldi et al., 2020). Furthermore, large tools are significantly different to  
702 the Acheulean handaxes that emerge in the second part of the Lower Palaeolithic, in that shaping does  
703 not affect the global volume of the blank and is aimed at obtaining a specific cutting edge, mainly  
704 rostrums. Edge-point bifacial tools are very rare, as well as lateral cutting edges. At Atella, as  
705 elsewhere, these shaped tools display wide technical diversity: each specimen is almost a specific  
706 tool type. This diversity is also present for example at Notarchirico (Moncel et al., 2019, 2020; Nicoud  
707 2011), and at la Boella (Mosquera et al., 2016).

708 Further discussion is required to enhance our understanding of the specificity of this ambiguous  
709 category of large tools in the Early Acheulean. Nicoud (2011) proposes the term “pebble with bifacial  
710 removals”, as does Moncel (2019, 2020), to distinguish “bifaces and bifacial tools” from “pebble  
711 tools” at Notarchirico. Mosquera (et al., 2016) groups together all the shaped pieces under the term  
712 “large cutting-tools”. A more in-depth investigation of this category of tools is now required, focusing  
713 on techno-functional aspects. Paradoxically, early large cutting-tools are overrepresented in  
714 publications, despite their small numbers, but are rarely studied in relation with other  
715 contemporaneous tools and compared with younger handaxes. We choose to call these pieces from  
716 Atella large shaped tools, because they cannot all be considered to be bifacially shaped from a  
717 technological point of view. Yet it would be illogical to distinguish bifacial from non-bifacial large  
718 tools, as they can present the same morpho-technical features. However, we can note that these pieces  
719 are different from classical handaxes in terms of volumetric structure and techno-functional features.  
720 Even more surprisingly, some transformative parts, such as the rostrum, for example, seem to be  
721 comparable to ones on small tools in terms of technical-functional features and techno-productional

722 modes. In terms of weight and dimensions, use, but also probably prehension modes, these tools are  
723 clearly distinguishable from their smaller counterparts. But it is nonetheless interesting to approach  
724 the relationships between several categories without always considering these first handaxes as an  
725 archaic model of future Acheulean bifacial pieces.

726 The small tool category also necessitates further discussion. The presence of small tools was  
727 recognized in Tayacian typology (Tayac and Quinson point), but the variability and importance of  
728 this category was subsequently re-evaluated in Central European and Middle Eastern assemblages  
729 (Burdukiewicz and Ronen, 2003). In line with this work, we attempted to better define this part of the  
730 lithic assemblage from a technological and techno-functional point of view (Aureli et al., 2016; Rocca  
731 2016; Rocca et al., 2016). The term small tool can be misleading, since it emphasizes size, rather than  
732 the technical reality of this specific reduction sequence. Indeed, the presence of small and thick tools  
733 on specific selected blanks with a flat surface opposed to a convex surface, with cutting edges, is  
734 widespread. Regardless of the term, this specific tool kit is a crucial element for characterizing the  
735 technical system of this phase of Lower Palaeolithic.

736 In sum, the results obtained on the lithic assemblage of Cimitero di Atella contribute to a better  
737 knowledge of the technical system in Southern Europe. The tool kit is mainly obtained by the  
738 confection of small tools and secondarily by shaping large tools and flaking backed flakes. Many  
739 questions still need to be addressed in the future, including the selection/production of blanks and the  
740 techno-functional diversity of small and large tools. But in our opinion, in order to better comprehend  
741 this phase of the Lower Palaeolithic, we need to examine the whole assemblage, not only LCTs, from  
742 a technological perspective.

#### 743 5.2.2. *The fauna of Atella in a broader context*

744 The Early Acheulean spread throughout Europe alongside considerable faunal turnover, in a  
745 broader context of remarkable environmental and climatic changes. Consequently, the period between  
746 the latest Early and Early Middle Pleistocene (~1.2-0.5 Ma) is often referred to as the Mid-Pleistocene  
747 Revolution, or Early–Middle Pleistocene Transition (EMPT). The EMPT witnessed a climatic change

748 of paramount importance: the increase in the amplitude of glacial-interglacial oscillations, a shift that  
749 in turn prompted sharper recurrent changes in associated phenomena, such as, for instance, ice volume  
750 cycles (Clark et al., 2006; Head and Gibbard, 2015; Maslin and Brierley, 2015). The mutated (and  
751 more instable, at a ~100 kyr temporal scale) climate conditions favoured the spread of adaptable  
752 species, which eventually completely replaced previous Villafranchian mammals by the end of the  
753 EMPT (Gliozzi et al., 1997). These animals include several forms closely related to extant lineages  
754 or species, for instance, red deer, wild boars, hyenas, and wolves (van der Made et al., 2017; Iannucci  
755 et al., 2021a; Iurino et al., 2022). The general pattern is quite clear, but these bioevents did not all  
756 occur at once, as the different species reacted variously to environmental changes. As emphasised by  
757 several authors (Martinez-Navarro et al., 2010), investigating the faunal response and the timing of  
758 bioevents can provide relevant clues on potential coincidental diffusions of hominin populations or  
759 lithic tradition.

760 The faunal list of Atella should still be considered to be provisional, as the ongoing excavations  
761 will yield new material that will contribute to refining current attributions and possibly identify new  
762 species. However, some considerations can be noted. The straight-tusked elephant, *Palaeoloxodon*  
763 *antiquus*, is the best-represented species at Atella. An isolated molar recovered from the latest Early  
764 Pleistocene of Slivia, in north-eastern Italy (~0.9–0.8 Ma) is the earliest record of this elephant in  
765 Europe (Bon et al., 1992), which becomes much more abundant during the Middle Pleistocene  
766 (Palombo and Ferretti, 2005). In Italy, the latest well-dated occurrences of the species are not recorded  
767 after MIS 5 (Braun and Palombo, 2021; Mecozzi et al., 2021b; Pieruccini et al., 2022). The straight-  
768 tusked elephant is more frequently reported during interglacial stages, but the species was a mixed  
769 feeder and inhabited different environments (Palombo et al., 2005; Rivals et al., 2012).

770 The red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, is also documented in some latest Early Pleistocene localities,  
771 including Atapuerca, Dorn-Dürkheim, and Slivia (Bon et al., 1992; Franzen et al., 2000; van der Made  
772 et al., 2017), while it becomes widespread in Middle Pleistocene assemblages (Di Stefano et al., 2015;  
773 van der Made et al., 2017). Again, *C. elaphus* is an adaptable species with a wide ecological tolerance

774 and flexible feeding behaviour (Gebert and Verheyden-Tixier, 2001; Benvenuti et al., 2017).

775 Few remains attest to the presence of the fallow deer, *Dama* sp., at Atella. The taxonomy of *Dama*-  
776 like deer is far from unanimously agreed upon (e.g., Di Stefano and Petronio, 2002; Breda and Lister,  
777 2013; van der Made et al., 2017; Croitor, 2018), and thus it is somewhat contentious to attempt to  
778 place occurrences of the genus in a chronological context. Differences in Middle Pleistocene fallow  
779 deer are mainly documented on antlers, and when these are not available, specific attributions are  
780 often based on chronological grounds. In any case, fallow deer are common during the Middle  
781 Pleistocene, but are usually reported in localities related to interglacial stages (Mecozzi et al., 2021c).  
782 Moreover, although the diet of extant fallow deer populations varies in many respects (Esattore et al.,  
783 2022), a browsing behaviour is generally inferred for Middle Pleistocene fallow deer (Rivals and  
784 Ziegler, 2018; Strani et al., 2022).

785 The Atella bovids cannot be confidently identified at a species level (*contra* Zucchelli, 1999), even  
786 though some bones show *Bison*-like features. Nonetheless, this group arouses much interest within  
787 the context of Acheulean diffusion in Europe, with Martínez-Navarro et al. (2010) emphasising a  
788 coincidental spread of the Acheulean culture and *Bos*. This was supported in particular by the  
789 attributions of the material of Notarchirico and Loreto to *B. primigenius* (Caloi and Palombo, 1979;  
790 Cassoli et al., 1999). However, subsequent research has pushed back the chronology of Early  
791 Acheulean diffusion into Europe (see section 5.2.1.), while the taxonomic identification of the scant  
792 postcranial bovid material recovered from the aforementioned localities of the Venosa Basin requires  
793 further investigation (Iannucci et al., 2021b). Incontestable *B. primigenius* cranial remains are only  
794 documented since ~0.5 Ma. As in the case of the other species, the representativeness of *B.*  
795 *primigenius* in the fossil record increased at a later stage, during the late Middle to Late Pleistocene  
796 (Wright, 2013; Iannucci et al., 2021b).

797 To sum up, the species encountered at Atella represent a typical assemblage for the Middle  
798 Pleistocene of Italy. Most of them are characterized by high ecological tolerance, but some indications  
799 (abundance of *P. antiquus*, presence of *Dama* sp., absence of species mainly related to cold and open

800 habitats) suggest a warm, perhaps interglacial, environment.

### 801 5.2.3. Environmental evolution

802 In Central and Southern Italy, the 650-500 cal. BP time interval, encompassing the site of Cimitero  
803 di Atella, is characterized by major vegetation turnover, revealed by a number of pollen records  
804 spanning at least part of this interval, stretching from MIS 16 to the first part of MIS 13.

805 MIS 16 is recorded at Vallo di Diano, the largest tectonic basin of the Southern Apennines, located in  
806 the Campania region, ca. 50 km south of Cimitero di Atella (Russo Ermolli, 1994; Russo Ermolli and  
807 Cheddadi, 1997). The pollen record reveals a semi-open landscape with steppe vegetation dominated  
808 by Poaceae, *Artemisia* and other Asteraceae species. Conifers were mostly represented by *Pinus* and  
809 *Abies*, especially at the transition with MIS 15, when steppe taxa declined. Apart from oaks,  
810 broadleaved trees were represented by scattered occurrences. The contents of pollen sample A01 in  
811 the Borzatti von Löwenstern sequence match the final part of MIS 16 at Vallo di Diano.

812 MIS15 is recorded at Vallo di Diano and in the Sessano Basin (Russo Ermolli et al., 2010), a large  
813 tectonic depression located in Molise. The pollen record of this interglacial period points to a  
814 remarkable development of broadleaved woodlands dominated by deciduous oaks with *Ulmus*,  
815 *Zelkova*, *Carpinus*, and *Acer*, accompanied by sparse evergreen formations composed of evergreen  
816 oaks and Ericaceae. The permanence of conifers in the landscape is revealed by significant  
817 frequencies of *Abies*, suggesting cool and wet conditions, and *Pinus*. Some steppe vegetation was  
818 also present in this environment, despite increased humidity. Overall, the vegetation features  
819 documented by samples A02, A03 and I of the Borzatti von Löwenstern sequence are similar to some  
820 MIS15 pollen spectra from Vallo di Diano. A remarkable ecological and biostratigraphic aspect of the  
821 Borzatti von Löwenstern sequence is the occurrence of *Tsuga* (<3%) in samples A01 and A02. In  
822 Central Italy, the last significant abundance (>5%) of this conifer occurs in the Torre Mucchia record,  
823 correlated with MIS 17 (Pieruccini et al., 2016; Magri et al., 2017). It probably persisted until MIS  
824 13, when it occurred at Sessano (Russo Ermolli et al., 2010). Thus, the presence of *Tsuga* at Atella is  
825 consistent with the new chronology of the site and shows that sparse populations of this tree were still

826 present in the Italian Peninsula during the Middle Pleistocene.

827 MIS 14 is well represented in the pollen records of Vallo di Diano, Sessano, and Acerno. The latter  
828 site is a narrow tectonic depression located in the central sector of the Picentini Mts, ca 50 km west  
829 of Cimitero di Atella (Munno et al., 2001). The vegetation history of this period points to a new  
830 decline of forests, in particular broadleaved trees and shrubs, alongside a marked expansion of steppe  
831 vegetation, but with clear floristic differences in the three sites. At Vallo di Diano, a progressive  
832 decline in deciduous oaks is coeval with an abrupt conifer turnover, with a clear reduction of *Abies*  
833 and a new expansion of *Pinus*. At Sessano, deciduous oaks declined more markedly, accompanied by  
834 the disappearance of almost all the broadleaved trees and *Abies*. At Acerno, broadleaved trees were  
835 still abundant, at some point with *Betula*. In general, climate conditions during glacial phases MIS 16  
836 and MIS 14 do not seem sufficiently harsh to wipe out temperate forests, and plants and animals may  
837 have persisted for some time in glacial refuges in Southern Italy (Orain et al., 2013).

838 The vegetation history of the MIS 13 interglacial phase has been reconstructed from several sites in  
839 Central and Southern Italy, including (from north to south) Rignano Flaminio (Di Rita and Sottili,  
840 2019) and Ceprano from Lazio (Margari et al., 2018), Sessano (Russo Ermolli et al., 2010) and Boiano  
841 from Molise (Orain et al., 2015), Acerno (Munno et al., 2001) and Vallo di Diano (Russo Ermolli et  
842 al., 1994, Petrosino et al., 2014a) from Campania, and the Mercure Basin at the Calabria-Basilicata  
843 boundary (Petrosino et al., 2014b). These sequences suggest that local environmental factors  
844 (including edaphic, topographic and climatic conditions) led to the development of specific forest  
845 landscape characters in each site, which are difficult to place in regional vegetation patterns (Russo  
846 Ermolli et al., 2015). In the pollen records closest to Cimitero di Atella, namely Vallo di Diano and  
847 Acerno, forests were dominated by deciduous *Quercus* and *Abies*, with a still conspicuous presence  
848 of *Pinus*. It is likely that these trees were also the main floristic elements of the woodlands  
849 surrounding Atella during MIS 13.

## 850 6. Conclusion

851 The new stratigraphic, sedimentological and geochronological data identified tephra layers in the

852 sediments of the Cimitero di Atella archaeological site, interpreted as fallout deposits and pyroclastic  
853 flows related to the eruptive activity of the upper portion of the Monte Vulture Supersynthem (starting  
854 at the boundary between the Rionero and Vulture-San Michele subsynthem).  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating on the  
855 lowest tephra layer (Atella INF) of the measured stratigraphic section dated the base of the Vulture –  
856 San Michele Subsynthem to  $655 \pm 12$  ka. Sedimentological analysis also correlates the **Bmli** and **Suli**  
857 facies (archaeological unit F of Borzatti von Löwenstern et al., 1997) with the draining of the lake.  
858 According to our  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  dating of the F horizon of Atella, this dramatic event should have taken  
859 place at about 570-580 ka. The erosional surface at the top of these sediments indicates a  
860 morphological development of an alluvial channel, subsequently filled by 2.5-m-thick volcanoclastic  
861 braided-type alluvial facies with intercalations of primary volcanic layers. These sedimentological  
862 data suggest a volcanic reactivation of Monte Vulture Volcano, leading to an increase in the  
863 sedimentary load in an alluvial environment. The presence of seismically-induced soft-sediment  
864 deformation structures can be related to eruptions with sufficient energy to quake the Atella territory.  
865 Geochronological analyses carried out in the alluvial part of the stratigraphic section suggest  
866 sedimentation between  $509 \pm 46$  ka and 570-580 ka. These data do not allow us to accurately identify  
867 the upper limit of the Vulture - San Michele Subsynthem nor to link the deposits from the upper  
868 portion of the Cimitero di Atella section to the younger eruptive stages of the Monte Vulture  
869 Supersynthem. Therefore, in order to date the archaeological site more accurately, and also in relation  
870 to the stratigraphic scheme of Monte Vulture Volcano by Giannandrea et al. (2006), in the future we  
871 aim to collect further sedimentological, geochemical, and geochronological data from the portion  
872 revealed by ongoing excavations of the site and to perform stratigraphic checks in the Monte Vulture  
873 volcanic sequence.

874 Archaeological investigations identify at least four occupation episodes at the site during the  
875 second phase of the Lower Palaeolithic. They are different in terms of preservation and probably  
876 accumulation duration, but these occupations belong to the same techno-cultural context, and are  
877 consistent with other more or less contemporaneous sites in Italy and Western Europe. The tool kit is

878 obtained in three main ways: small tool confection, flake debitage and LCT shaping. The specific  
879 productional and functional attributes of these categories need to be clearly defined in the future,  
880 along with discussions of the definition of these typical Early Acheulean productions. The still  
881 preliminary results from the techno-functional analysis of small tools reveal the technical complexity  
882 of this phase of the Lower Palaeolithic. The nature of interactions between human groups and fauna  
883 will also be developed, in particular after the extensive excavation of level F-Deb1, the most  
884 promising in terms of preservation and deposition duration. The faunal elements identified so far  
885 constitute a typical assemblage for the Middle Pleistocene of Italy, with abundant straight-tusked  
886 elephants *Palaeoloxodon antiquus*, bovids and cervids. *Palaeoloxodon antiquus* and fallow deer  
887 *Dama* sp. are more frequently recorded during interglacial stages, and Middle Pleistocene fallow deer  
888 are usually associated with a browsing feeding behaviour. The identification of an elephant footprint  
889 at the top of tephra I by Borzatti von Löwenstern will need to be confirmed by fieldwork. Last year,  
890 new work focused on the ichnological sources, of animals but also humans (Altamura et al., 2020;  
891 Duveau et al., 2019; Mayoral et al., 2021). The development of this approach, based on more samples  
892 and new technical methods, will also reconsider the Atella trace found in the 1990s and explicitly  
893 look for other possible footprints. The study of the fauna will focus on faunal procurement but also  
894 on carcass exploitation for alimentary or technical purposes, as in other contemporaneous contexts  
895 (Boschian and Sacca, 2015; van Kolfschoten et al., 2016; Tourkoulis et al., 2018; Aranguren et al.,  
896 2019; Villa et al., 2021). Future investigations at Atella, in the field and on the material will assess  
897 the degree of preservation of each occupation and better define the technical system. Then these  
898 results need to be compared with results from other sites in Italy and in Europe also under study, and  
899 placed in a broader context.

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902 Archeologia Belle Arti e Paesaggio della Basilicata, the French school of Rome, the Basilicata region  
903 and the municipal administration of Atella.

904



905

906 Table:

907 *Table 1: Description of Monte Vulture Volcano stratigraphic units (after Giannandrea et al., 2004, 2006; Stoppa et al., 2008). Unit*  
908 *codes correspond to those of the official 1:50,000-scale geological sheet (Foglio 451 Melfi, Carta Geologica d'Italia, 2010).*

909 *Table 2: List of pyroclastic and epiclastic lithofacies with brief descriptions and interpretations*

910 *Table 3: ESR data and ages obtained for Atella samples.*

911 *Table 4: Number of archaeological finds*

912 *Table 5: Distribution of lithic artefacts by technological category. Retouch flakes: small retouch flakes, notch flakes, small flakes*  
913 *of from the confection of small tools; Small tools: entire and fragmented small tools; Cores: entire cores and core fragments; Flakes:*  
914 *production flakes from a flaking reduction sequence; Large tools: Handaxes and large shaped tools; Indet: debris, indeterminate small*  
915 *fragments, chunks*

916 *Table 6: Size of faunal specimens in the whole site*

917 *Table 7: Alteration of fragments*

918 *Table 8: Taxonomy of faunal remains according to stratigraphy*

919 Figures:

920 *Figure 1: Map of the region. A. Atella and Venosa Basin in Southern Italy; B. Picture of the Atella Basin (archivio scavo Borzatti*  
921 *von Löwenstern).*

922 *Figure 2: a. Geological sketch map of Southern Italy; b. DEM-based sketch map of Monte Vulture volcano and Atella and Venosa*  
923 *mid-Pleistocene basins, with location of the Cimitero di Atella site.*

924 *Figure 3: a. Detailed geological map of the Atella area; b. geological cross-section through the Cimitero di Atella site.*

925 *Figure 4: (a), position of the cores (b) Cimitero di Atella excavation plan with the location of the different excavation areas from*  
926 *1990 to 2021.*

927 *Figure 5: Panoramic view of the study area with Monte Vulture volcano in the background showing the Atella sub-horizontal*  
928 *landsurface.*

929 *Figure 6: Sedimentary log with indications of lithofacies and facies associations, correlation with previously published units*  
930 *(Borzatti von Löwenstern et al., 1997; Giannandrea et al., 2006), and  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  and ESR dating samples.*

931 *Figure 7: Photos showing some Cimitero di Atella site lithofacies: a) thinly laminated epiclastic volcanic siltstone, Sh; b) fine- to*  
932 *coarse-grained massive tuff, TLm (black triangles indicate co-current falls); c) fine- to medium-grained normal graded tuff, Tng; d)*  
933 *three beds made of fine-grained structureless (the lowermost bed) and poorly laminated (the upper two beds) tuff, Tm; e) epiclastic*  
934 *volcanic breccia (lithofacies Bmli) sandwiched abruptly between two reworked colluvium deposits, Suli (black triangles indicate the*  
935 *basal erosive surface; white triangles indicate the upper boundary of the Bmli bed consisting of an articulated erosive surface); at the*  
936 *top, a tusk of Palaeoloxodon antiquus unconformably covers the Bmli and Suli lithofacies. Details of lithofacies codes in Table 2.*

937 *Figure 8: Photos showing some lithofacies from the upper part of the Cimitero di Atella site: a) fine-grained lacustrine beds of*  
938 *lithofacies Sh, Dh, and Su, under the lithofacies Bmli, coarse-grained deposits (triangles indicate soft-sediment deformation structures:*  
939 *black triangle indicates dome-like flame structure, and yellow triangle indicates simple load casts); b) alluvial fine (Sr)- to coarse*  
940 *(SBt)-grained epiclastic sandstone abruptly overlain by a massive pyroclastic deposit of lithofacies LTm; c) pyroclastic bed of*  
941 *lithofacies TLBm, showing at the base dome-like flame structure (white triangles); d) from the bottom: bed of pyroclastic deposit of*  
942 *lithofacies TLm, sandwiched between alluvial sediments made of a mixture of pyroclastic (Lm) and epiclastic (SBt) lithofacies (yellow*  
943 *triangles indicate simple load cast structures; white triangles indicate the erosive surface at the top of the lithofacies Lm; black*  
944 *triangles indicate the depositional surface of the lithofacies Lm above the alluvial sediment SBt); in the upper portion, irregular ball-*  
945 *and-pillow morphology (red triangles indicate boudinage-like breccia structures). Details of lithofacies codes in Table 2.*

946 *Figure 9: Depositional architecture of alluvial facies association outcropping in the upper portion of the Cimitero di Atella*  
947 *succession (yellow triangles indicate load structures; red triangles indicate irregular ball-and-pillow structures); lithofacies codes*  
948 *reported in Table 2.*

949 *Figure 10:  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  and ESR results obtained on Atella samples, presented as probability diagrams. Ages are calculated at 95%*  
950 *of confidence.*

951 *Figure 11: Correlation between the log of Borzatti von Löwenstern (et al., 1997), the new log (Giannandrea this work) and the*  
952 *archaeological levels.*

953 *Figure 12: Flakes from Cimitero di Atella unit F (a): flakes from the small tool reduction sequence. (1), (2): flint confection flakes;*  
954 *(3): flint resharpening flakes; (4), (5): flint notch flakes. (b) Flakes from the debitage reduction sequence. (6): coarse flint flake; (7)*  
955 *limestone flake proximal fragment; (8), (9) small flint flakes.*

956 *Figure 13: Diacritical analysis of a small tool, piece n° 892, F-Deb 1, dimension 47x38x12 mm. (a): Order and direction of*  
957 *removals; (b): Schematic description of the phases. The piece is a coarse flint flake, with a fresh overall physical state and a slight*  
958 *polish. The presence of partial cortex and the series of first removals (1 to 6) indicate that the flake (7) comes from the initial phases*  
959 *of core reduction with partial management of convexities. Phase I: 1 to 6, series of removals showing opposite and orthogonal direction*  
960 *with respect to the future flake (7) decorticating the block and managing the distal and lateral convexities of the debitage surface. Some*  
961 *of these first removals, all smaller and thinner than the future flake (7), such as, for example removal (6), can have functional lateral*  
962 *cutting edges. 7, detachment of thick flake, blank of future tool. Phase II: 8, 9: Orthogonal blow fracture (8) starting from lower face*  
963 *and adjustment (9) starting from upper face. These removals create the back of the future tool. 10 to 16: creation of TFU1 composed*  
964 *of trihedron and adjacent cutting edge. Two notch blows (10, 11) starting from lower face created trihedral functional part and series*  
965 *of small alternate retouch (12 to 16) to create a saw cutting edge. Phase III: 17 to 20: Series of scaly blows starting from upper face*  
966 *to create the flat surface of future TFU2. 21 to 26: Creation of TFU2 composed of trihedron. Series of small blows (21, 24, 26) push*  
967 *back the edge of flake, while three notch blows (22, 23, 26) create the trihedral functional part. All these blows start from the upper*  
968 *face. Phase IV: 27 to 31: Creation of TFU3 composed of a trihedron.*

969 *Figure 14: Techno-functional analysis of a small tool, n° 892, F-Deb 1. (a) Prehensile part (TFU p in green) composed of a*  
970 *flat/convex thick volume and lateral back prepared by a fracture blow; transformative part (TFU t in red) made up of a trihedron and*  
971 *cutting-edge. (b) Prehensile part (TFU p in green) composed of a flat/convex thick volume and lateral back prepared by a fracture blow;*  
972 *transformative part (TFU t in red) formed by a trihedron. (c) Prehensile part (TFU p in green) composed of a flat/convex thick volume*  
973 *and lateral back prepared by a fracture blow; transformative part (TFU t in red), formed by a trihedron.*

974 *Figure 15: Large shaped tools from unit F. Due to the very poor state of preservation, it was not possible to record the angles and*  
975 *features of the section. (a) Shaped tool on a limestone nodule. Diacritical analysis: first phase (in grey, 1 to 10): removals linked to*  
976 *volumetric construction; second phase (in green, 11 to 19): series of removals to complete the prehensile part; third phase (in red, 20*  
977 *to 25): series of removals to implement the transformative part. Techno-functional analysis: prehensile part (TFUp in green) consisting*  
978 *of a natural thick volume bordered by a natural back and a prepared back; two transformative parts (TFUt in red): TFUt 1 tip-edge*  
979 *and TFUt 2 a serrated edge. (b) Shaped tool on a limestone pebble. Diacritical analysis: first phase (in grey, 1 to 16) removals linked*  
980 *to the volumetric construction; second phase (in green, 17 to 21) series of removals to complete the prehensile part; third phase (in*  
981 *red, 22 to 29), series of removals to implement the transformative part. Techno-functional analysis: prehensile part (TFUp in green)*  
982 *consisting of a thick natural volume and a prepared lateral back; two transformative parts (TFUt in red): TFUt 1 rostrum and TFUt 2*  
983 *saw edge.*

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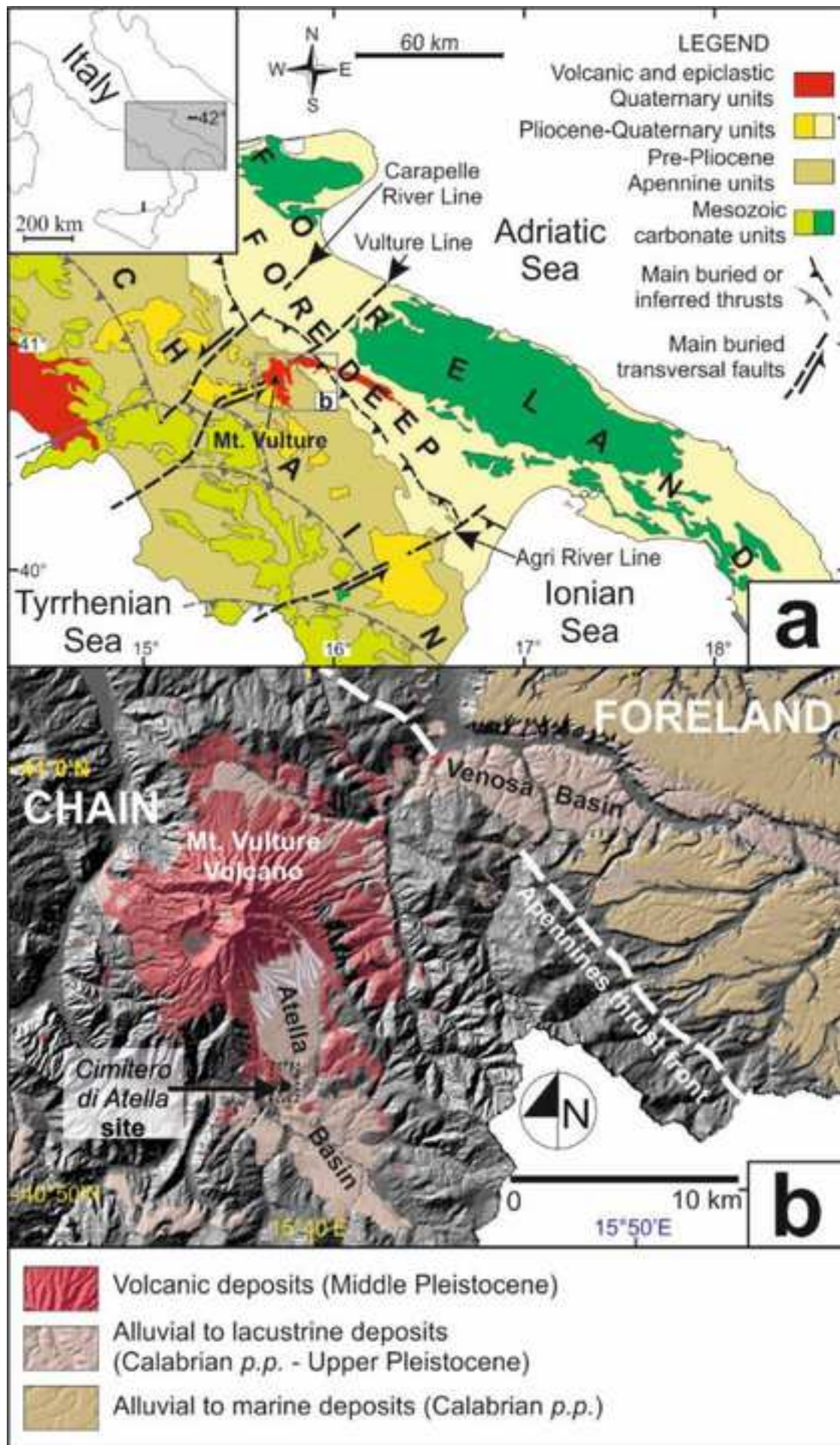
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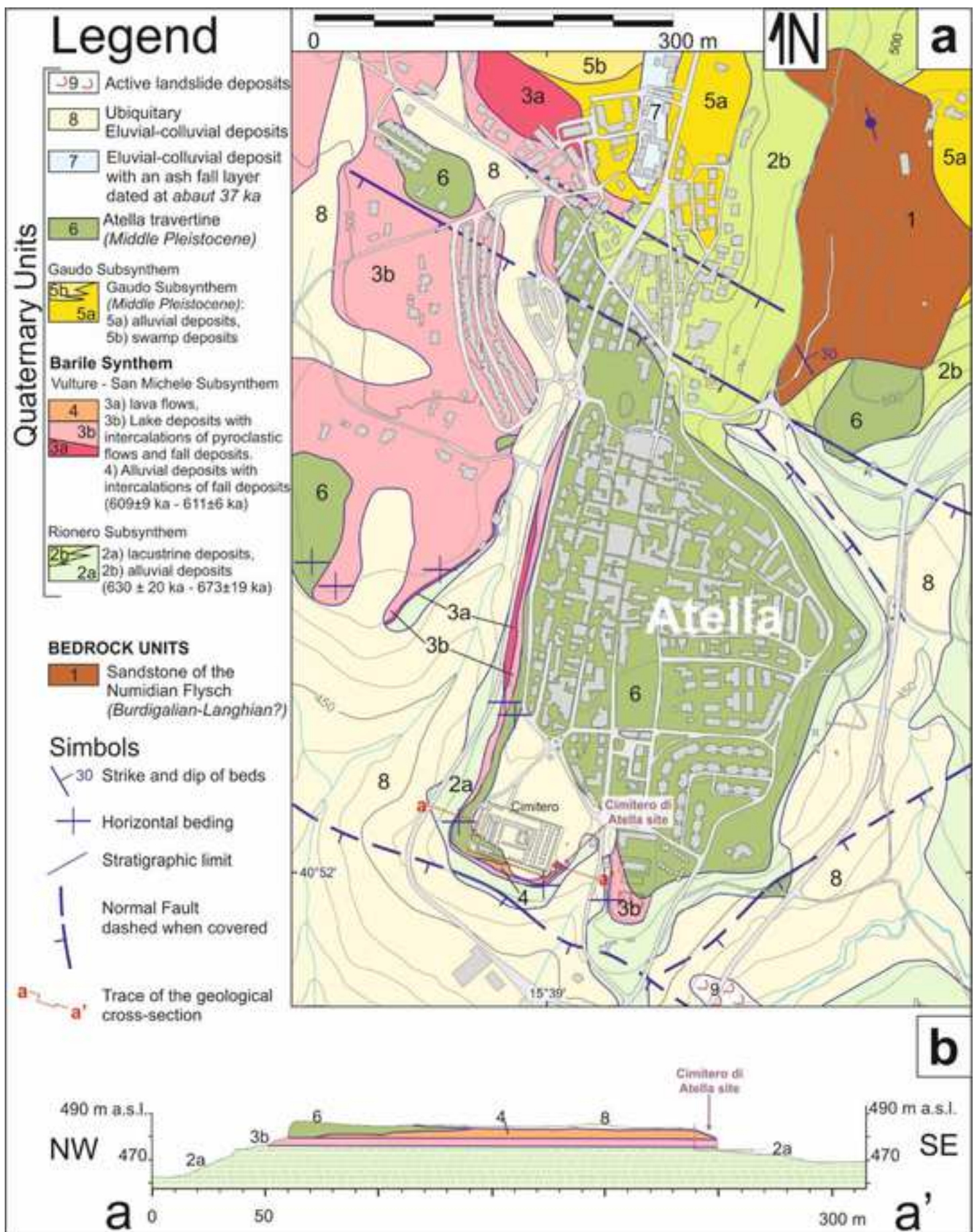
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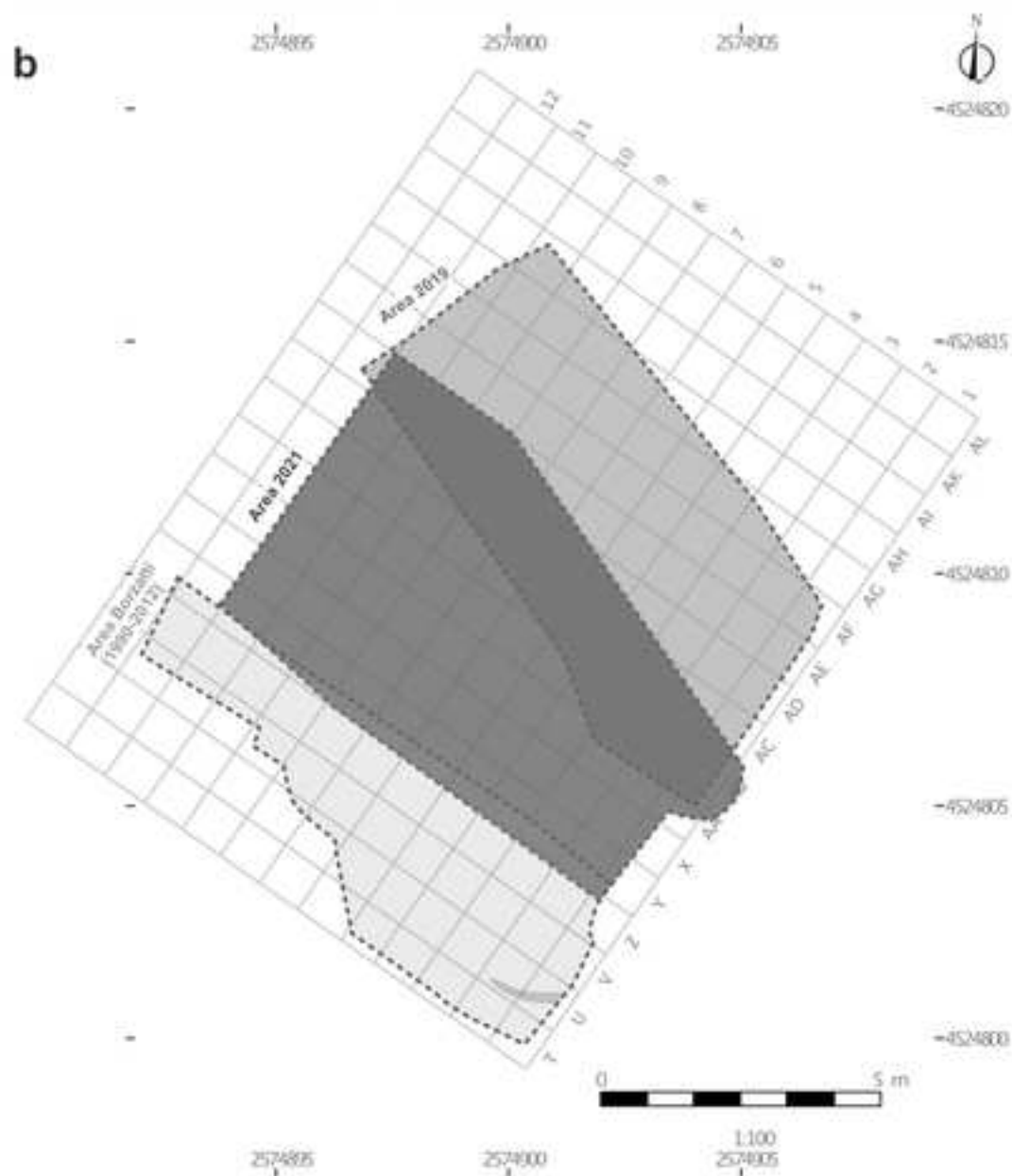
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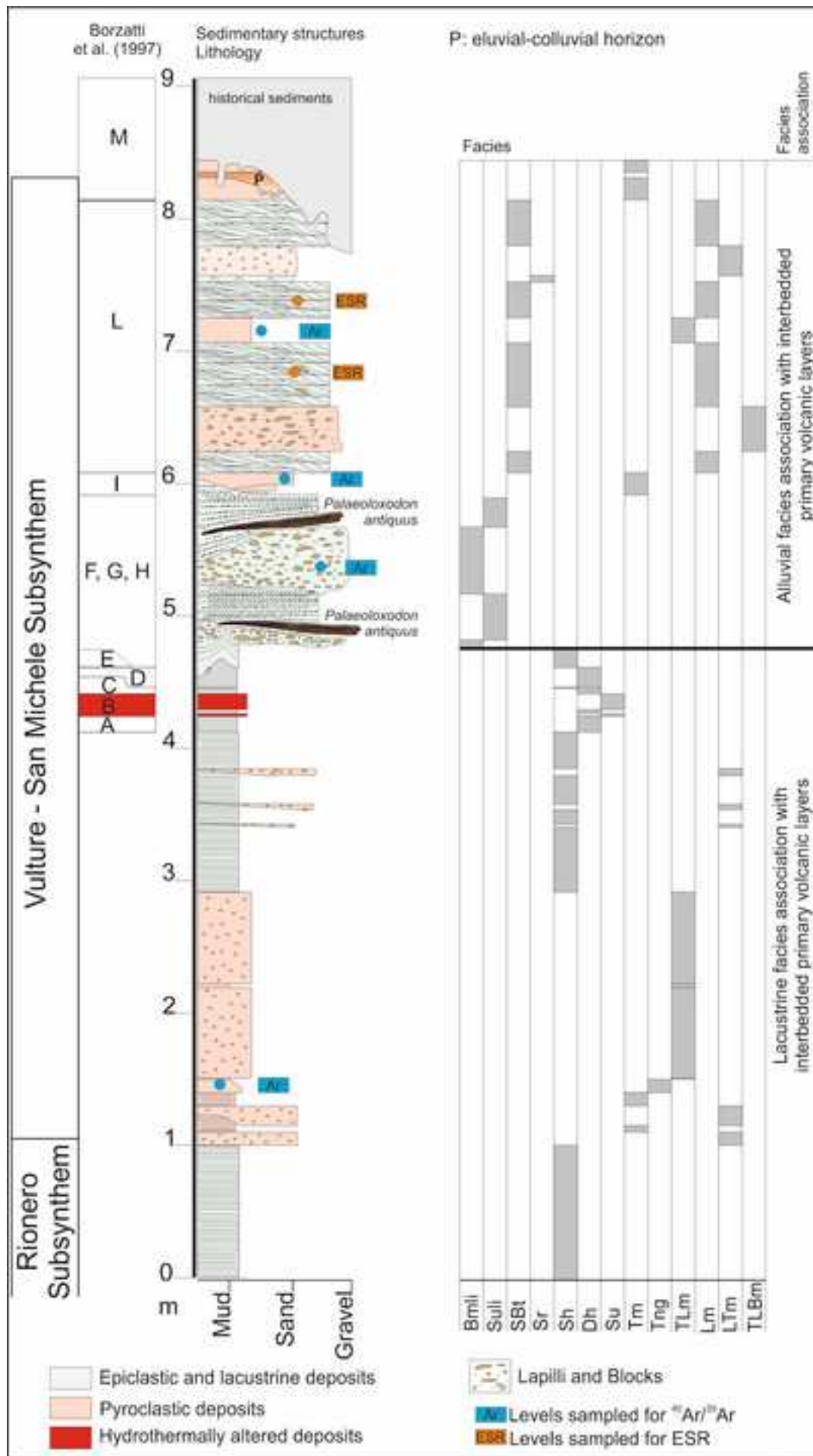


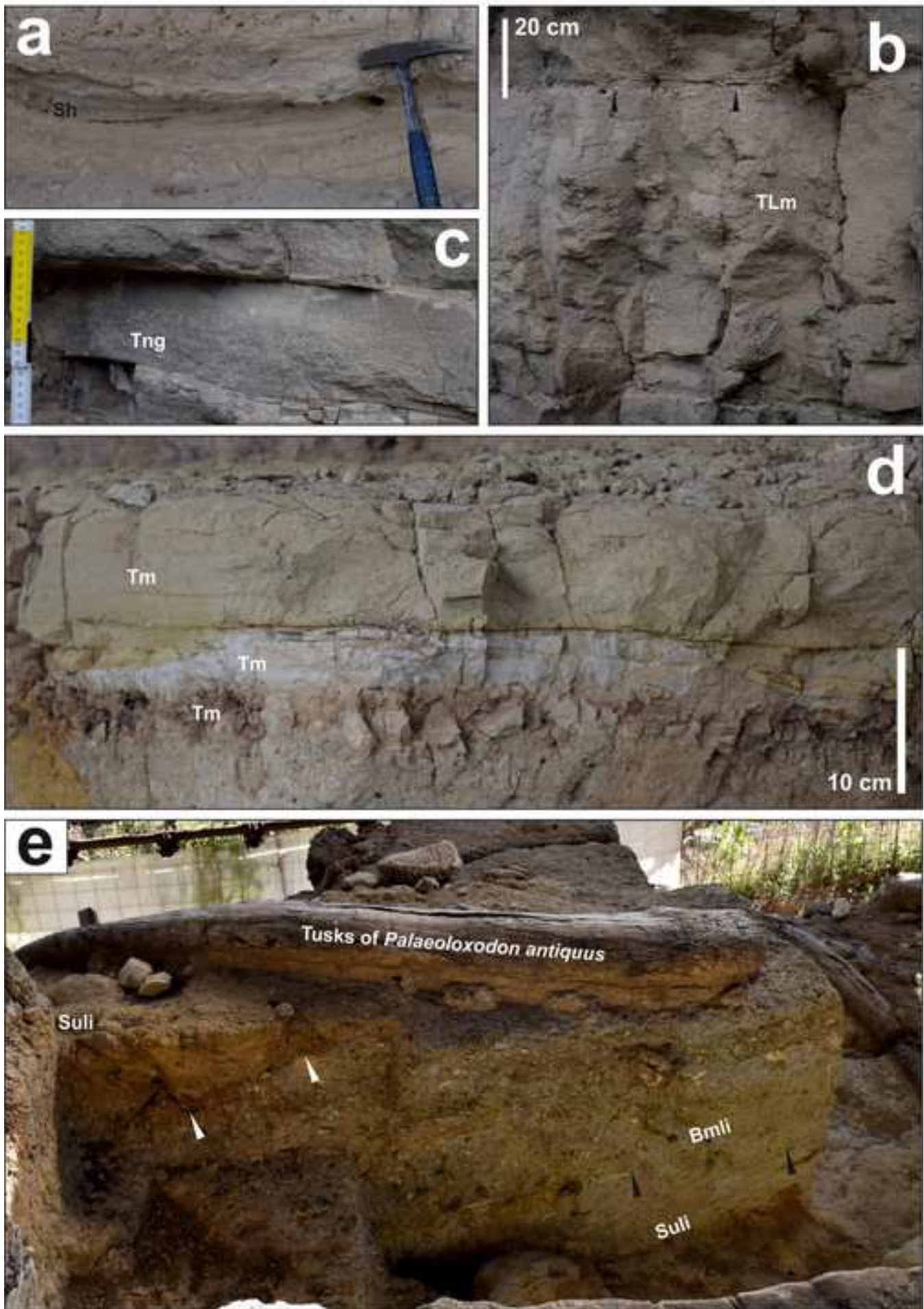












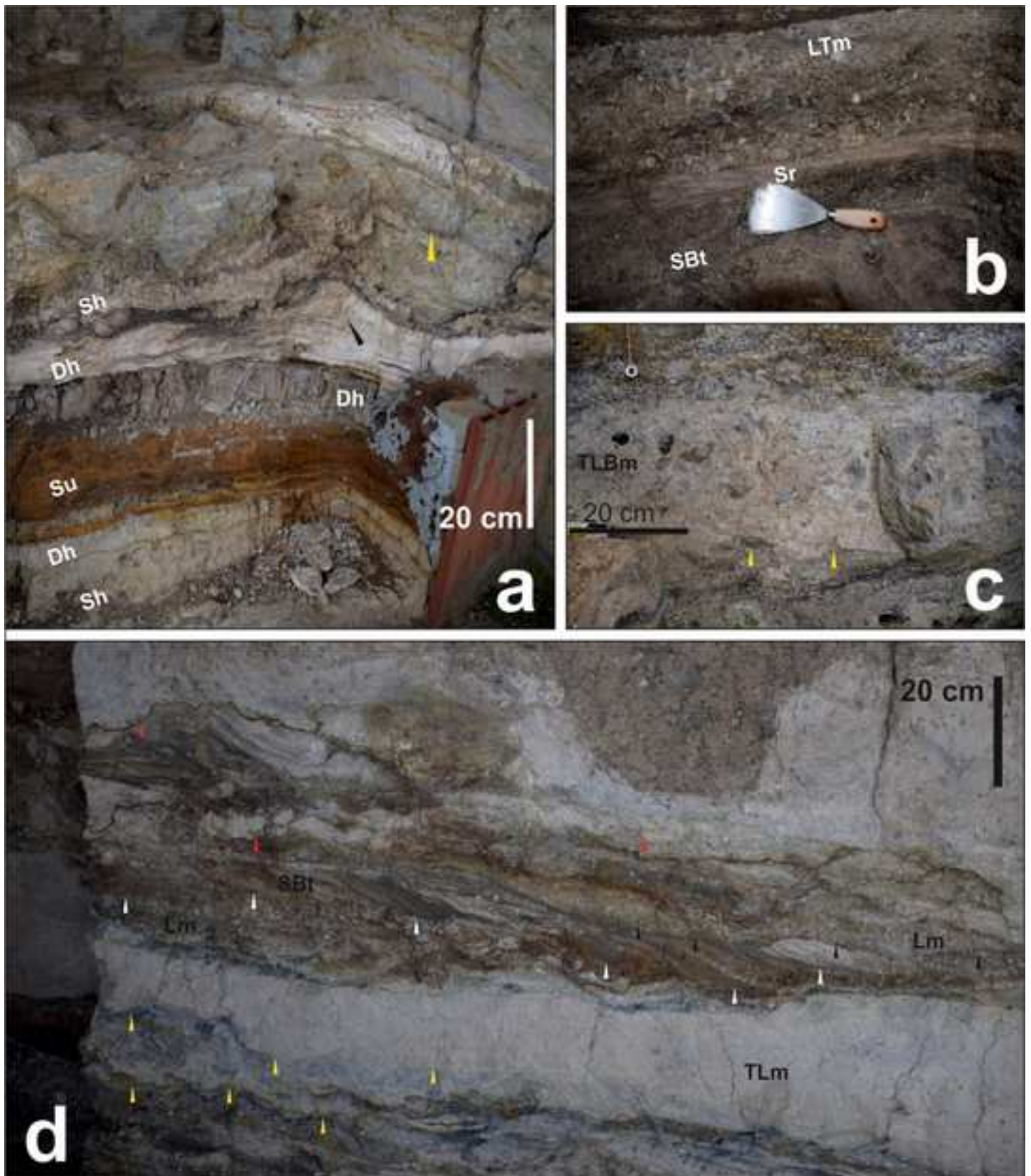
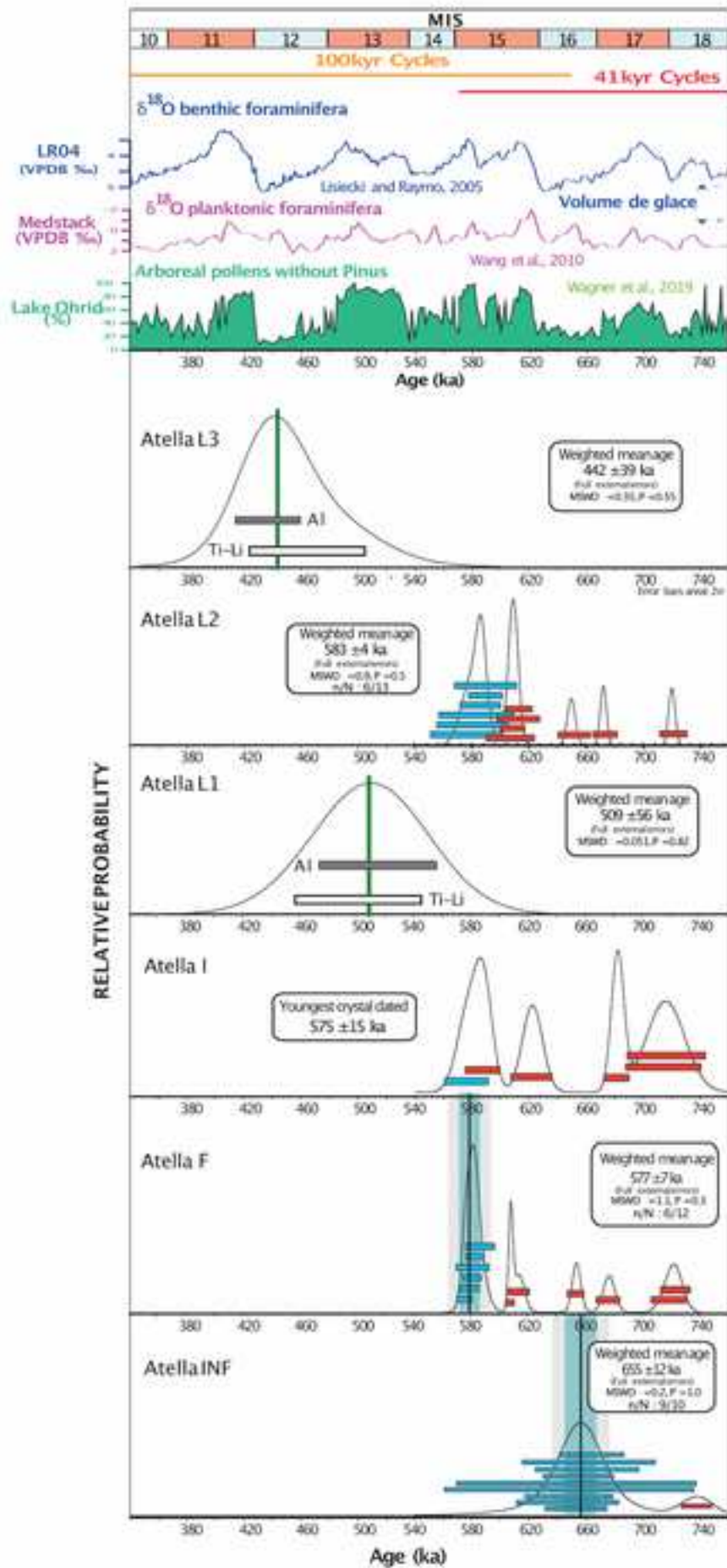
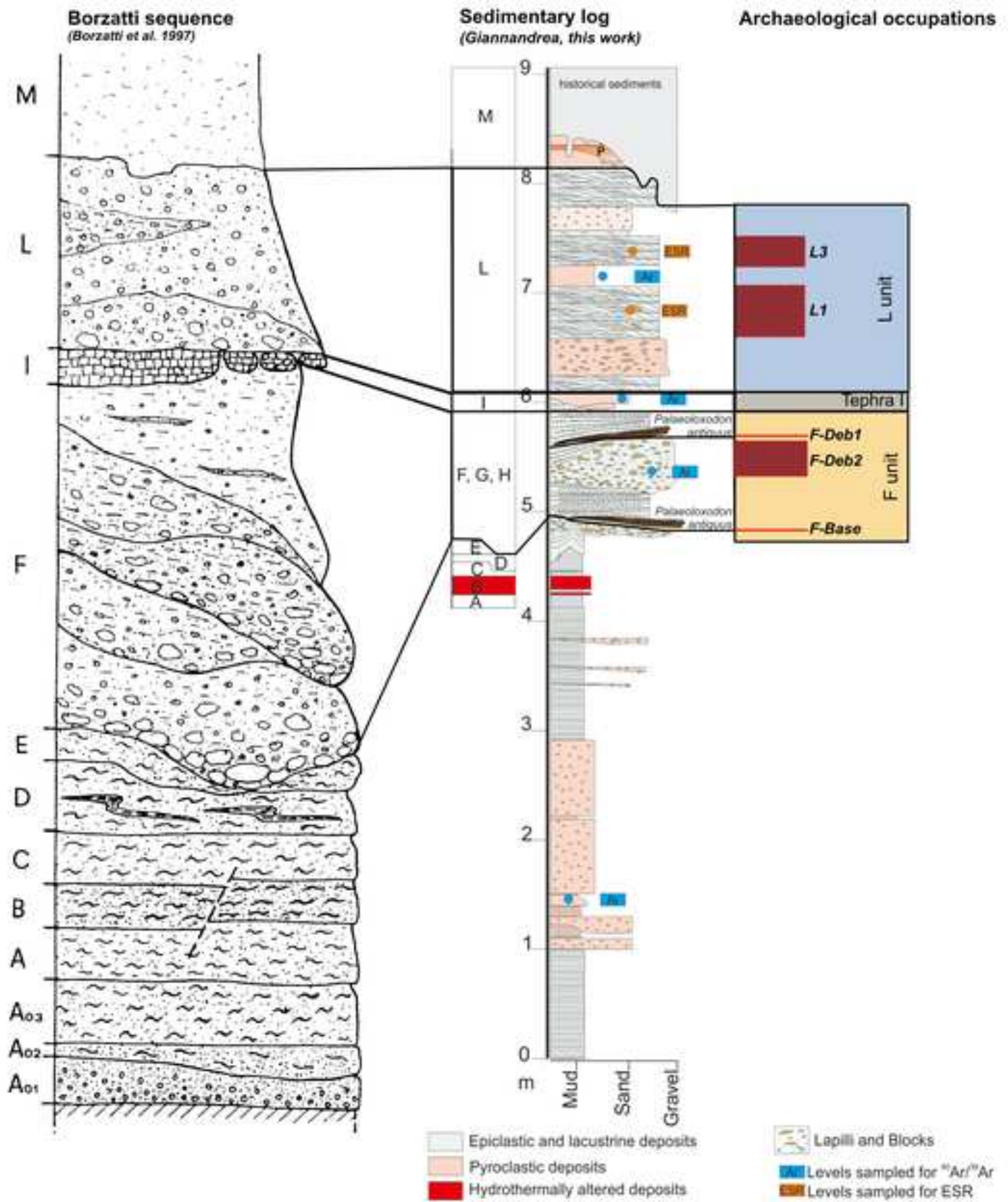
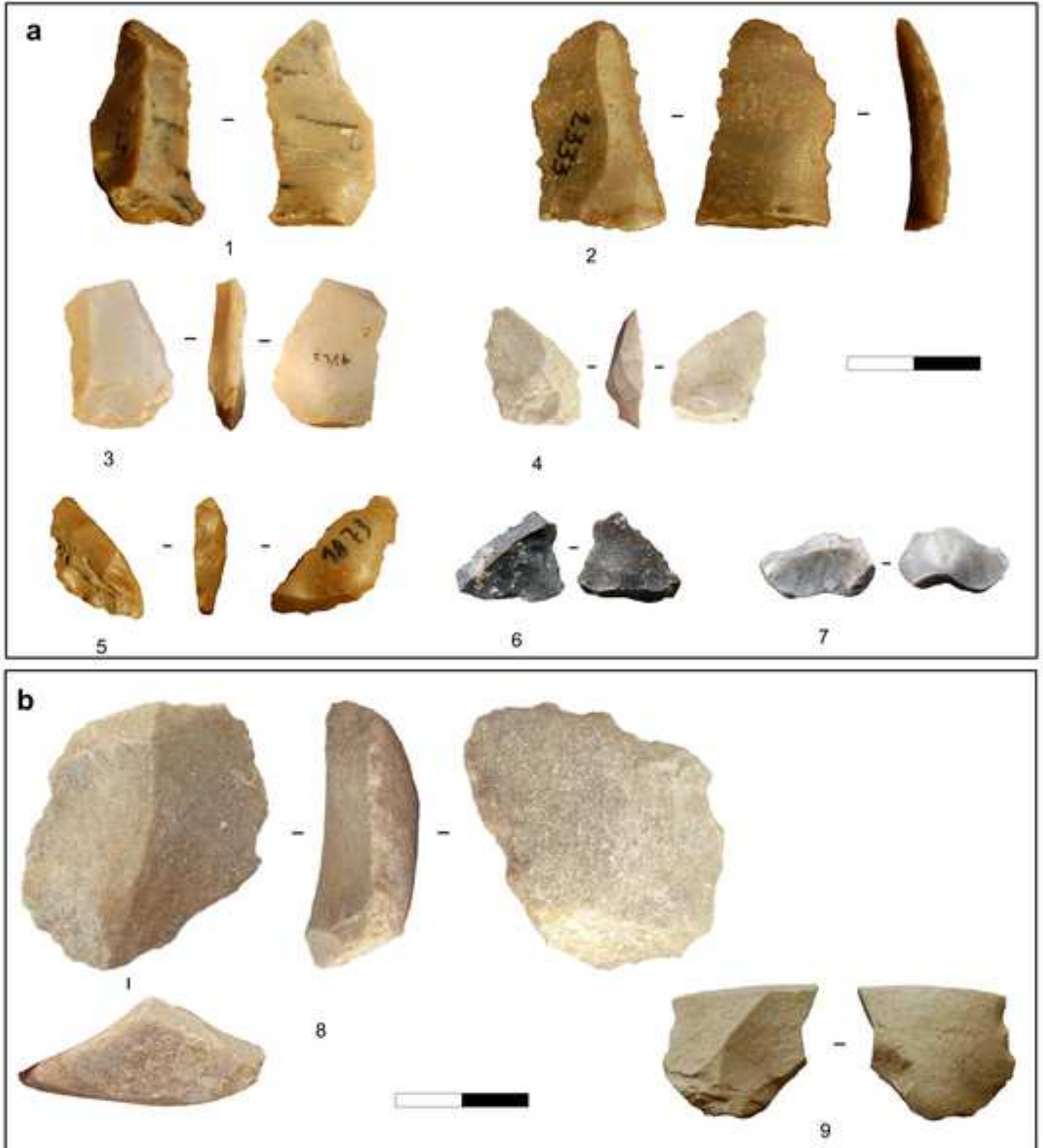


Figure 9

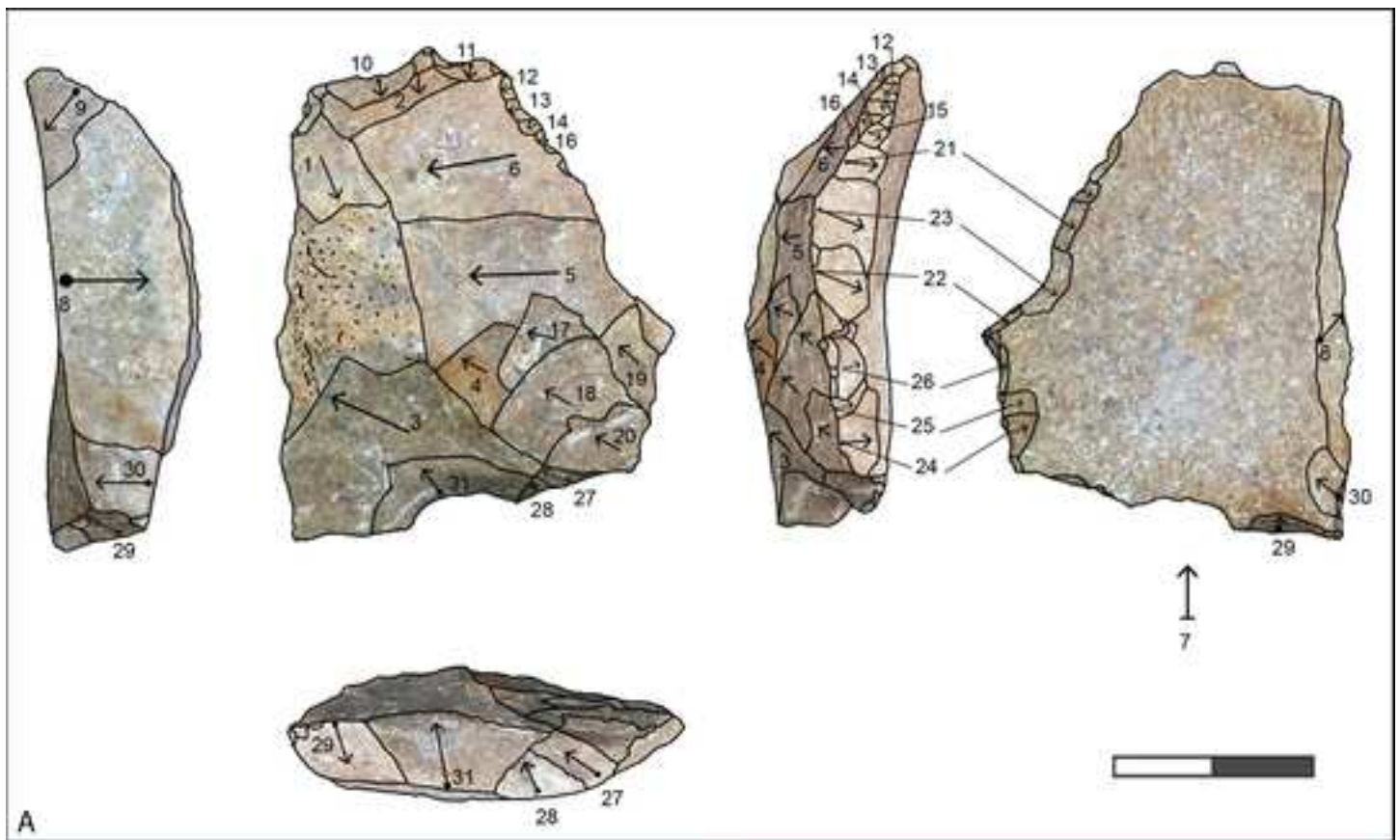




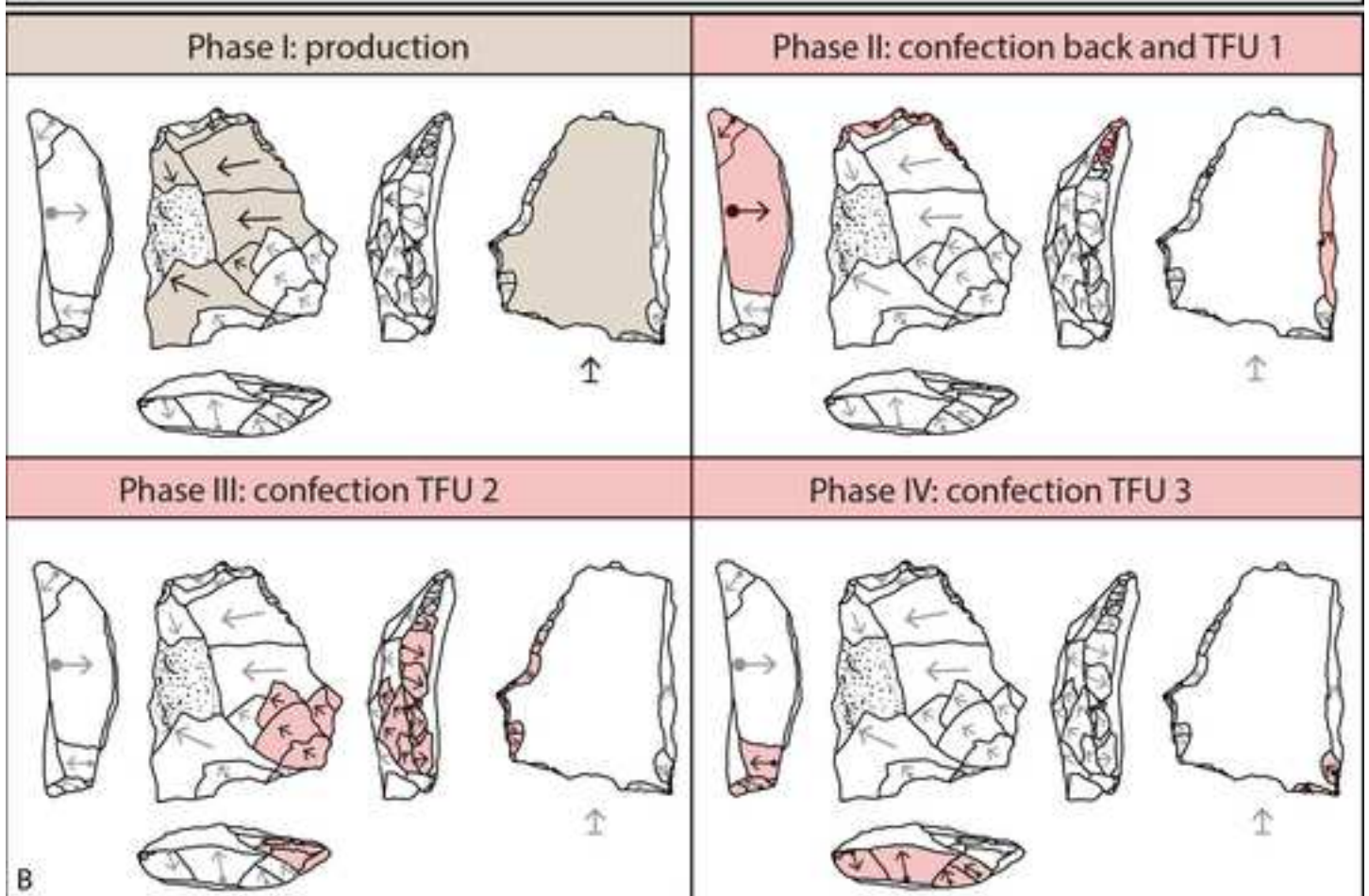




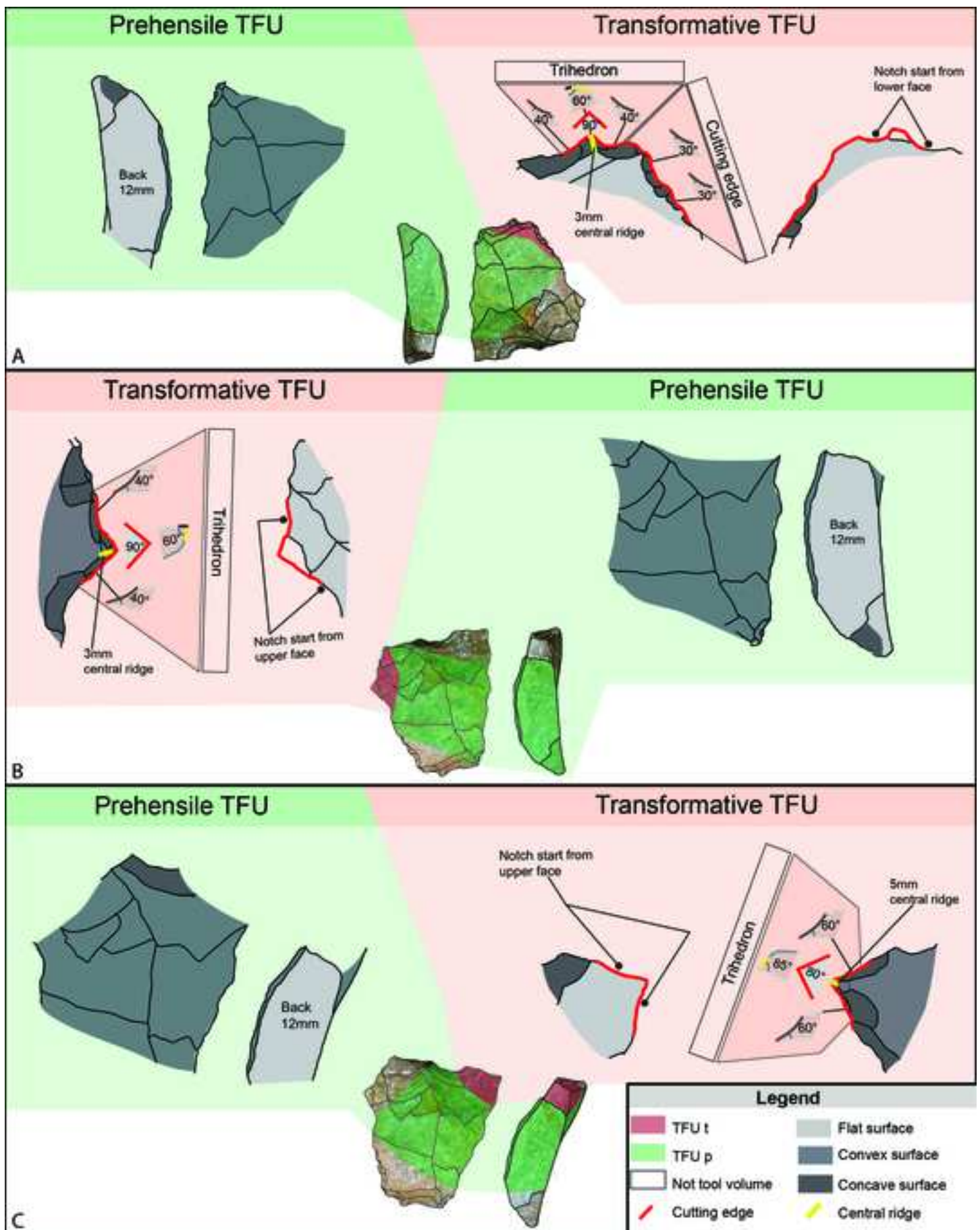


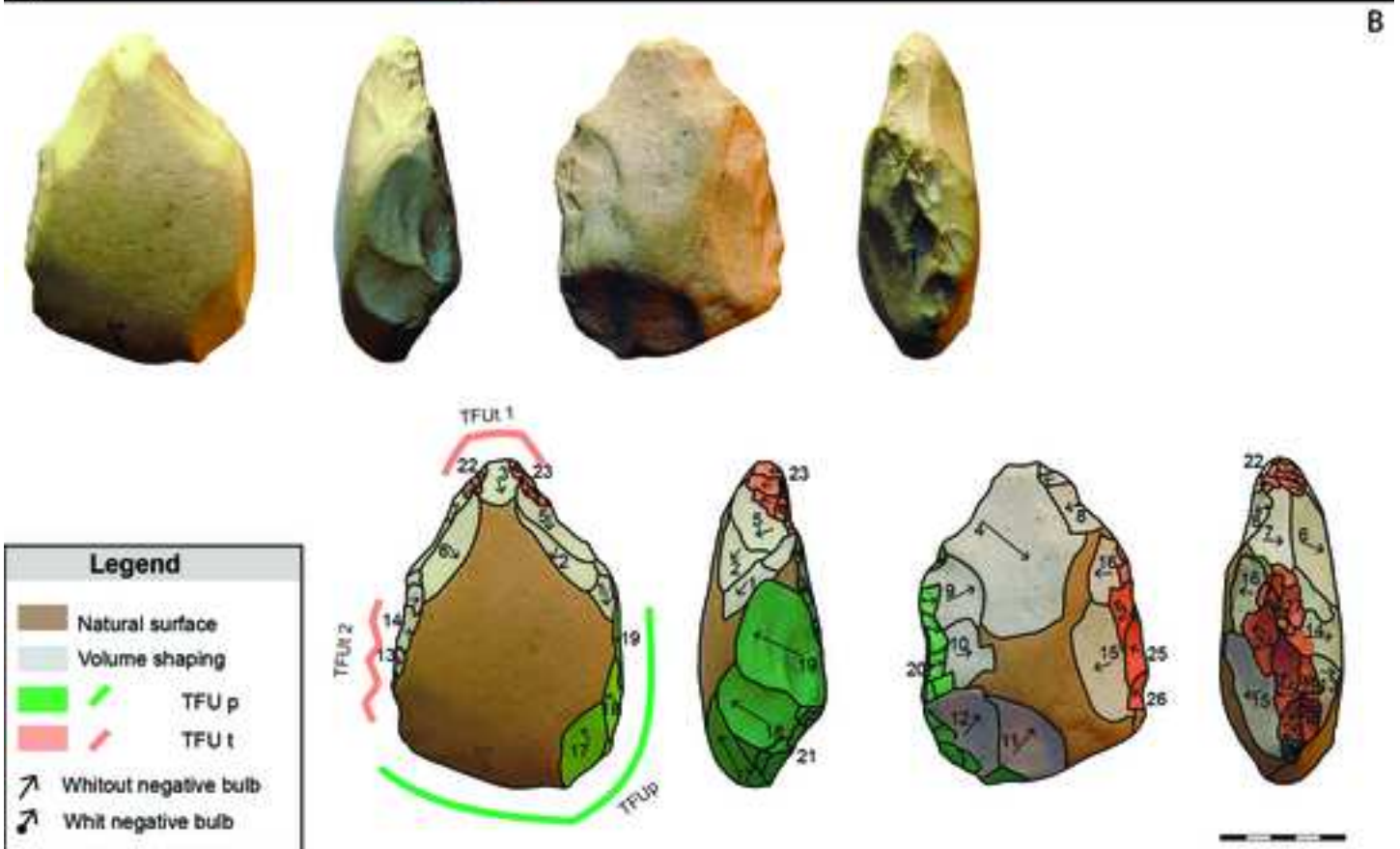
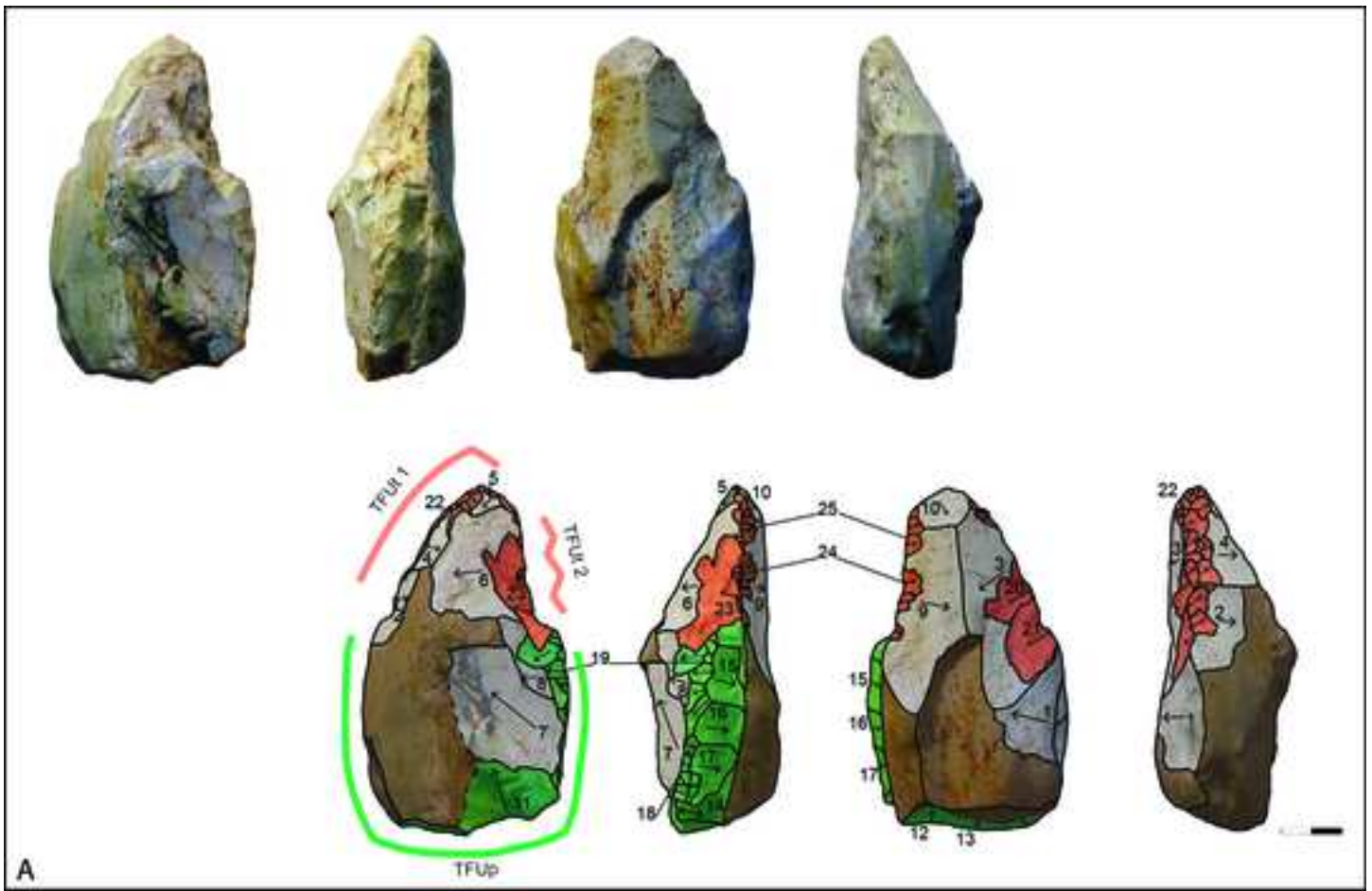


A



B





Stratigraphic units						Radiometric age by Villa and Buettner, 2009 (Ma)
Supersynthem	Synthem	Subsynthem	Units code	Brief description of lithology and deposit interpretation	Thickness (m)	
<b>MONTICCHIO</b>	<b>Laghi di Monticchio</b>	Serra di Braida	LGM5	Alternating beds of massive (fall deposits) to cross-laminated (pyroclastic surge) tuff and lapilli stone.	4 - 5	
		Lago Piccolo	LGM4	Alternating beds (cm-thick) of massive to cross-laminated tuff and lapilli stone (pyroclastic surge).	5	<b>0.141±11</b>
		Lago Grande	LGM3	Massive (fall deposits) to cross-laminated (pyroclastic surge) tuff with scattered blocks (cm to m-sized).	5	
		Piano Comune	LGM2	Fine to coarse-grained parallel laminated tuff locally with pisolites and cross-laminations (pyroclastic surge).	7	
		Casa Rossa	LGM1	Volcanic breccia deposit covered by fine-grained, cross-laminated tuff (pyroclastic surge).	1-5	
	<b>Valle dei Grigi – Fosso del Corbo</b>	Masseria di Cuscito	VGC3	Fine-grained cross-laminated tuff (pyroclastic surge) cut by an erosive surface and covered by two massive breccia deposits (pyroclastic flow).	7	
		Imbandina	VGC2	Massive beds of tuff and blocks (pyroclastic flow) with subordinate fine-grained cross-laminated tuff (pyroclastic surge); 4-m-thick clast-supported, coarse-grained, sedimentary and lava blocks bearing lapilli tufts unconformably lie on the previous unit and underlie in turn 1-m-thick welded, agglutinated lapilli tuff (carbonatite).	8	
		Case Lopes	VGC1	Breccia deposits and thick beds of fine- to coarse-grained tuff, with cross-lamination (pyroclastic surge); at the base, a 4-m-thick black scoriae (basanite) is present.	15	0.530±22 <b>0.494±5</b>
<b>MONTE VULTURE</b>	<b>Melfi</b>	Solagne - Arcidiaconata	SMF4	Travertine deposits.	4-5	
		Piano di Croce	SMF3	Lava flow (haüynite), covered by 3-m-thick massive to cross-bedded tuff (pyroclastic surge).	6	
		Castello di Melfi	SMF2	Dark-grey lava flow ("Melfi haüynophyre" <i>auclt.</i> ),	1 to 20	0.573±4
		Gaudio	SMF1	Epiclastic volcanic alluvial conglomerates, with rare intercalations of sands, laterally heteropic to swamp sediments.	12	
	<b>Barile</b>	Ventaruolo	SBL4	Dark-grey-green pumice fall deposit, in dm-sized layers alternated with massive yellow tuff with blocks (pyroclastic flow), yellow tuff with accretionary lapilli (fall deposits) and yellow to red cross-bedded tuff (pyroclastic surge).	1.5-8	<0,610
		Vulture – San Michele	SBL3	Massive deposits (10-15 m thick) of tuff with dm-sized heterolithic blocks (pyroclastic flow), alternated with: i) levels of pumices (fallout deposits), ii) lava flow (foidites, tephro-foidites, tephrites, basanites); these units are laterally correlated with epiclastic volcanic conglomerates, sands, and massive pelites (alluvial and lacustrine deposits).	500	0.609±9 0.611±6
		Rionero	SBL2	Composed of three lithofacies. The lowermost lithofacies is made of massive dm-thick beds of pale-yellow fine-grained tuff (fall deposits) with horizons of accretionary lapilli and m-thick beds of fine-grained, cross-bedded tuff with lenses bearing cm-sized white pumices (pyroclastic surge); the intermediate lithofacies is made of lapilli fallout (tephrite, foidites) alternated with dm-sized massive or trough cross-beds of yellowish tuff (pyroclastic flow); the uppermost lithofacies is constituted of massive proximal fall and surge deposits, with m-sized ballistic lava blocks. In the Atella and Venosa basins, the volcanic succession is heteropic to lacustrine and alluvial deposits).	44	0.630±20 0.672±6 0.714±18 <0.720±15
		Toppo San Paolo	SBL1	Pale gray lava dome (haüyne phonolite).	140	0.673±19
		<b>Foggianello</b>	Fara d'Olivo	FGG3	Composed of two ignimbrite units, both made of massive to planar cross-bedded tuff with sparse cm-sized pumices (trachyphonolite) and rare lithics (pyroclastic flow deposits).	10
	Campanile		FGG2	Sequence of massive (fall deposits) and subordinate cross-bedded (pyroclastic surge) tuff.	3-4	
	Spinoritola		FGG1	Alluvial conglomerate with subordinate lava clast of the Spinoritola dikes (haüina-trachyte composition).	25-30	0.698±25; 0.698±48; 0.678±9; <b>0.698±8</b>

Table 1: Description of the Monte Vulture Volcano stratigraphic units (after Giannandrea et al., 2004, 2006, and Stoppa et al., 2008). Unit codes correspond to those of the official 1:50,000-scale geological sheet (Foglio 451 Melfi, Carta Geologica d'Italia, 2010)

Table 2: List of pyroclastic and epiclastic lithofacies with a brief description and interpretation

Facies code	Facies	Sedimentary structures	Interpretation
Bmli	Poorly-sorted matrix-supported epiclastic volcanic breccia, with lithic industry. Angular to sub-angular pebbles ranging in size from 1 to 10 cm. Matrix consists of grey middle- to coarse-grained epiclastic volcanic sandstone.	Structureless/massive beds	Cohesive debris flows deposits
Suli	Epiclastic volcanic sandstone, with volcanic angular to sub-angular pebble (ranging in size from 1 to 10 cm) and lithic industry.	Poorly-defined undulated beds	Reworked colluvium
SBt	Coarse epiclastic volcanic sandstone and angular to sub-rounded epiclastic volcanic clast-supported breccia, with scattered cobbles (10-50 cm size).	Trough cross-beds	Channel infill by water stream flow of the reworked volcanic fallout and pyroclastic flow deposits
Sr	Gray fine-grained epiclastic volcanic sandstone.	Ripple cross-lamination	Ripples (lower flow regime)
Sh	Light grey epiclastic volcanic siltstone.	Horizontally thinly laminated	Decantation, lake deposits.
Dh	White to light-grey silty-clay diatomites.	1-15-cm-thick massive to laminated beds	Shallow-lake deposits
Su	Red siltstone.	Massive appearance or with poorly defined planar lamination in undulated beds	Hydrothermal alteration of volcanic material
TLBm	Medium- to coarse-grained tuff with fine- to coarse-grained angular lapilli stones and blocks (max 27 cm size).	Structureless/massive beds	Pyroclastic debris flows
LTm	Fine- to coarse-grained lapilli stone, with medium-grained tuff. Presence of some angular blocks max 10 cm size.	Structureless/massive beds	Pyroclastic debris flows
Lm	Coarse-grained clast-supported lapilli stone with grey pumice.	Structureless/massive beds	Lapilli fallout deposits
TLm	Grey fine- to coarse-grained tuff with fine-grained scattered lapilli, locally covered by 1-3-cm-thick light-grey fine-grained tuff.	Massive appearance or with poorly-defined planar lamination	Lower-concentration pyroclastic currents and co-current falls
Tng	Grey fine- to medium-grained tuff.	Normal grading	Decantation of a volcanic fall deposit in shallow fresh water
Tm	Fine- to coarse-grained tuff.	Structureless/massive or poorly-defined laminated beds	Fallout deposits

Table 3: ESR data and ages obtained for Atella samples.

Level	<sup>238</sup> U (ppm)	<sup>232</sup> Th (ppm)	K (%)	D <sub>α</sub> (μGy/a)	D <sub>β</sub> (μGy/a)	D <sub>γ+cosmic</sub> (μGy/a)	
L3	7.09 ± 0.15	20.19 ± 0.28	1.35 ± 0.02	179 ± 3	2083 ± 32	2018 ± 102	
L1	4.44 ± 0.17	18.37 ± 0.32	1.19 ± 0.02	138 ± 4	1652 ± 38	2375 ± 110	
Level	Used center	B1 max. (%)	W (%)	D <sub>e</sub> (Gy)	D <sub>a</sub> (μGy/a)	Ages (ka)	Mean Ages (ka)
L3	Al	51	10 ± 5	1870 ± 100	4297 ± 111	435 ± 23	442 ± 39
	Ti -Li	100		1990 ± 175		463 ± 41	
L1	Al	53	10 ± 5	2134 ± 159	4147 ± 121	515 ± 39	509 ± 56
	Ti -Li	100		2081 ± 175		502 ± 42	

Table 4: Number of archaeological finds

Levels	Old excavation (Borzatti)	New excavation (EFR)	Total
L complex	107	0	107
<i>Deb 1: 261</i>			
F complex		<i>Deb 2: 129</i>	
	667	273	940
Total	774	273	1047

Table 5: Distribution of lithic artefacts by technological category. Retouch flakes and flakes from shaping small tools: small retouch flakes, notch flakes, small flakes from shaping the edges of small tools; Small tools: entire and fragmented small tools; Core: entire core and fragment of core; Flakes: production flakes from a flaking reduction sequence; Large tools: Handaxes and large shaped tools; Indet: debris, indeterminate small fragment, chunks.

Technological categories	Retouch and small tool-shaping flakes	Small tools	Cores	Flakes	Large tools	Indet	Total
Level L	46	16	2	15	0	28	107
Level F	222	250	23	386	28	31	940
Total	268	266	25	401	28	59	1047

Table 6: Size of faunal specimens in the whole site

Size	TOT	TOT %
1 cm	54	9.2
2 cm	131	22.4
3 cm	116	19.8
4 cm	108	18.5
5 cm	67	11.5
6 cm	29	5.0
7 cm	20	3.4
8 cm	11	1.9
9 cm	7	1.2
10 cm	9	1.5
11 cm	4	0.7
12 cm	5	0.9
13 cm	3	0.5
14 cm	3	0.5
15 cm	5	0.9
16 cm	0	0.0
17 cm	3	0.5

<b>18 cm</b>	2	0.3
<b>19 cm</b>	2	0.3
<b>20 cm</b>	1	0.2
<b>21 cm</b>	1	0.2
<b>25 cm</b>	0	0.0
<b>28 cm</b>	1	0.2
<b>30 cm</b>	3	0.5
<b>TOT</b>	585	100

Table 7: Alteration of fragments

	<b>F</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>
<b>Rounded fragments</b>	38.5	43.4	7.1
<b>Slightly rounded edges</b>	22.3	22.6	18.8
<b>Not altered</b>	39.2	34.0	74.1
<b>TOT</b>	462	53	85

Table 8: Taxonomy of faunal remains per level

<b>Taxon</b>	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G/H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>M</b>
<b>Bovinae indet.</b>	9	0	0	0	3	0
<b>Bovid/Cervid</b>	1	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Caprine</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	10	0	0	2	7	0
<b>Dama sp.</b>	0	0	0	1	3	0
<b>Cervid</b>	19	0	0	1	6	0
<b>Ungulate</b>	9	0	0	3	3	0
<i>Palaeoloxodon antiquus</i>	24	0	0	1	3	0
<b>Palaeoloxodon size</b>	11	0	0	0	5	0
<b>Unidentified</b>	385	2	9	45	54	1
<b>Small mammal</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Testudines</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>TOT</b>	469	2	9	55	85	1

**Declaration of interests**

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

The authors declare the following financial interests/personal relationships which may be considered as potential competing interests:





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