

**Figure 4.** A. Lunates from layer E. B. Lunates from layer C. C. Splintered piece/core from layer C (modified from Borzatti, 1965).

**Table 4.** Retouched tools (Excavation Borzatti)

Retouched tools	Layer C	Layer D	Layer E	Total
Unilateral scraper	1	2	7	10
Bilateral scraper			1	1
End scraper		1		1
Lunate	1	1		2
Limace			1	1
Point		1	2	3
Indeterminate retouched			2	2
Total	2	5	13	20

**Table 5.** Raw material (Excavation 2016–2018)

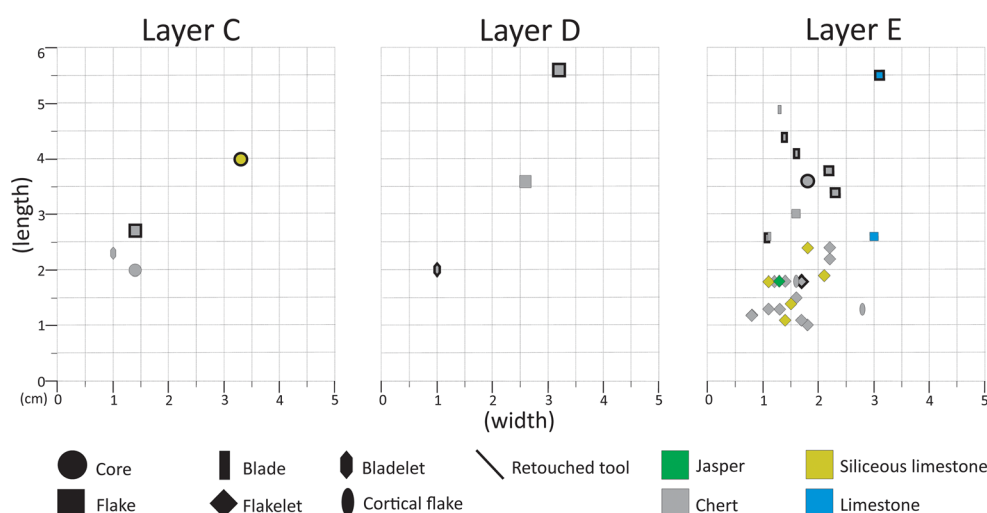
Raw material	SU 3		SU 15		SU 17		Total	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Chert	25	78.1	56	74.7	170	73.3	251	74.0
Siliceous limestone	3	9.4	14	18.7	46	19.8	63	18.6
Jasper	1	3.1	4	5.3	4	1.7	9	2.7
Quartz sandstone			1	1.3	3	1.3	4	1.2
Indeterminate	3	9.4			9	3.9	12	3.5
Total	32	100	75	100	232	100	339	100

( $n = 14$ ). The impact point is mainly central or diffused. The percussion bulb is mostly not prominent. The flat or linear butt, the non-prominent bulb, the diffused point of percussion and the linear profile, as well as the considerable variability in the debitage-objective's morphology (Figs. 6 and 7), are typical traits of the bipolar technique. This technique is found on 32 items, mainly flakelets, flake fragments, bladelets and the four cores.

The assemblage counts six retouched pieces made on flakelets, flake fragments and indeterminate fragments (Table 7). Typologically, there are four side scrapers and two transversal scrapers. Four are made from chert, one from jasper and one from siliceous limestone. These items pertain to DCs 4 and 5.

The four cores are characterized by: (i) an advanced state of exploitation and (ii) the use of the bipolar technique on an anvil (Fig. 8). Specifically, the raw blocks chosen to be flaked are flakes or fragments made of chert. The dimension of the natural supports is relatively small (length 22–16 mm; width 15–12 mm; thickness 11–6 mm). The striking platforms were used without any preparation and are orthogonal to the debitage surface. The scars on the surface of the debitage have mainly a bidirectional pattern. Due to the small dimensions of the cores, the extracted blanks are also very small: <2 cm. This size is compatible with the objective of the debitage.

To summarize: SU 3 is characterized by very few items, mainly made of chert; SU 15 is characterized by the most



**Figure 5.** Scatter plot of the lithic items coming from Borzatti's excavation. The technological categories are shown with different symbols; the raw materials are shown with different colours. The items marked with a dark black line are the retouched tools. As the plot is based on length/width, only entire items were considered. [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com)].

**Table 6.** Dimensional classes (Excavation 2016–2018)

Dimensional class	SU 3		SU 15		SU 17		Total	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
DC 1	19	59.4	39	52.0	184	79.3	242	71.4
DC 2	4	12.5	10	13.3	25	10.8	39	11.5
DC 3	1	3.1	7	9.3	11	4.7	19	5.6
DC 4	2	6.3	9	12.0	5	2.2	16	4.7
DC 5	6	18.8	10	13.3	7	3.0	23	6.8
Total	32	100	75	100	232	100	339	100

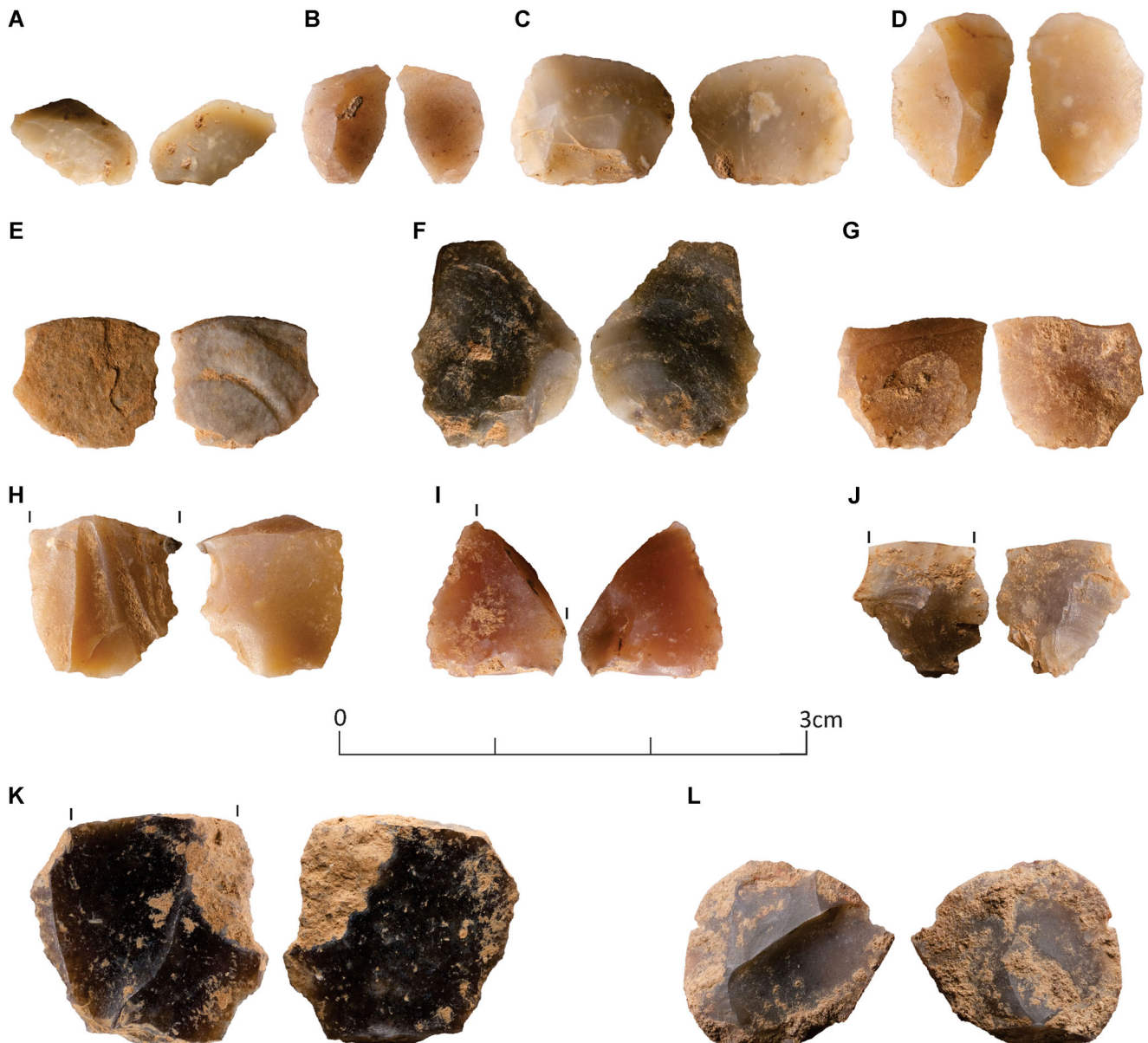
scattered distribution of pieces based on size and presents the most significant variety of raw material, i.e. mainly chert, but there is also a flake made in jasper and three pieces made in siliceous limestone. SU 17 is the one that has the most even distribution of items based on their dimensions, most of its blanks are flakelets and it is where the cores were found (Fig. 9). These three SUs represent an occupation

palimpsest made up by at least two types of activities: (i) the small blanks made of chert are the result of *in situ* flaking; while (ii) the bigger items, the retouched tools and the blanks made of a raw material other than chert, come from reduction sequences that are not attested to in the excavated portion of the site.

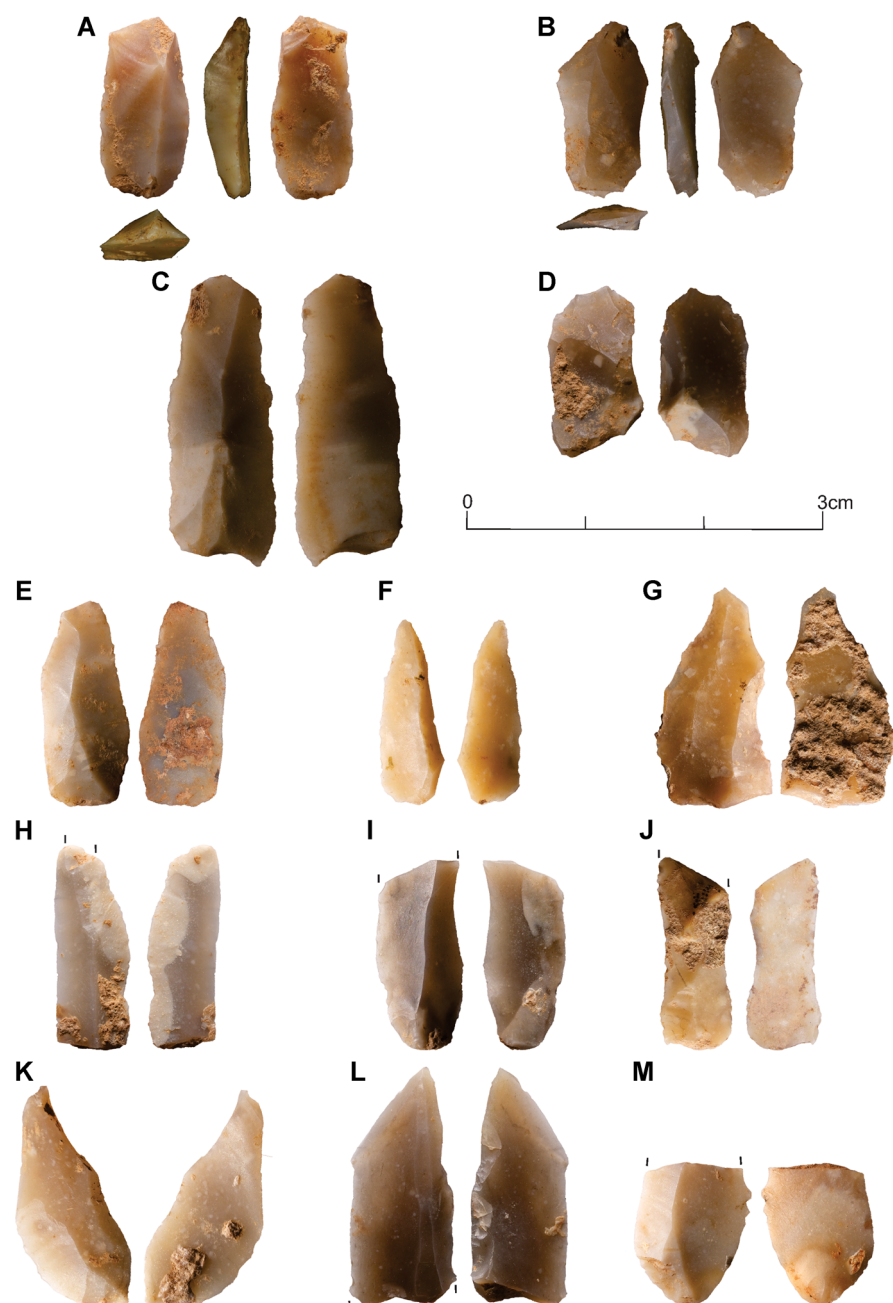
### Lithic use-wear analysis

Within the sample of six retouched specimens, diagnostic use-wear was identified on only one transversal scraper (R76 – Fig. 10A). It exhibits a developed edge rounding and a weak polish with rough texture on the retouched portion (Fig. 10). The traces suggest the tool was used for hide-working activities by using a transversal motion (scraping). A few bright spots were also detected on the proximal edge which could indicate that the tool had been hafted.

The other transversal scraper (R54 – Fig. 10B) shows unclear traces on the retouched edge. The remaining four pieces did not reveal any traces at all.



**Figure 6.** Flakelets (A–G, L) and fragmented flakes (H–K). Note the small size and the absence of a standardization in the shapes. Blanks produced by the bipolar technique on an anvil (B, D, E, F, H, I, J). Note that J has very similar ventral and dorsal face of the flake; E, F and H have ripple marks, and E, F and J have flat or smashed bulbs. [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com)].

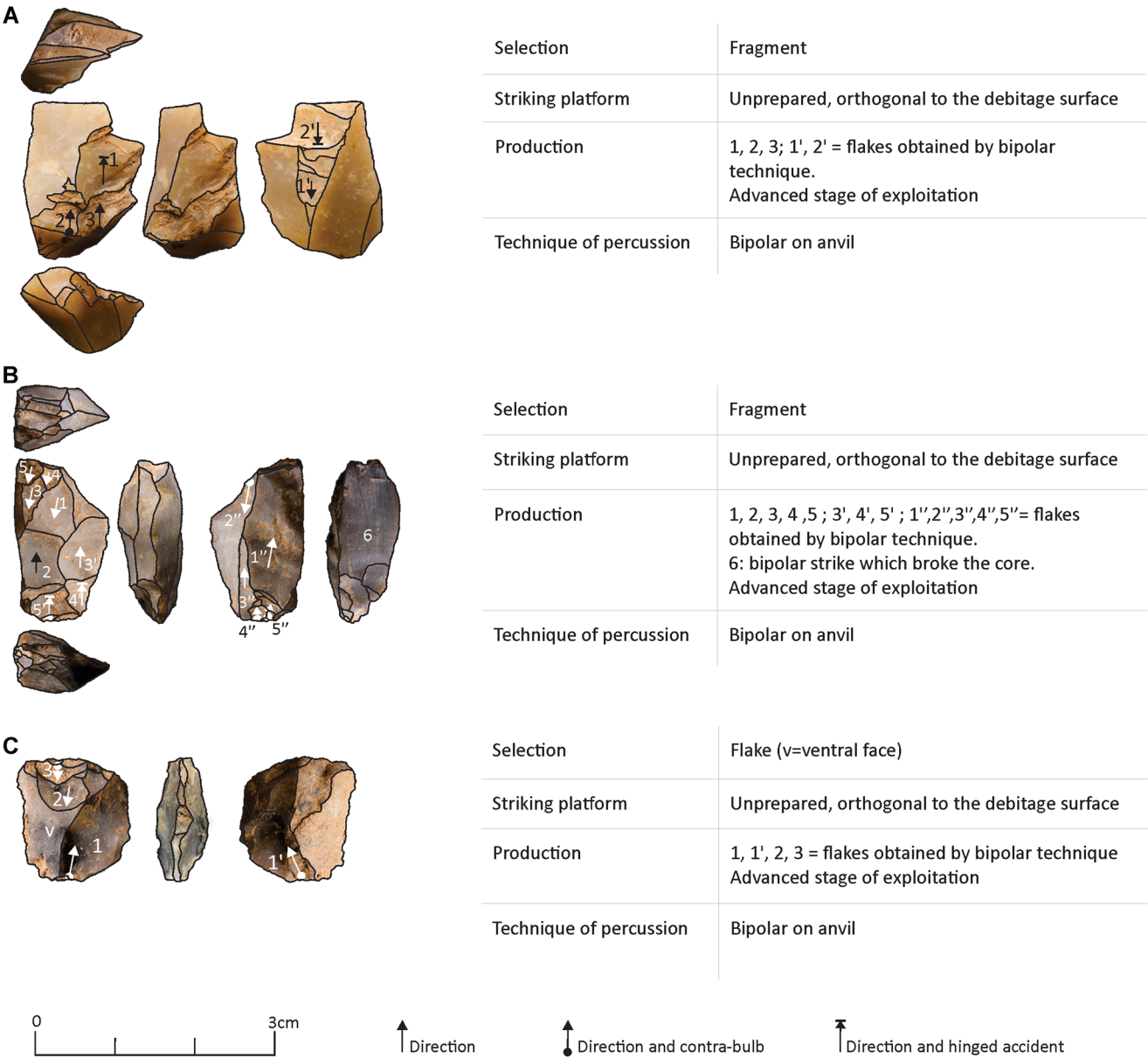


**Figure 7.** Bladelets (A, B, D, E, F, G), blade (C, K), fragmented blade-bladelets (H, I, J, L, M). Blanks produced by the bipolar technique on an anvil (A–D); blanks produced by direct percussion technique (E–M). Note that the raw material is fine-grained chert. [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com)].

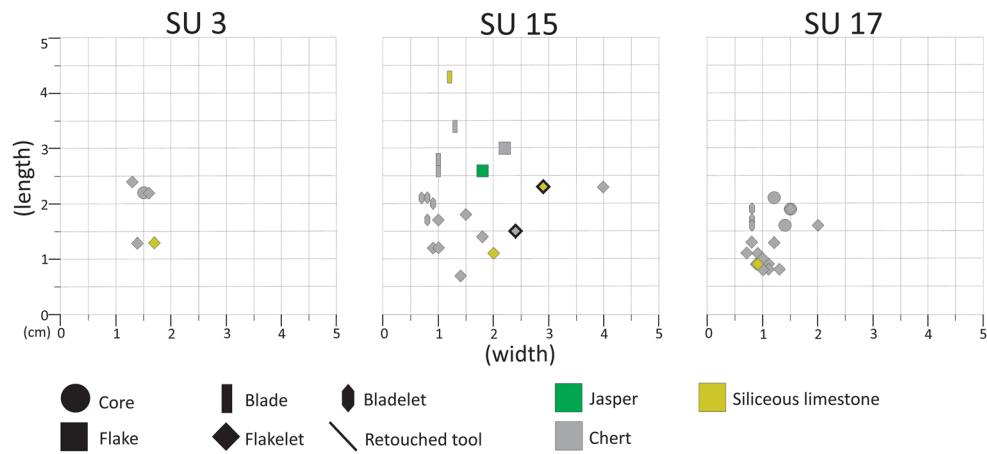
**Table 7.** Technological categories: R indicates the retouched pieces, B indicates the pieces produced by the bipolar technique (*Excavation 2016–2018*)

Technological category	SU 3				SU 15				SU 17				Total			
	N	%	R	B	N	%	R	B	N	%	R	B	N	%	R	B
Flakes					2	2.7							2	0.6		
Flakelets <2.5 cm	4	12.5		1B	10	13.3	2R	5B	13	5.6		5B	27	8	2R	11B
Flakes fragmented	2	6.3		1B	6	8.0	1R	1B	17	7.3	2R	6B	25	7.4	3R	8B
Blades					4	5.3		1B					4	1.2		1B
Bladelets <2.5 cm					4	5.3		1B	3	1.3		2B	7	2.1		3B
Blade-bladelets fragmented	1	3.1			5	6.7		1B	6	2.6		1B	12	3.5		2B
Cores	1	3.1		1B					3	1.3		3B	4	1.2		4B
Indeterminate fragments >DC 3	2	6.3			1	1.3	1R		5	2.2		1B	8	2.4	1R	1B
Debris DC 1–2	22	68.8			43	57.3		2B	185	79.7			250	73.7		2B
Total	32	100	0R	3B	75	100	4R	11B	232	100	2R	18B	339	100	6R	32B
Total (without debris)	10				32				47				89			



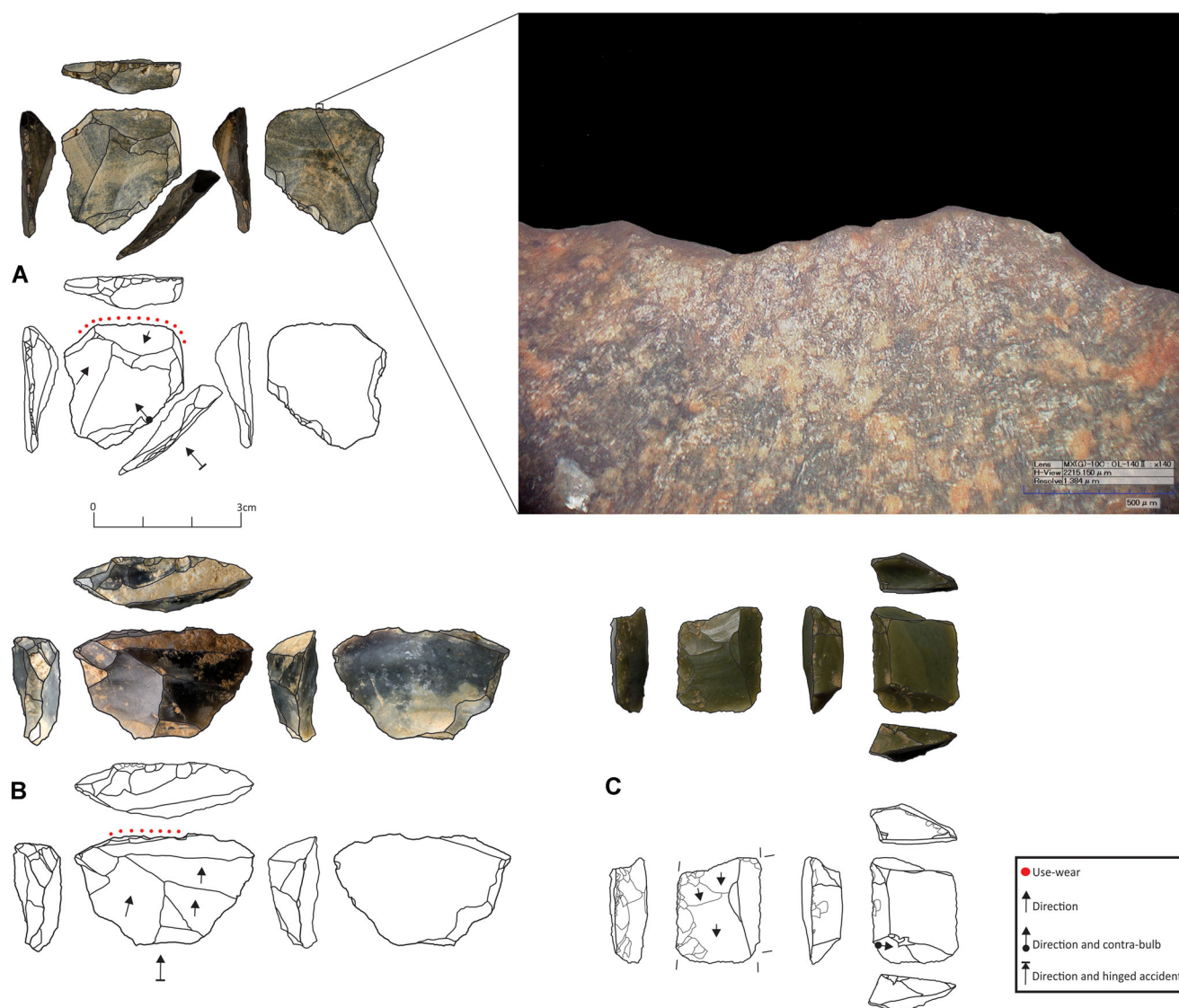


**Figure 8.** Bipolar cores from SU 17 (A–C). [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com)].



**Figure 9.** Scatter plot of the lithic items coming from the new excavation. The technological categories are shown with different symbols; the raw materials are shown with different colours. The items marked with a dark black line are the retouched tools. As the plot is based on length/width, only entire items were considered. [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com)].





**Figure 10.** Retouched tools. The pointed line indicates the presence of use-wear. A, B: transverse scrapers, C: lateral scraper. [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

## Zooarchaeological analysis

### Macromammal bone assemblage: Borzatti's excavation

The composition of the faunal assemblage for all the stratigraphic sequence was analysed by Borzatti following his excavation (1964). The bone remains appeared fragmented and scarce, limiting the zooarchaeological considerations. However, in spite of this, he tried to infer information on the palaeoclimatic and palaeoenvironmental conditions at the Uluzzo C Rock Shelter. The faunal composition was characterized by the presence of *Equus caballus*, *Equus asinus hydruntinus*, *Cervus elaphus*, *Dama dama*, *Bos* sp., *Sus scrofa*, *Vulpes vulpes*, *Canis lupus*, *Lepus* sp., *Merula merula*, *Falco tinnunculus*, *Turdus musicus* and *Columba palumbus*.

In the stratigraphic sequence, considering the transition from Borzatti's layer D to C, it is important to highlight that the increase in the presence of equid remains (dry open environments) corresponds to the decrease of cervids (forest) and bovids (open humid landscape). Borzatti noted the change of a pivotal element in the stratigraphic sequence: the presence of humidity in different phases. For layer C, he observed an abundant presence of *Equus*, which indicates grassland habitats, and minor evidence regarding the presence of Cervidae and Bovidae compared to layer D (Borzatti von

Lowerstern, 1965). He suggested that a fluctuation in the climatic conditions may have affected the extension or reduction of the forests and grasslands surrounding the site.

### Macromammal bone assemblage: 2016–2018 excavation

Only 119 out of 2304 bone remains from the 2016–2018 excavations (5.1% of the faunal assemblage) were identifiable to a taxonomic level (Table 8). Eleven genera and nine species belonging to four different orders of mammals (lagomorphs, carnivores, perissodactyls and artiodactyls) were recognized. Some of these mammals are represented by very few specimens (*Mustela nivalis*, *Martes* sp., *Meles meles*, *Capreolus capreolus*, *Rupicapra* sp.), while others are represented by a fair quantity of bone elements (*Vulpes vulpes*, *Cervus elaphus*). Among the layers that were considered, differences in faunal composition are minimal, with *Vulpes vulpes* and *Cervus elaphus* always present, while *Equus ferus*, *S. scrofa* and Caprinae present only in SUs 17 and 15 (Fig. 11).

However, in SU 17 the presence of red deer increases compared to SUs 15 and 3. Moreover, only in SU 17 is there the presence of hare, weasel, badger, marten, auroch or bison, roe deer and chamois, which suggests a low-temperate climate

**Table 8.** Mammal NISP (number of identified specimens) for SUs 3, 15 and 17

Uluzzo C – Sector A	SU 3 NISP	SU15 NISP	SU 17 NISP	Total	%
<i>Lepus</i> sp.	1		5	6	5.0
Total Rod. –Lagomorpha	1		5	6	5.0
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	1	3	6	10	8.4
<i>Vulpes</i> sp.		2	1	3	2.5
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>			1	1	0.8
<i>Meles meles</i>			1	1	0.8
<i>Martes</i> sp.			1	1	0.8
Carnivora indet.		2	4	6	5.0
Total Carnivora	1	7	14	22	18.4
<i>Equus ferus</i>		5	5	10	8.4
<i>Sus scrofa</i>		4	3	7	5.8
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	1	2	10	13	10.9
<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>			1	1	0.8
Cervidae		1	4	5	4.2
<i>Bos/Bison</i>			5	5	4.2
<i>Rupicapra</i> sp.			1	1	0.8
Caprinae		2	3	5	4.2
Ungulata	1	5	38	44	36.9
Total Ungulata	2	19	70	91	76.4
Total NISP	4	26	89	119	100
Small mammals	1	1	12	14	0.64
Small to medium-sized mammals		1	6	7	0.32
Medium-sized mammals	1	4	8	13	0.59
Medium-large sized mammals	1	7	30	38	1.7
Large mammals	3	7	24	34	1.5
Indet. sized mammals	94	269	1716	2079	95.1
Total mammals indet.	100	289	1796	2185	94.8
Total NR	104	315	1885	2304	100
Fragm. burned	15	24	108	147	96.7
Fragm. calcined	1	3	1	5	3.2
Total burned	16	27	109	152	6.5

with woodland covering and the presence of open environments.

Given the small number of determined elements and the preliminary state of the analysis of the faunal remains, the MNI was not calculated. Bones are mostly fragmented and over 98.3% of the specimens are smaller than 3 cm. Among the analysed remains, only 9% [number of remains (NR)=209] are burned: over 97.6% (NR=204) of these show a brown or black colour (indicating a burning temperature of ca. 200–400 °C) (Stiner *et al.*, 1995; Costamagno *et al.*, 2005) and only 2.3% (NR=5) are small calcinated fragments (<2 cm). Among the analysed bones, 19.2% (NR=444) have concretions, while 15.7% (NR=362) are characterized by a manganese coating and a few other remains present root furrows.

Evidence of butchering activity is provided by three bone remains with cutmarks that are probably linked to defleshing activities. In detail, two of the three elements are diaphyseal fragments of ribs, one from a large ungulate and one from either *Bos primigenius* or *Bison priscus*. In both these remains, the butchering traces are located on the dorsal surface and are short, closely related, and oblique to the major axis of the anatomical element (Fig. 12). The third is a left medial proximal diaphyseal fragment of *Lepus* sp. with evident scraping-marks, probably associated with the removal of muscular mass and flesh (Fig. 12). Moreover, some bone fragments showed traces of acid corrosion from partial digestion.

Finally, we identified three percussion cones indicating the activity of bone fracturing for the extraction of marrow (Fig. 12).

### Micromammals

The micromammal assemblage consists of 25 identified specimens, corresponding to a minimum of 17 individuals, and representing only three taxa [*Myotis myotis*, *Microtus (Terricola) savii* and *Apodemus (Sylvaemus)* sp.] (Fig. 13; Table 9).

A total of 24 lower first molars of Savi's pine vole [*Microtus (Terricola) savii*] from the totality of the stratigraphic units were studied. All the observed teeth presented some degree of digestion (Table 10), indicating that the micromammal accumulation was caused by the action of predation. According to Andrews (1990) and Fernández-Jalvo *et al.* (2016a), predators from Categories 1 to 4 – which include a broad spectrum of nocturnal and diurnal birds of prey – could be responsible for such an accumulation of micromammal remains.

### Avifauna

Of 12 bird bone remains, 11 have been identified either at the species level or at the supraspecific level. The poor state of preservation of the remains, due to their fragmentary nature and the presence of concretions that concealed the bones' diagnostic features, allowed us to identify at a specific level only two remains, which luckily provided precise palaeoenvironmental indications. *Melanocorypha calandra* suggests the presence, in the surroundings of the cave, of open environments such as grasslands and steppes, with bare terrains and low vegetation, whereas *Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax* points to the presence of rocky cliffs and crags with grassland areas (Cramp, 1998).

The taphonomic analysis detected the presence of some natural modifications. The most abundant ones are manganese dioxide staining and sediment concretions, but we also have identified traces of root etching and trampling (Fernández-Jalvo and Andrews, 2016b). No modifications by carnivores, nocturnal raptors or humans have been found. The finding of Corvidae and *Falco* sp. remains, together with the *P. pyrrhacorax* remains, could be due to the natural death of birds living close to the rock shelter, which could have served as a nesting place for these species (Cramp, 1998).

### Malacofauna

The malacological assemblage includes 20 specimens belonging to *Patella* sp. and *Phorcus turbinatus* (Table 11). Moreover, a sea urchin fragment was discovered in SU 17. Six small fragments are the only invertebrate remains found in SU 15 and just one was identified as *Patella* sp. Moving down the stratigraphic sequence (SU 17), the amount of invertebrate remains becomes more abundant and two whole *Ph. turbinatus* were detected (Fig. 14). These species live in a littoral environment, i.e. intertidal rocky shores. The malacological assemblage does not show pre-depositional alterations (Table 12) – generally connected to post-mortem damage caused by shore abrasion, bioerosion, carnivorous gastropods or other predators (such as birds or crabs) – ultimately suggesting that the shells were gathered alive and carried to the site. Nonetheless, we do not exclude the possibility at some of the damages might have been caused by post-depositional processes. Furthermore, 5% of the remains are characterized by cracks that are consistent with exposure to high temperatures, as also suggested by the decalcification index (total layers: 60%), since heat exposure (above 300 °C according to Milano *et al.*, 2016) modifies the shell structure and leads to dissolution and fragmentation. Thin sections of



**Figure 11.** Some determined mammal remains from SUs 15 and 17. (1) *Equus ferus*. LM<sub>3</sub>. SU 15. (2) *Equus ferus*. I<sub>lower</sub>. top SU 17. (3) *Sus scrofa*. Jugal tooth. SU 15 V tg. (4) *Sus scrofa*. RI<sub>1-2</sub>. SU 17 I tg. (5) *Cervus elaphus*. LI<sub>1</sub> SU 17. (6) *Cervus elaphus*. RM<sub>1</sub> SU 17 I tg. (7) *Cervus elaphus*. First phalanx SU 17. (8) *Cervus elaphus*. I<sub>3</sub>. SU 15. (9) *Capreolus capreolus*. RP<sub>2</sub>. SU 17 I tg. (10) *Bos* sp. I<sub>1-2</sub>. SU 17 I tg. (11) *Bos/Bison*. LI<sub>4</sub>. SU 17. (12) *Rupicapra* sp. RM<sub>3</sub>. SU 17. (13) *Lepus* sp. Left posterior proximal diaphysis of femur. SU 17 II tg. (14) *Vulpes vulpes*. RP<sub>4</sub>. SU 17 II tg. (15) *Vulpes* sp. Proximal phalanx. SU 15. (16) *Meles meles*. Lower incisor. SU 17 I tg. (17) *Mustela nivalis*. C<sup>1</sup>. SU 17. (18) *Martes* sp. c<sub>1</sub>. SU 17 I tg. [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com)].

small fragments of unidentified mollusc shells collected from most of the SUs of the deposit were observed (Spinapolice *et al.*, this special issue).

#### ZooMS

Twelve bone fragments coming from SUs 15 and 17 were analysed to test the collagen preservation at Uluzzo C Rock Shelter. From this preliminary assessment, we observed that collagen is poorly preserved. Of the 12 samples here considered, only five provided taxonomic information, using standard peptide markers (Buckley *et al.*, 2009; Welker *et al.*, 2016). In all the samples, P1105 is highly deamidated, suggesting that these bones probably yielded antique endo-

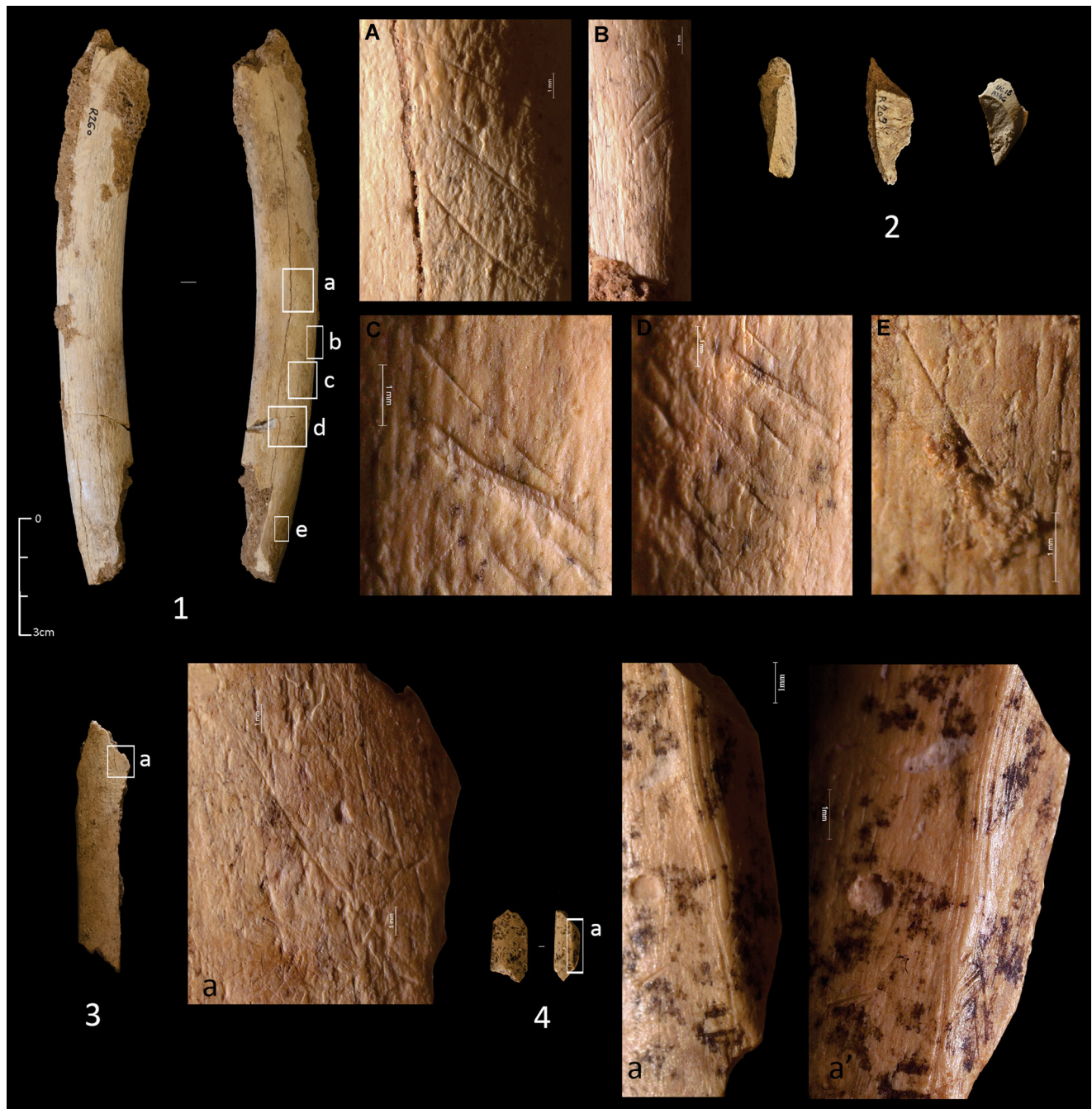
genous collagen. We identified R116 as an Equidae, UC81 as a *Bos/Bison* and UC92 as a Cervidae. R35 and UC91 could belong either to Cervidae or Equidae, due to the lack of distinctive diagnostic peptides (Table 13).

All the other tested fragments did not yield sufficient collagen/peptides for ZooMS taxonomic identification.

#### Ancient DNA analysis

Of the 14 sediment samples tested from SUs 3, 15 and 17, three contained traces of ancient mammalian mtDNA. All three positive samples were collected in SU 15. They contained ancient mtDNA fragments assigned to Equidae and/or Hyaenidae (Table 14). Given the low number of





**Figure 12.** Bone remains with anthropic marks from SUs 15 and 17. (1) *Bos/Bison* rib with defleshing cutmarks from SU 17 II tg; a–e, close up of traces. (2) Impact flakes from SUs 17 II tg. and 17. (3) Medium-sized to large ungulate rib with defleshing cutmarks from SU 17 II tg. Close up of single stria. (4) *Lepus* sp. proximal diaphysis of femur with scrape-marks from SU 17 II tg. a and a', close up of traces. [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com)].

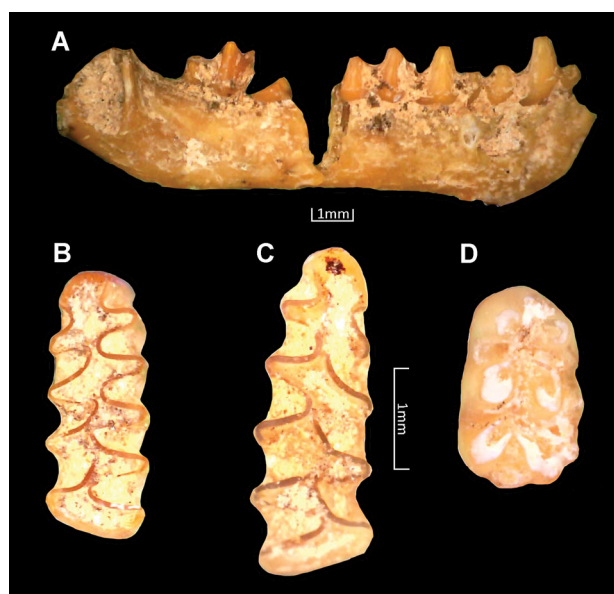
mtDNA fragments representing these mammalian families, no attempts were made to identify the taxa at the genus or species levels. None of the tested samples contained evidence for the preservation of ancient hominin mtDNA (Table S3λ).

## Discussion

### *Lithic behaviour*

Despite the small number of available pieces, we can draw some general conclusions on the production and use of lithic resources at Uluzzo C, based on analysis of the lithic assemblage pertaining to both the old and new excavations. Layer C and SUs 3, 15 and 17 represent a palimpsest of

different partial reduction sequences. Due to the presence of small fraction debris (DC 1–2), part of the knapping activities was apparently performed directly on site, whereas the initialization of the block possibly occurred outside the shelter (or in an area that has not yet been excavated). Blocks were introduced to the site at a medium stage of exploitation (as suggested by the low amount of attested cortical pieces). We highlight the presence of two main debitage objectives: bladelets (Fig. 7) and flakelets (Fig. 6). At the current state of research, these objectives seem to have been achieved by: (i) unidirectional debitage using the bipolar technique with no or little management of the convexities – which was observed on the basis of the four bipolar cores and the bipolar debitage products; and (ii) a unidirectional production characterized by the direct percussion technique with the lateral and distal



**Figure 13.** Some micromammal remains identified from Uluzzo C Rock Shelter. A (UC2018/sett. A/AA11/SU 17 tetto): right mandible of *Myotis myotis* in buccal view; B (UC2018/sett. A/A11/SU 15–17) and C (UC2018/sett. A/A11n/SU 17 II tg.): left and right first lower molars of *Microtus (Terricola) savii* in occlusal view; D (UC2018/sett. A/A11/SU 17 I tg.): right first lower molar of *Apodemus (Sylvaemus) sp.* Scale bars, 1 mm. [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com)].

**Table 9.** Minimum number of individuals (MNI) and number of identified specimens (NISP) of the identified species by stratigraphic units of Uluzzo C Rock Shelter

	SU 15	SU 17	Total
<i>Myotis myotis</i>	0	1	1
<i>Microtus (Terricola) savii</i>	3	12	15
<i>Apodemus (Sylvaemus) sp.</i>	0	1	1
MNI total	3	14	17
NISP total	4	21	25

**Table 10.** Percentages of *Microtus (Terricola) savii* lower first molars from Uluzzo C Rock Shelter showing the different degrees of digestion. NR, number of remains used for the taphonomic analysis

	NR	%
Light	16	64
Moderate	3	12
Heavy	5	20
Total	25	100

**Table 11.** Mollusc taxa found at Uluzzo C with relative abundances (as NISP) and their habitat

Taxon	Authority	Habitat	SU 15	SU 17	Total
Gasteropoda indet.			5	2	7
<i>Patella sp.</i>	Linnaeus 1758	Intertidal rocky shore	1	5	6
<i>Phorcus turbinatus</i>	(Born, 1778)	Intertidal rocky shore	–	7	7
Total			6	14	20

convexities being managed – based on the aligned negatives on the blanks. At this stage of the research, it is not possible to determine whether these two components are part of the same reduction sequence – which would imply the use of both direct and bipolar techniques in different moments of the reduction (e.g. such as at Roccia San Sebastiano – Collina *et al.*, 2020) – or if they are two different and independent reduction sequences. In both cases, the result is a low degree of standardization for both shape and edge delineation of the products, but a consistency in blank dimensions can be observed.

Among the retouched tools, two lunates were found in levels C and D of Borzatti's excavation. However, their use as projectiles – as has been attested to at Grotta del Cavallo (Sano *et al.*, 2019) – has not yet been tested.

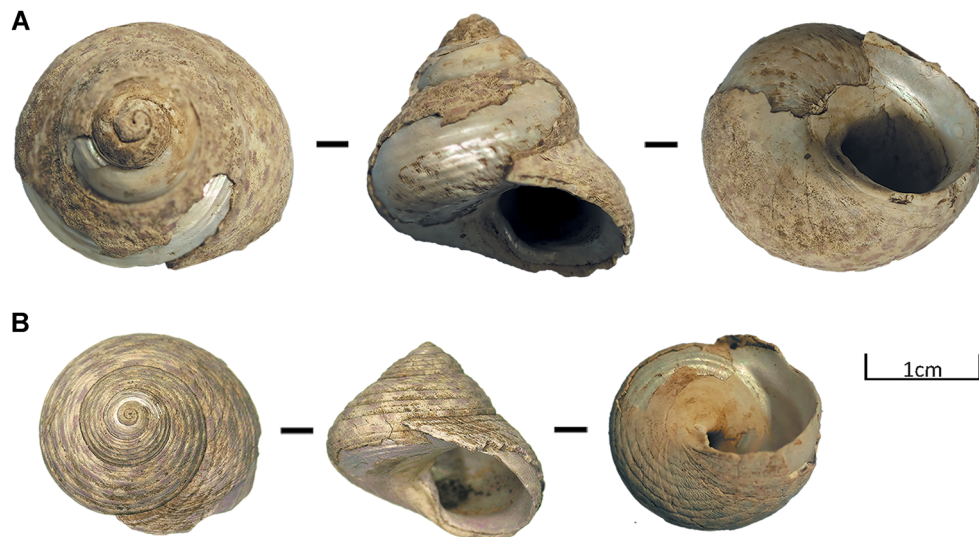
Based on the technical evidence collected so far, we can consider the lithic assemblage of Uluzzo C as falling within the framework of the Uluzzian, since it presents several of the main characteristics of this techno-complex: principally local raw materials; additional concepts of debitage (unidirectional reduction sequence); use of the bipolar technique on an anvil; production of flakes and bladelets with several morphologies; low degree of standardization of the products; presence of lunates and end-scrapers and the absence of integrated concepts (i.e. Levallois) (Moroni *et al.*, 2018; Collina *et al.*, 2020; Marciani *et al.*, 2020a).

A point that deserves more attention is the production of blade-bladelets. These items are usually related to UP industries, even if their production has also been attested to in the Uluzzian (for a review see Marciani *et al.*, 2020a) and before, during the Mousterian (Ranaldo *et al.*, 2017; for a review see Carmignani, 2017). Even though the end-products are similar, the method of their production and the role that these objects may have played within these techno-complexes are different. Blade/bladelet reduction systems in the UP come from an integrated production where both the procedure and the traits of the obtained object are standardized (Marciani *et al.*, 2020a). For example, the Protoaurignacian is a bladelet-dominated industry with a significant technical investment in the production phase and standardized products that are obtained by a laminar–lamellar debitage on unidirectional and prismatic cores (e.g. Falcucci, 2018; Negrino and Riel-Salvatore, 2018). In contrast, the degree of standardization of the Uluzzian bladelets is undoubtedly lower. Furthermore, and perhaps of even greater importance, the conceptualization of the manufacture procedure is different, as the Uluzzian uses an additional unidirectional and orthogonal debitage. Moreover, the bipolar technique is used as a deliberate choice and is not dictated by the raw material (i.e. Moroni *et al.*, 2018; Collina *et al.*, 2020; Marciani *et al.*, 2020a). The presence of a possibly more standardized blade–bladelet production at Uluzzo C needs to be assessed in further detail, preferably with the addition of the materials from the other layers.

### Hunting behaviour

At Uluzzo C, the lithic industry is associated with bones from different taxa. Despite the fragmentary state of the macro-mammal remains, there is evidence for the defleshing of large ungulates, as in other areas of Italy in this period (for a complete review, see Romandini *et al.*, 2020). The analysis of the faunal assemblage from the more recent excavations agrees with the results obtained by Borzatti, both for the identified taxa (*Lepus sp.*, *Vulpes vulpes*, *Equus ferus*, *Sus scrofa*, *Cervus elaphus*, *Bos/Bison*) and the relatively large quantity of *Equus* remains that were recognized (Borzatti von Lowerstern, 1965).





**Figure 14.** Two whole individuals of *Phorcus turbinatus* discovered in Uluzzo C site from SU 17 (A–B). [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com)].

**Table 12.** List of taphonomic processes by identified marine taxa

Layers		SU 15	SU 17	Total	%
Nisp		6	14	20	100
Pre-dep. Alt.		–	–	–	–
Anthrop. Alt.	TAlt.	–	1	1	5
Post-dep. Alt.	Decal.	1	11	12	60
	Fragm.	2	10	12	60
	EscD.	–	1	1	5

Abbreviations: pre-dep. Alt. – pre-depositional alterations; Anthrop. Alt. – anthropogenic alterations; TAlt – thermo-alteration damage; Post-dep. Alt. – post-depositional alterations; Decal – decalcification; Fragm. – fragmentation; EscD. – excavation damage. Note: some specimens could have been exposed to more than one type of taphonomic alteration.

As for the Uluzzian levels of the nearby Grotta del Cavallo (i.e. EIII5), the most represented taxa in Uluzzo C correspond to *Equus* and *Cervus elaphus*. The taxonomic information obtained from the analysis of the faunal assemblage is coherent with the preliminary results of ZooMS and ancient DNA analyses.

Moreover, there are some common qualitative elements between these two sites: the predominant distribution of cutmarks on ungulate ribs and the presence of traces related to breakage of long bones, such as percussion cones or fractures and impact traces on diaphyseal long bones which are related to marrow extraction activities (Boscato and Crezzini, 2012; Romandini *et al.*, 2020). Unlike at Grotta del Cavallo, within Uluzzo C small to medium-sized mammals such as *Vulpes vulpes* and *Lepus* sp. are abundantly present.

Furthermore, this site is interesting for the exploitation of marine resources. Despite the limited amount of malacological remains, we can speculate on human consumption of this resource: collected gastropods are indeed commonly associated with dietary purposes during the MP and UP (Stiner, 1999, 2009; Colonese and Wilkens, 2005; Zilhão *et al.*, 2010; Colonese *et al.*, 2011; Hunt *et al.*, 2011; Bosch *et al.*, 2015; Hill *et al.*, 2015; Milano *et al.*, 2016; Ramos-Muñoz *et al.*, 2016). Today, the site of Uluzzo C is a few metres above the sea, but at the time it was a few kilometres beyond the emerged shelf, so it is unlikely that animals or other agents could have been responsible for the transportation of the molluscs. Additionally, a few fragments of *Ph. turbinatus* present evidence of thermal alterations that might be consistent with intentional heating for consumption purposes. From these preliminary findings, the presence of humans and rocky shore intertidal molluscs appears to be correlated, but more data are required to validate this hypothesis.

### Climatic and environmental reconstruction

Together, the information gathered through micromammals, macromammals and bird remains has disentangled the palaeoclimatic and palaeoenvironmental conditions related to the Uluzzian occupation. The micromammal assemblage of Uluzzo C is relatively dominated by the presence of *Microtus (Terricola) savii* (25 lower first molars), a Mediterranean species that inhabits open meadows and avoids dense forest areas (Amori, 2016). All the observed teeth presented some degree of digestion (Table 10), meaning that the micromammal accumulation must have been the result of predation (see

**Table 13.** Diagnostic peptides detected for the different samples and taxonomic identification based on CO1 peptide markers (see Welker *et al.*, 2016)

Sample	Peptide markers												Taxonomic identification
	P1	A	A'	B	C	P2	D	E	F	F'	G	G'	
R35	1105.6			1427.7	1550.8				2883.4				Cervidae/ <i>Equus</i>
R116	1105.6			1427.7	1550.8		2145.1		2883.4				Equidae
UC81	1105.6			1427.7	1580.8	1648.8	2131.1		2853.4				<i>Bos/Bison</i>
UC91	1105.6			1427.7	1550.8				2883.4				Cervidae/ <i>Equus</i>
UC92	1105.6			1427.7	1550.8	1648.8	2131.1						Cervidae



**Table 14.** Ancient mammalian taxa identified in sediment samples using ancient DNA analyses. Only the three samples positive for the preservation of ancient DNA and only the taxa identified as ancient in each sample are shown. The number of mtDNA fragments assigned to each family is noted on the left column, and the percentage of fragments carrying a cytosine to thymine (C → T) substitution to the relevant reference genome at their 5'- and 3'-ends [with the lower bound of a one-sided 95% confidence interval (CI) in parentheses] are noted on the middle and right columns, respectively. Detailed results for all samples and negative controls are shown in Table S3

Sample	Provenance	Equidae			Hyaenidae		
		No. of fragments	% 5' C → T (low 95% CI)	% 3' C → T (low 95% CI)	No. of fragments	% 5' C → T (low 95% CI)	% 3' C → T (low 95% CI)
C147	SU 15; Square A11	21	50.0 (22.2)	75.0 (24.9)	68	50.0 (24.5)	50.0 (27.9)
C170	SU 15; Square A11	20	42.9 (12.9)	75.0 (24.9)	–	–	–
C173	SU 15; Square AA11	–	–	–	23	50.0 (15.3)	75.0 (24.9)

Andrews, 1990; Fernández-Jalvo *et al.*, 2016a). As pointed out by Berto *et al.* (2017), Savi's pine vole is a dominant species in both cold and warm phases during the late Pleistocene of southern Apulia in Grotta del Cavallo (Dalla Valle, 2008), Grotta dei Cervi di Porto Badisco (Cason, 2012) and Grotta delle Cipolliane (Bon and Menon, 2000). This means that it is not a good climatic indicator in this area. However, the relative predominance of *Microtus (Terricola) savii*, together with the presence of *Apodemus (Sylvaemus)* sp. and *Myotis myotis*, indicates a patchy landscape composed of open forest and grassland habitats, and compatible with the overall macrofaunal composition.

In accordance with other south-eastern Ionian sites, an increasing frequency of *Equus ferus* is registered in the Uluzzian sequence, suggesting the occurrence of sparse woodland and steppic environments, as is the presence of Cervidae, which are typical of Mediterranean evergreen forests (Romandini *et al.*, 2020). The presence of Equidae was attested to by both the DNA analysis of sediment samples and from palaeoproteomics. In this context, in accordance with the archaeozoological record, sample R116, identified by ZooMS as an Equidae, can be attributed to *Equus ferus*.

In addition, the ancient DNA data shows the presence of Hyaenidae at the site. However, the presence of hyena was not registered by morphological analysis on the osteological remains. This could be caused by the high degree of bone fragmentation of the faunal assemblage from Uluzzo C, which may have hampered the identification of this species. Notably, some bone fragments appear as corroded and rounded after being digested by carnivores.

Concerning avifaunal remains, two species provided precise palaeoenvironmental indications, coherent with the other investigated proxies. In particular, *Melanocorypha calandra* suggests the presence of grasslands and steppes, while *Pyrhacorax pyrrhacorax* indicates the presence of rocky cliffs and crags with grassland areas (Cramp, 1998).

Faunal-based reconstruction of environmental settings at the time of the Uluzzian occupation of the Uluzzo C Rock Shelter fits well with the palaeoenvironmental reconstruction based on the study of sediments from the stratigraphic sequences reported in Spinapolice *et al.* (this special issue). The opening of the environment, the increase of aridity and the wind strength are registered in these units by an increase of the silt fraction, corresponding to loess. Dismantling of the roof and walls of the rock shelter and the accumulation of wind-blown sediments are two sedimentary processes compatible with the cold and arid environmental conditions that occurred during Marine Isotope Stages 4 to 2. Moreover, the occurrence of a

frost-related breccia in layer C, probably formed under severe cold conditions, suggests decreased temperatures and cooler environmental conditions, probably during a stadial event (see Spinapolice *et al.* in this special issue).

## Conclusions

The reopening of the excavation at Uluzzo C Rock Shelter, the reviewing of old material and the study of the artefacts coming from the new excavations allowed us to better bring better into focus the evidence from this site in the context of the Bay of Uluzzo and, more generally, in the framework of the Uluzzian occupation in Italy. The Bay of Uluzzo is a crucial area for understanding of the Uluzzian – not only it is the place where the Uluzzian was first identified and described (Palma di Cesnola, 1964), but it is also where the entire development of the Uluzzian techno-complex was defined (Palma di Cesnola, 1993). Several sites with Uluzzian occupations are clustered in this area within a few kilometres from each other: Grotta del Cavallo, Grotta di Uluzzo, Uluzzo C Rock Shelter (in the Bay) and Grotta di Serra Cicora (a few kilometres in the hinterland). Palma di Cesnola described here the chrono-cultural development of this techno-complex based on typological traits, frequencies of retouched tools and the raw materials that were used. He defined the *archaic Uluzzian* based on layer EIII of Grotta del Cavallo; the *evolved Uluzzian* based on layers EII-I of Grotta del Cavallo; and the *late Uluzzian* based on layer D of Grotta del Cavallo, layer N of Uluzzo B, and layers D and C of Uluzzo C. The last phase of the Uluzzian (*final Uluzzian*) is absent at Grotta del Cavallo, and it has only been found at Serra Cicora in horizon D of layer B. The Uluzzian cycle is closed by a phase called the *Uluzzo-Aurignacian*, found at Serra Cicora in horizons A, B and C of layer B (Palma di Cesnola, 1993). Within the Bay of Uluzzo, the only other assemblage that was recently studied with a technological approach is the one from layer EIII at Grotta del Cavallo (Moroni *et al.*, 2018).

The acquired evidence suggests that modern human Uluzzian groups settled at Uluzzo C Rock Shelter between 42 and 40 ka (Spinapolice *et al.*, in this issue).

The lithic production of that layer is characterized by a significant component of mostly un-retouched small blades/bladelets derived mainly from bipolar reduction. Among formal tools, end-scrapers and backed elements (mainly lunates) have a key role. The lithic assemblage from layer EIII consists of larger tools (e.g. end-scrapers and side-scrapers),

and smaller tools (that include backed pieces that were presumably used in composite devices) (Moroni *et al.*, 2018).

The lithic materials from Uluzzo C show: (i) the production of bladelets and flakelets; (ii) the presence of the bipolar technique on an anvil; and (iii) the presence of two lunates among the retouched tools. Recognizing the layer C/SUs 3, 15 and 17 as Uluzzian confirms and enriches with further information Borzatti's interpretation, which was mainly based on typological observations. Moreover, this recognition is in accordance with: (i) the reconstructed stratigraphy of the site, where the Uluzzian occupation follows the Mousterian occupation; (ii) the site's location, since the Bay of Uluzzo is the key area for the Uluzzian; and (iii) the chronology, since the grand weighted mean age for the Uluzzian occupations is  $40.6 \pm 1.4$  ka, whereas for the end of the Mousterian it is  $46 \pm 4.0$  ka (Spinapolice *et al.*, in this issue). This chronology is in accordance with the Uluzzian occupation of Grotta del Cavallo dated between  $45.5 \pm 1.0$  and  $39.85 \pm 0.14$  ka (Zanchetta *et al.*, 2018).

Data obtained from the macrofaunal composition of Uluzzo C are consistent with the Uluzzian levels of the nearby Grotta del Cavallo (i.e. EIII5), where Cervidae and Equidae were also identified as the most abundant taxa. The only difference is in the exploitation of small- to medium-sized mammals, such as *Vulpes vulpes* and *Lepus* sp., towards which Uluzzo C hunters seem to have been more inclined compared to those of Grotta del Cavallo. Except for the hyena, ZooMS, ancient DNA and archaeozoological analyses are consistent in identifying taxa within this context. Further analyses on the bone fragments recovered during the last excavation season in 2019 from the same levels are in progress. The aim is to improve our knowledge regarding the faunal composition through the application of palaeoproteomics.

In general, the analysis of macromammal, micromammal and bird remains agrees with the data obtained from sediments and from the stratigraphic sequence in indicating a patchy landscape composed of forests, grassland and rocky habitats in a cold and arid environment.

They butchered and consumed their food through the use of fire, hunted – probably near the site – medium-sized and large ungulates, as well as Leporidae, and collected marine gastropods (*Ph. turbinatus*) – probably for sustenance purposes – within a few kilometres from the rock shelter.

The application of a multidisciplinary methodological protocol – including lithic technology, use-wear, zooarchaeology, DNA from sediments and palaeoproteomics – shows the potential of integrated studies in understanding the technical and hunting behaviour of humans in relation to their environment. Finally, this study represents a new fundamental piece in the composition and understanding of the meaning of the complex Uluzzian cultural and ecological mosaic in Italy during the MP/UP transition.

**Author contribution**—ES, SB are the research and excavation coordinators and conceptualized the paper; SS, GM, MR wrote the first draft of the paper; SS, MR analysed the macrofaunal remains; GM, FR performed the lithic technological analysis; SA performed the use-wear analysis of the lithic items; LC carried out the analysis of the avifaunal remains; JMLG analysed the small mammal remains; FL, SS performed the ZooMS analysis; VS, MM analysed the DNA from sediments; LT analysed the malacofaunal remains; AF, EB made the topographic mapping; AC described the stratigraphic sequence; AZ was responsible for the geoarchaeological investigation on the stratigraphic sequence; MCM was responsible for the OSL dating campaign; OAH reviewed and edited the language and the manuscript; ES, SB, SS, MR, AF, EB, GO participated in the archaeological excavation of the

site. All the authors collaborated in writing, reviewing and editing the final version of the paper.

## Supporting information

Additional supporting information can be found in the online version of this article. This article includes online-only Supplemental Data.

**Table S1.** Lithic items in each layer of Borzatti excavation, according to Borzatti (1965) and items currently stored at Museo della Preistoria di Nardò MPN.

**Table S2.** Lithic items in SUs 3, 15 and 17 (excavation 2016–2018).

**Table S3.** Sequencing results for all tested sediment samples and relevant negative controls. For the mammalian mitochondrial capture, results are only shown for Hominidae and for the two taxa identified as ancient in at least one of the samples. L – length; MQ – mapping quality; C – cytosine; T – thymine; CI – confidence interval.

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## Data availability statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available on request from the corresponding author. The data are not publicly available due to privacy or ethical restrictions.

**Abbreviations.** DC, dimensional class; FA, formic acid; HPA, high-power approach; LP, Lower Palaeolithic; LPA, low-power approach; MH, Modern Human; MNI, minimum-number of individuals; MPN, Museo Della Preistoria di Nardò (Lecce, Apulia, Italy); NISP, number of identified specimens; SU, stratigraphic unit; UP, Upper Palaeolithic; WoRMS, World Register of Marine Species.

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