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DESIGN AND FORMATION OF CLOTHING FOR FIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

The emergence of modern special clothing coincides with the development of industrialization and scientific and technological progress. These processes have given rise to a large number of different professions, whose representatives need to have clothing and equipment with high levels of protection. Archeology is currently recognized as one of the rare professions. The training of narrowly specialized specialists requires a significant amount of time and effort, therefore archeology is a science that needs popularization, protection and creation of a positive image in society. All archaeologists who participate in communication with the general public need more attention to reveal the essence, relevance and specificity of the profession. Among general scientific methods, the principles of objectivity, historicity, synthesis, description, analysis, deduction, etc. are applied. Special methods include tools necessary to analyze the structure of the suit and its components, technologies, materials, etc. The structural analysis made it possible to study the compositional and constructive basis of traditional Ukrainian clothing and artistic and decorative decoration as a system of interconnected elements. Literary-analytical and thematic-problematic methods were used to define, systematize and generalize information regarding the requirements for creating special clothing for archaeologists. The practical significance of the work lies in the development of a wardrobe that meets the specific needs of field and chamber archaeologists, but also has elements that serve as a presentation of Ukrainian culture and history through authentic costume elements. The timeliness and necessity of developing special clothing, created according to the needs of archaeologists as a narrow-profile category of specialists, was determined. The issue of determining the functional and practical characteristics and artistic and aesthetic properties of field clothing for the needs of archaeologists is considered. A morphological analysis of modern sportswear by certain groups was carried out. The result of the morphological analysis of selected groups of sportswear is the generalization and systematization of typical structural divisions. The existing design has been improved and emphasis has been placed on targeted functionality – for the use of clothing by field archaeologists.

Key words: *special clothing, design properties, fashion design, clothing design, sportswear, modern technologies.*

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ДИЗАЙН ТА ФОРМОУТВОРЕННЯ ОДЯГУ ДЛЯ ПОЛЬОВИХ АРХЕОЛОГІЧНИХ РОБІТ

Поява сучасного спеціального одягу збігається з розвитком індустріалізації та науково-технічного прогресу. Ці процеси породили велику кількість різноманітних професій, представники яких потребують одягу та спорядження з високим рівнем захисту. Сьогодні археологія визнана однією з рідкісних професій. Підготовка вузько-профільних фахівців потребує значних затрат часу та зусиль, тому археологія – наука, яка потребує популяризації, захисту та створення позитивного іміджу в суспільстві. Всі археологи, які беруть участь у спілкуванні з широким загалом, потребують більшої уваги до розкриття сутності, актуальності та специфіки професії. Серед загальнонаукових методів в дослідженні застосовуються принципи об'єктивності, історичності, синтезу, опису, аналізу, дедукції та ін. До спеціальних методів належать засоби, необхідні для аналізу структури костюма та його складових, технологій, матеріалів тощо. Структурний аналіз дав змогу дослідити композиційно-конструктивну основу традиційного українського одягу та художньо-декоративного оздоблення як системи взаємопов'язаних елементів. Літературно-аналітичним та тематико-проблемним методами визначено, систематизовано та узагальнено інформацію щодо вимог до створення спеціального одягу для археологів. Практичне значення роботи полягає в розробці гардеробу, який відповідає специфіці польових та камеральних археологів, але також має елементи, що слугують презентації української культури та історії через елементи автентичного костюма. Визначено своєчасність і необхідність розробки спеціального одягу, створеного відповідно до потреб археологів як вузькопрофільної категорії фахівців. Розглянуто питання визначення функціонально-практичних характеристик та художньо-естетичних властивостей польового одягу для потреб археологів. Проведено морфологічний аналіз сучасного спортивного одягу за окремими групами. Результатом морфологічного аналізу виділених груп спортивного одягу є узагальнення та систематизація типових структурних елементів. Удосконалено існуючий дизайн і зроблено акцент на цільовий функціонал для використання одягу польовими археологами.

Ключові слова: спеціальний одяг, конструктивні властивості, дизайн одягу, спортивний одяг, сучасні технології.

Introduction. One of the main methods of archaeological research is the so-called field archeology. It is distinguished by practices of recovery and analysis of human material culture through inspection and excavation. The sequence of works consists in the preliminary analysis of the area, excavations, classification, dating and interpretation of finds (Skakalska, 2018).

Archeology is a profession that combines physical activity in adverse conditions and intellectual work (Vynokur, 2008). Unfortunately, today there are not enough brands that create specialized clothing specifically for archaeologists. Professionals use

combinations of sportswear, workwear, gardening or hiking clothing, footwear and accessories that can partially cover their needs (zakon.rada.gov.ua). Therefore, it is currently impossible to say that the clothing available for sale fully meets the needs of scientific employees, because it is not designed for maximum convenience and durability in operation while preserving aesthetic functions.

The methodological basis of the study was: general theoretical, multifactorial, comparative, artistic-stylistic and figurative-metaphorical approaches. A morphological method was used to analyze the appearance of sportswear. At this stage,

the typological method and the method of visual observation were used simultaneously. Art history and stylistic methods contributed to the analysis of specific samples of sportswear. The study is based on scientific definitions of the semiotic features of sportswear, on the selection, generalization and evaluation of the most characteristic examples of products. The collection of information to determine the characteristic features of sports brands was implemented by the method of random selection. When considering the stylistic trends of sportswear and determining its typological features, inductive and deductive methodological approaches were used to create future products. Thus, the emphasis was placed precisely on the morphological analysis of sportswear, which consists in dividing the research object into separate components, from which the main characteristics (lines) are selected, which are further synthesized into new morphological models of clothing with increased functional properties. The central task of morphological research is visual demonstration of the most functional and popular classifications of modern sportswear.

Analysis of research. The topic of special and work clothes is not popular, so it is revealed quite little. And the topic of special clothing for field archeology is not disclosed at all in official or book publications. The latest technologies, materials and design in light industry and service, improvement of the methodology of aesthetic assessment of quality in suit design were substantiated in conference materials by scientists of Khmelnytskyi National University. The work of the team of scientists of the Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design is devoted to the topic of designing special clothing, but in another field of activity – the creation of clothing for work at high temperatures.

The requirements for ensuring the safety of work during field research are regulated in the Law of Ukraine «On the Protection of Archaeological Heritage», in the occupational safety instructions for the head of the school museum, in the order approving the Occupational Safety Rules for museum employees, etc.

The topic of archeology and methods of conducting archaeological excavations and explorations is widely disclosed in the monographs of archaeologist specialists. The authors carefully considered the specifics, excavation methods, and equipment. But, unfortunately, the topic of clothing for archaeologists is not mentioned at all. A very interesting look at field archeology from foreign authors O. G. S. Crawford, A. Leroi-Gourhan, S. L. Woolley, and R. E. M. Wheeler. We see that these editions are quite old – all before

1956, but they are still on the literature lists for archeology students. We can conclude that research methods and the presented theory of archeology have not undergone fundamental changes.

The textbook «Archeology of Ukraine» by I. Vynokur (Vynokur, 2008) contains data on the priceless archaeological treasures of Ukraine, the generally recognized views of scientists on the origin, genetic kinship, and mutual influence of archaeological cultures that have been spread on the territory of our country for thousands of years – from the Paleolithic era to the late Middle Ages. A separate section is dedicated to the monuments of the Cossack times.

Problem statement. To form the principles of the development of special clothing for representatives of the archaeological profession in a complex: from underwear and basic elements to festive clothing based on both modern developments in the field of special wardrobe and taking into account the characteristics of authentic clothing. Ukrainian national costume.

Presentation of the main material. The main component of specific clothing for archaeologists is practical, because it must, first of all, meet the requirements of comfort and safety at the workplace (www.novaecologia.org). In order to create practical clothes with a special meaning, it is worth considering in more detail the specifics of archaeologists' activities and draw conclusions about the main requests of specialists. This will allow you to develop the optimal cut of clothes, design the necessary accessories, choose a color palette, and determine the raw material composition of fabrics. The topic of special and work clothes is not popular, so it is revealed quite little. And the topic of special clothing for field archeology is practically not disclosed in official or book publications. Thus, there is a large amount of literature on the creation of heat-protective special clothing, on ensuring the safety of work during field research, on archeology in general and methods of conducting archaeological excavations and explorations (Vynokur, 2008). The authors carefully considered the specifics, excavation methods, and equipment. But, unfortunately, the topic of clothing for archaeologists is not mentioned at all. It can be assumed that the topic of clothing is not important for scientists.

Accordingly, the search for options for functionally appropriate and aesthetically perfect clothing for field archaeological work is relevant for novice archaeologists. Today, any query can be asked in the Google search engine and get an answer. You can also chat online with various specialists by writing to direct. As a rule, you can get clear answers to clearly formulated questions. The topic of communities based

on certain interests has become very popular. Such communities exist in social networks Instagramm, Facebook, Tumblr, Twitter, Tik-Tok and Reddit. The largest professional community of archaeologists exists on the site Reddit, which combines the features of a social network and a forum.

In order to better understand the real needs of specialists, a survey was conducted among representatives of the community of archaeologists on the Reddit forum, which includes 3,800 archaeologists from around the world, which unites professionals regardless of their scientific interests and type of activity – chamber and field archaeologists, restorers, ceramicists, reenactors, etc. Members of the community are of different ages, sexes, work in different parts of the world, where the climate and specifics of immovable monuments differ, which directly determine the type of work activity in the field season. During the research, a questionnaire was compiled with 7 questions that interested us from the point of view of design, ergonomics and professional experience of archaeologists. Practicing archaeologists from all over the world responded to the survey. They shared their experience of working in different weather conditions and gave valuable advice on design and personal preferences. The link to the survey is given in the list of literature for the study (trowelblazers.com), the discussion is still open. Based on the experts' answers, it can be concluded that clothing for field archaeologists has a number of requirements that are clearly outlined in the occupational health and safety instructions. Yes, it is necessary to pay attention to dangerous and harmful factors, which include possible electric shocks from equipment (www.novaecologia.org). Meteorological conditions in which research is conducted are often dangerous for the work of archaeologists. Often, researchers conduct earthworks in an open field, which is dangerous during thunderstorms, when the likelihood of lightning strikes increases. Also, a life-threatening factor is prolonged exposure to direct sunlight and high ambient temperature (www.novaecologia.org). If we take into account the environment, poisonous plants, insects, and animals can also be dangerous. In addition, most archaeological sites are located outside modern settlements, which increases the need for good equipment to avoid a number of injuries and diseases (Vynokur, 2008).

The problem of the practicing archaeologist is also limited space during travels. It is impossible to provide yourself with everything you need for the field season and fit it into a backpack or tent. Therefore, a collection of clothes for field archaeological work should not only provide the basic needs of an archaeologist and successfully represent his work to the community,

but also be compact, ergonomic, and functional. The choice of light materials and the concept of mutual compatibility will provide the specialist with aesthetic, practical clothes that will not take up much space but will give an opportunity to look presentable and feel comfortable at work (zakon.rada.gov.ua). The results of the community survey revealed the need to change the image of the archaeologist. Professionals want a new, dignified, design-minded, presentable look: “we often look unprofessional, and many construction and development companies take us much less seriously because we don't look like the scientists and professionals we are. Just because we're digging in the ground doesn't mean we have to look like that.» (www.reddit.com) – the opinion of one of the Reddit users.

So, according to the results of the survey of practicing archaeologists conducted in the work, the main requirements for field clothing are:

- Availability of a wardrobe for the summer season and demi-season with elements of winter clothing. In order to combine all the elements and take into account environmental friendliness and ergonomics of the design, you need to use the principle of multilayering.

- Closed shoes with shockproof soles and shockproof socks. Since the working shift of a field archaeologist is often irregular, shoes must be orthopedic and comfortable, so as not to provoke diseases caused by compression of the foot: swelling, stretching of muscles and tendons, fungus, etc.

- It is mandatory to have a number of accessories: buffs, scarves, gloves, bandanas, panamas and caps, etc. They will ensure health and create a comfortable set, successfully complementing the main elements of clothing.

- Combination of various fabrics and cut elements to achieve maximum comfort and safety during work. Clothing should be suitable for physical activity and weather conditions.

When creating a collection, it is worth emphasizing practicality in the matter of care. Each item of clothing should be as light and easy to care for as possible.

Based on the survey of archaeologists, sports clothing for hiking, compression and thermal clothing, as well as sports underwear were selected for further study and analysis. This assortment of clothing is the closest to what specialists actually use during field work (trowelblazers.com).

The use of targeted design activity allows to consider sportswear as a balanced system where all elements obey the design concept, functions and social role of the object (www.reddit.com).

Sportswear is a general term that refers to a wide range of products. In terms of functionality,

sportswear is characterized by two main indicators: the first is clothing intended for sports and professional activities. The second is sports-style clothing intended for everyday activities or active recreation, used by amateurs for physical education, training, fitness, etc. Nikolaeva, Shafranska, Gayova, 2018).

Today, the requirements for sportswear are not only hygienic, functional, ergonomic, aesthetic, but also technological. There are certain types of technical innovations (digitalization, implementation of «smart clothing» systems and «computer trainer» programs) that affect the development of functional and ergonomic aspects in the design of sportswear. Thanks to technical progress, the production of sportswear can be compared to the production of a car – so advanced are the technologies used in design and planning. Completely seamless clothing, technologies of sintering and welding of seams, membrane coatings, capsules with healing or moisturizing lotion in fabrics, antibacterial infiltrations are no longer the future – they are happening now (Bednarchuk, Semak, 2008).

The main direction in the development of sportswear is ergodesign (www.reddit.com). The essence of ergonomic design in this field can be understood in two ways: from the standpoint of emotional and ergonomic requirements and from the standpoint of innovative technologies. These areas are interconnected. So, in a broad sense, the design of sportswear, on the one hand, is realized through modern technologies (Dri-FIT, DryCELL, CLIMACOOOL, OMNI-HEAT, Gore-Tex, etc.), as a natural result of scientific and technical, research activities, on the other hand, it is always carried out in the direction of functional requirements for products. For example, innovations in materials science, production processes, socio-economic relations, and people's lifestyle are becoming more important determinants of modern directions in ergodesign of sportswear (Lukaschuk, 2010).

To carry out pre-project work, we selected three types of technological clothing: compression, moisture wicking, thermoactive.

Compression technology clothing includes special types of clothing designed using compression materials that provide certain properties and benefits for physical activity. From the very term, it is obvious that the main property of compression clothing is to create pressure on the skin and muscles in order to improve blood circulation and reduce muscle vibration. The use of compression clothing reduces muscle fatigue, improves performance, reduces the risk of injuries, and accelerates recovery (Cutsey, 2020).

Moisture wicking clothing is a special type of sports clothing designed to effectively manage

moisture (sweat and steam) during physical activity. These clothes are made of special materials that can quickly absorb moisture from the surface of the skin and lead it to the outside, where it can easily evaporate.

The main property of moisture-wicking clothing is thermoregulation. Quick removal of sweat helps prevent overheating of the body and reduce the risk of heat stroke during intense physical work (Cubric I, Cubric G., Matkovic, Potocic, Pavko, 2021).

Thermoactive (thermo-regulating) clothing, also known as thermal clothing, is a special type of sports clothing that is specifically designed to improve outdoor performance in cold weather. The main idea of this clothing is to maintain comfortable warmth and moisture in various types of activity (Lytvyneec A., Vynogradsky, Lytvyneec I., 2014).

Sportswear of the following well-known brands was randomly selected for the morphological study:

- sportswear and underwear: Adidas, Nike, Under Armour, Puma, 2XU, SKINS, SAXX;
- clothing for hiking (outdoor categories): Moncler, ARC'TERYX, Obermeyer, Fjallreven, The North Face, Burton, Helly Hansen, Jack Wolfskin, Marmot, Northland, Columbia, Burton, Superdry.

In order to carry out a morphological analysis, the elements of sportswear were organized into certain groups relevant to the study according to their external features and purpose.

Thus, sportswear was divided into the following groups:

- women's outerwear for hiking / men's outerwear for hiking;
- women's hiking pants / men's hiking pants;
- women's compression clothing and thermal underwear / men's compression clothing and thermal underwear;
- women's sports underwear / men's sports underwear.

Arrays of photo data were organized in tables. Using the method of visual analysis, deduction, typology, comparison and visual observation, the morphology of individual elements of sportswear was singled out and analyzed.

According to the morphological analysis of women's sports underwear, five main forms of panties and shorts of high and medium fit with high, medium and low «legs» and a closed back were identified (Fig. 1).

Analysis of sports bras showed that the length varies from short (to the level below the chest) to long (almost to the waist). Design of the neck and neckline: possible variations of classic triangles, T-shirt neckline of different shapes – rounded and more square, closed neck (along the base of the neck). Regarding the design of the chest: the line under

the chest is a cut-off straight line or an anatomically shaped figure. Shaping: pectoral folds, reliefs passing through the center of the chest, assembly in the center. Design of the armhole: thin straps or a classic armhole with an inflated (cut) shoulder (Fig. 1). The design of the back of women's sports bras is also variable. Visually, the back can be open with thin or wide cross-shaped straps, closed or in the shape of a wrestling shirt. The closed backs are decorated with reliefs of plastic forms, and shaped cutouts are also possible for increased ventilation (Fig. 1).

In men's sports underwear (Fig. 2), three main forms can be distinguished: classic swimming trunks, medium shorts, long shorts (bicycle shorts). Fits at the waist, or 5-6 cm below, elastic waistband. There are both reliefs, which are classic for men's underwear, and reliefs, more typical for cycling uniforms, swallows. This is due to the fact that sports men's underwear can be compression and to create this effect, you need to introduce ergonomic reliefs, which we see in Fig. 2.

Morphological analysis of women's and men's compression garments and thermal underwear revealed that the silhouette of shoulder garments is mostly close-fitting, with mid-thigh length and long sleeves. The cut of the sleeves is mainly raglan and

its variations, sewn. Belted garment in a close-fitting and close-fitting silhouette, with a high waist and ankle length. Design of the top of women's and men's belted clothes with a detachable wide or narrow belt, or elastic belt, lining. The reliefs are longitudinal, geometric and plastic in shape. Insertable parts under the knees, on the calves, made of mesh or lighter fabric are possible for ventilation, cooling or simplifying movements in thermal clothing (Fig. 3). Inserts made of more elastic fabric are located in the upper part of the waist products. Often in the side part there is a pocket for a mobile device.

Women's and men's shoulder compression thermal clothing (Fig. 4) with raglan sleeves and its derivatives: raglan-epaulette, semi-raglan, raglan-coquette. There are also options for a classic stitched cut. The sleeves are clean or with longitudinal reliefs and swallows. Pants with longitudinal ergonomic reliefs, with armhole reliefs, with yokes, or cut off under the chest. The neck is high and round, decorated with a knitted lining or stand-alone stand-off collar, combined, or one-piece with a pleat and sleeves (Fig. 4).

Based on the morphological analysis of women's waist clothing for hiking (pants), we can conclude that there are three main silhouettes: wide, moderate

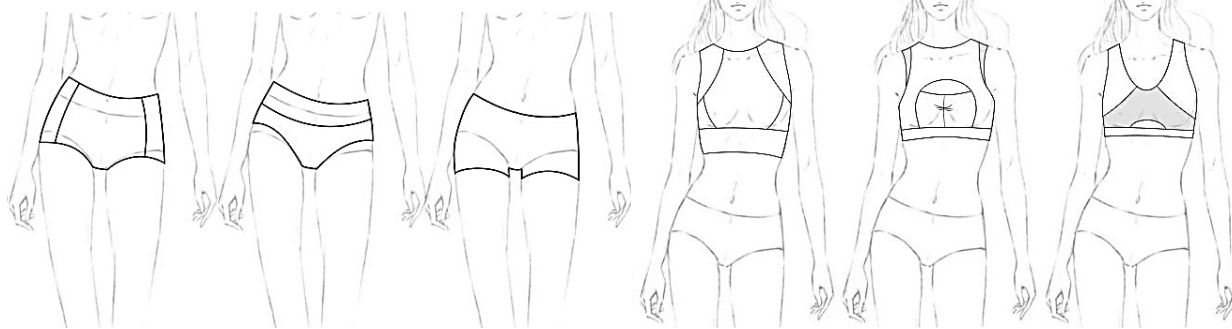


Fig. 1. Morphological analysis of women's sports underwear

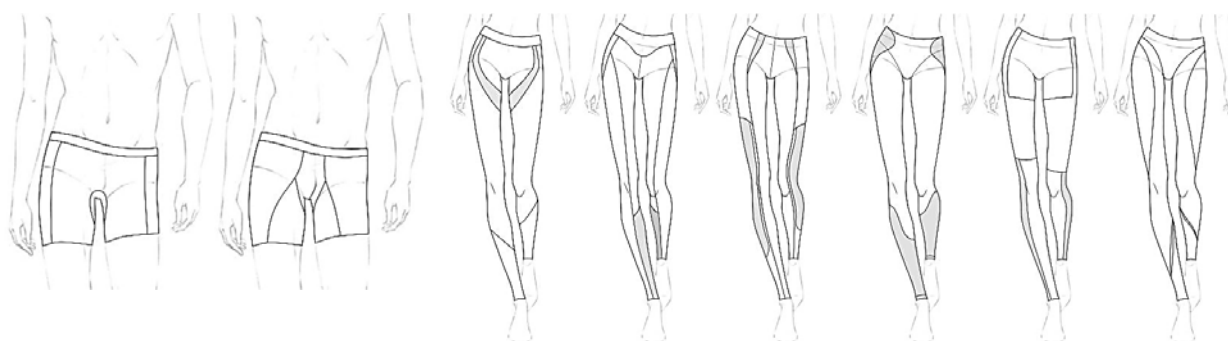


Fig. 2. Morphological analysis of men's sports underwear

Fig. 3. Morphological analysis of women's compression waist clothing

and small, which is demonstrated in Fig. 5. The design of the top is either a belt on an elastic band, or partially on an elastic band. The seat line is classic or understated (the wider the pants, the lower the seat line). Front halves with pockets with a cut-off barrel or with slits. Large patch pockets with or without flaps are located on the side seams. Their number varies from two to four. Front halves with pleats at knee level and with zippers above the knees (there is a possibility to unfasten the leg). Back halves with yokes and patch or slit pockets. The bottom is straight or with an elastic band.

Men's loincloth for hiking (Fig. 6) in two silhouettes: wide and moderate. The top is decorated with a belt on a partial elastic band, possible width regulators in the form of patches with a Velcro fastener or buttons. Front halves with cut-off barrel pockets of various shapes or with zipped pockets. Front halves with folds at the knees or with knee inserts with pleats, with longitudinal and figured reliefs. It was found that reinforcing inserts are often used in the knees, inseams in the calf area and on the rear halves in the seat area. Pockets on the side seams are patch or with zippers. Back halves with yokes and pockets,

with cut-off details below the knees. The bottom of the pants is straight, with an elastic band or with pats that regulate the width of the bottom.

Women's and men's shoulder outerwear for hiking in a straight silhouette, and with a drawstring at the waist (in women's), which adjusts the degree of closeness.

Women's sports jackets are mid-thigh length or below, the top of the neck is decorated with a wide stand-up collar or a hood with a one-piece stand. Pockets with an open zipper or closed with a bar, with yokes and fly yokes, with slotted diagonal pockets with a zipper or large voluminous patch pockets with flaps with breast pockets (Fig. 7). The back is one-piece, with an average seam or with yokes (including flyaways). The cut of the sleeves is sewn-in or shirt-style with a lowered shoulder line. The bottom of the sleeve is straight, with an elastic band or with an adjustable button. The bottom of the jacket is straight.

Mid-thigh-length men's sports jackets, the top of the neck is decorated with a wide stand-up collar with elasticated width adjusters or a full-length stand-up hood. Pants with an open zipper or closed with a strap (straight or shaped), with yokes, with slit diagonal

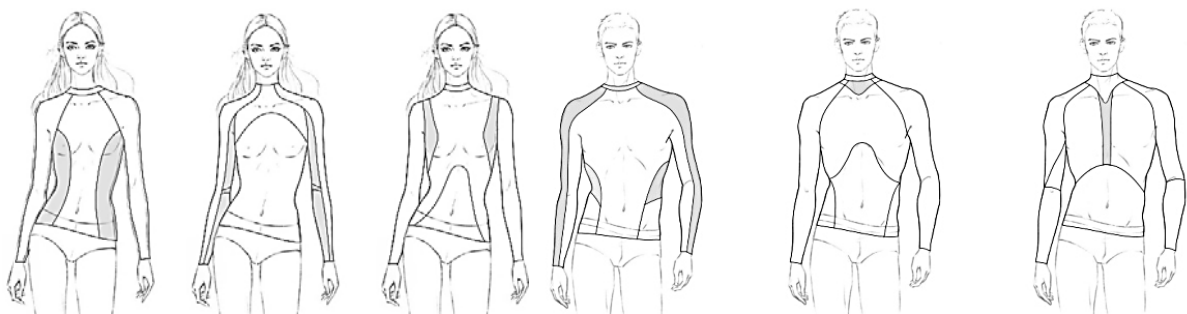


Fig. 4. Compression men's and women's shoulder thermal clothing



Fig. 5. Women's loincloth for hiking

Fig. 6. Men's loincloth for hiking

and vertical zippered pockets or large voluminous patch pockets with flaps with breast pockets. The back is one-piece, with an average seam or with yokes (including flyaways). The cut of the sleeves is raglan, stitched, combined or shirt with a dropped shoulder line. The sleeves are clean or with longitudinal reliefs and pockets. The bottom of the sleeve is straight, with an elastic band or with an adjustable button. The bottom of the jacket is straight or with a rubber regulator (Fig. 8).



Fig. 7. Women's sports jackets (www.saxx.com)



Fig. 8. Men's sports jackets (www.skis.com)

The result of the morphological analysis of selected groups of sportswear is the generalization and systematization of typical constructive divisions

in each group. Such a demonstration allows us to more clearly see which structural lines and elements are sufficient for the clothing of a field archaeologist, and which are not enough. For example, during the survey, experts emphasized the chest pocket and its importance, pockets for various types of mobile equipment, GPS, flashlights, etc. [5] – therefore, we see gaps in this direction. The same applies to pants: silhouettes satisfy the needs of consumers, but the filling does not. There is a need to add reinforced double parts on the knees, add pockets, change the material. The direction of sports underwear for archaeologists should also be worked out.

So, in the designed collection, constructive solutions were used, which are demonstrated in Fig. 1–8, the existing design was improved and emphasis was placed on the targeted functionality – for the use of clothing by field archaeologists (Fig. 9).



Fig. 9. Sketches of clothing for field archaeologists based on the morphological analysis of modern sports clothing of certain groups and research on the special wardrobe of narrow-profile specialists

In order to enhance the aesthetic perfection of the products, the color palette was expanded according to the preferences of the experts interviewed and ornament elements taken from the Tripillia culture were introduced. In addition, the clothes of professionals representing the preservation and

popularization of Ukrainian history must correspond to the educational and aesthetic and cultural mission. It is important to give him authentic features that will not only create the right associations in society, but also help to popularize, preserve and rethink Ukrainian centuries-old history.

Conclusions. The artistic level of the volume-spatial structure of field archaeological clothing consists of a number of essential compositional properties, the main of which are integrity and proportional orderliness. Adding aesthetic qualities to sportswear is largely determined by the perfection of functional characteristics and the balance of the factors of the «clothes – man – environment» system. Special clothing must meet the needs and requirements of the archaeologist's profession. They are recorded in documents and instructions at the legislative level. High indicators of safety, protection and comfort are the basis of clothing design for field archaeological work. The main recommendations based on the results of the survey for the clothing of a field archaeologist are:

- the principle of multi-layering and the availability of an all-season wardrobe;
- ergonomic cut;
- availability of accessories: buffs, hats, gloves, panamas and caps to ensure health and separate belt pockets for storing tools;
- compactness;

- variety of colors from pastel tones to bright shades;
- presence of chest pocket and pockets for necessary devices, such as GPS, flashlight;
- the presence of an elastic band on long pants and a free cut of the lower elements of the set;
- use of light synthetic and membrane materials that dry quickly;
- use of natural materials for shirts, longsleeves;
- the presence of specific underwear, close to sports underwear;
- availability of personal protective equipment: gloves, glasses, masks, etc.

Currently, archaeologists mainly use sports clothing for field work, but it does not completely cover the needs of specialists. Systematization of sports clothing by purpose and functions, morphological analysis of its individual elements, surveys are the basis that allows us to conclude that archaeologists need clothing that would be designed specifically for them, specifically for field work.

We believe that the designed collection fully meets the established standards of safety, protection and comfort, as well as aesthetics for conducting archaeological fieldwork. After all, comfortable working conditions can ensure high research results, or even speed up excavations. Having such comfortable clothes, the archaeologist will not need to stop work due to adverse weather conditions.

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