

Few years ago, a Polish-Peruvian team of archaeologists directed by dr. Miłosz Giersz from the University of Warsaw, Poland, unearthed the first undisturbed royal tomb of pre-Columbian Wari civilization that consisted of remains of 58 noblewomen, 6 human sacrifices, two mutilated guardians and over 1300 artefacts made of gold, silver, copper and its alloys, decorated pottery as well as rare wood, bone, and shell and stone materials. This discovery was considered by *National Geographic Society* and *ARCHAEOLOGY. A publication of the Archaeological Institute of America* as one of the most important archaeological findings of the last years in Latin America. Those archaeological excavations brought as many unique data as new research questions and revealed even more – an intricate network of intersecting mudbrick and masonry walls forming almost identical funerary compound to the south of the discovered mausoleum with the royal tomb. The proposed project is aimed at studying the nature, chronology, architectural and burial patterns, as well as gender and identity of Wari ancestors buried at the southern complex of the unique royal necropolis of Castillo de Huarney through archaeological excavations, architectural high-tech documentation and interpretation, analysis of archaeological artefacts, and bioarchaeological, biogeochemical and aDNA study of human remains, as well as protection of the pre-Hispanic architectural heritage of this unique site.