

ABSTRACT BOOK



RURAL SETTLEMENT – RELATING BUILDINGS, LANDSCAPE, AND PEOPLE IN THE EUROPEAN IRON AGE

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Workshop organisers

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SCOTLAND'S
ARCHAEOLOGY STRATEGY



Abstracts – Presentations

Monday 19 June 2017

Session 1: “Territories: Understanding Settlement at Large”

Mads Runge

Regional aspects of landscape use and settlement organisation in Denmark in Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age

The description of landscape use and settlement structure in Denmark in Bronze and Iron Age largely is based on a series of classical excavation in Southern and Central Jutland from the 1960'es and the subsequent decades. During the last 10-15 years there is, due to an unusually high level of activities in society, carried out a long list of big archaeological excavations of settlements from the period. In a few cases the excavations has been so many and intense that it has been possible to uncover complete cultural landscapes with settlements, burial grounds, assembly places and production areas.

In total we can to day see a much more nuanced and complex picture of the settlement and landscape use of the period. Thus it is now possible to present nuances to a series of paradigms of the past, among others as for the question of self-sufficient settlement units or regional strategies, the degree of interaction between settlement, the different speed and ways of development and finally the consequence of an active level of leadership. Correspondingly it is now possible to demonstrate regional aspect in the patterns of the settlements of the periods, as well as it is possible to analyze the background for the formation of these patterns.

Based on a couple of concrete cases the presentation will illustrate the traditional picture of settlement and landscape use in Denmark as well as examples of other regional models. Besides a suggestion as to the causes for the formation of these patterns will be presented.

Alexandra Cony

“Terroirs” in Gaul at the end of the Iron Age: results

In France, since the 1960s, and more particularly in the last twenty years, the intensification of aerial surveys and the development of preventive archaeology allow a new vision of the countryside at the end of the Iron Age. Highly structured territories, which can be related to rural domains, were created at least as early as the third century BC: we have named them “terroir”.

During my thesis, completed at the end of 2016, thirteen well-documented “terroirs” have been selected and studied homogeneously in order to characterize them and understand their functioning. The setting up in “terroirs” of the countryside turns out to be a long phenomenon taking its origins at the end of the first Iron Age (5th century BC) and persisting occasionally up to the Roman period. It implies a desire to regroup populations and activities leading to a concerted exploitation of a territory. Several functional areas have been specified: domestic, agricultural, funerary, cultic, artisanal and communicational (roads and tracks). The analysis of their morphology make it possible to discuss various hypotheses as the standardisation of the enclosed settlements, the distribution of agrarian, artisanal and cult areas, the hierarchy of the roads and the management of the deceased. It was also possible to examine and characterize the activities and status of the inhabitants. The few “terroirs”

studied fit perfectly into the landscape, which also makes it possible to study the extent of these territories. On the basis of this data, we can easily define criteria of a rural settlement belonging to a “terroir” and to replace it in a wider archaeological context in order to define the existing relations with other contemporary sites (agglomerations, rural settlements). This communication will resume the context, the methods, the data and the results of this thesis.

Katharina Becker

Rural settlement in Iron Age Ireland

The infrastructural development schemes of the recent past have produced evidence that suggests that settlement in the Irish Iron Age in Ireland consisted primarily of small farmsteads. These new sites demonstrate island-wide occupation, dispersed widely through the rural landscape. However, the record shows that these sites occupy very specific locations within the landscape and appear to facilitate the exploitation of regionally available resources of communities engaged in pastoral and arable small scale agriculture on a more restricted scale than the preceding Bronze Age. This paper presents the new evidence and explores it with a view to developing new theories about subsistence patterns, social and economic organization.

Daniel E. May

A mixed-method contribution to identify diverse identities in rural landscapes

It has long been believed that Iron Age societies adopted the Roman culture after the Roman invasion in Britain. This idea was introduced by Francis John Haverfield based on two hypotheses: firstly that Rome maintained its empire by organising frontier defences; and secondly that it encouraged the growth of internal civilization within the provinces. In the 1970s, a number of criticisms were made of Haverfield’s Romanisation model by several archaeologists. Most of them argued that this model is an oversimplification of reality. In response to these criticisms, new approaches and models based on post-colonial theory have been proposed such as emulation, creolisation and nativist approach, among others. Some of these approaches claim that societies during the Roman period were culturally heterogeneous and they included Iron Age ways of living. Current archaeological evidence supports these claims in several parts in the UK. This has led some researchers to argue that archaeological research on Roman Britain has to cover a range of different rural settlements in order to deal with the issue of cultural diversity. The aim of this article is to present a novel methodological approach that has the potential to inform about diverse identities in rural landscapes: native Iron Age; Roman; and mixed identities. It corresponds to an extension of a type of mixed method approach (MMA) used in non-archaeological social science research referred to as explanatory sequential design. It consists of a first quantitative phase designed to obtain a network model of the landscape that considers archaeological rural sites as nodes and similar material culture as links followed by a second qualitative phase designed to analyse key sites using the phenomenological approach to landscape. While this methodology is not restricted to any particular period, it will be first used to understand the cultural process between Iron Age societies and the Roman Empire.

Dave Cowley

Settlement systems and landscape textures in SE Scotland - peopling the 1st millennium BC

This paper presents an analysis of the settlement systems and landscape textures of later prehistoric SE Scotland, examining changing patterns of occupation, and addressing issues of contemporaneity and longevity of habitation of locales, with a view to examining demographic models or scenarios over the course of the first millennium BC and early centuries AD. A relatively mobile pattern of occupation shifting around locales, interspersed with periods of abandonment, is indicated in many instances, set

in a zoned landscape with discrete settlement areas broken up by predominately unoccupied ground, with a smaller proportion of sites indicated long-lived occupation. The implications of this model of settlement system for the use of the landscape, reflecting both varying responses through time, and enduring structures, is presented as a framework for demographic reconstruction.

Jesper Hansen

Land organizational changes in rural Denmark from 200-1000 AD.

The origin and formation process of the structures which still characterize large parts of rural Denmark has for more than a hundred years played a central part in the general theory building concerning the 1st millennium AD. Since the beginning of the 1980s, an overall consensus-theory has characterized the debate among Southern Scandinavian scholars. This theory suggests that the basic structure of modern time settlement is to be seen as a result of a profound restructuring of farms, villages and society in the late Viking Age around the turn of the millennium.

A comprehensive regional study from Funen carried out by the author between 2006 and 2015, however, shows significant deviations, when compared to the hitherto generally accepted theory. The new study implies that the micro level of village structure as well as the macro level of the villages' resource boundaries is considerably older. The period around 600 AD stand out clearly in the archaeological data as central in understanding the structures we still today see reflected in southern Scandinavia. It will be argued that an implementation of simple obligations bound to land resources, rather than personal relations, is to be regarded as an important ingredient when explaining the markedly change in an organizational shift in the late Iron Age/early Middle Ages. This also means that the basic settlement structure which characterizes modern Denmark should not be seen as a Viking Age aftermath but rather as an innovative and organizational precondition for Viking Age society.

Session 2: "Status: Social Landscapes part 1"

Caroline von Nicolai

Rural settlement patterns in Iron Age Bavaria

In Bavaria two types of rural settlements during are known from the Late Iron Age (second and first centuries BC): On the one hand, the so called "Viereckschanzen" (square enclosures), that are characterised by impressive earthworks and have often been misinterpreted in the past as sanctuaries. On the other hand, there are smaller and non-enclosed farmsteads that are far less well known. By analysing large amounts of data that have been collected in a database for the Iron Age in Bavaria, this paper studies the patterns of these rural settlements, e.g. their functions, their continuity, their density, and their distribution with regard to topographical features, soil quality, and hydrography. Using a Geographical Information System, it is possible to recognize not only different research traditions but also different land use strategies in different parts of the federal state. Moreover, the relationships of these rural settlements with other contemporary settlement types, such as oppida and unfortified central places, will be examined.

Betka Danielisova, Daniel Bursák, Roman Krivanek , Radka Kozakova

Role and function of the enclosed farm-type settlements in Bohemia

We aim to stress the significance of the farms as the individual socio-economic units that are spatially represented in a single household type settlements delimited by an enclosure. For this settlement forms we use the term “farm-type settlements” in reference to their apparently prevailing rural function.

As observed in northern Gaul (“fermes indigènes”) or southern Germany (“Viereckschanzen”) where these types of settlements are in a regular occurrence, variability among individual sites in terms of status, subsistence strategies and specialised production points out to the complex socio-economic structure. In Bohemia, rare occurrence of the single enclosed farms compared to multi-household villages that represented typical form of settlements in this area suggests differences in historical development that was apparently impacted by local settlement traditions. Also, unlike the enclosed units at the agglomerations with complex and organically developed layouts over the longer periods of occupation, the country enclosures are characterised by firm regularities in their spatial organisation, landscape settings as well as usually short-term occupation. Fragmentary archaeological evidence prevented deeper knowledge of these types of settlements that were thus long regarded in a traditional sense as “rural sanctuaries” or “isolated elite seats”.

In recent years we investigated several sites with combination of geophysical prospection, local topography analysis together with links to potential primary sources (especially gold), pollen analysis, and soil geochemistry. In this contribution we would like to present an overview of the research on enclosed farm-type settlements in Bohemia as well as our current interpretation of their role and function in local socio-cultural environment.

Holger Wendling

Monumentality in a rural setting: an Iron Age multiple fortification at Bačka Palanka in northern Serbia

Slight elevations above the flat surface of the Danube river plain indicate the remains of a prehistoric fortification at Bačka Palanka in Vojvodina. Stray finds of ceramics date to the 1st century BC. In comparison to similar sites, structure and layout of the fortified enclosure were interpreted as a rural farmstead of moderate size.

In cooperation with the University of Belgrade, the Serbian Institute of Archaeology and the Museum of Vojvodina, the Roman-Germanic Commission conducted large-scale geophysical survey in 2012 which considerably contributed to the understanding of the late Iron Age settlement record of northern Serbia. Inside a massive fortification, geomagnetic anomalies represent dug-in features and a complex but regular internal layout. Numerous features outside the wall account for an intense occupation in its surroundings and reveal functional strategies beyond pure agricultural economics.

A massive rampart and a monumental gate indicate an ostentatious display of wealth and power. An unacquainted ditch system encompasses the central fortification, significantly increasing the overall settlement area. Whether the unprecedented settlement layout at Bačka Palanka can be interpreted as an aristocratic residence will be discussed in comparison to contemporary sites in Central and Western Celtic Europe (*Viereckschanzen* and *fermes indigènes*). This comparative approach provides a more substantial classification of the site within a rural settlement system in a specific process of urbanisation.

Raimund Karl, Katharina Möller

Meillionydd: a Late Bronze and Iron Age double ringwork enclosure in North-West Wales

Since 2010, Prifysgol Bangor University has been conducting excavations at Meillionydd, a Late Bronze and Iron Age double ringwork enclosure on the Llyn peninsula in North-West Wales. Over the past seven years, we have excavated a cross-section of the site, including its east-facing entrance, numerous roundhouses and other buildings, and its two enclosing banks on its western side. While in general fitting a pattern characteristic for enclosed LBA and IA settlements in much of Britain, Meillionydd is one of the best-preserved, and by now the most comprehensively excavated, representative of a local sub-type of British rural settlement architecture: a so-called narrow double ringwork enclosure, with a distance of on average less than 10 meters between its outer and inner banks. Of the 11 currently known examples of this sub-type, 9 are located on the Llyn peninsula, with the other two on Anglesey, which is visible from the Llyn across Caernarfon Bay. It was densely occupied over a period of c. half a millennium, with currently 12 distinct phases of occupation distinguishable. The site's evolution demonstrates that it was not a double ringwork over the whole period of its occupation: rather, it started out as an open LBA settlement, consisting of a number of LBA timber roundhouses on the crest of a ridge jutting out from the lower slopes of Mynydd Rhiw. The period during which it was a bi-vallate enclosure with an impressive inturned inner gate passage, which gave it the form it still has today, was probably quite short; presumably less than 100 years, roughly around the middle of its overall period of having been occupied. Its evolution allows to pinpoint the first emergence of a distinct settlement hierarchy in a far corner of Britain, which appears to have more in common with Ireland (which is visible from the site in good weather) than much of the rest of the British mainland.

Ignasi Grau-Mira

Networks of settlements and Landscapes in Iberian Iron Age: between household and territories

Traditionally, the study of Iberian landscapes has focused in the main urban centres, the oppida, that conform the local territories, with less attention to the rural settlements. However, both components of the landscape, the urban centres and the aggregate of this rural components plays a key role in the dynamics of the Iberian landscape, constructing local concepts of land use and territories.

Recent archaeological fieldwork in the central Valencia Region (Eastern Spain) has identified different rural settlements and households that are related to rural practices of the inhabitants dwelling in these landscapes. In this framework, this contribution has two main objectives. The first is the presentation of archaeological fieldwork with excavations and surveys assisted with GPS, GIS, LiDAR, geophysics and other Spatial Technologies applied to archaeological research. The second objective is to reflect on ancient land uses, the diachronic sequence and structure of a complex Iberian Iron Age settlement patterns. Household decisions, as the construction of permanent or periodically settlements, developing intensive or extensive agricultural practices, etc. will be addressed in this presentation.

Stephan Fichtl

Die adligen Gehöfte der Mittel- und Spätlatènezeit in Gallien: Pläne, Architektur und Organisation.

In den letzten zwanzig Jahren wurden in Frankreich über 700 latènezeitliche Gehöfte ausgegraben. Ein Großteil davon kann man als aristokratisch bezeichnen. In Zentralgallien gibt es eine Serie von Gehöften, die aus zwei Höfen bestehen, die als Wohnbereich und landwirtschaftlicher Hof interpretiert werden; eine entsprechende Aufteilung findet sich in den gallo-römischen Villen wieder. Aber wann erscheinen diese Gehöfte? Die am genauesten datierten Anlagen entsprechen LT D1 und LT D2a (150–50 v. Chr.). Wie steht es aber mit den Gehöften der Mittellatènezeit? Wie sehen die adligen Gehöfte

im 3. Jahrhundert v. Chr. aus? Und was geschieht nach dem Gallischen Krieg? Die meisten dieser Gehöfte scheinen zu verschwinden. Gehöftanlagen mit zwei Höfen gibt es auch in anderen Regionen Galliens, dort sind sie jedoch nicht so geläufig. Deutlich zeichnen sich hier regionale Unterschiede ab.

Es ist zudem bemerkenswert, dass man in den adligen Gehöften oft ein zentrales Gebäude findet. Wie kann man diesen Zentralbau interpretieren? In diesem Vortrag werden die neuesten Überlegungen über die aristokratischen Siedlungen im ländlichen Raum vorgebracht. Die Interpretationen stützen sich dabei auf Beispiele wie Batilly-en-Gâtinay (Loiret), Fontenay-le-Comte „Les Genêts“ (Vendée), Bazoches-sur-Vesle „Les Chantraines“ (Aisne), Inguiniel Kerven „Teignouse“ (Morbihan), Paule „Le Camp de Saint-Symphorien“ (Côtes-d’Armor), Cholet „Les Natteries (Maine-et-Loire), Aubigny „La Pâquerie“ (Vendée) oder Saint-Georges-lès-Baillargeaux „Les Gains“ (Vienne).

Tuesday 20 June 2017

Session 3: “Status: Social Landscapes part 2”

Manuel Fernández-Götz, Ian Ralston

Rural residential places? Rethinking the Fürstensitze – Elites correlation

This paper aims to challenge the long-lasting assumption that Late Hallstatt elites had their residences in the so-called ‘princely seats’ (Fürstensitze). While some elite members or families may have permanently lived inside the large fortified centres, there is ample evidence that this was often not the case. The aristocratic farmsteads at the foot of the Pf, as well as the distribution pattern of numerous sumptuous burials that were located at a considerable distance from the central settlements, suggests that members of the Early Iron Age social elites may have often lived at their country estates, where they were also buried. This model fits well with the available information from the Late La Tène period, as exemplified by the region around the oppidum of Titelberg in Luxembourg and the distribution of rich elite graves in Berry.

Hrvoje Potrebica

Late Hallstatt settlements: elusive places of transition

Late Hallstatt period in the southern part of Carpathian Basin has been kind of Dark Age of the Iron Age archaeology. At one point around the middle of the 6th century BC (Ha D1/D2 transition) great tumuli graveyards of the Eastern Hallstatt Circle are suddenly abandoned. The absence of elite burials led to hypothesis that social structure of local Hallstatt communities in this area collapsed for different reasons or combination of factors which ranged from Scythian raids to plague. The finds from this period were also extremely rare compared to earlier chronological phases which further supported theory of major cultural and economic shift and possible significant decrease in population. The picture remained the same for almost three centuries when in first quarter of the 3rd century BC, the Middle La Tène period was much better documented. However, the existing picture was based mostly on graves, and modern excavations or any existing data on Hallstatt settlements were extremely rare. Recent results of geophysical prospection and preliminary results of excavation projects on some of large Hallstatt settlements suggest quite different models. At least in some areas we see intensive building activity and large, highly organized settlements which must have been influential regional centres. The finds discovered in those settlements suggest long chronology (for at least two centuries) and diversity of previously undocumented contacts. It seems that in period of Late Hallstatt and Early

La Tène, an active network of exchange and contacts was operational in the area the southern Carpathian Basin mostly based along large rivers such as Danube. That also included valley of the Sava river and northern part of what is today Bosnia. Research of settlements from that period in this area will finally provide testing ground for all kinds of theoretical models related to Hallstatt/ La Tène transition.

Pilar Burillo-Cuadrado

Celtiberians and Vaccae, two different peasant forms of land use

In the study of the peasantry of Iron Age Europe, the Celtiberians and Vaccae demonstrate two distinctive ways of using the land. These neighbouring communities that shared a Celtic culture inhabited two different ecosystems. The Celtiberians were mostly concentrated in the Iberian System, a mountainous area with high plateaus, the Vaccae in a sedimentary basin structured by the fluvial plain of the Duero. It would be deterministic to suggest that these two types of landscape gave rise to the two patterns of settlement that developed as the State became established in their territories. There was never a centralised Celtiberian or Vaccean state. Its political structure was atomised, organised around the oppida. In Celtiberian territory, each oppidum had numerous settlements fortified with walls and ditches and a few farms. The Vaccean area was radically different, with oppida dominating land occupation and only a minimal presence of smaller communities.

The Celtiberian peasantry was characterised by a social structure in which the concentration of wealth cannot be detected. The traditional city/country dichotomy did not exist, and those who lived in the oppida were as much citizens as those in the rural settlements. In the Vaccean area, the appearance of domestic treasures demonstrates the concentration of wealth and the existence of a social hierarchy. The written sources attribute various ethnic groups (Arevaci, Vaccae, Lusones, Belli, Titti) to the Celtiberians, but no archaeological evidence has found that would prove these divisions. The Vaccae always had their own identity. It has been found that the Celtiberians and Vaccae adopted different forms of religious expressions, reinforcing the distinctions in their weapons and style of dress that were already known.

David González-Alvarez

Iron Age rural landscapes in the western Cantabrian Mountains (NW Iberia)

For the first millennium BC, archaeologists have been able to identify some common traits of Iron Age communities in NW Iberia. Fortified settlements (the hillforts = *castros*) appeared as the main settlements and the axis of a new 'divided landscape'. Also, there were innovations in the agrarian system; this had a broad impact on the landscape and led to the intensification of land use around the hillforts. However, the geographical variations within NW Iberia and the particular cultural dynamics of the local Iron Age communities resulted in regional diversity. In fact, this is one of the most interesting topics in recent research on the Iron Age in NW Iberia. New projects, taking into consideration these debates and focusing on regional case studies, can explore new ways for evaluating geographical variations in settlement patterns, subsistence systems and the social and political organization of the Iron Age communities, along with specific diachronic evolutions in the different regions. Aiming to enhance the archaeological understanding of rural landscapes in the diverse NW Iberia Iron Age, I will present a general overview of settlement patterns and landscape anthropization processes in the western part of the Cantabrian Mountains (regions of Asturias and León in Spain). In this mountainous region, a non-hierarchical social organization can be assumed for the communities who inhabited the small hillforts that characterize the settlement patterns in these upland landscapes. Open settlements, such as farms or unenclosed villages are absent from the known archaeological record. I will reflect on this situation focusing on specific models of socio-political organization, and the link between identity and the monumentality of fortified sites.

Peter Halkon

Recent research on the Arras Culture in its landscape setting

2017 marks the bi-centenary of the major discoveries at Arras near Market Weighton, including the so-called King's Barrow, one of the first chariot burials excavated in the UK. Named after this find, "The Arras Culture", of Eastern Yorkshire with its square barrows, "speared corpse" burials and around 23 of the UK's 25 chariot burials, has become iconic in Iron Age studies. This paper aims to place the Arras Culture in its landscape setting and consider its origins and socio-economic basis. Special reference will be made to recent fieldwork and research by the presenter on a newly discovered and unusual hilltop settlement on the Yorkshire Wolds at Nunburnholme, and its associated square barrow cemetery and the large square barrow cemetery at nearby Pocklington excavated by MAP 2015-17, which has yielded spectacular new finds. The presentation will also consider the relationship between upland and lowland within the region.

<http://www.nunburnholmewithkilnwickpercy.co.uk/heritagearchaeology.html>

Leticia López-Mondéjar

A new look at the archaeological record of the Iberian Final Iron Age: society and settlement patterns through the analysis of rural contexts in the Iberian Southeast

The aim of this presentation is to offer a new approach to the Final Iron Age settlements in the Iberian Southeast (5th–3rd centuries BC). The current picture of this area is characterised by a settlement pattern defined by the presence of a number of oppida which, located in strategic points of the landscape, controlled the territory assuming the role of paramount centres and functioned as residences for the social elite. These centres have attracted the attention of the Iron Age studies in the area which have analysed in detail materials from both their necropolis and the cult places linked to them. However, archaeological data documented beyond these fortified centres point to a more complex landscape where rural settlements played a key role at social, economic and cultural level. In this way, a number of heterogeneous rural centres has been documented in different regional areas. Some of them show an interesting material record undoubtedly linked to individual of certain social status. Moreover, the presence of rural cult places not linked to those oppida show the existence of parallel cults, beyond those developed from the main centres and controlled by the urban elites.

This paper will suggest new ways of looking at the archaeological record of those rural areas by approaching some examples of the current Region of Murcia in the Iberian Southeast. They will provide key information about three different spheres: habitat, funerary areas and sacred spaces. By analysing these data the paper seeks to get a better understanding on the configuration of the social and sacred landscapes of this area, in order to reach a clearer picture of the Iron Age settlement pattern of these territories.

Session 4: "Regions: Changing Settlements"

Piotr Wroniecki, Jan Bulas

Recognizing an Iron Age settlement? A case study of a settlement site in Rzemienowice, Poland discovered with remote sensing

The Przeworsk culture is deemed the most extensively studied Iron Age group within the contemporary bounds of Poland. Contrary to this opinion there is a notable lack of data regarding settlement morphologies and spatial patterns as well as inquiries into the everyday life of their inhabitants. It is

presumed that all of the Przeworsk Culture settlements were rural in the character. The largest ones are defined as “emporium”. These hypothesis are based solely on surface pottery dispersion and relative larger amounts of surface metal finds. Most large-scale excavations of such settlements were conducted during motorway rescue excavations, which resulted usually in poor dating evidence. While most of the settlements were multi-phase, poor dating evidence makes studies of particular phases of settlements difficult. Non-invasive methods offer new possibilities in settlement studies of the La-Tène and Roman Influence Periods.

This presentation’s aim is to show advances in detecting and interpreting Iron Age features through non-invasive datasets. It will be based around the case study from Rzemienowice where aerial photography, LiDAR, field walking and magnetic prospection have been conducted and tested by excavation. The settlement site in Rzemienowice seems to be connected with the La-Tène and Przeworsk Culture. The presentation will offer thoughts on possible rules of Iron Age settlement layouts and interpretation of magnetic anomalies as well as possibilities of reconstructing a single pit-house and its function, excavated during last digs in autumn 2016.

The “Hidden Cultural Landscapes of the Western Lesser Poland Upland. Non-destructive methods applied to settlement studies” project is financed by the National Science Centre Preludium grant (nr 2014/15/N/HS3/01719).

Károly Tankó

La Tène settlements research in Hungary

Before two decades research of the Late Iron Age in the Carpathian Basin was based on unevenly distributed assemblages. In the Early and Middle La Tène period, burial assemblages dominate. This situation changed in the end of 1990’s when the University of Budapest in collaboration with French archaeologists began to research Late Iron Age settlement structure on the Great Hungarian Plain. La Tène settlements excavated near Polgár and Sajópetri – as well as the recent motorway rescue excavations and several small scale investigations – provided new data regarding the Celtic occupation during the late 4th and early 3rd centuries BC. Meanwhile in W Hungary the excavation prior to the construction of National Highway at Ménfőcsanak provide an opportunity to shortly summarize the settlement features and archaeological assemblages.

Now it concentrates on four sites, in four different geographical situations: Sajópetri – Hosszú-dűlő Celtic settlement in NE Hungary, located on the alluvium in between the Sajó valley and the Bükkalja, at the meeting point of the Great Hungarian Plain and the Bükk mountains. The recent monographic publication of this Celtic settlement, with its excavated area of circa 41000 m², is a milestone in Carpathian Basin’s settlement research. A second site to be discussed is Polgár 1 which is located in the Tisza valley on the northern periphery of the Great Hungarian Plain. This comparative study also involves the site Mátraszőlős from the Zagyva valley, between Cserhát and Mátra mountains. In the vicinity of Ménfőcsanak, near the city of Győr alongside the Danube, on top of a levee on the southern side of the Marcal river lies a complex of La Tène sites including a large cemetery and cluster of settlements. In this presentation I try to give a brief summary of the Celtic settlement structure and type of features in W and NE Hungary based on open-air, farm-like villages (LT B2-C1).

Magali Garcia, Yann Deberge

L'habitat rural des Arvernes au second âge du Fer. Rural settlements of the Arverns (Central Gaul) in the Second Iron Age

Les Arvernes sont l'un des peuples gaulois les plus fréquemment cités par les sources classiques. Leur territoire, assimilable à l'Auvergne actuelle, est centré sur une vaste zone de plaine humide mais très fertile qui est bordée de massifs montagneux. Le développement de l'archéologie préventive,

notamment le suivi de plusieurs tracés autoroutiers, permet d'observer les dynamiques de peuplement au cours de la période couvrant les III^e au I^{er} s. Ainsi, les III^e et II^e s. av. J.-C. correspondent à une phase de densification de l'habitat rural notamment permis par de vastes entreprises de drainage. Les établissements ruraux, assimilables aux « fermes indigènes » du nord de la Gaule, se répartissent alors selon un maillage dense jusque dans les points les plus humides des zones de plaine. Le I^{er} s. av. J.-C. correspond à une phase de repli de l'habitat rural probablement consécutive d'une réorganisation foncière. Les établissements ruraux sont alors moins nombreux et ce n'est qu'avec le développement des domaines agricoles après le changement d'ère que l'espace rural est à nouveau densément occupé.

Plusieurs sites ruraux (Monteignet-sur-l'Andelot, Saint-Rémy-en-Rollat, Saint-Ours-le-Bru et Le Pâtural) ont été étudiés de façon approfondie. Malgré la diversité des terroirs auxquels ils appartiennent (zone de montagne, plaine humide, vallée alluviale), ils présentent une étonnante uniformité de forme et d'organisation. Les études paléo-environnementales et l'analyse des mobiliers découverts témoignent pourtant des activités et du statut divers de ces sites dont la fonction semble être la mise en valeur de l'espace sur lequel ils s'installent.

Eduardo Ferrer-Albelda, Francisco J. García-Fernández, Jose Luis Ramos

From hut to factory: rural occupation models in the Lower Guadalquivir Valley in the 1st millennium BC

The aim of the present paper is to examine the characteristics and evolution of so-called rural settlements – the term is based on the contrast between these and urban settlements or oppida – during the 1st millennium BC in the interior of the Guadalquivir valley. Between the 9th and 6th centuries BC these settlements amounted to little more than mere groupings of huts situated in the vicinity of larger settlements. These huts had multiple functions and could serve as dwelling, storehouse, flour mill, workshop and even burial place. However, a new kind of habitat was to become predominant between the 5th century and the Roman period. These settlements were more isolated, and were surrounded by straight surrounding walls. They presented a more complex internal organisation, and were engaged in the production of agricultural surplus. Similarly, the emergence of a new kind of rural settlement can be attested in the early 3rd century. This new type of settlement, of clear Mediterranean inspiration, can be related to the growing Carthaginian influence over the region.

Niels Algreen Møller

Iron Age settlements as a reflection of local communities

The excavated remains of Iron Age settlements are a long-established jewel in the Danish archaeological record. With the advent of mechanical excavation of the topsoil, coherent Iron Age settlements were excavated from the late 1960s onwards. On the basis of these remarkable and completely excavated settlements a model with a gradual development of both farmsteads and hamlets into larger more stable units was established.

Today however the much larger dataset provided by development-led archaeology allows us to investigate settlement structure and settlement development in much more detail. Indeed the classical model of the development of farmsteads, settlements and local communities is ripe for a revision. Using settlement data from recent excavations in Western Jutland, this paper will explore the very different trajectories of settlements, settlement areas and local communities from the Pre-roman Iron Age to the Early Germanic Iron Age (500 BC–550 AD).

The second objective of this paper is to explore the dynamics in the development of settlements and land use. Contrary to the classical model of a gradual development, the analysis of settlement materials

on multiple scales would suggest that major changes to house architecture and farmstead layout coincides with the abandonment of long-established hamlets and changes in land use. The changes to overall land use and settlement patterns thus seems to be closely related to structural changes within the households as reflected by the farmsteads.

Fraser Hunter

Contacts, changes and crafts - a long-term view of rural settlement in the Moray Firth coastal plain (NE Scotland)

Recent years have seen extensive excavation along the Moray Firth in NE Scotland. This traditionally understudied area has produced a wealth of evidence for a dense Iron Age occupation based primarily on open settlements. Starting from recent excavations at two sites (Birnie and Clarkly Hill), this presentation will consider: changing settlement patterns over the course of the Iron Age; evidence for marked differences between sites, and how this can be interpreted in social terms; the significance of exotic contacts (including Roman contacts) and craft activities; and reasons behind the major changes in settlement type (the open settlement) and architecture (the roundhouse) in the later Roman Iron Age.

Wednesday 21 June 2017

Session 5: “Architecture: Building Settlements”

Gerhard Tomedi

Iron Age settlement patterns in the Inn Valley, North Tyrol, Austria

Bekanntlich kümmerten sich Historiographen bei ihren Beschreibungen der barbarischen Nachbarn der antiken Welt weder um einen systematischen Ansatz oder gar um Wahrhaftigkeit. Dennoch können ihre pauschalen Erwähnungen der Raeter in den Zentralalpen mit der archäologischen definierten „Fritzens-Sanzeno-Kultur“ in Einklang gebracht werden, die nach zwei prominenten Fundorten benannt ist. Aber das alte Bild von schlichten bäuerlichen und hinterwäldlerischen Gemeinschaften, die auf Anhöhen wegen ihrer Furcht vor feindseligen Horden oder wilden Tieren siedelten, muss revidiert werden.

Die Forschung der letzten Jahrzehnte hat gezeigt, dass die Raeter einerseits zahlreiche kulturelle Techniken wie das Schreiben von den Etruskern oder den Venetern übernommen und adaptiert hatten, während sie andererseits offensichtlich immer bedacht waren, ihre eigenen Werte und Vorstellungen zu behalten. Daher waren deren Trachten leicht von Kleidung nach „keltischen“ Muster zu unterscheiden.

Bäuerliche Gehöfte oder kleine Dörfer bestanden aus mächtigen und solide gebauten, meist zweigeschossigen Häusern, bei denen der Keller für die Lagerung der Vorräte und Werkzeuge diente. Einrichtungen wie die Schmieden lagen abseits dieser Gebäude. In Nordtirol betrug die Größe der Siedlung maximal drei Hektar. Aber im fruchtbaren und klimatisch begünstigten Becken von Brixen (Südtirol, Italien) könnte die eisenzeitliche Siedlung durchaus einen Umfang erreicht haben, der mit den sogenannten protourbanen Zentren der Veneter in Norditalien vergleichbar wäre.

In einigen Fällen können wir kleinräumige Siedlungskammern erkennen, die soziale Hierarchien aufwiesen. Auch Heiligtümer mit Brandaltären, die mit Attraktionsgütern reich bestückt wurden, ermöglichen Einblicke in eine komplexe Ranggesellschaft, die auf konische Klans basierte. Das System der offensichtlich autarken Gehöfte kann mit der römischen mansio verglichen werden, das soziale System indes mit Vorbehalt mit der römischen gens.

Péter F. Kovács

Integrated approach towards understanding the concept of „House” in the Middle Tisza Region during the Iron Age

In spite of geographical diversity of the Middle Tisza region, general patterns of settlement structure and building forms share common attributes what remained unchanged during the 1st millennium BC. Loose networks of farms and homesteads are representatives of all settlement types in the whole period of Iron Age. At the same time, from aspects of landscape occupation the Vekerzug and La Tène cultures show different characteristics.

Due to the systematic topographical researches of the Tiszazug region we can get wider overview on the different settlement strategies of this time. In this manner, the paper not only aims to introduce the main architectural features and types of the Middle Tisza region houses in the Early, Middle and Late Iron Age, but also intends to shed light on the use of the different constructions.

Despite the fact that settlements and houses of the area are very similar, traces of special behaviour might also be detected. Thanks to the last 30 years of excavations, in some special instances we are able to differentiate everyday practice from ritual, industrial, etc. use. While in the middle phase of the Iron Age shaped by the Vekerzug culture evidences of different activity areas are rare, the La Tène period provides more examples.

However, it is also important to take into account that regardless of these testaments of different usage, building structures and ceramic finds are similar in the daily, industrial and special activity scenes what might be interpreted as materialisation of an unmaturing or inchoate system, where the activity areas are not separated, and where the house not only serves as a residential place but also used for ritual and small scale industrial purposes.

Anne Crone, Graeme Cavers

The chronology of wetland settlement and its impact on Iron Age settlement dynamics in SW Scotland

The dendrochronological dating of wetland sites in SW Scotland is revolutionising our understanding of settlement dynamics in the area. Radiocarbon dates from these sites generally fall into the Halstatt plateau, restricting our ability to define chronological relationships between them, but dendro dates from the crannogs in Cults Loch and Whitefield Loch, and the loch village at Black Loch of Myrton are suggesting that the construction and occupation of these sites occurred during tightly defined ‘event horizons’. The dendro-dates from Cults Loch and Black Loch of Myrton suggest that the two sites could have been built within a year or two of each other, in the mid-5th century BC. After a hiatus of nearly two centuries both sites are once again occupied in the late 3rd/2nd century BC, when the Whitefield Loch crannog was also occupied. This pattern does not appear to be restricted to wetland sites: the palisaded enclosure at Cults, which has been the subject of an intensive radiocarbon-dating program, also displays two separate episodes of construction, one in the mid-1st millennium BC and one in the last centuries BC, separated by a significant hiatus in which there is no evidence of any activity on the site. Furthermore, there is no evidence from any of the wetland sites that the occupation episodes were of any duration greater than a generation.

For the first time, we are able to approach issues of settlement contemporaneity with some prospect of resolving patterns on a meaningful scale, with the consequence that the configuration of the social landscape may be inferred. Two implications are explored here: firstly that settlement foci (and therefore perhaps political or territorial units) were extremely durable over timescales measured in centuries, even where episodes of activity may have been short-lived. Secondly, the choice of wetland over dryland settlement was clearly not arbitrary over time, and perhaps occurred in response to social or political crises.

Angelika Mecking

A failed love story – How Latène farmsteads grew apart

The Latène settlements are mainly characterized by the diversity of settlement types (large settlements, farms, Oppida, open settlements). This presentation focuses on the change of rural farm structures in Central and Western Europe. Those represent a special source of completely excavated settlements. The abrupt rise of the farmstead structures in Latène C2 / D1 and their equally sudden decline in Latène D2 remain unresolved for the time being. However, there is a distinct difference between the enclosures west and east of the Rhine, which is characterized above all by the structure of the farmsteads and the finds. An important aspect is the visual differentiation of the settlements, while some of the technological aspects, such as the house construction, remained the same despite the size of the dissemination area. The boundaries made visible by the settlement models show a community that developed two different models of society with the same starting point.

Luis Berrocal-Rangel, Lucía Ruano

Rural domestic patterns in North-West Iberia. An ethno-archaeological approach to household layout

Settlement in the Iron Age of the North Iberian Peninsula happened in fortified villages, known as 'castros'. Within its walls, an agricultural and livestock society was developed, living in households formed by several round buildings. Traditionally, studies about domestic space have taken a functional or typological approach. Numerous investigations have been published where researchers propose specific types, architectural evolutions and influences exchanged between cultures. The main attempts have been to organize the layout of domestic space within the settlement following several models: courtyard-house, alveolar, neighbourhoods ('barrios'). But, despite its importance as material reflection of social processes, research about the domestic space from a social perspective is very scarce.

This communication aims to provoke a new reflection about domestic sphere during the Iron Age in the North Iberian Peninsula. For this, we have re-examined data acquired in past archaeological interventions to maximize the information we can obtain from these societies, applying new theoretical-methodological tools taken from Architectural Archaeology and Ethnoarchaeology. Based on the premise that domestic architecture responds to specific meanings, conditioning behaviours, we believe that we should find the necessary tools that will allow us to access social and functional contexts where they were built and used. We propose several architectonic analyses that enable us to recognize occupation models, as well as social and symbolic aspects of domestic space. With the intention of finding answers to architectural problems, we have studied traditional architecture of agricultural and livestock societies of more recent centuries from the North of the Iberian Peninsula from an ethnological perspective to archaeological one. Our findings allow us to rethink our object of study and start to recognize new interpretations of domestic archaeological record of Iron Age societies.

Tanja Romankiewicz

Dynamic Iron Age architectures in dynamic rural landscapes

Showcasing the rich evidence of rural settlement in Iron Age Scotland, this paper aims to evaluate the architectural design of homes and farmsteads in the different Scottish landscapes. The research focuses on how these architectural manifestations express underlying social, cultural and economic practices. In a diachronic approach, the paper traces the emergence of such architectural concepts from the Bronze Age, their development in the Iron Age, and their radiating out into the early medieval period.

In its theoretical, interdisciplinary approach, the paper combines archaeological analysis with architectural design theory. It investigates the role of building materials within this design, and their resourcing within the agricultural cycle. The analysis attempts a holistic approach to address how individual rural buildings were integrated into different landscape textures and resources, and how their density and permanency created different landscapes through time.

What emerges is a complicated, dynamic interplay between the different factors that influence rural settlement.

Session 6: “Material Culture: Settlement and Production”

Régis Labeaune

Spatial occupation in the Early Iron Age in Eastern Burgundy (8th–5th century BC)

Up until the 1980s the excavation of monumental cemeteries and hilltop settlements provided most of the information on the Early Iron Age in Eastern Burgundy. Studies of lowland settlements were few and far between and consisted mainly of observations from fortuitous discoveries. During the last 20 years the rise of development led archaeology carried out prior to various building developments has provided the opportunity of large scale excavations.

These works have developed and renewed our knowledge of lowland settlements. This approach has focused on the most characteristic sites either because of their large surface area or because of their finds. The corpus includes 110 settlements, 98 of which were discovered through development led archaeology. The 250 assemblages discovered on the lowland settlements of the Early Iron Age form the basis of a seriation of the finds that associates pottery and metal to establish a precise typology for this period and for the area.

Also, the study of the features themselves proposes a hierarchy of the settlements the number of which greatly increases during the Early Iron Age and bears witness to the specificity of this rural territory mainly linked to mixed farming. This study corresponds to the conclusions of a doctoral work presented in November 2016 on "Ceramic, habitat and territories in the Early Iron Age in Eastern Burgundy (8th–5th century BC).

Karen M. de Vries

Settling with the norm. Uniformity and variation in Iron Age domestic material culture.

The archaeological evidence for the Iron Age on the Fries-Drents plateau (the Netherlands) is dominated by the remains of settlement sites. These settlements and their main constituents, i.e. long houses, have been studied for nearly a century now, with a strong emphasis on describing

morphological change through time. Because of this long-term focus, similarities within periods are stressed as well as differences between them. This has resulted in an image of large scale, cultural homogeneity. The question is how accurate this image actually is. The archaeological evidence indeed shows common concepts of how people in the past thought things should look, but this should not be directly translated into homogeneity. The fact is, the material culture of Iron Age settlement sites shows similarities and variations, both in time and space. On the basis of the archaeological evidence from Iron Age settlement sites on the Fries-Drents plateau, the paper aims to question this persistent, though maybe false, image of cultural homogeneity. In order to do so, settlement site remains are studied on different, nested scales (viz. the house site, the hamlet and the wider region). Both Iron Age house plans and structured depositions from the research area are used to discuss these themes. By applying this nested scales approach, this paper provides better ways of understanding how people were linked to their material culture and to each other on different scales.

Session 7: “Methods: Settlement Detection”

Jamie Lewis, Catherine J. Frieman

Iron Age and Romano-British Enclosures of Southeast Cornwall

The settlement pattern across the landscape of Southeast Cornwall during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods is characterised by presence and inhabitation of enclosures. Whilst much of the literature on these focuses upon the activities inside the structures, very little work has examined these sites within their landscape setting. This project using GIS and undertaking viewshed and map analysis aims to identify the factors which influenced the siting of the enclosures. Through examining the enclosures in relation to different elements of the landscape, such as defence, water, past monuments and routeways a detailed picture emerges of the factors which influenced their construction.

Martin Fera, Michael Doneus

Filling the gaps? Evaluating the value of long term remote sensing projects for the investigation of Iron Age settlement structures in Eastern Austria

Remote sensing, in terms of Aerial Archaeology and ALS-data manipulation and interpretation, has become an invaluable tool in archaeological research practice over the last decades. The vast amount of data, the quantity of new information and the quality of knowledge –on e.g. the topography and morphology of hillforts, sepulchral monuments etc. –that can be gathered within short time on large areas make it a welcome addition to improve our understanding of archaeological landscapes. While extensive knowledge on archaeological remains is undoubtedly very welcome for taking action for their protection regardless of their chronological position, qualitative research of settlement patterns and land use change is very dependent on exactly this information.

This contribution exploits data from long term large scale prospection projects in Eastern Austria and evaluates their benefit and their shortcomings in contributing to the research of settlement structures and associated land use in the first Millennium BC. From thousands of pits and further recognisable structures, to proxies for settlements as funeral monuments, on to field structures put into pre-roman era by their superposition, it tries to identify relevant findings and tries to bring them into a diachronic context. A comparison with neighbouring regions is used to evaluate the possibility of the influence of landscape factors or to identify possible cultural preferences. Such an approach is not without methodological bias, which is tried to be discussed and identified to make it possible to consider it for the layout of further studies.

Ioana A. Oltean

Dacian upland settlement strategies and aggregation trends – the contribution of LiDAR technology

The upland settlement surrounding the Dacian royal core in the Orastie Mountains has long attracted interest from specialists and wider public. Its density is unparalleled in the archaeological record elsewhere in Dacia and the preservation level is relatively high, given the extensive forest coverage in the area. Nevertheless, the traditional methodology applied to its recording and analysis has so far failed to provide an appropriate appreciation of its extent and structure, or allow for more systematic inquiry into the strategies adopted which enabled this natural marginal zone to successfully become a social, economic, political and religious core during the later Iron Age. This paper will discuss the extent to which new evidence from LiDAR data interpretation around Sarmizegetusa Regia helps us build a better understanding on an iconic landscape of Iron Age Europe.

Boštjan Laharnar, Edisa Lozić, Benjamin Štular

Structured Iron Age landscape in SW Slovenia

With the preliminary analysis of 84 km² of Lidar data in the vicinity of Knežak and Ilirska Bistrica (SW Slovenia) we detected the evidence of late prehistoric and Roman period landscape including more than 2000 archaeological features. The association of recognised features with prehistoric hillforts and their integration in the hillfort landscape is provable with the horizontal stratigraphy. The pottery fragments collected from the features surface and vicinity indicate dating to Iron Age.

The lidar data interpretation gave us not only (very accurate) hillfort site plans but also extremely well preserved fossil landscape with linear cairns, cairnfields, remnants of regular field distribution, enclosures and enclosed paths. These are evidence of an organised landscape and intensive land use. The linear boundary earthworks, apparently dividing the territories of different communities, have no direct comparison in the wider Central European area. Best analogies are known from Western Europe, mainly from Great Britain, where are primarily related to practical purposes. Linear boundaries are physical evidence, indicating the territorial organisation of the Iron Age communities. This magnificent record is useful for testing theoretical models detecting territoriality of the Iron Age communities, e. g. research of the prehistoric settlement in the neighbouring Kras region, where the studies made an attempt at interpreting the settlement pattern proposing the model of hillforts controlling agrarian niches. Within niches, arable lands were positioned centrally, while pastoral lands were marginal in relation to central hillforts. The strongest locational determinant for the classification of hillforts was the vicinity and access to arable land.

Abstracts – ScARF Poster session

(1) Loup Bernard

ArkeoGIS : How to browse settlements, farms and landscape of the European Iron Age in a digital era

After almost a decade browsing the world wide net and exchanging with digitally enthusiastic colleagues, the 4th version of ArkeoGIS is now online. This presentation intends to show how matching different datasets with different languages, topics, scales and chronologies is easy with the proper free online tools. Finding a literature entry point in multiple aspects of settlement and browsing several inventories, catalogues, books, PhD or grants datasets is now a question of minutes, and we also have access to data from the palaeoenvironmentalists. I will present some examples from the upper Rhine valley and southern France as examples.

(2) Thimo J. Brestel

Studies on the Iron Age situlae of the type Eggers 18-23

Seit der Publikation der Arbeit "Der römische Import im freien Germanien" durch H. J. Eggers im Jahr 1951 kommt den darin behandelten Objekten, insbesondere den Bronzeobjekten, eine wichtige Bedeutung in der Eisenzeitforschung zu. Die von Eggers vorgelegte Typologie zeichnet sich einerseits durch ihre Schlichtheit aus, genügt jedoch – angesichts zahlreicher Neufunde – nicht den Ansprüchen der aktuellen Forschung. Dies gilt auch für die Situlen der Typen 18-23. Ihre Unterteilung erfolgte anhand der Attaschen und vernachlässigte die eigentliche Gefäßform. Da Attaschen und Gefäßkörper im Befund häufig getrennt angetroffen werden, ist eine klare Ansprache nicht immer möglich.

Der Vortrag unternimmt den Versuch, die Morphologie der Bronzesitulen genauer zu untersuchen, um Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschiede zwischen den Typen, aber auch innerhalb eines Typs herauszuarbeiten. Des Weiteren werden Überlegungen zur Herkunft, Datierung und Fundverbreitung vorgelegt. Während die Gefäße in der vermuteten Herkunftsregion Mittelitalien weitgehend fehlen, werden sie im Bereich der Latènekultur vor allem in Siedlungszusammenhängen, gelegentlich auch in eindeutigen Deponierungskontexten angetroffen. Im nördlichen Mitteleuropa dagegen, wo die Funddichte von Situlen am höchsten ist, treten sie meist als Urne in Gräbern auf. Daraus ergibt sich die spannende Frage nach kulturspezifischen Nutzungs- und Bedeutungsunterschieden der Situlen, die als Handelsware eine Verbreitung von der iberischen Halbinsel bis in die Ukraine gefunden haben.

(3) Jan Bulas, Gabriela Juźwińska, Michał Kasiński

House or workshop? Case study of two pit-houses from the Iron Age settlement site in Michałowice (Poland)

Iron Age, rural settlement buildings are relatively well recognized in the northern and western Barbaricum. Much less is known about this subject in the case of the Przeworsk Culture. For a decades it was thought that the basic type of the household of the Przeworsk Culture population was a simple pit-house. There was no evidence for existence of the longhouses, so typical in the other regions of the barbarian Europe, at most of the excavated settlement sites. Recently that claim was proved to be false as more detailed studies showed that in fact lack of the recorded longhouses was due to the small scale of most of the conducted excavations or their multi-layer character making recognition of such a complex, post-frame structures difficult.

New interpretations of the settlement structures allow to pose new questions about function and real use of the pit-houses, often dominant on the Przeworsk Culture sites. The poster aim is to present a case study of the pit-houses uncovered on the La Tène Period and Roman Influence Period settlement in Michałowice. Emphasis will be placed on the evidence of the use of the analysed buildings not as the houses but rather as the workshops. The analysis of the features and their function is also possible due to the rich archaeological material found in-situ, in the vicinity of the structures.

(4) Daniel Bursák

The La Tène period agglomeration in Prague – Bubeneč

A large prehistorical agglomeration, stretched along the Vltava river meander in the north western part of Prague, is an example of a densely and continually occupied territory with outstandingly rich archaeological evidence from almost all periods. Local Iron age development went through a Hallstatt period settlement accompanied with a burial containing a ceremonial wagon, a 4th – 3rd cent BC site abundant in well-furnished graves and a late La Tène agglomeration, covering an area of 40 ha. Without a significant gap, an Early Roman period settlement with rich graves and evidence of intensive craft production was established there.

Presented poster is related to the topic of lowland centres within the Iron Age landscape in Bohemia. Such sites underwent various interpretational shifts and transformations, and are still the key source in the general discussion on the settlement structure. The in-depth diachronic look that Prague-Bubeneč offers is a rare possibility to reflect the dynamics of an organically developed lowland central site. Its background constitutes evidence of rich surrounding landscape with tens of burial sites, settlements and the oppidum Závist on the opposite part of the Prague basin. Main focus will be given to the on-site development, its economical features, endurance through various Iron Age transformations and its possible role in the surrounding Iron Age landscape.

(5) Maria Luisa Cerdeno, Marta Chorda, Emilio Gamo, Alvaro Sanchez

The emergence of oppida in rural Celtiberia

Celtiberi were the most genuinely Celtic pre-Roman people in the Iberian Peninsula. Their cultural development is very well known and covers all the Iron Age period. Written sources and the archaeology research can confirm that they habited the lands between the right bank of the Ebro River and the Duero River source, including the Upper Tajo and Upper Jalon Rivers, the highest central areas of the Peninsula with extreme climate conditions. This contributed to maintain their rural character. From the Early Iron Age, one of their most relevant characteristics was their settlement pattern based in small fortified hillforts, creating among them a territorial, social and economic network that helped them to survive in a real hostile environment.

The success of this pattern reached its maximum in the late Iron Age, when the population followed a concentration process in the oppida that were ostentatiously fortified. These oppida played a role as regional centres and ended leading up the confrontation against the roman invasion. All this is very well known due to several archaeological excavations that took place in this area during recent years.

(6) Ivan Drnić

Farms and villages of the Late Iron Age in southern Pannonia

The southern part of the Carpathian Basin was a peripheral zone of the eastern La Tène cultural circle in which various communities that were inhabiting the area used to combine elements of the local Panonian material culture with the new La Tène features, introduced to the region in the 4th century BC. Due to the present state of research, settlements from the early La Tène period, with the exception

of a few prominent centres like Sisak or Donja Dolina in the Sava River Basin, are scarce, thus making it very difficult to reconstruct cultural landscape of the period (4th - 3rd centuries BC). Following the social, economic and political changes in the La Tène core areas at the end of the 3rd and the first half of the 2nd century BC, partly reflected in the emergence of the fortified centres (oppida), it became evident that similar process, also, took place in Pannonia, especially in its south-eastern parts where numerous settlements of that type have been identified. Nevertheless, despite a significantly lower level of research than in some other Central European areas, archaeological record shows predominance of smaller settlements, ranging from the ones with only a few structures up to the ones with numerous and complex features, that could be interpreted as farms or hamlets. Research of dynamic settlement patterns from the 2nd and 1st century BC southern Pannonia and the interrelations between larger centres with their predominantly rural surroundings is at the very beginning.

(7) Delphine Fremondeau, Bea De Cupere, Elena Marinova, Plamen Georgiev, Yana Dimitrova , Ivanka Hristova

Relating landscape and human subsistence strategies during the Iron Age (1100–200 cal BC) in SE Bulgaria: recent bioarchaeological and geoarchaeological evidence

This poster aims at investigating human subsistence strategies and settlement patterns between the Early Iron Age (1100 –600 cal BC) and the Late Iron Age (600-200 cal BC) in modern south-eastern Bulgaria, a geographical area that comprises both upland (Rhodopi and Sakar mountains) and lowland (Upper Thracian plain and Maritsa valley) regions. The study forms part of an interdisciplinary project, which is still ongoing. The methodological approach is based on a synthesis of archaeozoological, archaeobotanical and stable isotope analyses, combined with the results of pollen records from the region. The bioarchaeological data are obtained from 20 archaeological sites (including hilltop settlements, farms, sanctuaries and pit fields), and the stable isotope analysis is performed on a selection of both plant and animal samples. The palynological evidence presents the synthesis of pollen profiles in the area. All data are interpreted using several parameters of the modern ecological environment, including vegetation and climate. The Early Iron Age evidence strongly suggests a less intensive use of the environment, with a quite wooded landscape. In both the up- and lowland areas, the faunal assemblages of most sites are characterised by a high percentage of cattle, followed by sheep/goat and to a lesser extent pig. Hulled wheat, barley and millet are the staple crops, although free threshing wheat and the oil crops are present in the archaeobotanical record. The Late Iron Age sees a well pronounced opening of the landscape, and the first signs of increasing importance of arboriculture and viticulture, while free threshing wheat becomes the most important cereal crop, whether in the upland or the lowland. In the zooarchaeological records, on the other hand, a continuation of management strategies is visible.

(8) Andrei Georgescu

At the fringes of the La Tene world. The Late Iron Age rural habitat from the Banat Region, Romania

Early and middle La Tène period habitat from the Carpathian Basin is characterized mainly by small rural settlements, which often practiced subsistence crafting activities. Besides these, larger specialized crafting centres have also been identified. The Banat region is situated at the fringes of the Carpathian Basin, on the border between central, eastern and southern European cultures. The geographical positioning of this region has favoured the creation of a unique culture that blends traits specific to various milieus. The La Tène period in this area is known almost entirely through the funerary discoveries. Until recently, the habitat of these communities has been relatively unknown. Recent rescue excavations, determined by infrastructure and real-estate developments, have offered

some valuable information regarding this aspect. Such is the case of the settlement from Moşnița Veche discovered in 2014. Archaeological investigations at this site unearthed, besides features belonging to other periods, a Late Iron Age habitat structure. Although it may seem like a drop in the ocean, this structure offers significant data concerning crafting activities, trade connections, diet and construction techniques of the communities from the southeastern Pannonian plain. The analysis of this structure will also bring into discussion in what way does the filling of an archaeological unit pose any relevance towards identifying its former functionality. Another aspect approached will deal with the difficulty of identifying a chronological frame for the functioning and abandonment of habitat structures.

(9) Radoslaw Grabowski

Activities inside and beyond the longhouse: Integrated phosphate, plant macrofossil and micro-residue analysis reveals unseen aspects of early Iron Age settlements in southwestern Jutland

A key feature of early Iron Age settlement sites in Jutland is the multifunctional longhouse. These houses are 6 to 25 meter long and approximately 5 m wide, with two central entrances and two similarly sized rooms to either side of the entrance. Significant amounts of evidence indicate that one of the rooms functioned as a “dwelling” (i.e. for food preparation, sleeping, storage, etc.) while the other is commonly assumed to have housed a byre. Such byres are occasionally evidenced by animal booth partition walls and dung collection features. Longhouses are sometimes adjoined by smaller buildings, assumed to have functioned as outbuildings, sheds and helms.

While this description of early Iron Age farmstead organisation is well established in archaeological literature, it is mainly based on evidence from the best preserved early Iron Age settlements. On the majority of sites, where floor layers and larger and coherent artefacts assemblages are lacking, concrete evidence about the use of space remains elusive. This situation possibly conceals local and individual variation in the use of space.

This poster presents the main findings of an integrated plant macrofossil, phosphate and micro-residue study of two early Iron Age house sites at Sønderriis in south-western Jutland. The assessment of these proxies - all of which are invisible to the human eye, but present on most sites - confirms common assumptions about the use of space on early Iron Age settlements, but also nuances the picture significantly. Some spaces display traces of multiple activities, which may indicate changes in their use during the life-history of the house, or some forms of seasonal or other cyclicity of activities. Furthermore, the results illustrate that the longhouse was but one component of a larger whole and that both the small adjoining outbuildings and the yard spaces, which today are devoid of visible archaeological features, played an integral role in the daily functioning of the farmstead. Finally, the analysis clearly illustrates that this type of analysis provides the most meaningful results if the scale of sampling attempts to approximate the extent of the farmstead and its activities in the past.

(10) Leticia López-Mondéjar

The ALHIS Project: Archaeology, Landscapes and Heritage in the Iberian Southeast

The poster aims to present the main objectives, methodology and the initial results of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Research Project ALHIS: Archaeology, Landscapes and Heritage in the Iberian Southeast. It is developed at the Institute of Heritage Sciences of the Spanish National Research Council (Incipit – CSIC) in Santiago de Compostela (Spain) and financed by the European Commission through the Program Horizon 2020. The project focuses on the analysis of the Final Iron Age socio-political processes in the Iberian Southeast (5th-2nd centuries BC). It seeks to explore, through the study of the landscape and the wide archaeological record of this area, key aspects to understand the remarkable

transformations undergone by the local communities during this period, such as the consolidation of the elites, the spatial expressions of the power, the symbolic appropriation of the territory or the exploitation of its economic resources. Furthermore, it aims both to insert and to compare these processes with the socio-political dynamics which have been defined in other Iberian areas and in the Western Mediterranean during the analysed period. Finally, it intends to re-direct all this knowledge towards a proper and effective management and communication of the important and rather unknown heritage value of the sites located in this Iberian area.

(11) Leonie Rossi

Circular belthooks from the Heidetränk-Oppidum (Hesse/Germany) –

Spätlatènezeitliche Ringknopfgürtelhaken aus dem Heidetränk-Oppidum bei Oberursel (Hochtaunus), Deutschland

Das Poster soll elf Ringknopfgürtelhaken aus dem spätkeltischen Heidetränk-Oppidum bei Oberursel am südlichen Taunusrand behandeln. Für die Einordnung der Stücke konnten zunächst die Formenansprachen von J. Kostrzewski übernommen werden, ebenso die feinere Gliederung in Varianten nach G. Bataille, welche anhand der vorliegenden Exemplare durch vier weitere Varianten ergänzt werden konnte. Als Grundlage für Verbreitungskarten und zur Auswertung sowie Datierung der einzelnen Ringknopfgürtelhaken diente eine Materialsammlung.

Das Verbreitungsgebiet reicht von den Pyrenäen über Frankreich bis in das Rhein-Main-Gebiet und weiter entlang der Ostsee, über Polen bis in die Slowakei. Im Süden reicht es bis nach Norditalien. Einzelne Exemplare liegen auch aus Südengland vor und stellen so die westlichsten Fundstücke dar. Es lassen sich Verbindungen in das östlich angrenzende Gebiet der Jastorfkultur feststellen, die den Austausch der Latènekultur mit ihrem angrenzenden Nachbargebiet zeigen.

Die Datierung der drei Formen ergab ein von der Stufe Latène C1 bis zum Beginn der augusteischen Zeit reichendes Auftreten der Ringknopfgürtelhaken. Hier zeigt sich die Form I als früheste Form, die von der Stufe Latène C1 bis D1 vertreten ist. Die Formen II und III weisen ein erhöhtes Auftreten in der Stufe Latène D1 auf.

Für die beiden Formen II und III konnten jeweils vier Varianten eingeführt werden. Diese eingeführten Varianten konnten über Grabfunde datiert und so der Chronologie von G. Bataille angeschlossen werden, die nun einen umfassenderen Überblick der Ringknopfgürtelhaken zeigt. Zudem soll das Poster eine Aussicht auf die noch in Arbeit befindlichen Untersuchungen zu weiteren Gürtelhaken und Gürtelbestandteilen aus dem Heidetränk-Oppidum geben.

(12) Gerit Schwenzer

The late Iron Age farmsteads at Bruckneudorf/Austria – selected examples of a settlement structure

Rural life in Eastern Austria in the Late Iron Age is unfortunately little documented so far. On the one hand, some people seem to be biased by the idea of the *deserta boiorum*, i.e. no human life had been seen in this area for nearly about a hundred years until the Romans came to settle in this promising “waste land”. On the other, hand settlements have rarely been excavated, either due to a different local scientific focus (such as the Romans), or due to lack of evidence in the archaeological record at rescue excavations. Despite these circumstances, it is clear that there was much intercultural contact and exchange right in this area in the 1st century BC and 1st century AD. In this poster, a closer look is taken at the rural settlement near the modern township of Bruckneudorf, as it was situated in the back country of Carnuntum, which later became the capital of the province Pannonia Superior. Trade, war and cultural intermingling have left their foot prints in the archaeological record. Dug up during rescue

excavations preceding a major construction, the remains of a variety of prehistoric and early historic cultures came to light. Among those were traces of one – or a few – settlements of the Late Iron Age. The arrangements of the homesteads and the finds they contained give an insight of what life could have been like at the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of Romanization. Chosen examples combined with additional information about finds from the area in context with the excavation site and a comparison of settlement structures with a settlement not far away can fill a few more gaps in the greater picture of historic and cultural interaction in the Late Iron Age.

(13) Haluk Riza Soner, Davide Polimeno

Spatial distribution and network of minor and rural settlements in southern Salento

Over the past three decades archaeological research has covered several issues concerning the rise and the development of central places in southern Apulia between the Late Iron Age and the early Archaic period. Some dwellings dating back to that period were excavated in Otranto and Roca Vecchia; a few kilometres north-west of the latter, French and Italian archaeologists discovered a lapygian city (9th-6th centuries B.C.) close to the modern village of Cavallino. Another fortified settlement dating back to that period was uncovered close to the Cape of Leuca, at Masseria Fano near Salve that is in the southern extremity of Salento. Apart from the coastal site of Scalo di Furno near Porto Cesareo, which has a sort of continuity from the Late Bronze Age, there are not significant sites on the Ionian coast. Anyway, southwards, the hinterland of Uxentum provided evidence of several rural settlements dating back to the Iron Age. Furthermore many other minor sites have been actually neglected by the official archaeological research. Over the last years, surveys, rescue excavations, archaeological risk maps and academically supervised student research activities have been enhancing our knowledge of the overall situation. One of the critical issues is the abandonment of several villages in the 10th-9th century B.C. in the inland, with a new phase starting only in the Hellenistic period. Beside the distribution of minor settlements across the Salentinian peninsula, the present work casts light on the roads network, especially in the inner territory. Amongst the cases of studies there are sites located in the territory around the later Uxentum, in the cape of Leuca, the territories of Cutrofiano, Casarano and Supersano. The issues of the presence of rural sanctuaries and populated area, as in the area of Grotta della Trinità (Trinity Cave), between Ugento and Ruffano, is also analyzed.

(14) Clara Toscano-Pérez, Juan M. Campos Carrasco

Tejada La Vieja (Escacena Del Campo, Huelva) in the light of new findings

This contribution shows the advances obtained because of works that the research group “Vrbanitas. Arqueología y Patrimonio”, of the University of Huelva, has done at the archaeological settlement known as Tejada la Vieja, located in Escacena del Campo (Huelva, Spain). These works went around the protection and conservation of this archaeological site with three key aims: firstly, to back away the destruction of this settlement, although is legally protected under a legal figure called “Bien de Interés Cultural” from 2007; on the other hand, to consider and evaluate the research potential with the new interpretation of the urbanism; finally, to improve acts of diffusion and general divulgation of the site, well known by the scientific community but not by general public. Tejada la Vieja is one of the few tartesian *oppida* (understood as the historic period) linked with the mining and metallurgical activity. The architectural is well conserved, what let the diachronic study of the place. Most relevant construction is the city-wall, that border at least 6.5 ha, the same as the plateau where is located the *oppidum*. In last decades, has been dug at about 1 ha, but only most recent levels, what shows the urbanism of the last phase. Last advances, thanks to which is possible to reinterpret some buildings, have been supported basically on the revision of the artefacts founds in last excavations, but also in new objects found as consequence of our fieldwork, for example the recent found *baetylus*, shown in this contribution.