

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910860864303321
Autore	Quirós Castillo Juan Antonio
Titolo	People and Agrarian Landscapes
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford : , : Archaeopress, , 2023 ©2023
ISBN	1-80327-438-7
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (234 pages)
Collana	Historical Archaeologies Series
Altri autori (Persone)	Narbarte HernándezJosu
Disciplina	937
Soggetti	Excavations (Archaeology) - Mediterranean Region Landscape archaeology - Mediterranean Region Human settlements - Mediterranean Region - History - To 1500 Agriculture - Mediterranean Region - History - To 1500 Antiquities Excavations (Archaeology) Human settlements Landscape archaeology History Mediterranean Region Antiquities Mediterranean Region
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- About Access Archaeology -- Title Page -- Copyright Information -- Series Page -- Contents -- List of Figures and Tables -- Figure 1.1. Sunflowers scorched by the heat of summer 2022 in Piemonte (Italy). -- Figure 1.2. Regions considered in this volume. Numbers are related to the chapter of the book. -- Figure 1.3. Word cloud of the keywords of the papers included in this volume. -- Figure 2.1. Principles of the 'compiled map'. Source: Robert 2003b. -- Figure 2.2. Protohistoric and ancient occupation (in light gray) and occupation from the Modern period supposedly dating back to first Middle Ages (in dark gray) between Pluvet and Tréclun on the old villa of Tillenay (Côte d'Or, France). Source: Chouquer -- Figure 2.3. Updating in the contemporary planimetry of the so-called Destra

Panaro centuriation in the Sant'Agata sector (Emilia-Romagna, Italy) and indication of the names which are given to the limites in the texts of the first Middle Ages produced by t -- Figure 2.4. Morphological analysis of planned farmland around the bastide of Trie-sur-Baïse (Hautes-Pyrénées, France) Source: Lavigne 2002. -- Figure 2.5. Geographic and legal organisation of concessions in the north of the Kingdom of Valencia (Spain) in the first half of the 13th century. Source: Chouquer 2019. -- Figure 2.6. Planned farmland around Cittadella (Venetia, Italy). The long medieval strips are inserted into square forms inherited from Antiquity (Brigand 2010). Source: Brigand 2006. -- Figure 2.7. Figures from the PhD of Robin BRIGAND (2010, vol.2: 41) showing the location of the market town and castle of Lugo (Emilia-Romagna, Italy) at the intersection of a cardo and a decumanus. -- Figure 2.8. Divisions of farmland into coaxial strips ('T-n') in the land around Terrington, Tilney, and Walpole (West Norfolk, England). Source: Chouquer 2020b.

Figure 2.9. Archaeological ditches found on the sites of Louvaquint and Teilleul (Montours, Ille-et-Vilaine, France). Source: Lavigne 2003 (based on Catteddu 2001). -- Figure 2.10. Example of a radial grid pattern at Pouillé (Vendée, France). © M. Watteaux 2007. -- Figure 3.1. The Bosc de Virós is a north-facing slope in the western Pyrenees of Catalonia. In the map, its location. -- Figure 3.2. Example of two iron mines in the Bosc de Virós. Up: open-air trench mine, possibly with a Late Antiquity chronology. Bottom: slag heap of an active mine in the 19th century. -- Figure 3.3. Image of a slag heap cut by a forest track. The cleaning of a section of the profile allowed the recovery of coals, direct iron reduction slag and fragments of furnace walls. -- Figure 3.4. Dispersion of the archaeological vestiges of mining and iron and steel production in the Bosc de Virós. Up: topographic map. Bottom: aerial photography. -- Figure 4.1. Case studies location map, in the framework of LASA researches devoted to the reconstruction of transhumance systems in Eastern Ligurian Apennines. -- Figure 4.2. Location map of the sites of historical - environmental interest as studied by LASA in the Upper Trebbia Valley (A. Panetta). -- Figure 4.3. Rachixina site. The largest pollarded beech inside the coppice. The aerial and radical suckers are visible (photo: R. Cevasco, from Cevasco 2009, Figure 1). -- Figure 4.4. Rachixina site. Summary pollen diagram showing the trees, shrubs and herbs trends and the results of the quantitative analysis of microcharcoal particles. The phase recording palynological traces of the use of the site as a wooded-meadow pastu -- Figure 4.5. Rachixina site. Terraced charcoal kiln sites (from Stagno, Beltrametti & Parola 2018, Figure 10).

Figure 4.6. Pian delle Gròppere site. Archaeological section of a cairn. Anthracological diagrams concerning two different stratigraphic units (US 4, before the medieval temporary farming, and US 3, more recent) reveal the environmental changes produced b -- Figure 4.7. Pian delle Gròppere site. Reconstruction of temporary agricultural activity at Pian delle Groppere (c. 700 AD): 1) cutting the mountain fir and beech forest -- 2) fire of cut residues -- 3) clearing stones -- 4) cultivation -- 5) abandonment of cultiv -- Figure 4.8. Pian delle Gròppere site. Soil profile, outside the stone cairns: on the left, the 'traditional' pedological interpretation -- in the center and on the right, the pedo-anthracology and the micromorphology allowed to identify the truncated forest -- Figure 4.10. Casanova-Fontanigorda. Elaboration from the topographical sketch of the geom. Pietro Billi map on the contested area (May 1926), where the analysed sites are located (from Montanari & Stagno 2015, Figure 4, modified). -- Figure 4.9. Filtering walls of the Lungaie (a) and Moglia del Chirlo (b) wetlands (after

Montanari & Stagno 2015, Figure 3). -- Figure 4.11. Pollen diagram from Pian Brogione (Casanova) (Branch et al. 2002). A wooded pasture with beech and silver fir alternating with chestnut groves is recorded throughout Medieval and post-Medieval times near the wetland of Pian Brogione (Muiöre s -- Figure 4.12. The appearance of *Zea mays* in the local production system at the Moglia di Casanova site (1100 m a.s.l.) as documented in the palynological sequence from Cruise 1991 (Cevasco 2007, p. 94). Circle = oats (type *Avena*), triangle = rye (type *Seca*).

Figure 4.13. Casanova hamlet. Summary table of the investigated buildings (with the indication of the structures that can be dated, with an undefined and unreadable chronology due to recent restoration particularly invasive interventions, such as the comp -- Figure 4.14. Casanova hamlet. Summary table of the chronology of the buildings that have been dated (from Tigrino et al. 2013, p. 138 tab. 1 modified). -- Figure 4.16. Casanova hamlet, villa of Racosta: barn (cascìn-na dial.) dated 1795 with cantonals and openings worked in local limestone (pria crumbin-na dial.) synchronous with the expansion phase of the mountain hay meadows in the common lands (Cevasco 2 -- Figure 4.17. Location map of the Cinque Terre sites studied by LASA: white circle = pollen corings -- black square = investigated sites inside National Park -- white square = investigated sites outside National Park (A. Panetta). -- Figure 4.18. Ideal and schematic reconstruction of the Cinque Terre (Riomaggiore) rural landscape in the first half of the 19th century, based on archive and biostratigraphic sources. It shows an articulated environmental resources activation system, diff -- Figure 4.19. Riomaggiore, analysed area. Land use and vegetation cover dynamics (1820-1999) summary table (from Stagno 2011: 204, Figure 5 mod.). In order to compare the different maps, the categories used in the study of maps produced between 1818 and 18 -- Figure 4.20. Pollen diagram from Tr 2. From the left: total pollen concentration, pollen sum for the percentage calculations (TLP), relative amount of pollen of tree species, shrubs, herbaceous, microcharcoal concentrations, NPP (*Gelatinospora*) pollen per -- Figure 4.21. Exposed section of the sandstone land II at Case Lovara site: stratified dump of stones with machining marks and scattered stone chippings interpreted as traces of sandstone extraction.

Figure 5.1. Location of archaeological sites mentioned in the text. Illustration: J.A. Eiroa -- Figure 5.2. Schematic map of the complex macro-system of the huerta of Murcia. Illustration: J.A. Eiroa -- Figure 5.3. Schematic drawing of the rural hydraulic systems of Tirieza (Murcia). Illustration: J.A. Eiroa -- Figure 5.4. Plan of the fortified granary of El Cabezo de la Cobertera (Murcia). Illustration: J.A. Eiroa, after Meulemeester & Matthys 1995. -- Figure 5.5. Granary caves of Hoya Mora (Lorca, Murcia). Illustration: J.G. Gómez Carrasco-Universidad de Murcia. -- Figure 6.1. Location map of the municipality of Zigoitia in the Basque Country. Geographical relationship of Zigoitia to the Gorbeia Natural Park. -- Figure 6.2. Relationship between the density of conifer reforestations (A), Protected Natural Spaces (B) and Forest Archaeology projects (C) in the Basque Country (Ruiz & Galdós 2008). -- Figure 6.3. La Magdalena Chapel (2018-2019): Excavation (A), consolidation (B) and pilgrimage (C). -- Figure 6.4. Archaeological survey. A) Preparation of the routes, Sample Units, from the contour lines: A1) Delimitation of the area of study, A2) Visualisation of the coverage of the contour lines and A3) Definitive delimitation of the Sample Units, in th -- Table 6.1. Main sections in the field file (Martínez & Rodríguez 2019, 439). -- Figure 6.5. Old shepherd's hut associated with a charcoal pile and pollarded

chestnut. Extraction of dendrochronological samples. -- Figure 6.6. Morphology of the trimming: form A (candelabra) -- form B (glass) -- form C (gallows and banner). -- Figure 6.7. A) Charcoal pile with Stone wall -- B) woodland nursery (mintegi) demarcated by local stone wall and associated with a pollarded beech (*Fagus*) -- C) stone boundary marker with incised cross. Figure 6.8. A) Hut (choza, cabaña or txabola) serving as temporary shelter for many inhabitants of the forest.

Sommario/riassunto

This book provides an overview of the driving theories, methodologies and main topics that have been addressed to date regarding agrarian archaeology. The text is presented as an introduction for students, a critical reading guide for other scholars, and an informative instrument aimed at a wide audience.
