

18TH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKGROUP FOR PALAEOETHNOBOTANY

Lecce, 3rd - 8th June 2019



PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS



**UNIVERSITÀ
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including the ‘Colour in the Margins’ project, which aims to conserve 10 arable weed species as part of preserving arable cultural heritage (<https://naturebftb.co.uk/the-projects/colour-in-the-margins/>). *Adonis annua* L. (pheasant’s eye) is one of the plants included in the project, partly because it is regarded as an Iron Age introduction. Pheasant’s eye is currently classed as endangered in the UK and has been listed under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006.

This poster will explore the history of *Adonis annua* in Britain. There is only a single archaeobotanical record, 2 seeds from an early Iron Age pit fill at Danebury hillfort. There have been no further finds, either from subsequent work in and around Danebury, or from Iron Age, Roman and medieval sites nationally. This would imply that *Adonis annua* was only ever a rare arable weed and that its treatment as archaeophyte needs revisiting. The historical evidence is more compelling, but still suggests that this plant was a relatively late recruit to the British flora. As well as growing as a cereal weed, people planted pheasant’s eye in their gardens and it was sold as a cut flower London in the eighteenth century under the name “red Marocco”.

Key-words: archaeophyte, weed, Iron Age, conservation

THE SUCCESSO-TERRA PROJECT: A LESSON OF SUSTAINABILITY FROM THE TERRAMARE CULTURE, MIDDLE BRONZE AGE OF THE PO PLAIN (NORTH ITALY)

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The SUCCESSO-TERRA Project (Human societies, climate-environment changes and resource exploitation/sustainability in the Po Plain in the mid-Holocene: the Terramare culture; PRIN-20158KBLNB) is a research program aiming at reconstructing landscape and land-use transformations that occurred during the Terramare period in the southern-central Po Plain of Northern Italy. The project joints experts on Geoarchaeology, Palynology and Archaeobotany to study high-resolution archaeological sediments with an interdisciplinary ecological perspective.

The Terramare settlements were banked and moated villages of the Middle and Recent Bronze Ages (1550–1170 cal yr BC). According to the plant record (both micro- and macro-remains), agricultural economy was based on cultivation and exploitation of forests. Pollen analysis suggests wood management, including coppicing, and fruit collection on the wild, the existence of crop fields with different types of cereals and the intercropping with legumes. The most of the open landscapes around the villages were used for pastures as suggested by pasture indicators in pollen spectra.

Our interdisciplinary study will disclose the natural (environmental aridification) and anthropic (overexploitation of natural resources) reasons of the collapse of the Terramare culture, by investigating the environmental changes in the region and their relationships with the different land-use adopted by the Terramare people.

Key-words: land-use, climate change, Terramare, mid-Holocene, interdisciplinarity

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