

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

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Oblike prazgodovinske poljske razdelitve na Krasu

IZVLEČEK

Na posnetkih zračnega laserskega skeniranja Krasa smo prepoznali sledove prazgodovinske rabe tal in poljske razdelitve. Gre predvsem za groblje in polja grobelj, strukture, povezane z upravljanjem s čredami, kot so lijaki, ki usmerjajo črede, obore, staje in ostanki ograjenih poti. Prepoznali pa smo tudi ostanke pravilne poljske razdelitve. Ti sledovi kažejo na intenzivno oblikovano krajino, ki je najverjetneje nastala v bronasti dobi. Naslednje veliko preurejanje, ki oblikuje novoveško in moderno krajino, se zgodi šele v zadnjem tisočletju, med njima pa ni nobene kontinuitete.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

poljska razdelitev, posest, raba tal, prazgodovina, arheologija, Kras

ABSTRACT

FORMS OF PREHISTORIC FIELD DIVISION IN THE KARST

Traces of prehistoric land use and field division in the Karst were identified using airborne laser scanning imaging. They mostly include cairns and cairnfields, stock management structures such as funnels, pens, corrals and remnants of enclosed paths. We also identified the remains of regular field systems. The traces testify to an intensively shaped landscape that most likely dates to the Bronze Age. The next major transformation, which shaped the modern and present-day landscape, has taken place only in the last millennium and shows no continuity with the previous one.

KEY WORDS

field distribution, property, land use, prehistory, archaeology, Karst

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S U M M A R Y

Forms of prehistoric field division in the Karst

The paper discusses the traces of prehistoric field division and land use in the Karst. Although medieval and modern fields covered and partially destroyed prehistoric fields, it is still possible to discern traces of prehistoric land distribution in the Karst. These are material remnants of past material practices, on the basis of which it is possible to construe the relationship between prehistoric people and land. Our main source for studying prehistoric field distribution in the Karst is airborne laser scanning images of the earth surface, in which we identified traces such as cairns and cairnfields, barrows, enclosed paths, funnels, pens and corrals for herds as well as remnants of regular field systems. On the example of two well-preserved landscapes (near hillfort Tabor pri Vrabčah and at V Snožetih in the territory of the Škocjan hillfort), we demonstrate the structure of prehistoric landscape. The traces found on the palimpsest of the landscape evidently constitute an older layer. The traces of prehistoric fields have been preserved especially in marginal areas which remained undisturbed by intensive agriculture in later periods. Two intensive transformations may be identified in the landscape: the first one most likely took place in the Bronze Age and is discussed in this paper; the second one took place in the last millennium, shaping the medieval and modern landscape. There is almost no continuity between the two, with only a few barely visible marks and features testifying to the impact that prehistoric landscape had on the emergence of modern landscape.