
Hill-forts with upright-stone bands in the Western Iberia Plateau: an approach to the warfare Iron Age Landscape Archaeology.

Luis Berrocal-Rangel*¹, Lucía Ruano*¹, and Pablo Paniego¹

¹Universidad Autónoma de Madrid (UAM) – Ciudad Universitaria de Cantoblanco · 28049 Madrid, Espagne

Résumé

Along the Celtic territories, the Iberian Peninsula is the area with the largest number of hill-forts with upright-stone bands defensive devices, usually misnamed chevaux-de-frise. Parallels are found from the southeastern France (Pech Maho, Languedoc) to Ireland (Dún Aonghasa, Galway...), Wales (Castell Henllys...) and Scotland (Kaimes Hill, Mislothian...), most of them dated from the Iron Age. But some new data and interpretations emphasize different contexts which lead to diverse explanations. With the use of Geographical Information System as LiDAR images to the study of the landscape, we have analysed one of the most significant group in the Spanish territory, that was built by a Celtic people, called Vettones. Thus, we try to reach a solid definition for this group. In this region, great *oppida* with big and solid ramparts, ditches, bastions and, probably, towers are characteristics. Anyway, the upright-stone bands devices are just six cases, between them the most powerful and richest *oppida*. Therefore, if the upright-stone bands defences are a simple device, we ask ourselves for the reasons of these differences.

Mots-Clés: Defensive Architecture, Ramparts, Chevaux, de, frise, Landscape Archaeology

*Intervenant