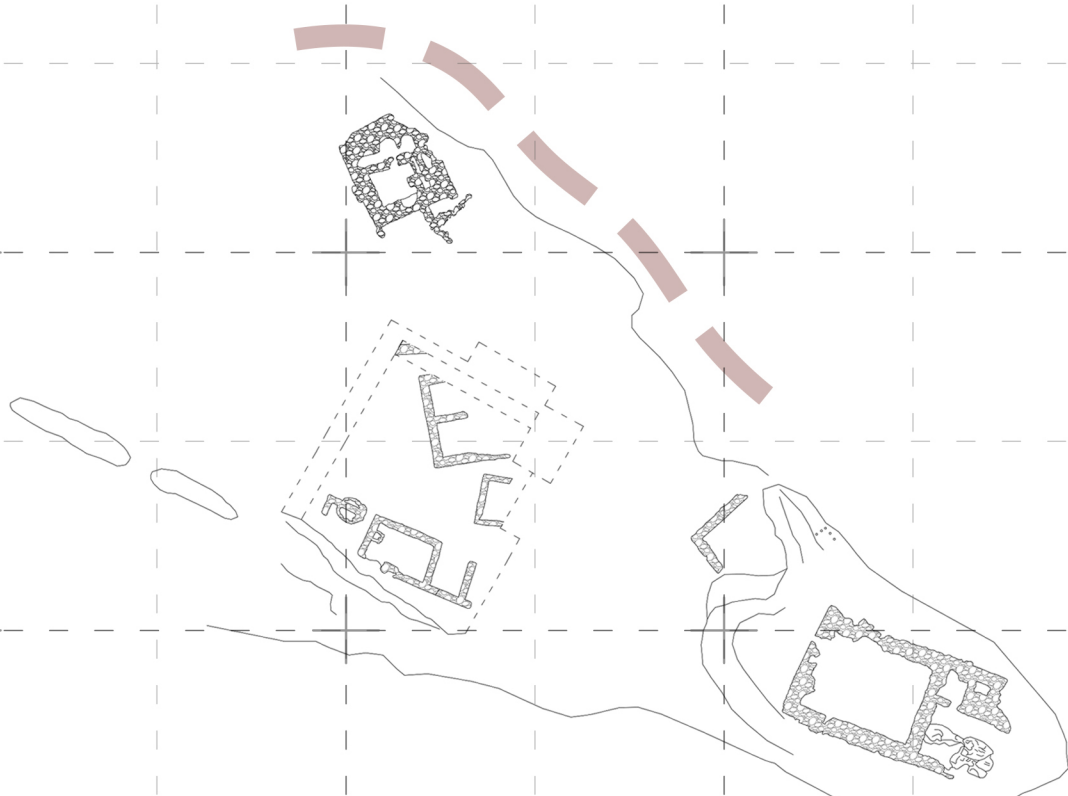


PROTOHISTORIC SETTLEMENT

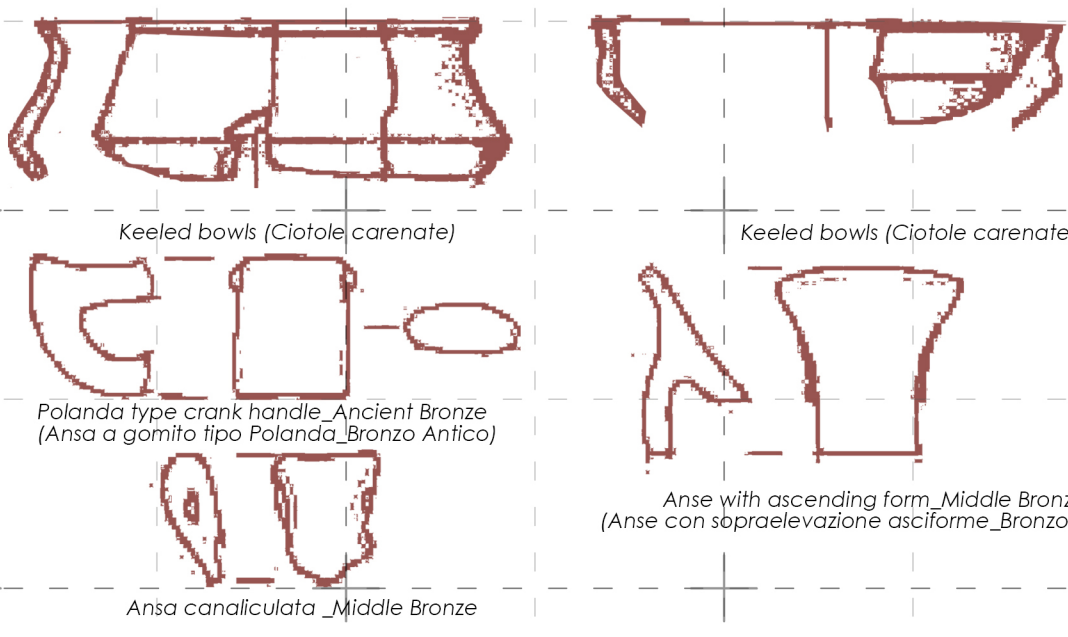


After sporadic traces of attendance started perhaps already in the Neolithic and certainly continued during the Ancient Bronze Age, Middle and Recent (2300-1200 BC), the site's population became even more consistent in the Final Bronze Age (1200-900 bC).

This phase is characterized by materials that can be traced back to the Ligurian culture, which document the existence of huts inhabited by shepherds-farmers whose economy was linked to the exercise of hunting, agriculture and above all pastoralism, with consequent activities of milk processing and spinning and weaving of wool.

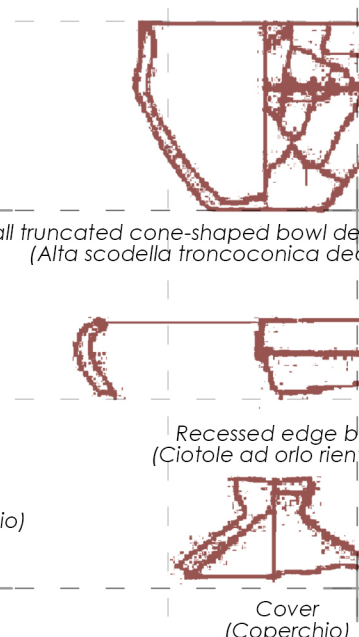
BRONZE AGE

There are no remains of structures belonging to the protohistoric age, but it is possible to hypothesize settlements characterized by wooden structures covered with plaster as confirmed by the remains found on the site. The ceramic remains are mostly used for storing food and drinks. These remains testify a pastoral economy linked to the processing of milk and wool.

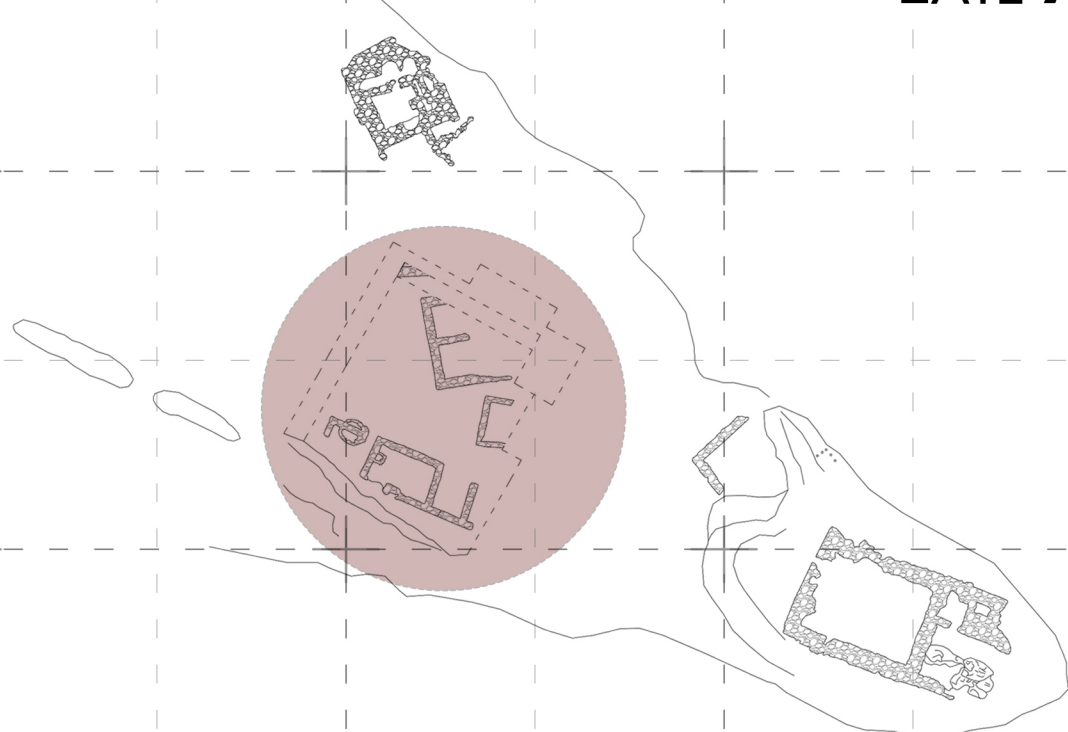


IRON AGE

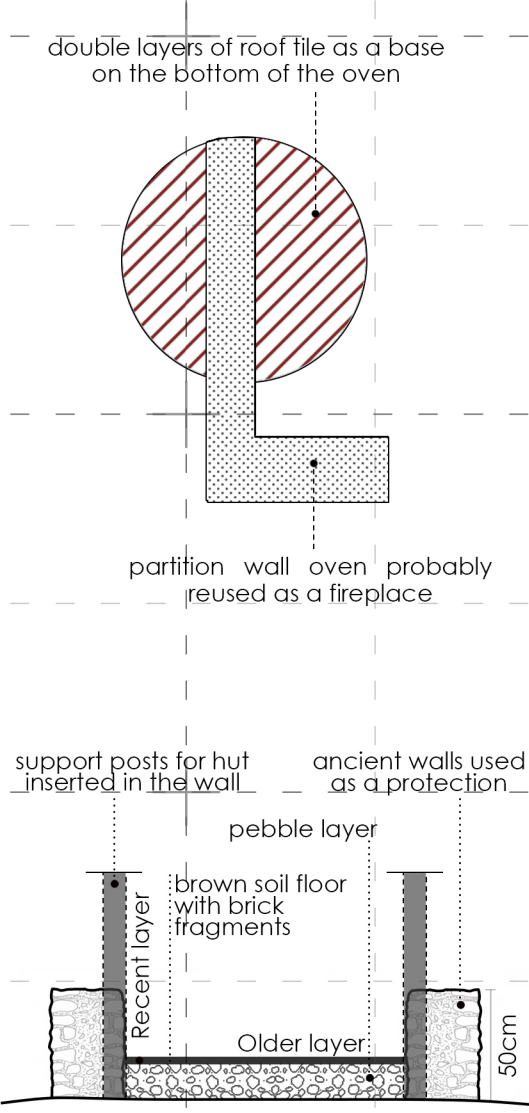
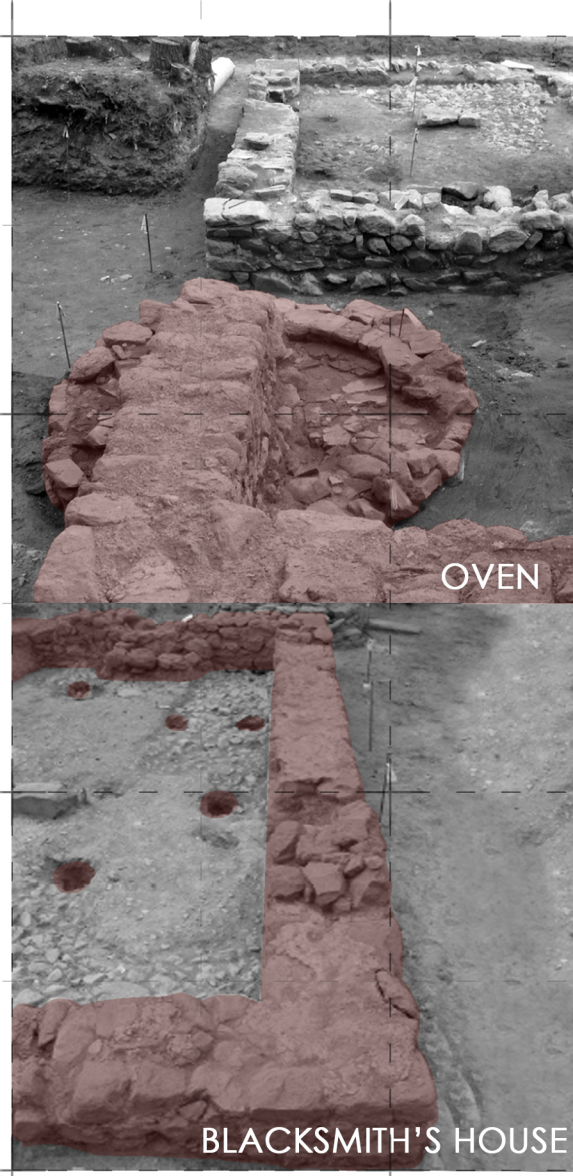
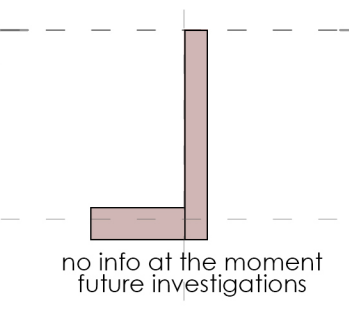
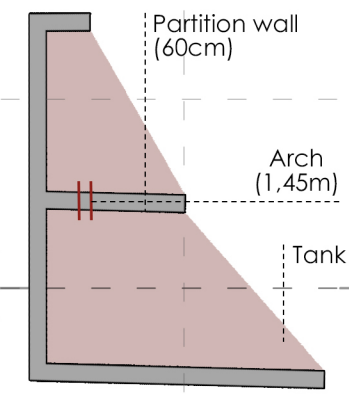
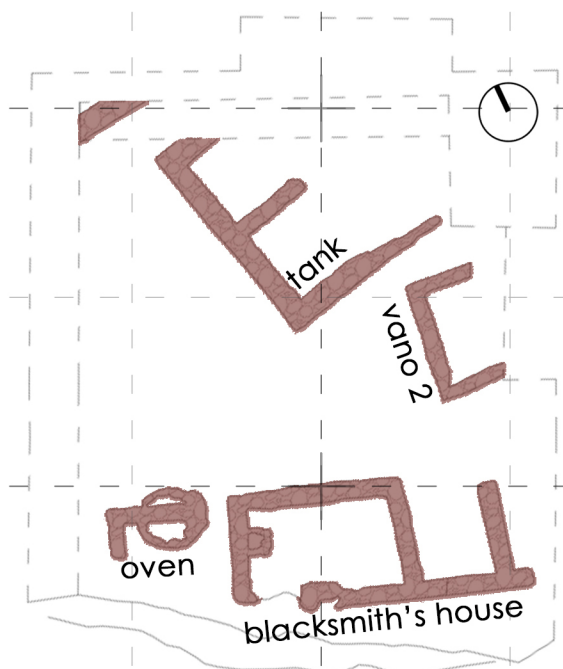
Much of the material from this period is typical of Ligurian production; it is local production of ceramic of dough.



LATE ANTIQUE



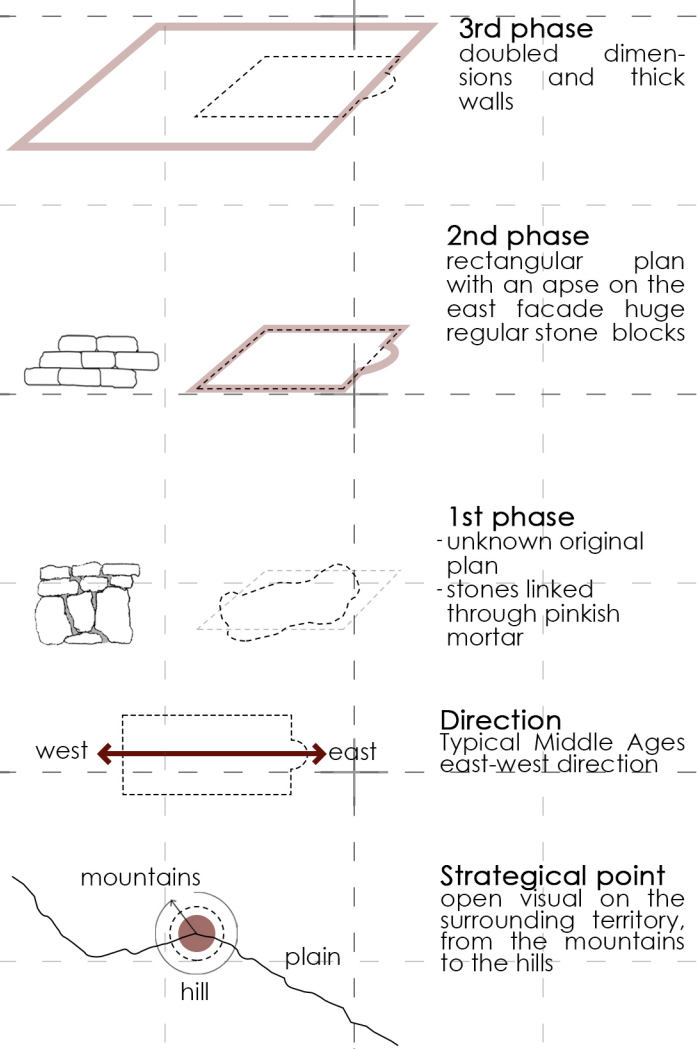
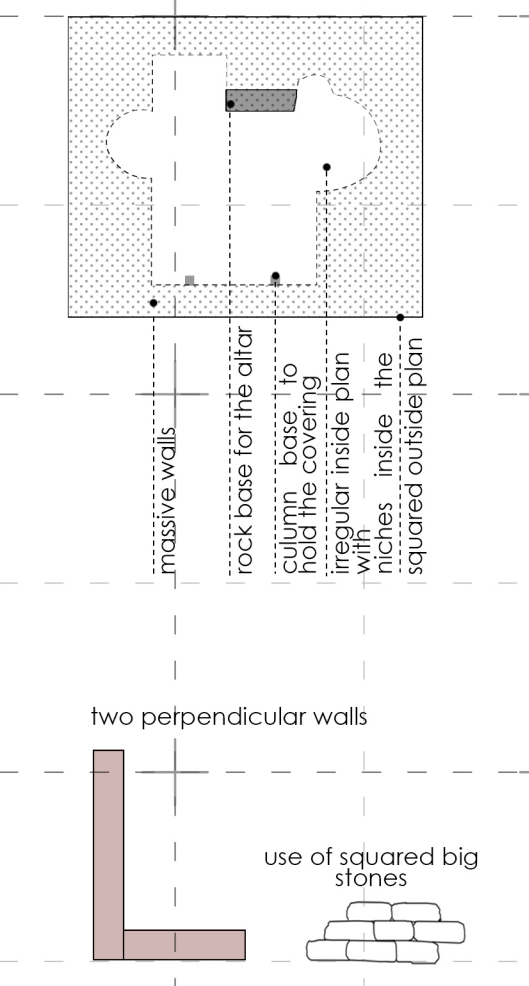
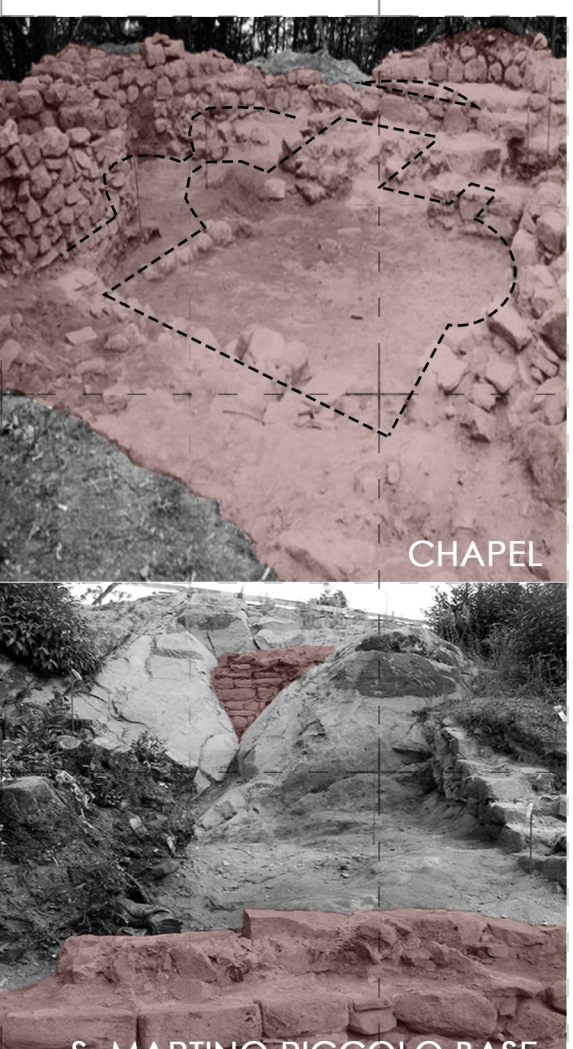
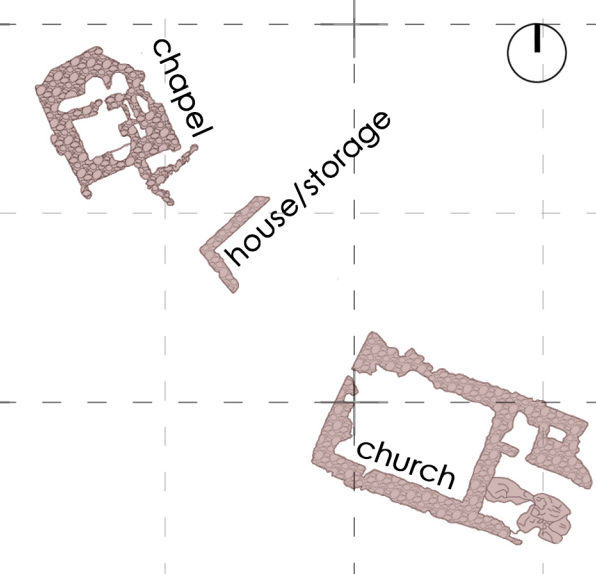
The area located in the center of the site hosts the remains mainly for residential use dates back to the end of the Roman period and the beginning of the Middle Ages. The buildings belonging to this area were divided by a courtyard and built by using stones tied with mortar and arranged to form an external facade with a regular appearance. In particular have been found a cistern to collect water and snow, guaranteeing the water supply for the site, a blacksmith's forge, a big oven subsequently divided in two parts and other walls to indagate.



MIDDLE AGES



The remains of a chapel were found in the west part of the area. The external plan is simple and almost square while internally it is more complex, with niches and apses obtained in the thickness of the perimetral walls. San Martino Piccolo is located in an elevated position on the east part of the site. The ruins of a building have been incorporated in a second structure that have a rectangular shape and hosts an apse on the east facade. San Martino Piccolo base is composed by two perpendicular walls: this structures are made of huge squared stones blocks based on the natural rock soil below, things that make us think that this building was a recovery.



S. MARTINO PICCOLO BASE

S. MARTINO PICCOLO