

Krajinska in prostorska arheologija

Uvod

Krajina

Landscape is a kind of backcloth to the whole stage of human activity. (Appleton 1975:2)

“Landscape”, as the term has been used since the 17th century, is a construct of the mind as well as a physical and measurable entity. (Tuan 1979:6)

A landscape is a cultural image, a pictorial way of representing, structuring or symbolising surroundings . . . Landscape is a social and cultural product, a way of seeing projected onto the land and having its own techniques and compositional forms; a restrictive way of seeing that diminishes alternative modes of experiencing our relations with nature. (Cosgrove 1984:1 and 269)

When we consider landscape, we are almost
always concerned with a visual construct.
(Porteous 1990:4)

Landscape is not merely an aesthetic background to life, rather it is a setting that both expresses and conditions cultural attitudes and activities, and significant modifications to landscapes are not possible without major changes in social attitudes . . . Landscapes are therefore always imbued with meanings that come from how and why we know them. (Relph 1976:122)

A working country is hardly ever a landscape. The very idea of landscape implies separation and observation. (Williams 1973:120)

When collective labour and the struggle with nature had ceased to be the only arena for man's encounter with nature and the world – then nature itself ceased to be a living participant in the events of life. Then nature became, by and large, a “setting for action”, its backdrop; it was turned into landscape, it was fragmented into metaphors and comparisons serving to sublimate the individual and private affairs and adventures not connected in any real or intrinsic way to nature itself. (Bakhtin 1986:217)

Landscape came to mean a prospect seen from a specific standpoint. (Tuan 1974:133)

The cultural landscape is fashioned from a natural landscape by a culture group. Culture is the agent, the natural area is the medium, the cultural landscape is the result. Under the influence of a given culture, itself changing through time, the landscape undergoes development, passing through phases, and probably reaching ultimately the end of its cycle of development. With the introduction of a different—that is, alien—culture, a rejuvenation of the cultural landscape sets in, or a new landscape is superimposed on the remnants of an older one.

Sauer (1925, p. 46)

Krajina?



Kon

Skupek značilnosti
v prostoru?

Krajina?



Način gledanja?

Krajina?



Soočenje z svetom?

Bližina :: Razdalja



Bližina :: Razdalja

Opazovanje :: Bivanje



Bližina :: Razdalja

Opazovanje :: Bivanje

Zemljino površje :: Oko

Bližina :: Razdalja

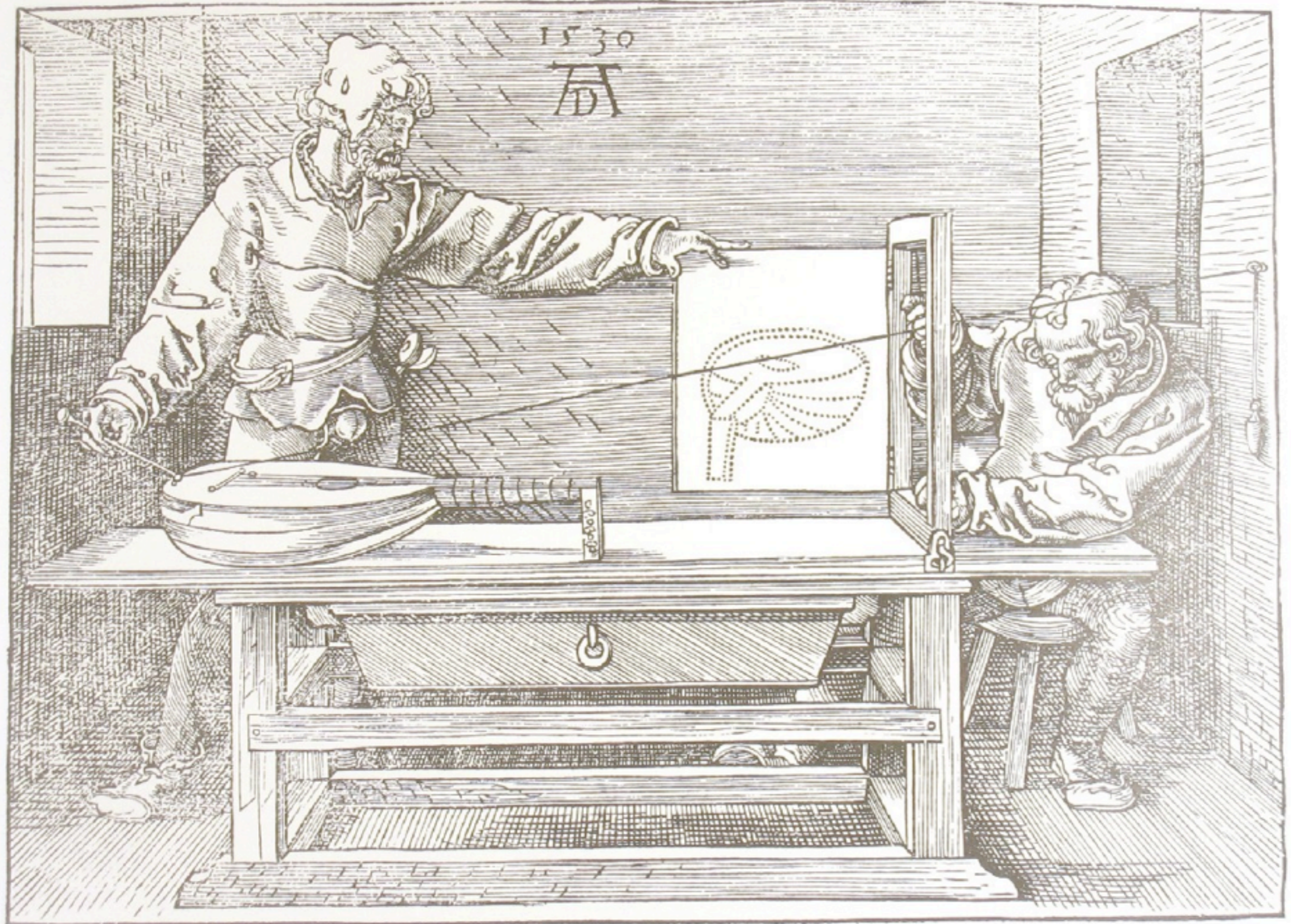
Opazovanje :: Bivanje

Zemljino površje :: Oko

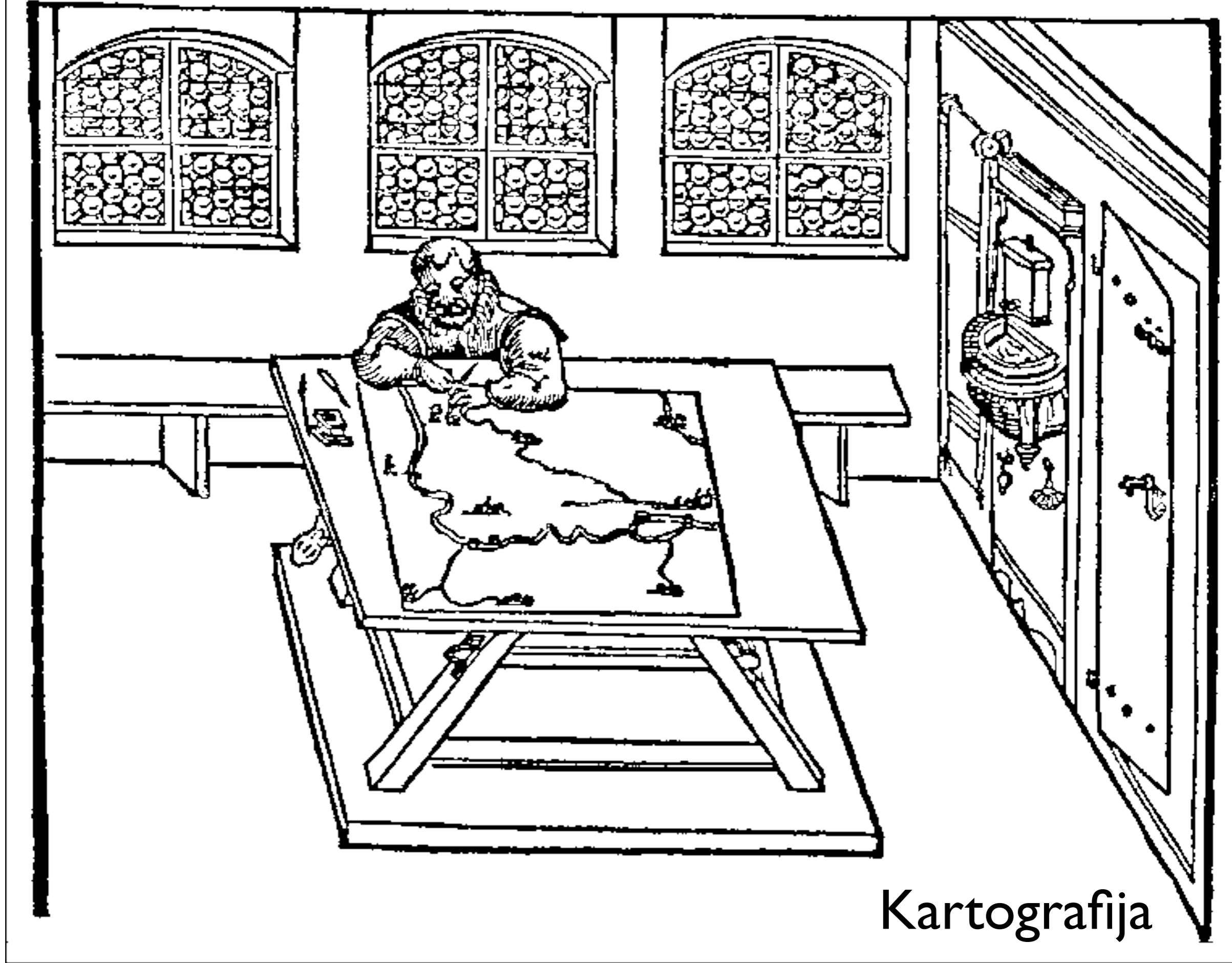
Kultura :: Narava

space : landscape

prostor : krajina

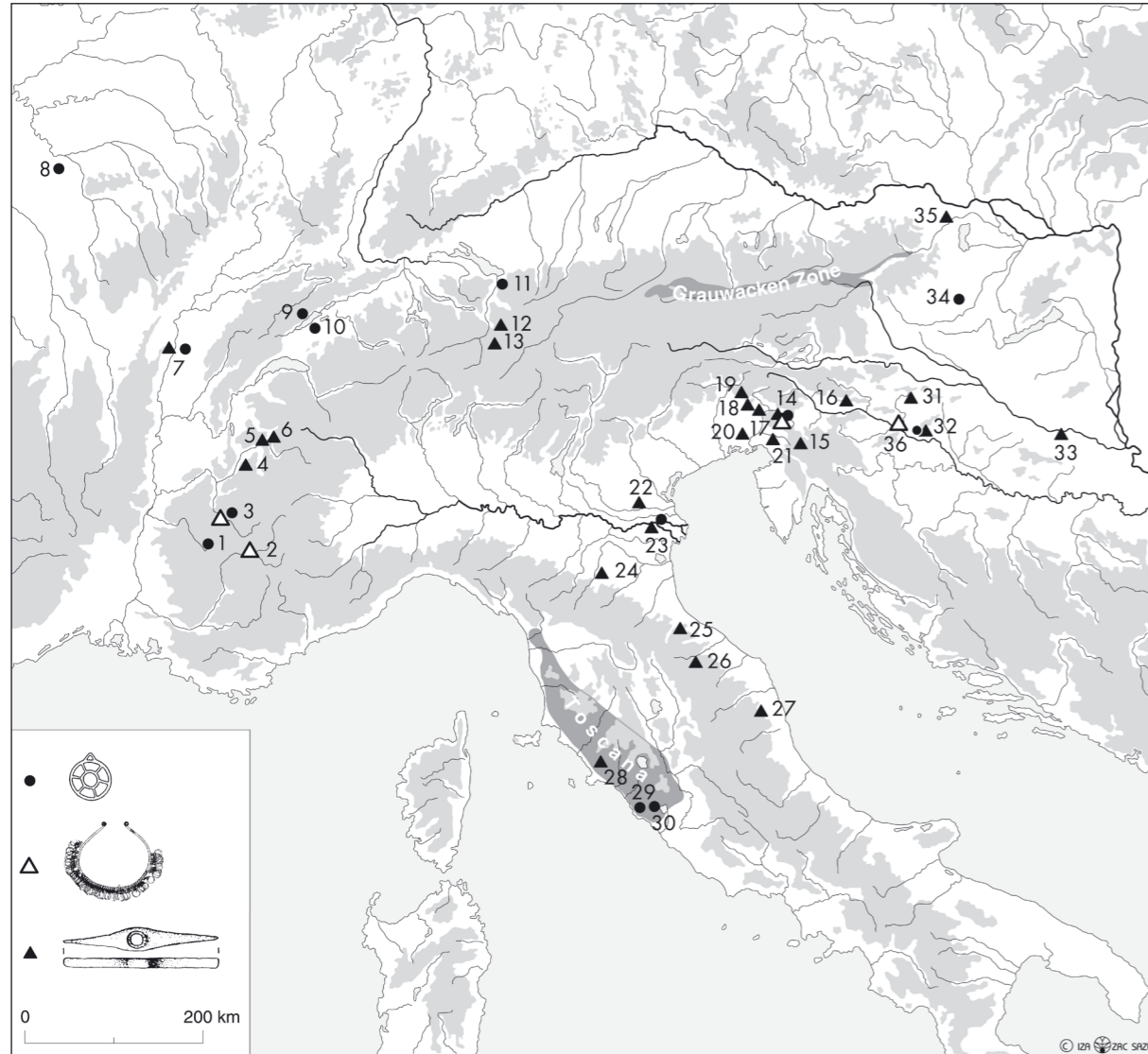


Perspektiva



Kartografija

Karte distribucije

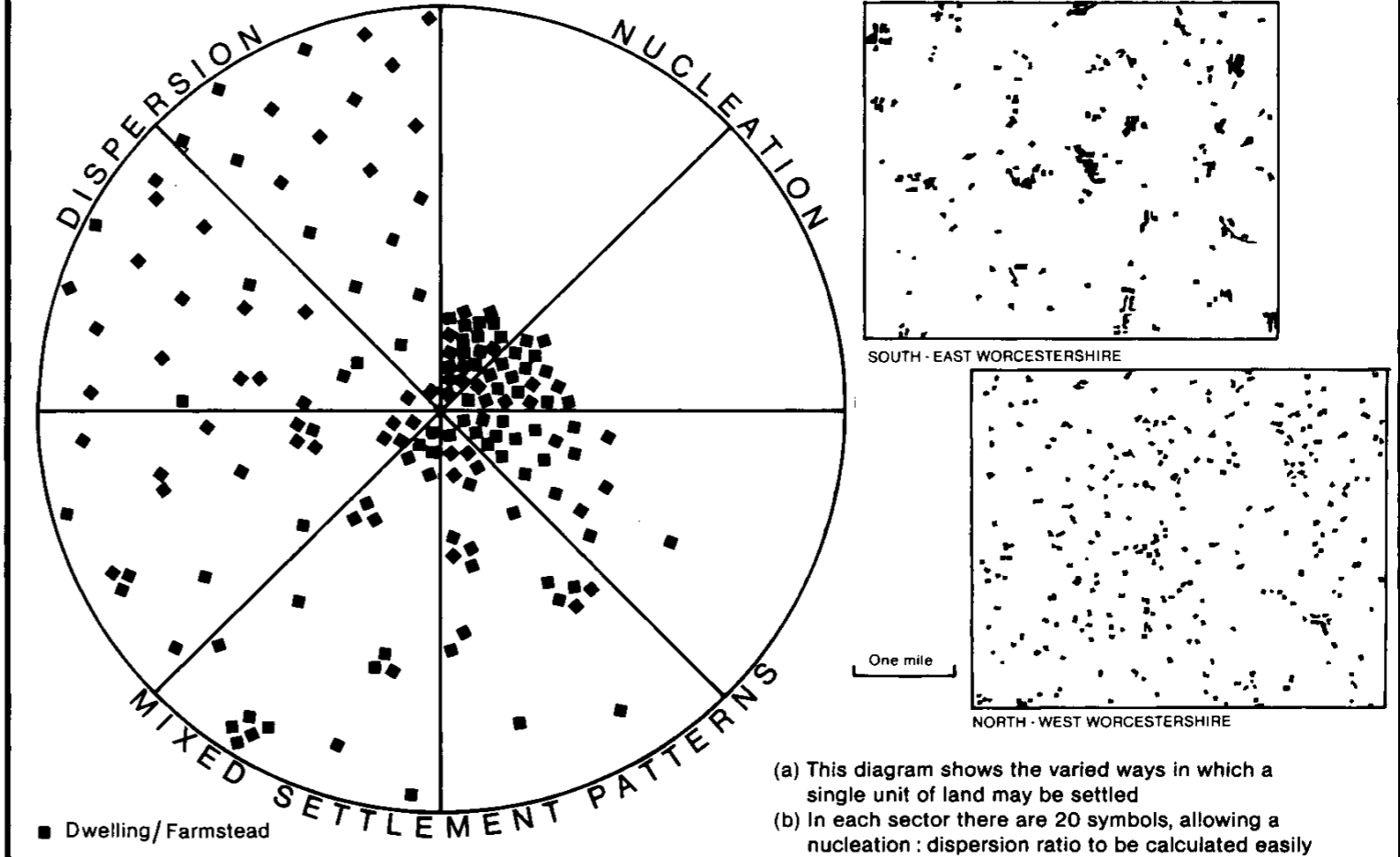


Sl. 13: Razprostranjenost kolesastih obeskov (podobnih tipom s Kanalskega Vrha), ovrtnic z žičnatim prepletom in ingotov bikoničnega tipa. Za literaturo gl. op. 7 in 9.

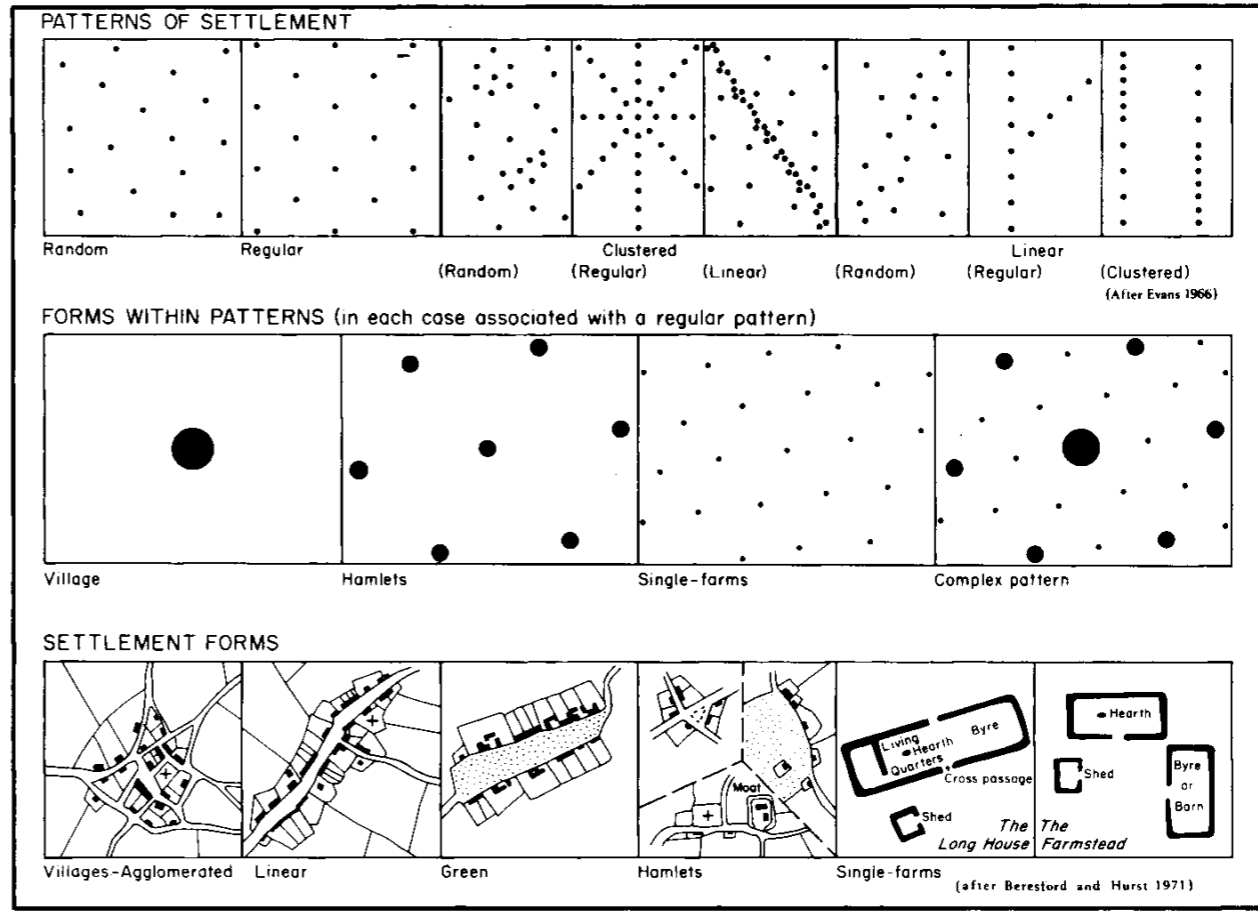
distribution map “by its very existence implies the co-ordination of scattered evidences and the establishment of a synthetic relation with their geographical background” (1933, p. 232).

Poselitev

NUCLEATION AND DISPERSION: THE SETTLEMENT SPECTRUM



SETTLEMENT PATTERNS & FORMS

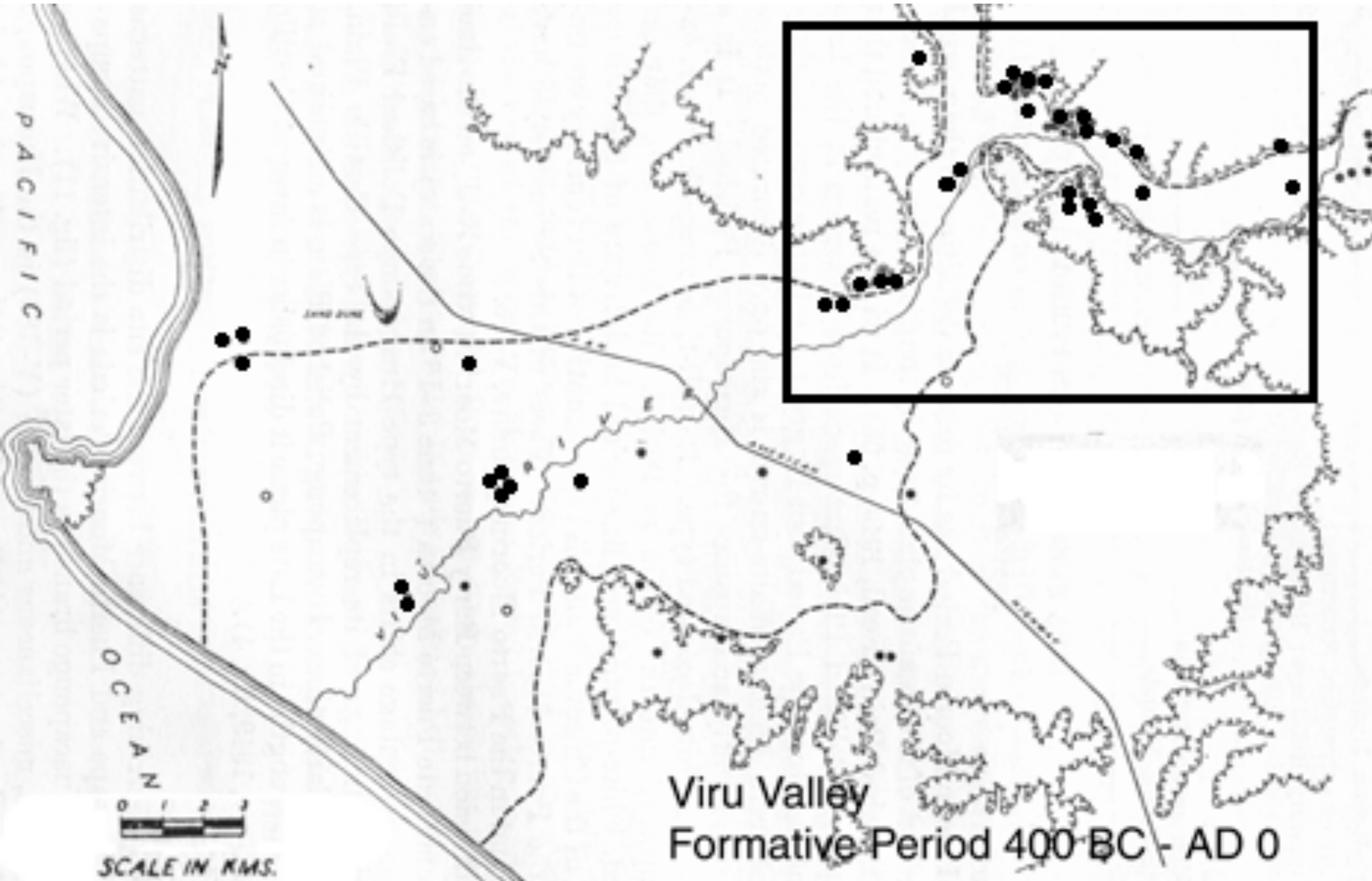


Poselitveni vzorec

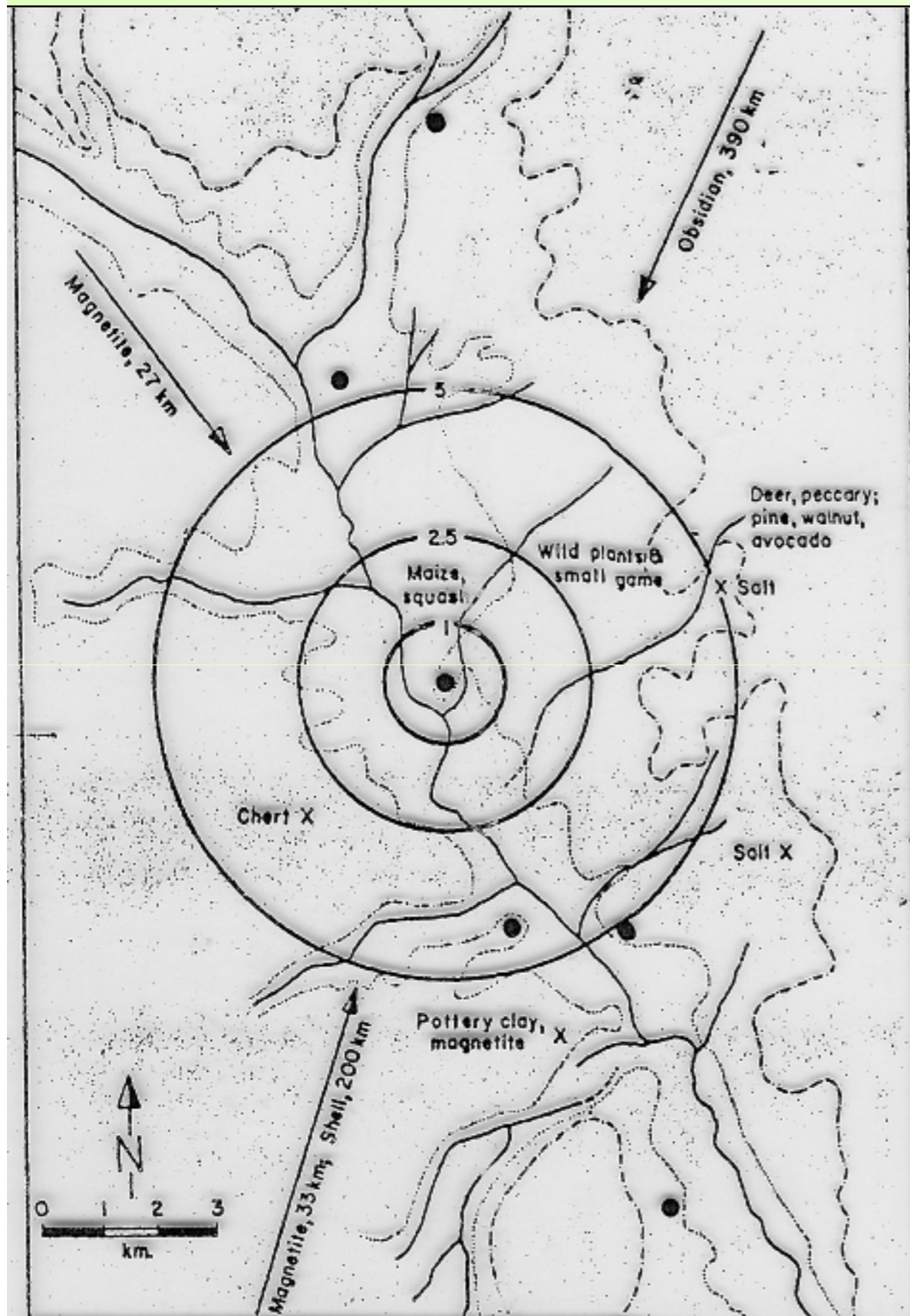
The term 'settlement patterns' is defined here as the way in which man disposed himself over the landscape on which he lived. It refers to dwellings, to their arrangement, and to the nature and disposition of other buildings pertaining to community life. These settlements reflect the natural environment, the level of technology on which the builders operated, and various institutions of social interaction and control which the culture maintained. Because settlement patterns are, to a large extent, directly shaped by widely held cultural needs, they offer a strategic starting point for the functional interpretation of archaeological cultures. (Willey 1953, p. 1).

settlement patterns, in effect, “provide a key for the reconstruction of ecological, cultural, and social systems” (Willey, 1973, p. 270) and constitute “a basis for cross-cultural and causal generalization in the study of settlement forms” (Willey, 1974, p. 159).

Poselitveni vzorec



Najdiščno zajetje (Site catchment)



the study of the relationships between technology and those natural resources lying within economic range of individual sites. (Vita-Finzi in Higgs 1970)

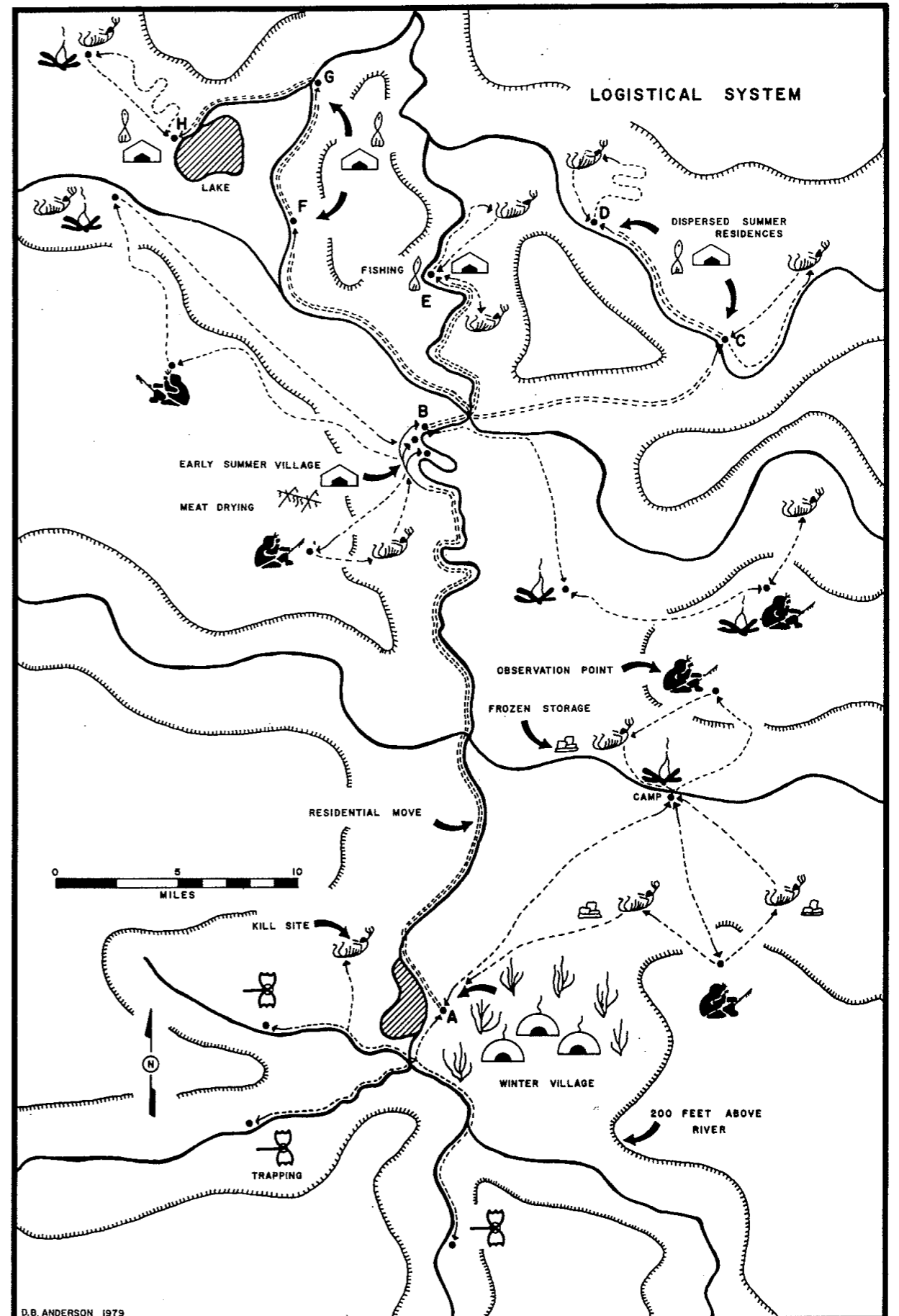
Etnoarheologija

The archaeological record is at best a static pattern of associations and covariations among things distributed in space. Giving meaning to these contemporary patterns is dependent upon an understanding of the processes which operated to bring such patterning into existence. Thus, in order to carry out the task of the archaeologist, we must have a sophisticated knowledge and understanding of the dynamics of cultural adaptations, for it is from such dynamics that the statics which we observe arise. One cannot easily obtain such knowledge and understanding from the study of the archaeological remains themselves.

(Binford 1980, 4)

Lovci nabiralci

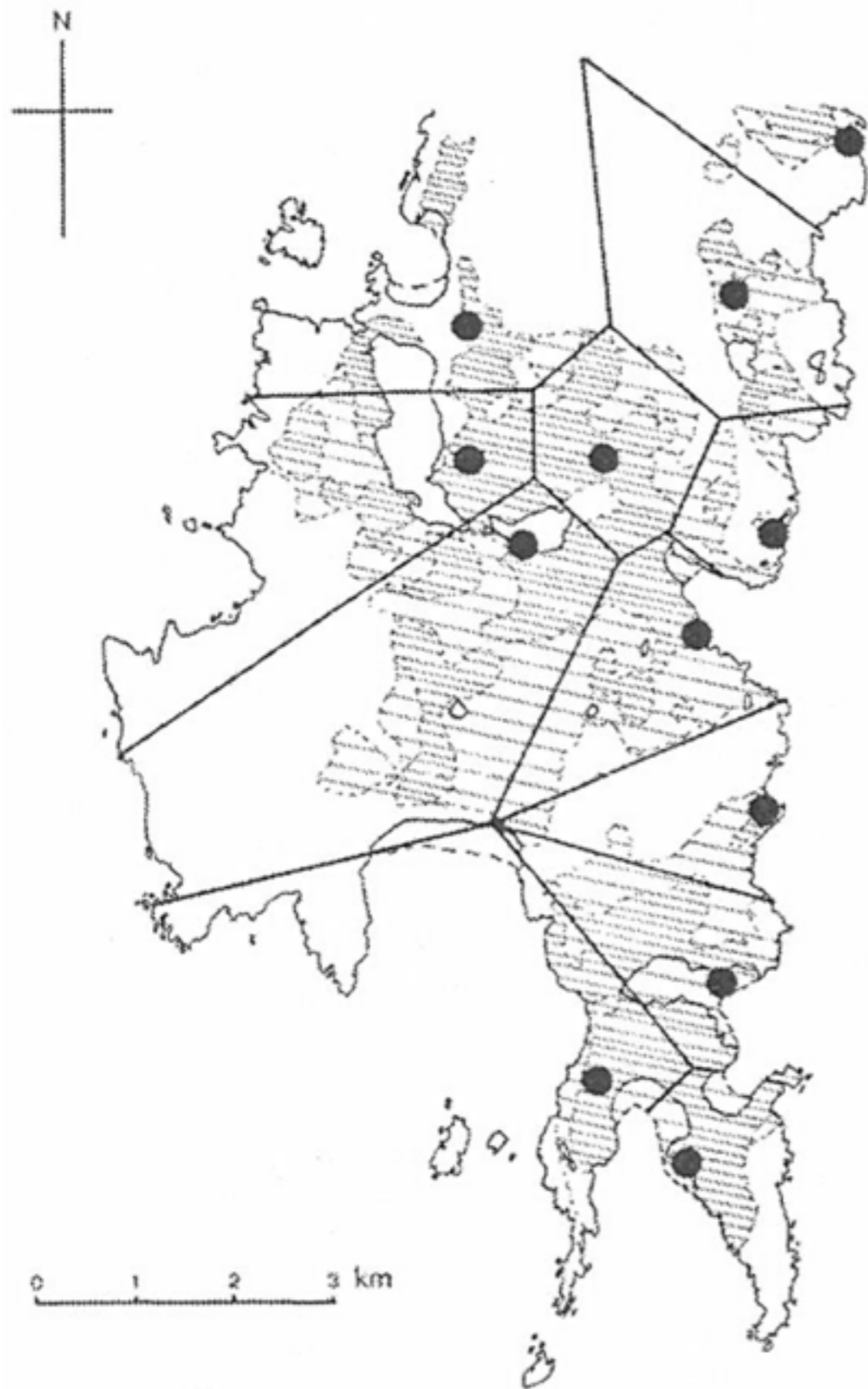
Binford 1980



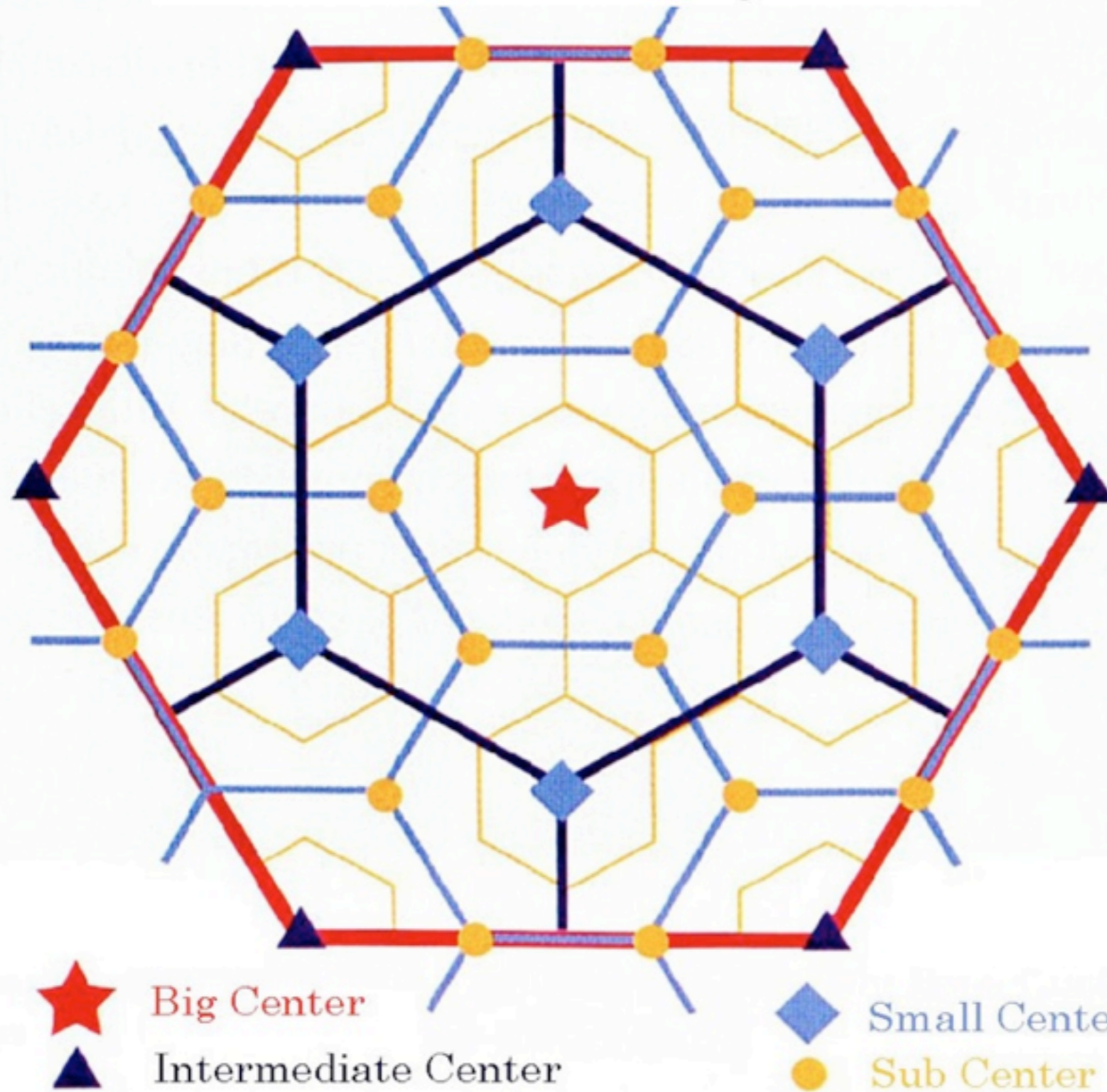
Prostorska arheologija

the retrieval of information from archaeological spatial relationships and the study of the spatial consequences of former hominid activity patterns within and between features and structures and their articulation within sites, site systems and their environments: the study of the flow and integration of activities within and between structures, sites and resource spaces from the micro to the semi-micro and macro scales of aggregation. [1977:9]

Thiessnovi poligoni



Central Place Theory Model



Big Center



Intermediate Center



Small Center



Sub Center

Topografska tradicija

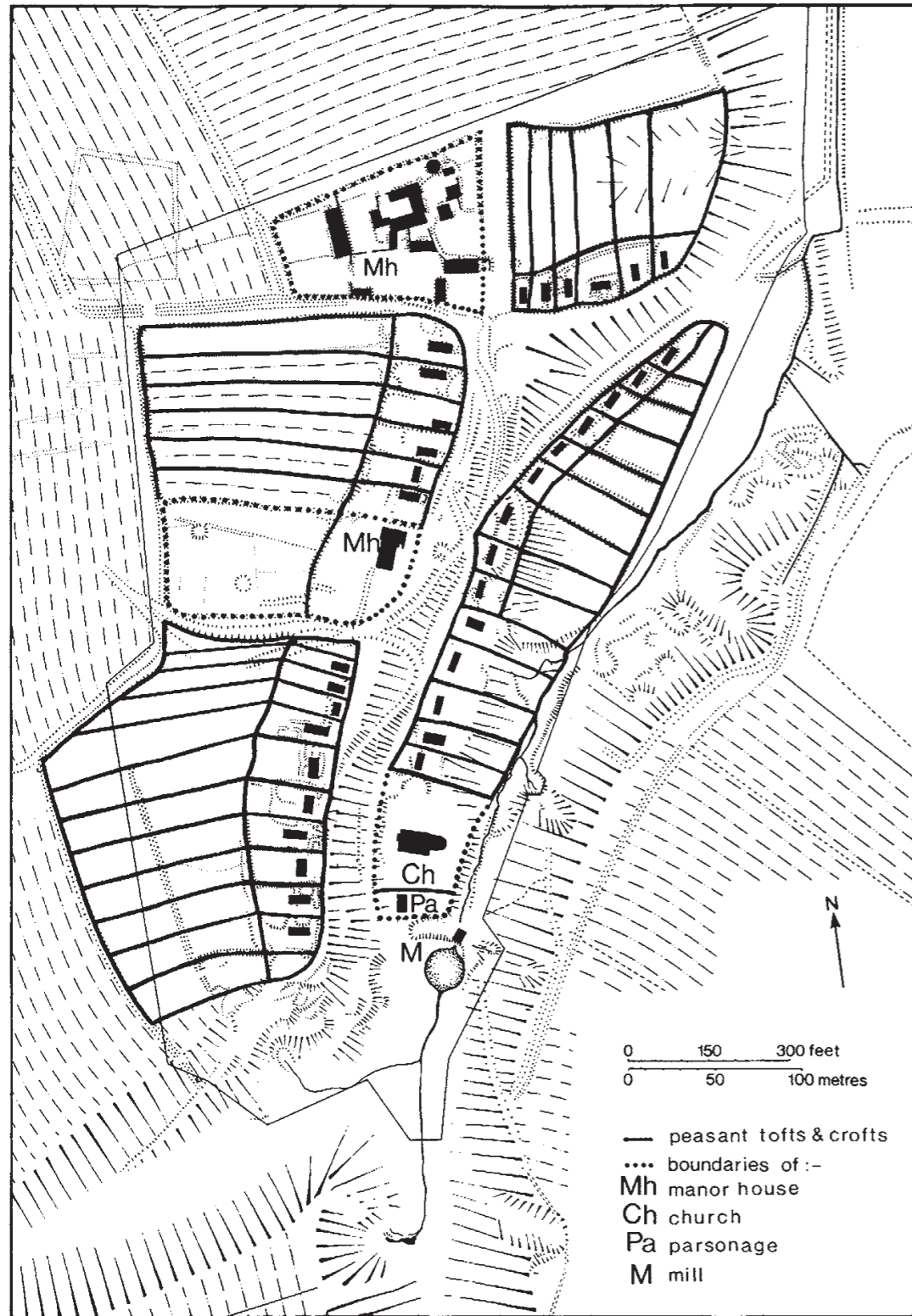


Figure 4.10 Hachured plan of the deserted village of Wharram Percy, with the “grid” highlighted (after Beresford and Hurst 1990)

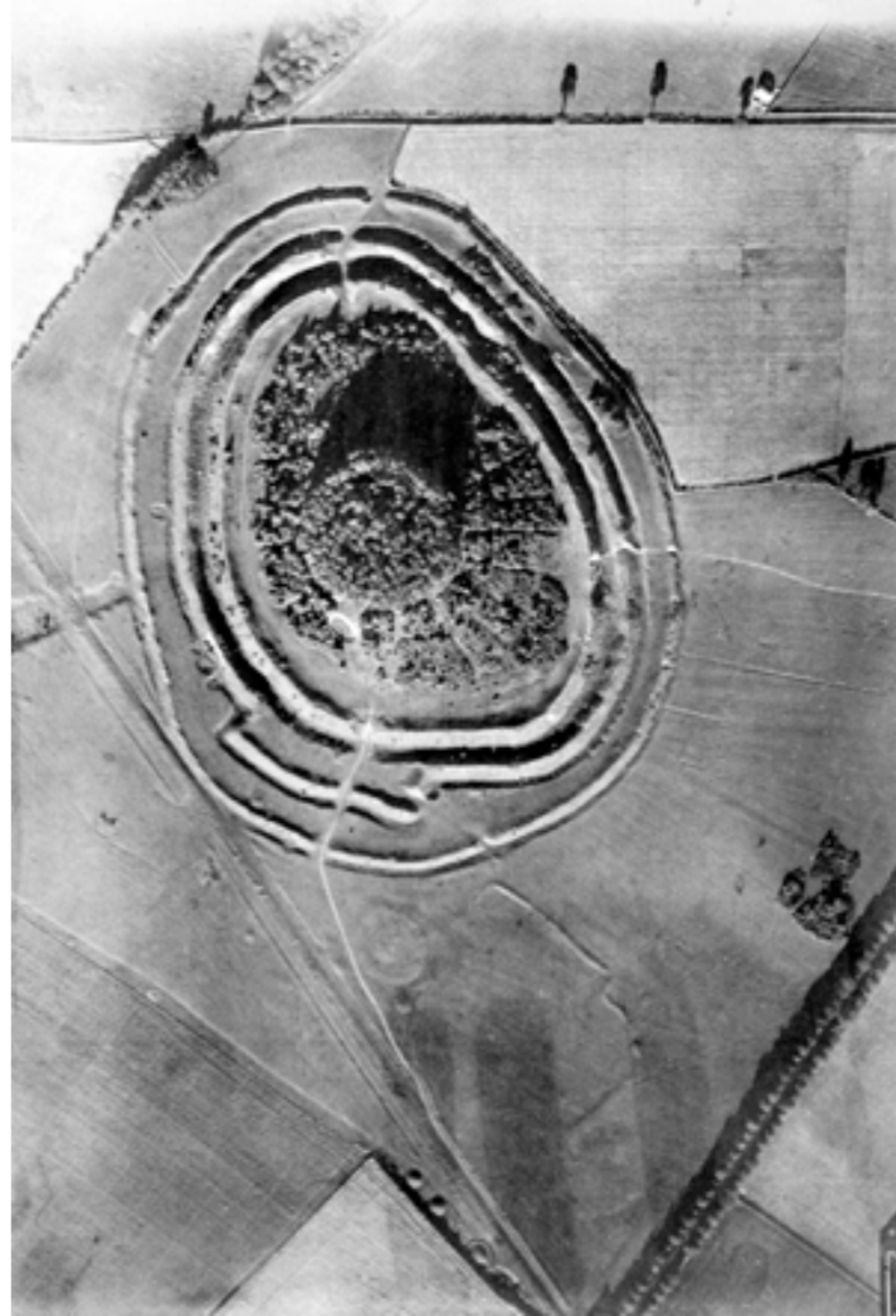


Figure 3.1 W. G. Hoskins towards the end of his career, filming for the television series *English Landscapes* (University of Leicester)

The real work [in the study of landscape] is accomplished by the men and women with the muddy boots and aching joints who do most of the work, even if the credit flies off in a different direction.
(Muir 2000:xiii)

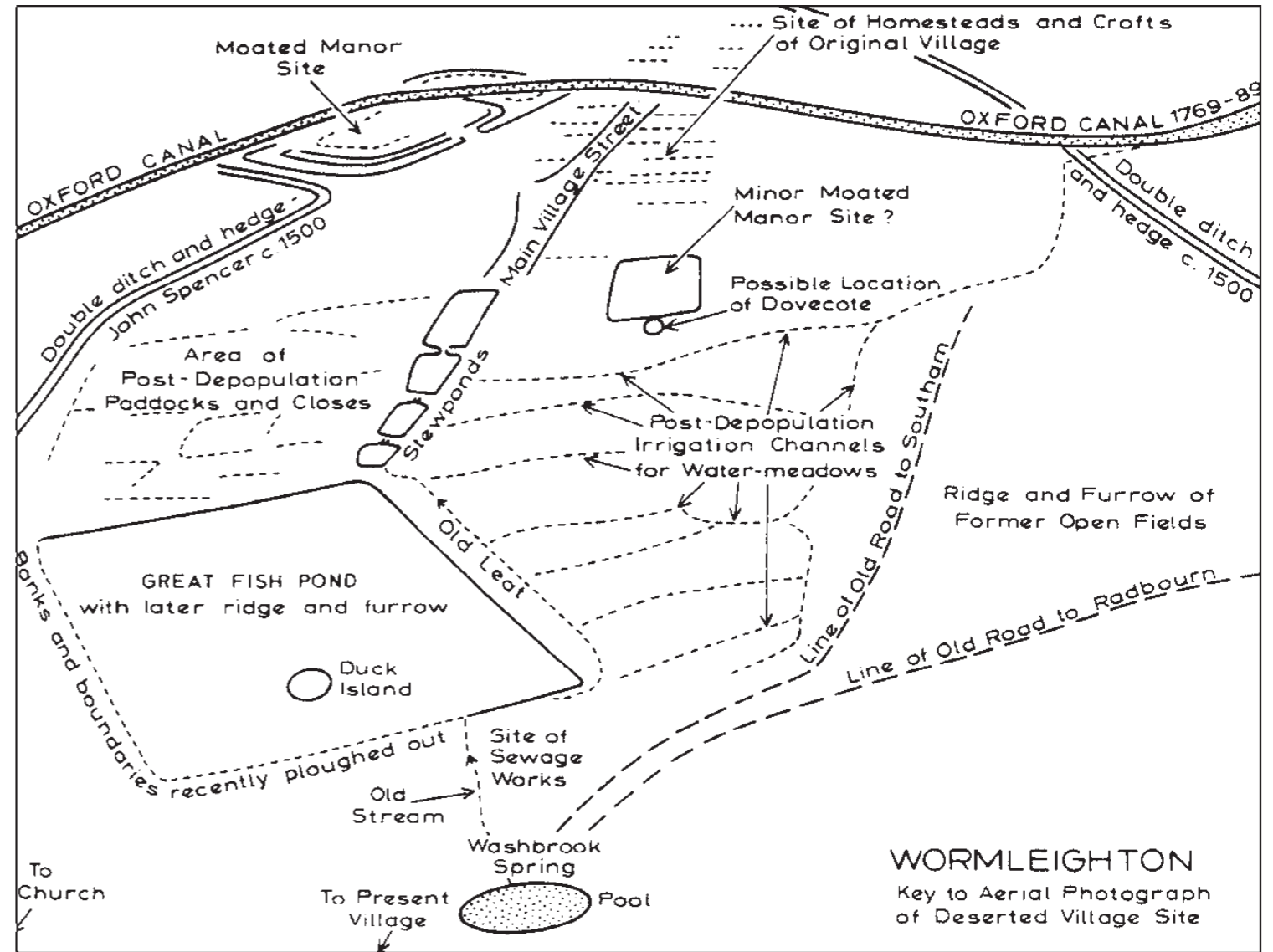
[The author's] hobby is exploring England on foot, a pursuit of inexhaustible interest in which he reckons to make at least one major "discovery" each week. (Hoskins 1954b:back flyleaf)

Aerofotografija



OGH Crawford

Aerofotografija



Mediteranski surveji

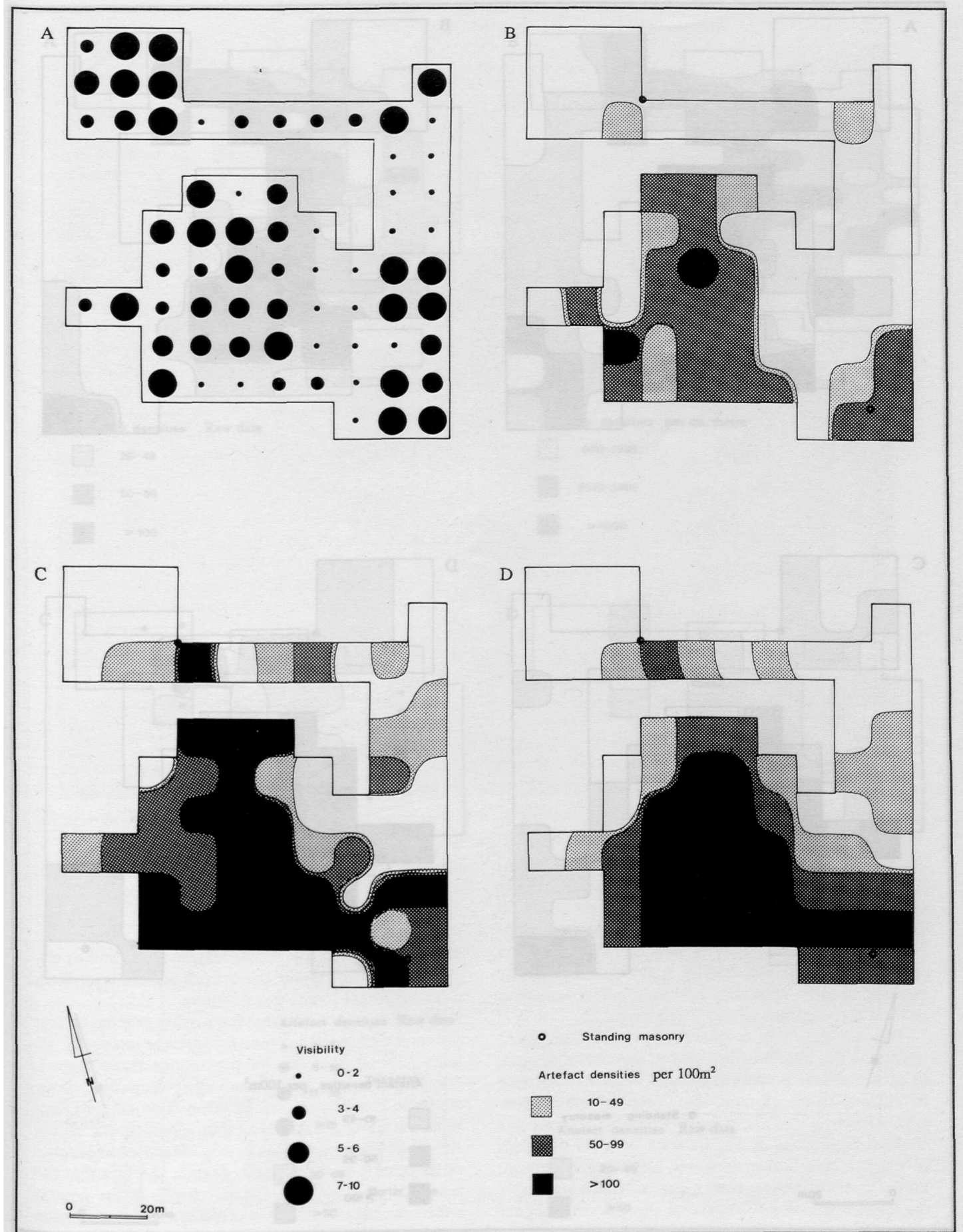
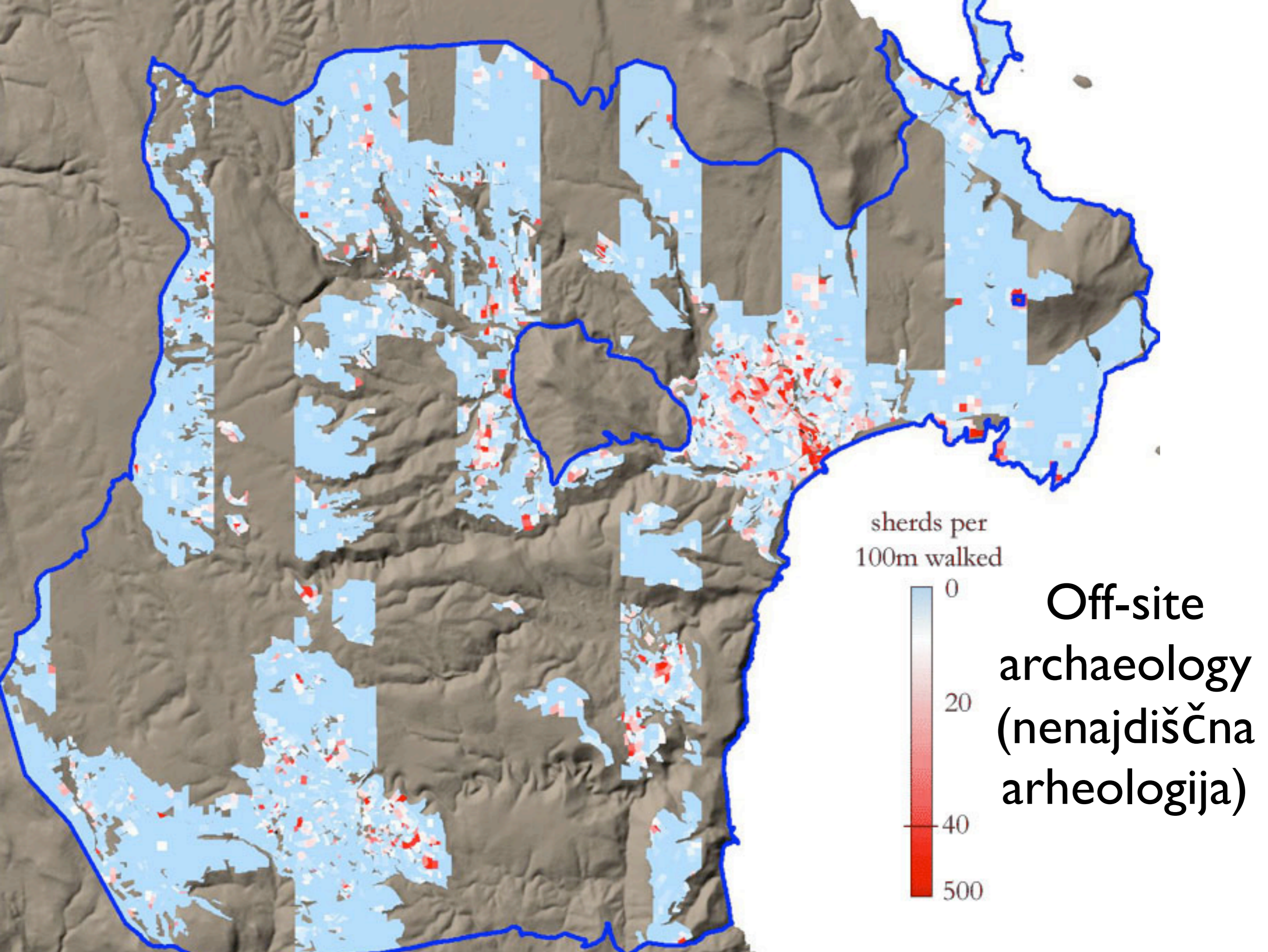


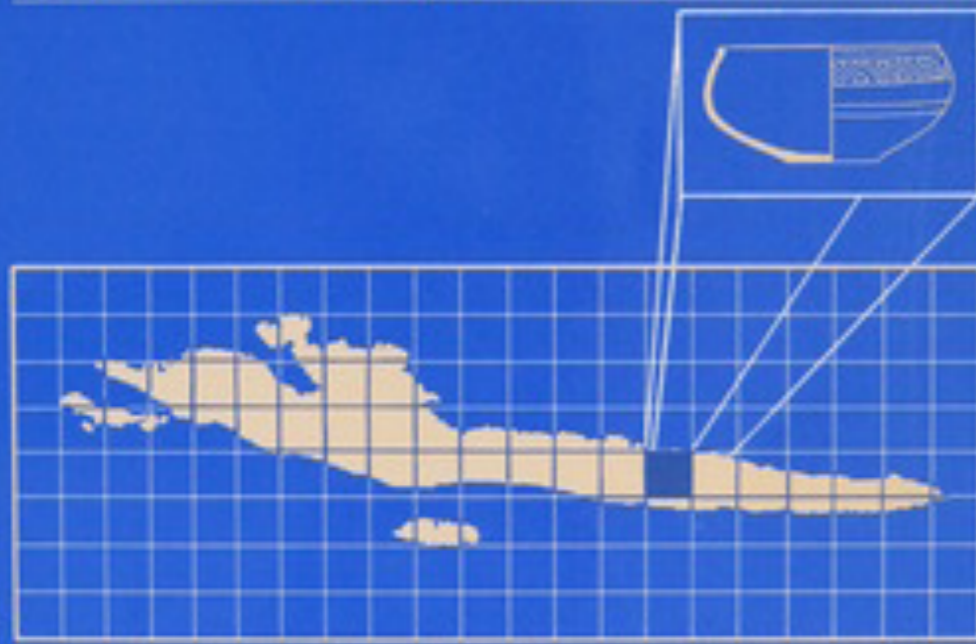
Figure 6.11 Intensive survey results. A) Visibility scores per collection grid square. B) Raw data. C) Data corrected for visibility. D) Corrected and smoothed data.



GIS

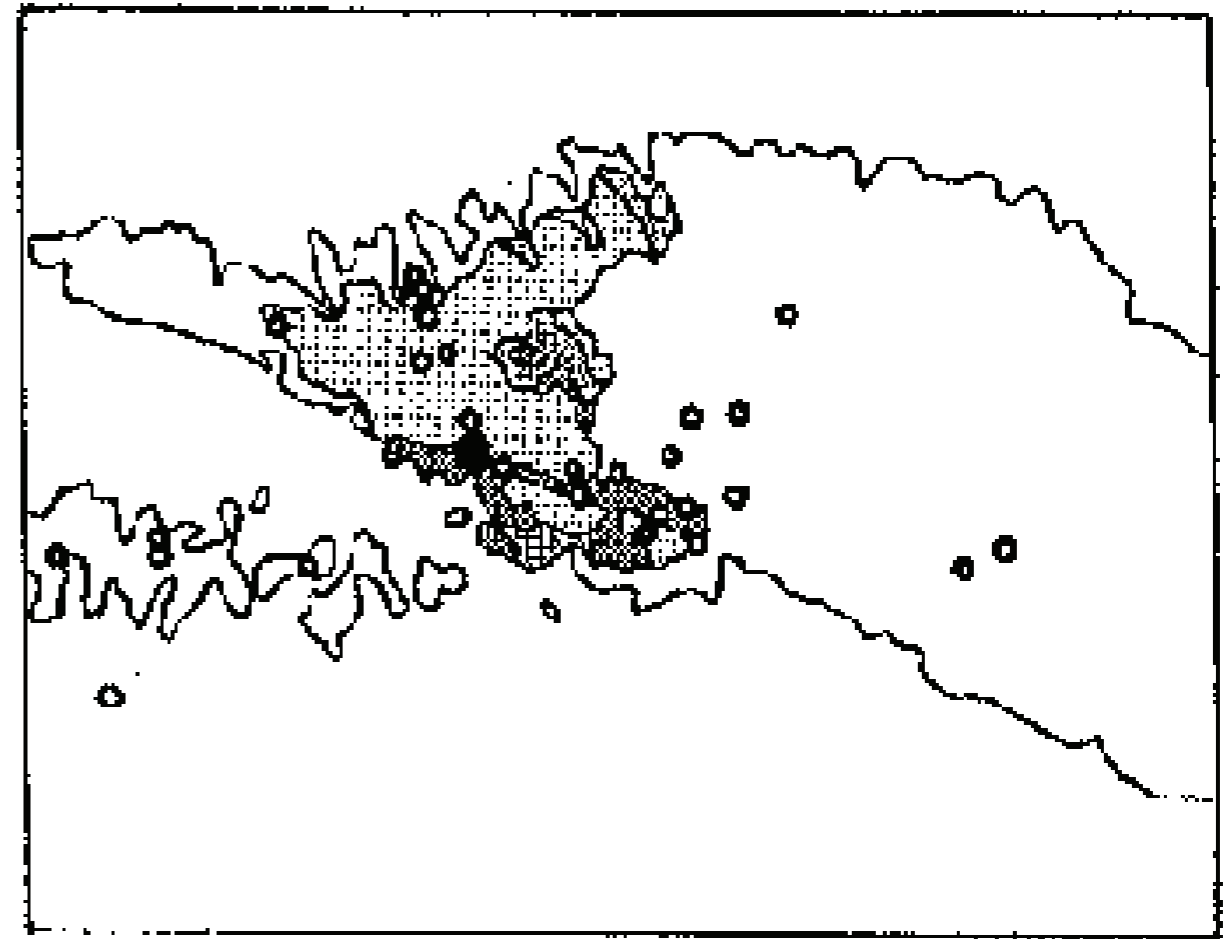


Vincent Gaffney and Zoran Stančič



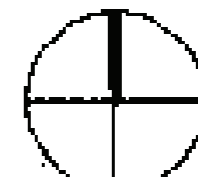
GIS approaches to regional analysis:
A case study of the island of Hvar
preface by Kenneth Kvamme

Ljubljana
1991

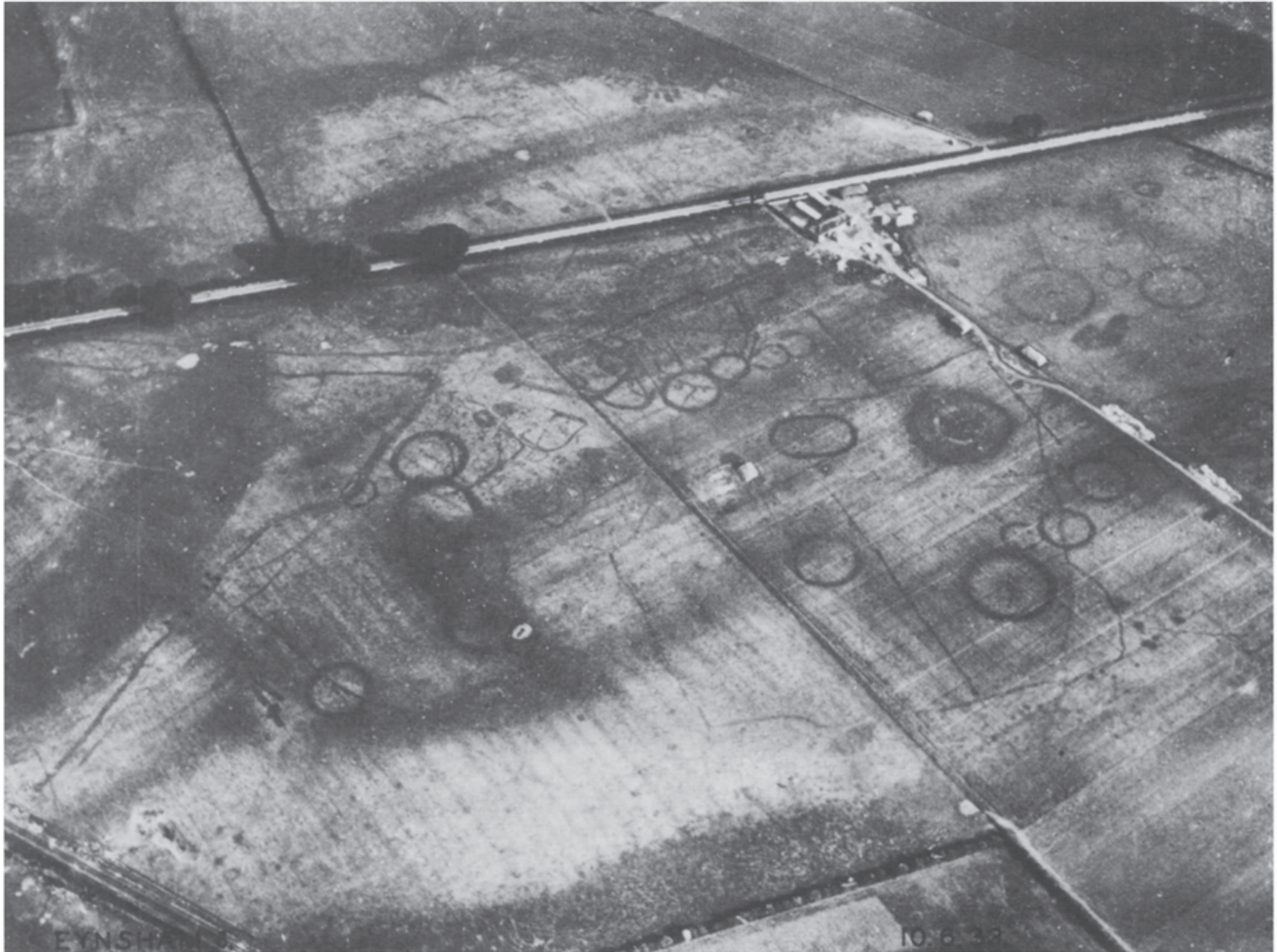


- Iivar Castle
- cairns and tumuli
- ▨ very poor and poor soils
- ▩ good soils
- ▤ very good soils

0 5 km.



Čas v krajině



Palimpsest?

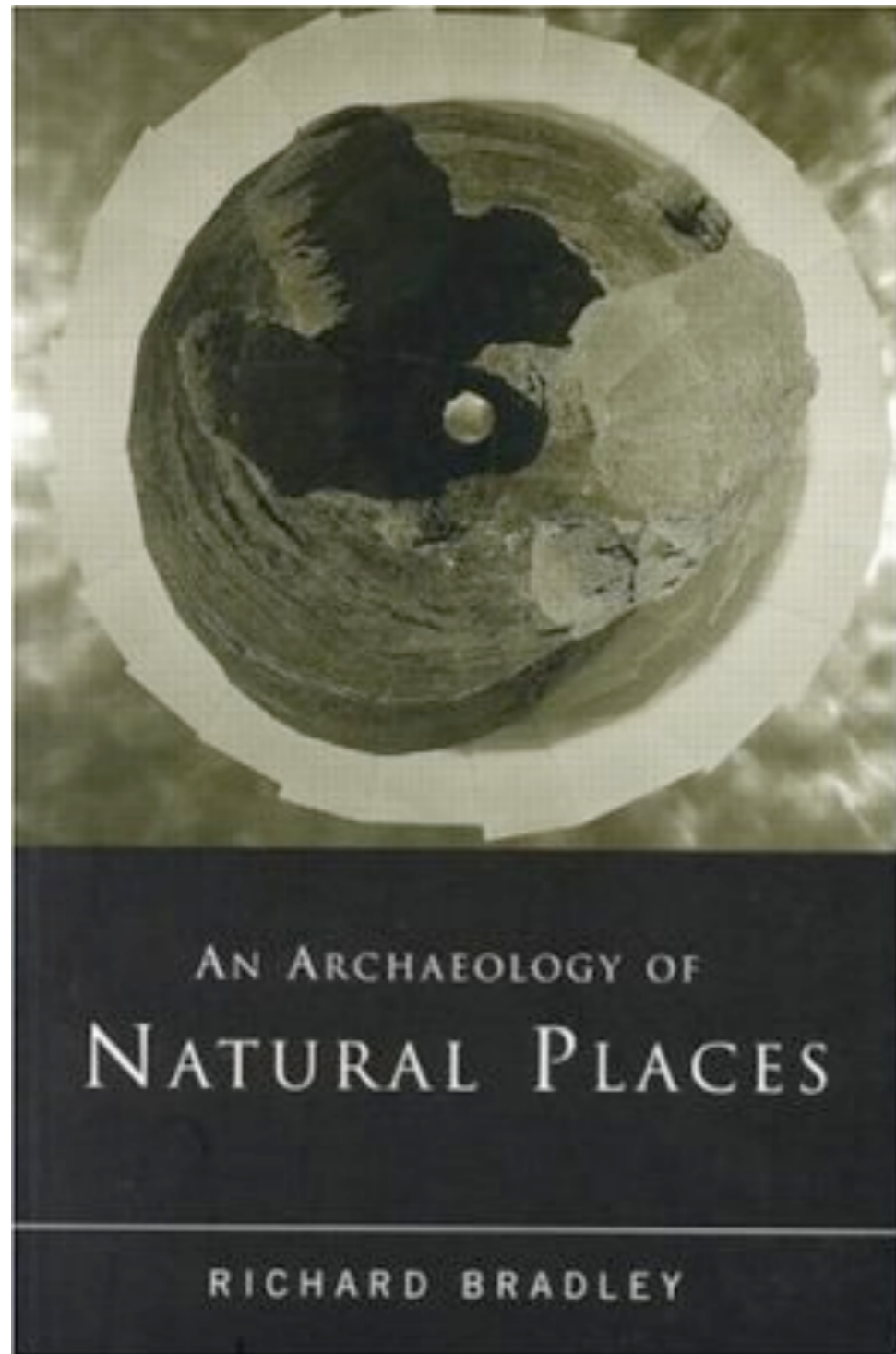
... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...
 ... **חיים** ...

Vertical text on the right edge, likely bleed-through or a marginal note.

Površje Anglije je kot palimpsest, dokument katerega so vedno znova zbrisali in nanj spet pisali. Delo krajinskih arheologov je, da ta dokument razberemo. Značilnosti, ki nas zanimajo so ceste, parcelne meje, gozdovi, kmetije in druge naselbine in vsi drugi rezultati človeškega dela; to so črke in besede zapisane na krajino. A njih branje ni enostavno, saj če je bil pergament le redko zbrisan več kot enkrat ali dvakrat, je bila krajina skozi stoletja podvržena neprestanim spremembam (Crawford 1951, 51–52).

Hiša ... je bila zgrajena v začetku tega stoletja, na dvorišču starejše kmetije, katere obrisi so še vidni. ... [V]idim prepletanje hiš in stavb, večina jih izhaja iz 19 stoletja, nekatere vključujejo dele starejših zgradb iz 18. ali 17. stoletja. 20. stoletje izgleda tako omejeno, tako dodano; omejeno na detalje kot so okna, vrata... ali pohištvo. (Olivier 2001, 62).

Arheologija krajev (archaeology of places)



“the notion of ‘place,’ of a meaningful location, assumes a remarkable discursive richness, and need not remain tethered to the archaeology of landscape. (Whitridge 2002, p. 1)”

Spomin, identiteta

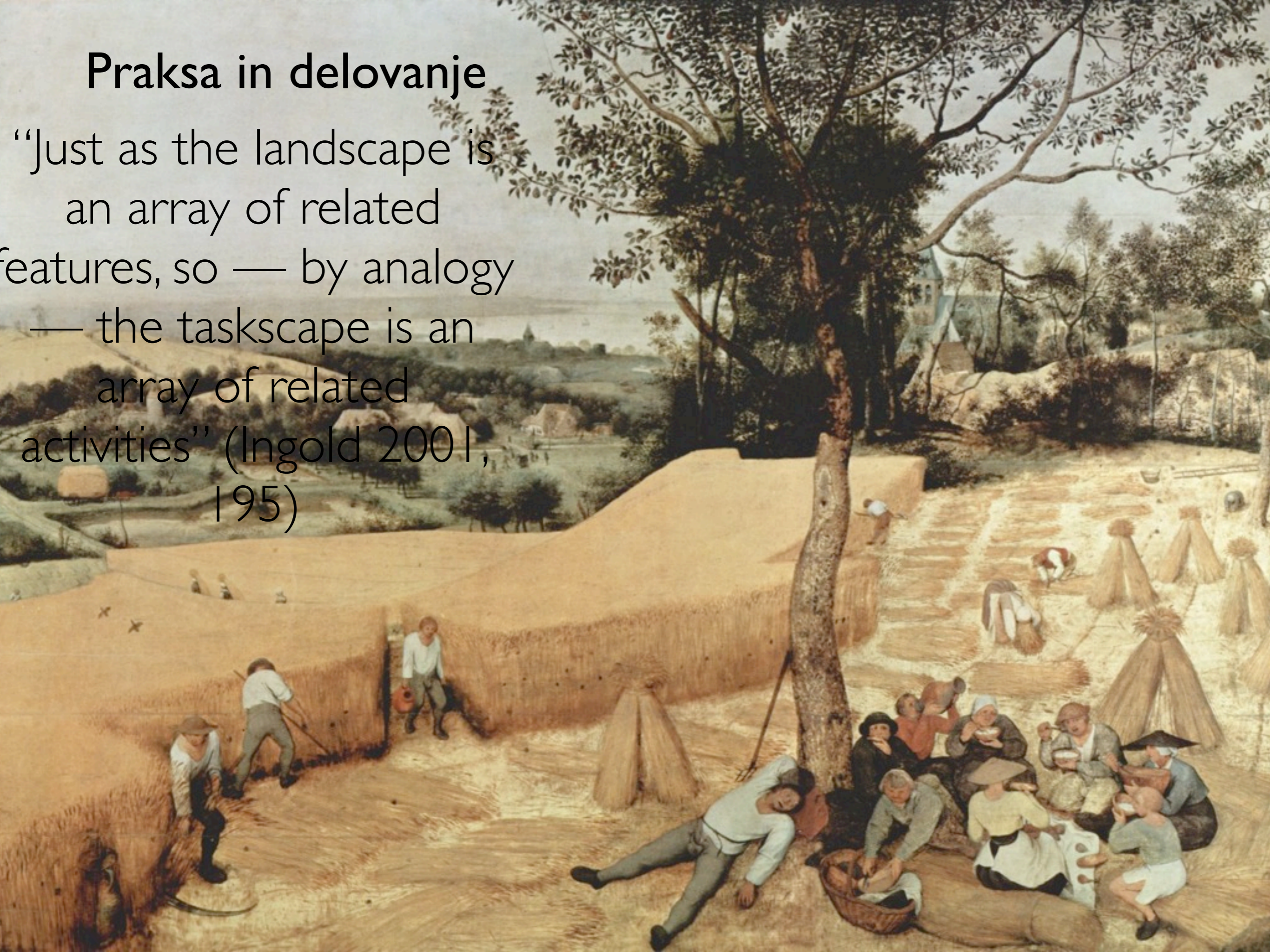
If place-making is a way of constructing the past, a venerable means of doing human history, it is also a way of constructing social traditions and, in the process, personal and social identities. We are, in a sense, the place-worlds we imagine
(Basso 1996:7).

Spomin, identiteta



Praksa in delovanje

“Just as the landscape is an array of related features, so — by analogy — the taskscape is an array of related activities” (Ingold 2001, 195)



Spomin, identiteta

Identity is formed and continually reinforced via individual practice within culturally defined spaces...Sense of place, as a component of identity and psychic interiority, is a lived embodied felt quality of place that informs practice and is productive of particular expressions of place (Martin 1997:1).

Spomin, identiteta

“One way in which identity is connected to a particular place is by feeling that you belong to that place. It’s a place in which you feel comfortable, or at home, because part of how you define yourself is symbolized by certain qualities of that place” (Rose 1995:87-118).

Fenomenološki pristopi



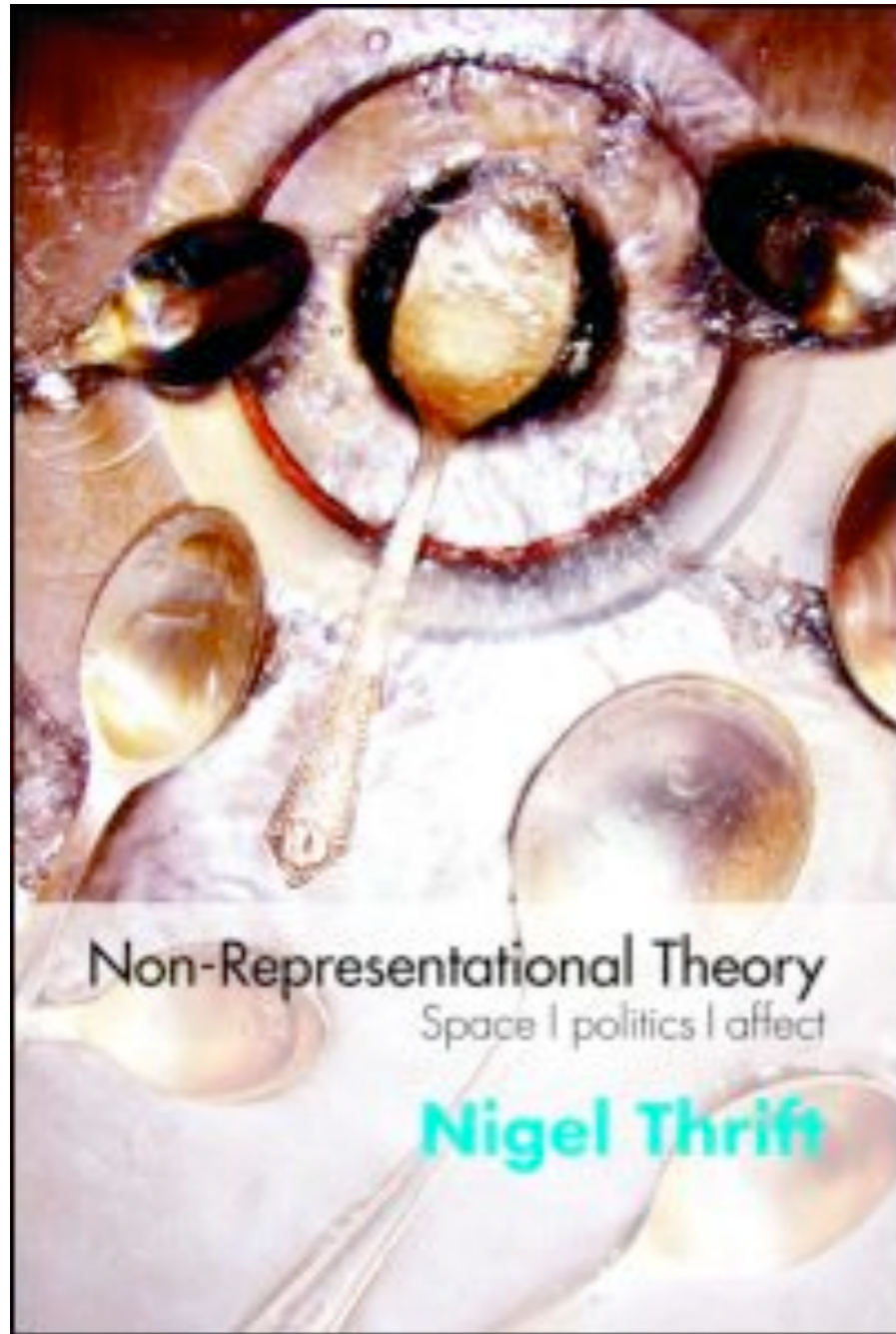
.. .takes about one hour and fifteen minutes to walk. To a much greater extent than the first, it is characterized by long vistas along the Cursus axis as it proceeds down and up two roughly parallel ridges, on both of which long barrows are sited, completely dominating the view. In the first section o ... monuments were absent or hidden. They were meant to stand out on Gussage Cow Down and Thickthorn Down. Their presence, rather than to be hidden, and to surprise, was to be constantly felt...

Tilley 1994



‘My body is a thing amongst things, it is caught in the fabric of the world’ (Merleau-Ponty, 1969, p. 256).

Nereprezentativne teorije



‘non-representational theory or the theory of practices’ concerned with describing ‘practices, mundane everyday practices that shape the conduct of human beings towards others and themselves in particular sites’ (1997: 142). Rather than obsess over representation and meaning, Thrift contends that non-representational work is concerned with the performative ‘presentations’, ‘showings’ and ‘manifestations’ of everyday life (1997: 142)

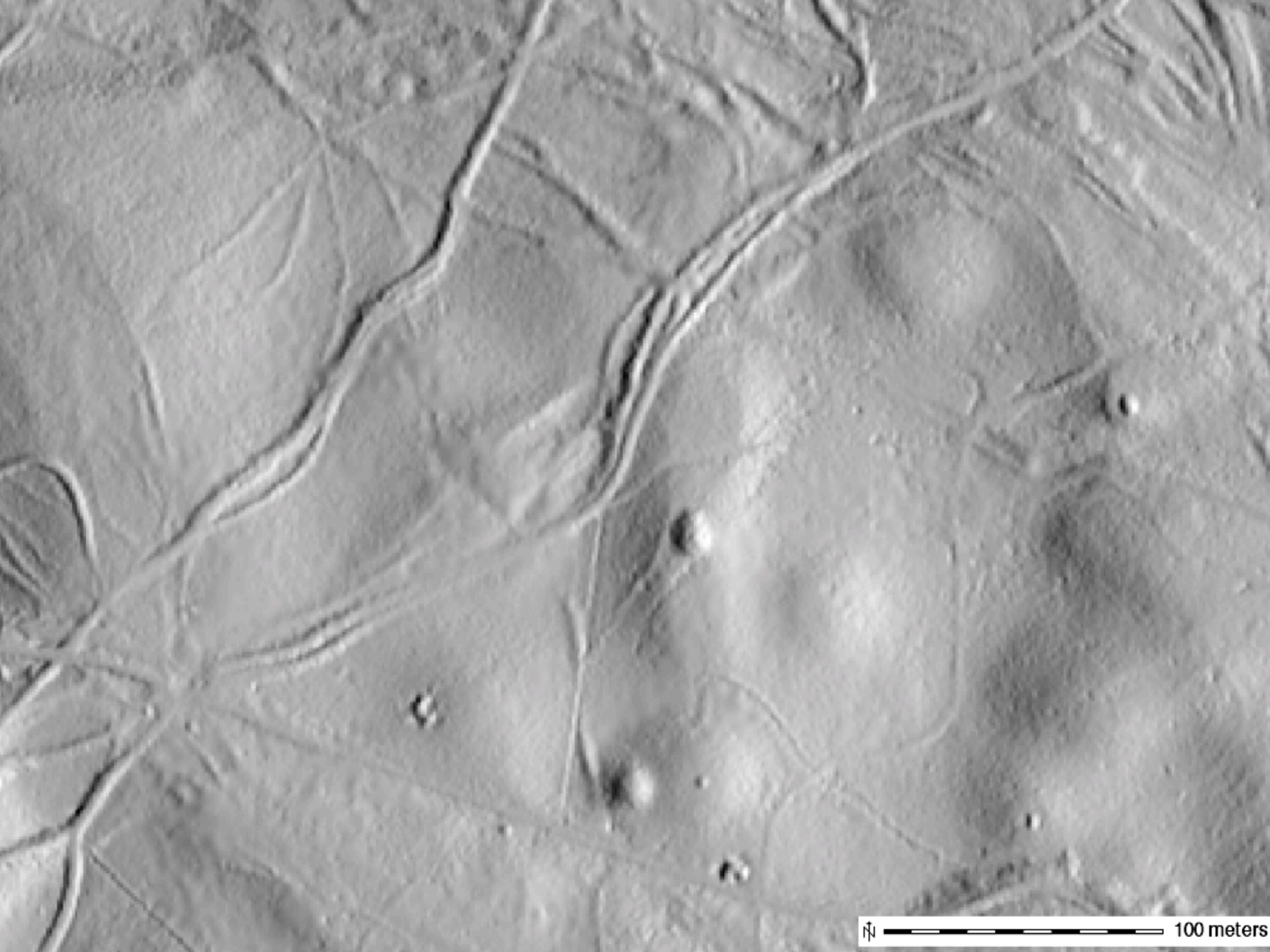
Simetrija

Therefore symmetrical archaeology avoids modernist divides (subject | object, structure | agency, nature | culture, etc.) altogether. In place of these 'Great Divides,' we articulate mixtures, imbroglios, hybrids of humans and things. In this way, symmetrical archaeology is "founded on the premise that things, all those physical entities we refer to as material culture, are beings in the world alongside other beings, such as humans, plants and animals" (Olsen 2003, 88).

Mobilnost

” Traveling ... was not a transitional activity between one place and another, but a way of being ... the act of traveling from or to a particular location plays a part in defining who the traveler is.

(Apporta 2004:13)



100 meters



Krajinjenje ...

... skozi katerega nastajajo, krožijo, se
dopolnjujejo krajina, oseba in kultura

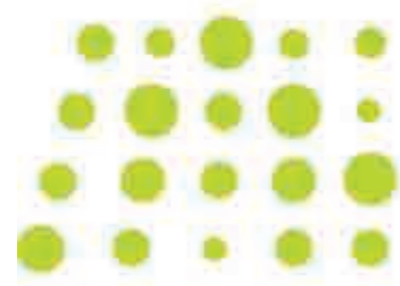
... in which self, landscape and indeed culture
itself inhere, circulate and emerge

Wylie 2010



EVROPSKA KONVENCIJA O KRAJINI KONVENCIJA IZ FIRENC

4. srečanje delavnic za izvajanje Evropske konvencije o krajini



mednarodna konferenca **KRAJINA in DRUŽBA**

Slovenija, Ljubljana 11. - 13. maj 2006

