INTRODUCTION
The Aeolian islands archaeobotanical analysis is included in a general project of Biogeographical Dynamic of Little Mediterranean Islands with the aim to reconstruct the dynamics of population during the Holocene in relation to large-scale climate change. The archaeobotanical assemblage is the main proxy used and it is currently studied at Salina, Panarea, Lipari, Filicudi, Messina and Campana. During 2009 the new archaeological investigations at the Middle Bronze Age settlement of Filo Bracco (16th – 14th century BC) revealed a series of new huts and a multifunctional open area dated at the faces of Capo Graziano.

CONTEXT OF STUDY
The settlement of Filo Bracco at Filicudi is placed in a narrow strip of land that connects the two promontories of the island. Here, the first inhabitants settled in for subsequently moving on the promontory of Capo Graziano. The archaeological investigations have allowed the individualization of new spaces characterized by the presence of anthropic structures: Areas 1, with the hut F, and Areas 2, with the hut G and an open space area with thermal alters defined “Space L.” The archaeobotanical investigations have interested the inside and external areas of the huts F and G and the open multifunctional open area “Space L.” Such analyses allow to shed light on the organization of the private and common spaces in the insular settlement.

SAMPLING
Sampling have been carried out considering both of the volumetric aspects of samples and the spatial context. In the case of the external areas of the huts F and G and of the so-called “Space L,” a total sampling of the sediment has been carried out, while for the areas adjacent to the huts it has been taken 25% of the total volume. Moreover the recovery of the sediment has been carried out on the base of the type of the archaeological contexts (hearth structures, living layers, external space, etc.). So, all the contexts have been investigated through different kind of spatial sampling: the first one based on a one metre square grid, and the other one using irregular geometric pattern connected to the presence of hearth structures and pottery remains.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS AT HUT F
The spatial distribution of chaffed plants remains and the contextual analysis allowed us to advance an hypothesis about the management of hut trough:
1) Taxonomical Variability;
2) Seeds Density;
3) Number of fragments;
4) Taphonomy of seeds
Generally the density of the seeds in the different areas of the site denotes a strong concentration of cereals in the western part of the Space L, while the huts F and G introduce a great concentration of vegetables and fragments of fruits. The investigation of Areas 1 and 2 allows to show structurally complex deposits.

CONCLUSION
The spatial distribution of seeds shows as the multifunctional open area was assigned to the processing of cereals (threshing and roasting), while in the huts it is possible to distinguish indirect cooking from idraea and nobila areas.
This preliminary study allows us, for the first time, to shed new light on the uses of the various areas in the Aeolian Bronze Age settlements.