Charred plant macro-remains

22 samples from 11 features gave more than 850 charred macro-remains of plant reproduction organs. This assemblage is the first published from the settlement of the Bylany culture.

**Crops**
The spectrum of grains plants represents chart. It shows different patterns in the Bylany culture and in the Roman Iron Age. Cereals are generally less frequent in the second period except for oat, naked barley and emmer. Apparent in absence of plum and leek in the Roman Iron Age there. Total number of identified grains and fruits is however too small to make any decision about changes in local agriculture.

**Charcoal**
Analysis of charcoal indicates oak dominated woodland with relatively higher ratio of beech in frequency. This fact could indicate possible climatic deterioration in the Hallstatt period.

**Conclusions**
These archaeobotanical data are quite sparse, but they are value contribution for study of Hallstatt period in Bohemian lowland, because there is only few detail archaeobotanical information.

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**SITE**
Polyvalent site (Early Iron Age Bylany Culture (7th Century BC), the Roman Iron Age and the High Medieval Period) was discovered by rescue excavations for Golf Resort Black Bridge at the junction of two small streams at the eastern periphery of Prague.

Presented results come from 8 sunked houses from the Early Iron Age. It is the biggest known settlement belonging to the Bylany Culture.