

de la Frontera, Cádiz), belonging to the so-called "Silos Fields culture". The high presence and variety of marine species, specially *Ruditapes decussatus*, *Solen marginatus* and *Glycymeris* sp. and the gasterops *Patella* sp. and *Phorcus lineatus*, which is obvious given the coastal nature of the settlements, highlight the importance of these resources as foodstuffs at a time of consolidation of agricultural and livestock practices. This great taxonomic variability demonstrate an excellent knowledge of the marine environment as they collected taxa that lived in mesolittoral and infralittoral zones. We also note the importance of these marine resources for ornamental purposes playing and important role in the ideological sphere in some funerary practices. Furthermore, functional analysis have identified the existence of ten shell tools from the archaeological site of Campo de Hockey and SET Parralejos, used for works of daily life.

05 OPEN AIR SITES IN COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS DURING THE LATE PREHISTORY: URIBE KOSTA (NORTHERN SPAIN)

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Presentation Format: Oral

The spread of the Neolithic to the west of Europe implies, among other features, a modification in the settlement patterns. Open-air villages became the most representative evidence of daily life activities. However, this archaeological record is scarce in some areas of the continent, especially in the south of the Atlantic coast. The Prehistory in the Cantabrian region (Northern Iberian Peninsula) has been built up mostly from archaeological sequences recorded in caves. However, this aspect implies an important bias in the case of the Late Prehistory when the open air settlements were the main scenario of the daily life.

In this contribution, we present the coastal occupations carried out in Uribe Kosta, located in the eastern of the Cantabrian region, during the Late Prehistory. First discoveries were made in the 1950's, and since then, numerous lithic assemblages have been collected on surface. Since 2007, systematic research has been carried out in the area with the aim to recognise the open air occupations of the earliest farmers communities. This project includes the excavation of new open air sites, superficial surveys to identify burial mounds and new artefact studies, such as polished tools, pressure blade cores, arrowheads and ground mills. New archaeological sites have been identified (Landaluze and Aranbaltza II) where different structures may represent different activity areas of a permanent and continuous settlement. The available radiocarbon dates for Landaluze are coeval with the spread of megalithic monuments in the region. At the same time, the analysis of lithic tools, especially the arrowheads, has allowed us to propose a long term occupation of this area.

Preliminary data suggest that the implantation of farmer communities in the area was clearly more complex than previously considered with strong evidence of permanent settlement with domestic structures, specialized lithic productions and symbolic transformation of the landscape.

06 EL CAVET (TARRAGONA, NE IBERIA) 5600-3000 CAL BC: NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT STRATEGIES IN A COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

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Presentation Format: Oral

El Cavet is an open-air site located just at 1 km of Cambrils current coastline (Tarragona, Spain). The site is situated in a slight slope (17-22m amsl) between two seasonal streams (Reguer and Riudoms) separated only 340 meters between them. Since 2005, three different sectors have been excavated and each of them yielded well-defined features. In Sector 1, 15 pits have been excavated, five belonging to the Early Neolithic (UE2012, UE2014, UE2016, UE2007 and UE2009), while the others provided later chronologies. In Sector 2 there are over 150 structures and an area with two superimposed archaeological layers. Only five structures have been excavated and their chronology remained undetermined due to the undiagnostic traits of the recovered material. The two archaeological layers have provided evidences of Early Neolithic occupations. The third sector worked at the site (Collector Sector) is topographically higher and we have just excavated a test pit, identifying a large structure with Late to Early Neolithic layers.

This presentation will be devoted to present the different structural features, the long-term occupation sequence, the chronology, the cultural evolution of an Early (Cardial) to Late (Veraza) Neolithic large open-air site and the economic significance focusing specially in the exploitation and management of coastal resources.