

The project is aimed at the creating the model of social organisation of the Hallstatt societies (700-450 BC), who inhabited the settlements, relics of which were unearthed in the course of salvage excavations at the site Milejowice and Stary leszów, situated several kilometres from Wrocław. With the use of advanced GIS tools and 3D visualisation methods we will be able to study the spatial distribution of the developments at the sites, as well as the function of particular pits and structures, in order to reconstruct various aspects of human activity (e.g. workshops), conducted within the sites and written in archaeological data. Both sites are characterised by the development concentrated around the undeveloped central area - open space - and the palisade girdled the whole settlement. Such a type of development, that required considerable expenses and human resources, may indicate that the sites were inhabited by the people of high social and financial status, and confirms the hierarchic social system in the Hallstatt culture. The reconstruction of the social organisation is very important, because we do not know much about the Hallstatt settlements so far. The majority of archaeological artefacts and data come from completely different type of archaeological sources - graves. Analysis of the social organisation at the settlements carried out together with the studies of the symbolic behaviour will enable to reconstruct the complete picture of the society of the Hallstatt culture in Silesia, which were one of the province of this cultural unit. With the use of 3D graphic tools it will be possible to present the 3D reconstruction of the settlements together with the surrounding natural environment.