

# Skřípel, Beroun dist., Central Bohemian Region

## Iron Age enclosure

(300–50 BC)

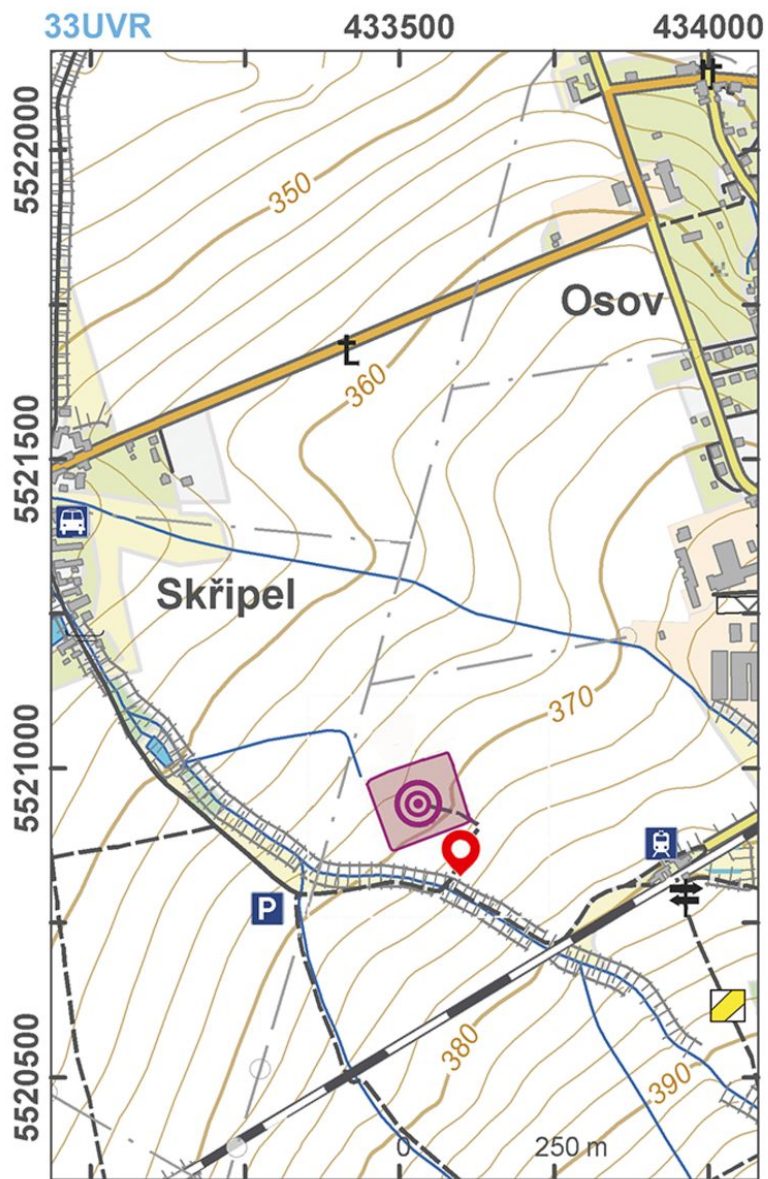


The best preserved rectangular ditched enclosure (Viereckschanze) of the La Tène Period discovered in the Czech Republic. The banks at Skřípel, to this day up to 12 m wide and 3 m high, were described as early as at the end of the 19th century, when a shorter bank to the north of the enclosure (C) was destroyed. The round formation (B) in the southeast part of the area is interpreted as a well – a typical component of similar sites known from south Germany. Rectangular enclosures are mostly regarded as settlements of the elite that perhaps administered local gold deposits. A hoard of Celtic gold coins was discovered in Osov, not far from the Skřípel site.

**References:** Čermák 1872; Jelínek 1879; Jansová 1968.

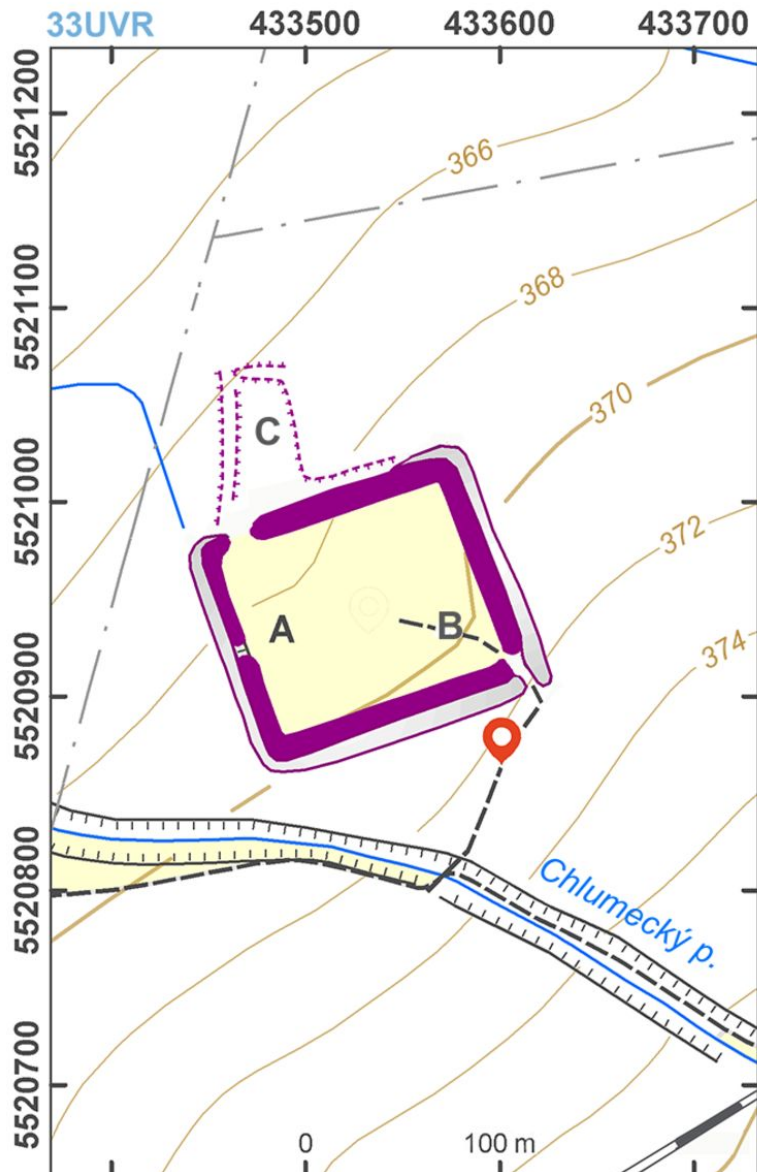
**Navigation points:** N 49°50'11.92", E 14°04'36.20" (entrance).

**Map notes:** A – original entrance; B – round formation, possible well; C – location of original shorter bank destroyed in the 19th century.



Access map.

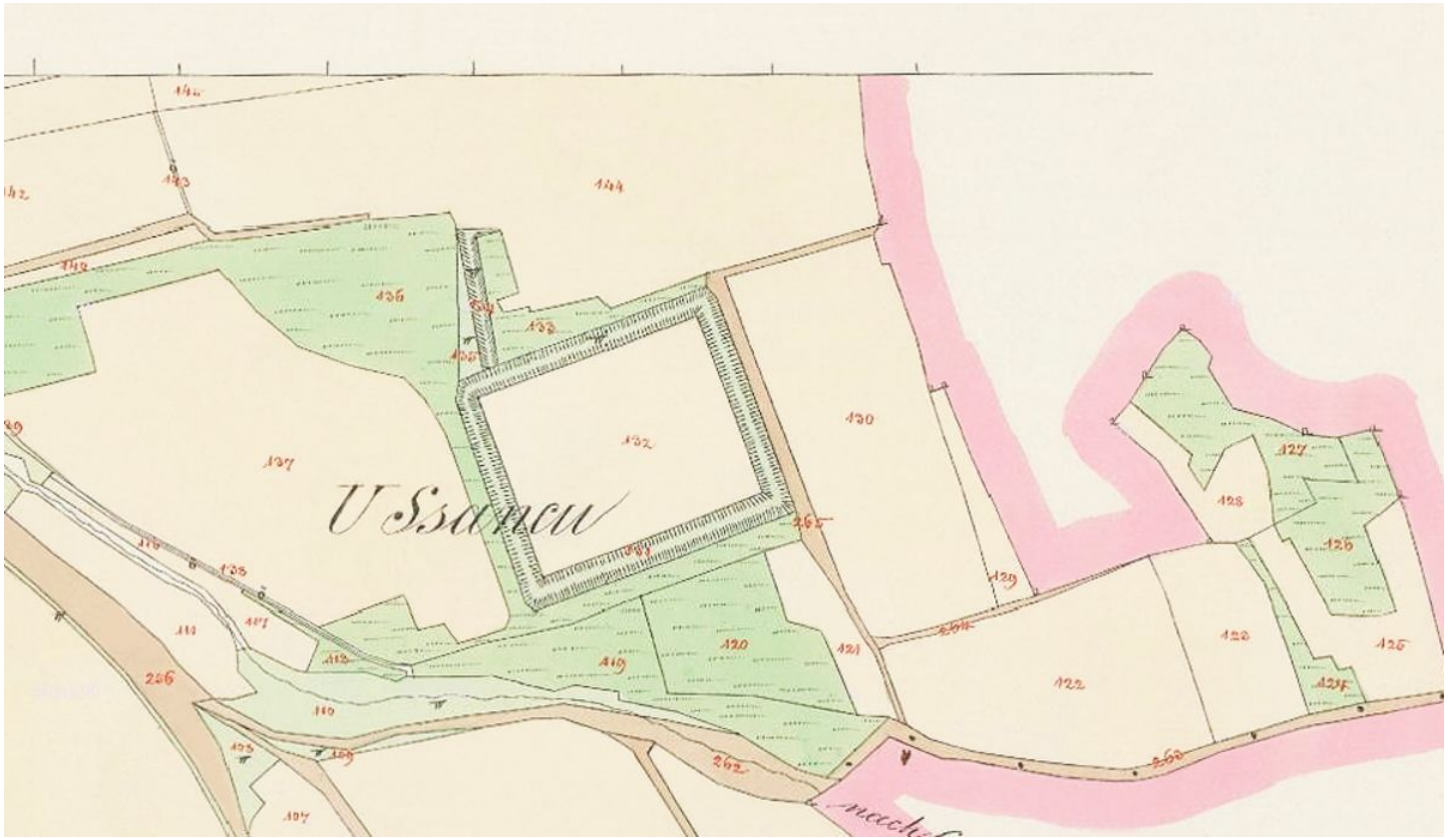
After Kuna et al. 2014.



Site plan.

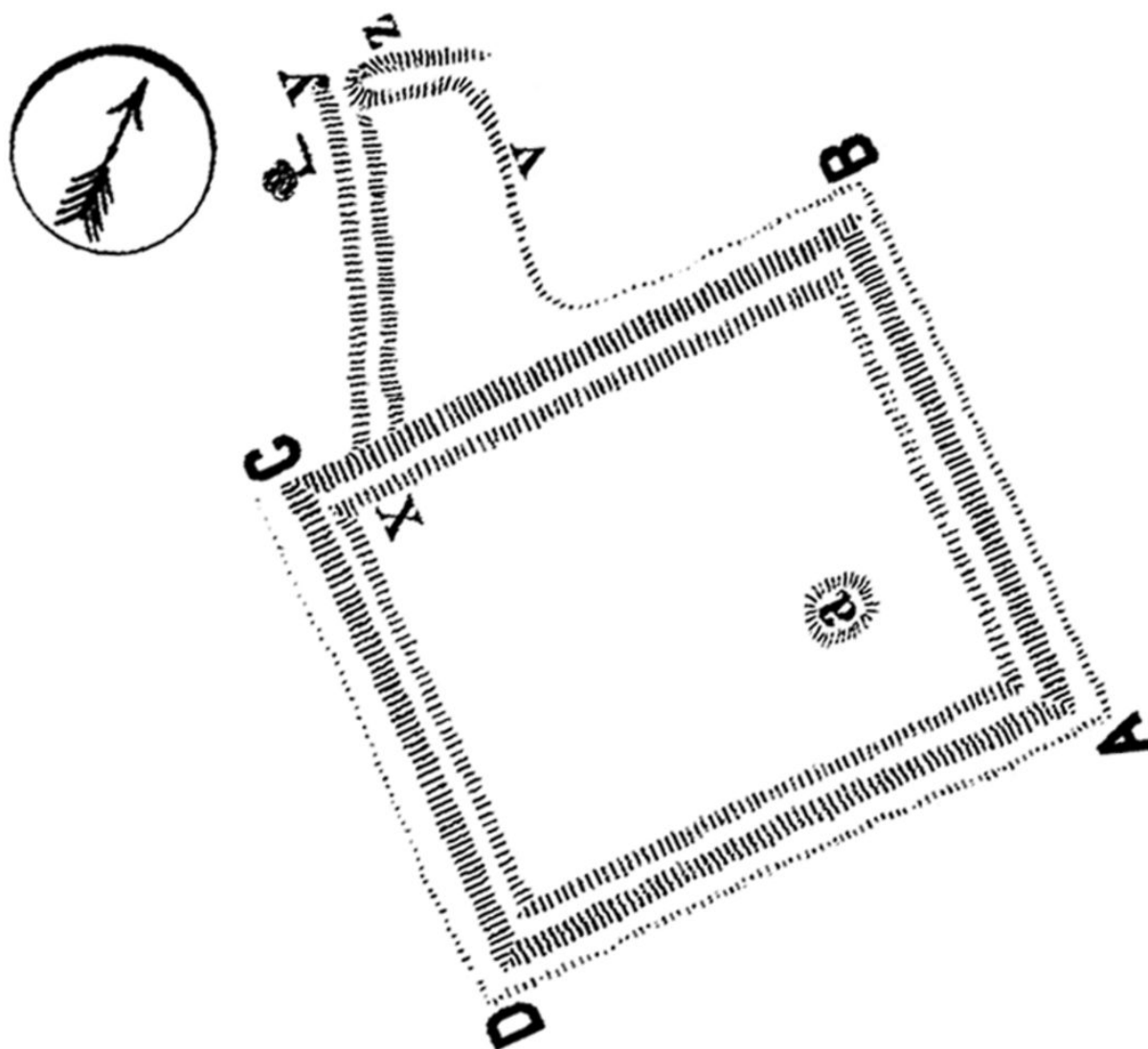
After Kuna et al. 2014.





A quadrangular enclosure with a lower bank preserved in its northern part on a Stabile cadastre map from 1840.

After [archivnimapy.cuzk.cz](http://archivnimapy.cuzk.cz).



Viereckschanze with preserved northern bank.

After Jelínek 1879.



Western side of the banks with plausible original entrance.  
Photo 2012.



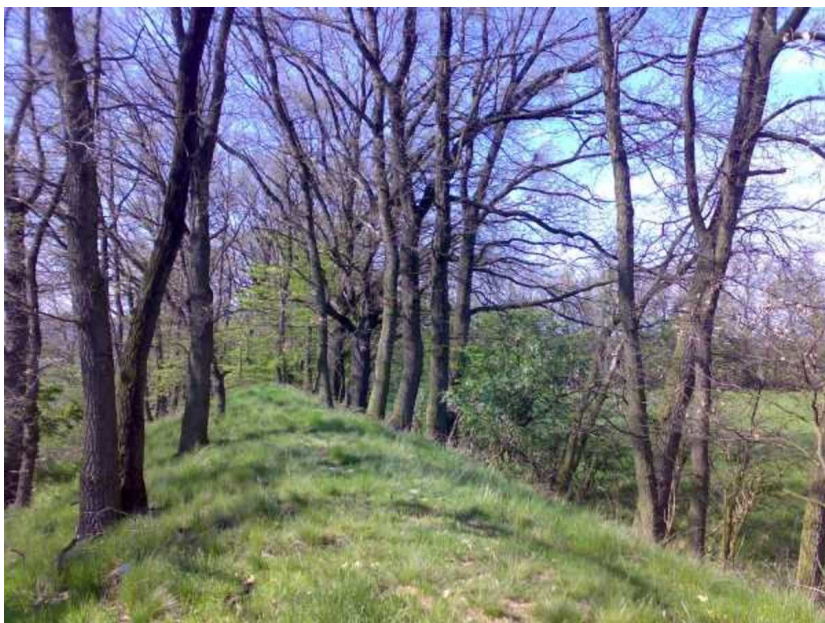
Viereckschanze bank in the time of vegetative dormancy.  
Photo 2012.





Corner of the bank enclosure.

Photo 2012.



Bank crown with grass.

Photo 2008.





Interrupted bank on the west side – probable entrance.

Photo A. Danielisová, 2013.



Inner area of the quadrangular enclosure.

Photo A. Danielisová, 2013.





Aerial view of the landscape with quadrangular banks.

Photo P. Pokorný, 2013.



A quadrangular bank enclosure on the aerial view.

Photo P. Pokorný, 2013.