

Broader review of the problem of the settlement structure of the Czech basin in the Late Roman and Migration period raises a number of observations based on different methodologies and the angles of the view by which the issue can be seen the research on this period.

In principle, these circuits can be divided into several thematic groups: 1) Topography of the settlements and grave grounds, 2) the chronological aspects of the settlements, 3) cultural development and inter-regional relations, 4) issues of cultural and biological continuity and discontinuity, 5) a description and determination of the finds, 6) the methodological problems of the settlements and grave grounds research, 7) application of natural sciences, 8) the problem of the economic base and economic strategies, 9) research of the technological features.

This paper tried to concentrate the various aspects of settlement structure development with a much-needed comparison with similar situations in the neighboring areas of the wider Central Europe. In a broader geographic distributed phenomena, such as the presence of barbarian foederati in the Roman army or in the case of migrant populations of Central Europe by 405/406 A.D., was clearly necessary the European interference.

All these questions this work does not answer in the same level, which is influenced by the amount and quality of knowledge entrants in the analysis, and of course the angle of view (for example, natural science analyses of the finds and ecofacts, which current absence is a serious problem).

The settlement structure of the Late Roman and Migration Period in Europe can be generally divided into three categories: 1) barbarian origin, 2) the provincial nature, 3) imperial character. During the Migration Period in different parts of the continent, we see the blending of both worlds – the Barbaricum and Roman Empire, with a varying intensity based on the different historical circumstances. The most striking examples is the "barbarization" of the former provincial structures. One of the earliest examples is in the sunken ruins of a Roman villa in Wurmlingenu in south-western Germany of early Alamanic period. A very similar situation was recorded indoors of Pretoria of fort Fenépuszta in Pannonia. Somewhat curiously the semi-sunken huts of "ernjachov" character are documented in Visigothic Hispania.