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Abstract Book

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Abstracts

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particularly in the context of trade. The model was further tested by comparing it with other similar regions in northern Italy, such as Lake Como and Lake Garda, to assess its predictive efficacy. The results indicate that the model's performance is not always optimal, possibly due to the incomplete nature of the initial database in certain aspects. The results also suggest that, despite apparent similarities in the natural and geographical characteristics of the regions, human settlement patterns may have been influenced by factors that are not yet fully understood or cannot be implemented in this type of analysis. Unfortunately, the nature of the evidence does not allow for the application of an ethnoarchaeological approach, which in other contexts has proved to be a way of overcoming some of the biases of a purely geostatistical approach.

658. THE SACRED MOUNTAIN FROM THE SKIES: DRONE AND LIDAR SURVEYING IN LA PEÑA DE LO. **ENAMORADOS (ANTEQUERA, SPAIN)**

Contribution format:

Contribution authors: Jose Ruiz Flores (Universidad de Sevilla) – David Wheatley (Southampton University) – Florian Cousseau (Durham University) - Raquel Montero Artús (Universidad de Sevilla) - Jose Antonio Lozano Rodriguez (Instituto Español Oceanografía (CSIC)) - Alexia Dorkel - Myriam Bensaïd (Université de Genève) - Jakub Niewisiewicz (Umea University) -Marie Besse (Université de Genève) - Leonardo García Sanjuan (Universidad de Sevilla)

La Peña de los Enamorados (Antequera, province of Málaga), is a limestone massif rising 886 m.a.s.l. Included in the UNESCO World Heritage List as part of the Antequera Dolmens Site since July 2016, La Peña stands out both as a remarkable landmark and as a multi-period archaeological complex. In February 2024, a survey campaign was carried out with the aim of synthesising the enormous archaeological record that La Peña de los Enamorados as a whole presents and to create its first preliminary detailed archaeological cartography. As part of the survey work, a high-resolution drone, with photogrammetric, LiDAR and thermal cameras was used, allowing us to obtain, for the first time, aerial reconnaissance images of this site. In this paper we will present the results of these flights, including the discovery of new megalithic tombs and settlement areas, not visible at ground level. These new discoveries add to the rich heritage of a high-profile World Heritage site. Legend, archaeology, landscape and now technology come together to give us new perspectives on a unique and yet poorly-understood archaeological site.

728. ELUSIVE LANDSCAPES: REMOTE SENSING IN ADVERSE LOCATIONS IN ATLANTIC IBERIA

Contribution format:

Contribution authors: Rodrigo González Camino - César Parcero-Oubiña - David González-Álvarez (Institute

of Heritage Sciences (INCIPIT-CSIC))

Iron Age in the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula is characterised by the study of the castros (Hillforts). This type of settlement is the only one archaeologically recorded for the entire region, with a wide profusion throughout the territory. For this reason, Iron Age studies have tended to focus in the analysis of settlements, in the absence of other forms of evidence related to this period. This work proposes the use of different remote sensing tools, in order to carry out off-site surveys of the castros. This methodology is systematically applied in three working areas selected in three northwestern provinces (Asturias, A Coruña and Ourense), where a significant amount of new archaeological sites are identified, as well as possible structures associated with the Iron Age out of the castros. In this way, new research lines on new forms of materiality are proposed, while at the same time providing experience in the application of this type of methodologies in the northwestern territory.

749. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE IN EASTERN KAZAKHSTAN USING SATELLITE IMAGERY: ON THE WAY TO THE USE OF NEURAL NETWORKS AND MACHINE LEARNING

Contribution format: Oral

Contribution authors: Andrey Pushkarev (East Kazakhstan Regional Museum of History and Local Lore)

East Kazakhstan is one of those unique territories, many parts of which are still 'terra incognita' for archaeologists. The inaccessibility of the mountainous areas and the low level of urbanization of the territory ensured the unique preservation of a large number of archaeological sites. At the same time, these conditions have made it significantly more difficult to investigate these sites using traditional archaeological surveys. As a result, a significant part of the objects remains unknown to researchers. To solve this problem, a program for searching archaeological sites using satellite imagery data was developed. Two sections of the territory of the Abay region of Eastern Kazakhstan were selected for the research, reflecting different landscape zones: Tarbagatai Ridge (mountains) and Saryarka (steppe and hills). At the preparatory stage, the previously identified archaeological sites were mapped. During the search stage, a continuous visual viewing of satellite images was carried out by grid cells. The area of 26,857 sq km was surveyed and 997 new objects with signs of archaeological sites were identified. At the conference, we would like to talk in detail about the work methodology, which turned out to be very effective for searching for archaeological sites using satellite imagery data. Its important feature is the use of free software and open map services, which makes it accessible to most researchers. The accumulated database of archaeological sites allows us to move on to the next step - the use of machine learning technology and neural networks to search for unknown archaeological sites throughout the whole territory of Eastern Kazakhstan. At this stage, we would like to discuss with experts how we can build further research. The research was carried out under the project BR24992916 'Comprehensive historical and archaeological research of the Abay region.'

1133. SPATIAL TECHNOLOGIES USED TO RECONSTRUCT THE ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF VILLAGES FROM THE LATE MIDDLE AGES TO THE PRESENT DAY

Contribution format: Oral

Contribution authors: Josef Petráš (Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences)

The paper deals with the use of LiDAR and GIS (Geographic Information Systems) in combination with the study of archival written and cartographic sources to reconstruct the economic background of villages in the early modern and late medieval period. The study examines villages in the area of the former manor of Brtnice in the present-day Bohemian-Moravian Highlands in the Czech Republic and the manor of Krásna Hôrka in present-day Slovakia. Both areas are situated at an altitude of 450 - 600 metres above sea level. The settlement of these areas dates back to the 13th century, when the higher parts of both territories began to be populated with the so-called German colonisation. As these villages were established under German medieval law, the parcelling of the land remained virtually unchanged until the 1950s. In those years, Czechoslovak land was collectivised and individual plots were merged into larger units, destroying the original layout of the land. Aerial photographs taken before collectivisation can be used to reconstruct the original economic background of villages. Other important sources for such studies are cadastral maps from the second half of the 19th century and land registers from the 16th century, as well as LiDAR, which are available for both study areas. Once all this data has been converted into a GIS, it will be possible to create models of the landscape, identify the owners of individual farmsteads from the old land registers and the area of land they owned, and also, thanks to LiDAR, to discover structures that are now invisible. Another output will be the ability to trace the evolution of the landscape and its use over the last 200 years.

766. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW: A PRELIMINARY APPLICATION OF GIS TOOLS AND MACHINE LEARNING MODELS TO CHALCOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE SELECTED SOUTHWESTERN IBERIAN AREAS

Contribution format:

Contribution authors:

António Diniz (Universidade de Évora, CHAIA, IN2PAST | Universidade de Évora, CIDEHUS) - Enrique Cuenca (Complutense University of Madrid) - Leonor Rocha - Inês Ribeiro (Universidade de Évora, CHAIA, IN2PAST) - Nelson Almeida (Universidade de

Évora, CHAIA, IN2PAST | University of Lisbon, UNIARO)

Research on the transition from the Chalcolithic to the Bronze Age in the Iberian Peninsula has seen successive updates and developments in recent decades. Several research projects address these issues, and many sites have been added to the repertoire depicting these cultural, social, and demographic changes. However, only in recent years have new technologies been applied to these realities, as resources that allow us to see beyond materiality in its singularity and tools to allow us to perceive the whole, both at a local and regional level. This study aims to present preliminary data on these topics, using GIS tools and Machine Learning models to understand settlement patterns in the Guadiana River (Portuguese and Spanish territories) during the Chalcolithic/ Bronze Age transition. By combining information on the types of settlements, their topography, and resources in the area, we can start assembling a picture of how these communities occupied the landscape and adapted their lifestyle to the new contingencies that they faced between the 3rd and 2nd millennia BCE.

1358. MSTENICE, THE CENTRAL SETTLEMENT AND ITS HINTERLAND. MODERN METHODS OF RECON-STRUCTING THE APPEARANCE OF THE SETTLEMENT AND THE CULTURAL-HISTORICAL LANDSCAPE

Contribution format:

Contribution authors: Kamila Hanáková (Institute of Archaeology and Museology, Faculty of Art. Masaryk

The deserted medieval village of Mstěnice is located in the Czech Republic, in the Vysočina Region, within the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands, at an elevation of approximately 350 meters above sea level. The main focus of this thesis is a comprehensive analysis of the landscape and settlement, with an emphasis on the deserted medieval village of Mstěnice and its cultural-historical context. The development of this area has been traced primarily during the transition to late medieval settlement and from the village's abandonment in 1468 to the present day. The core of the thesis is focused on the development of settlement and its role within the structure of the manor, political and administrative evolution, transformation of the landscape in the High and Late Middle Ages, and the consolidation of the normative village and its surroundings. A combination of traditional historical records and