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(*Editors*)

Book of Abstracts

Online Section

7th International Landscape Archaeology Conference

10 - 15 September 2022
Iaşi - Suceava, România

EDITURA UNIVERSITĂȚII „ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA" DIN IAŞI

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dictive approach. We applied the Qgis algorithms to model the potential political space. We used several agents to get different outcomes. We tried both environmental and human agents to avoid the more deterministic side of this approach. We focused on the plain of Lucca in northern Tuscany to study the making and development of its bishopric. Then we turned to the southern side of this region to study the districts of two castles we have already excavated and whose territory we know quite well: Selvena and Casteldipietra. In this last example, we will apply a regressive procedure. We will start from 19th century communities boundaries to make hypotheses about the relationship with medieval districts. This procedure can be applied to any context where enough knowledge is available.
Presentation Type: Communication

GIS Analysis Application in Modelling Palaeohydrology of the Southwestern Banat (Serbia) during the Middle Ages

Irina Kajtez, Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia, Republic of Serbia
Teodora Mladenović, Laboratory for Bioarchaeology, Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, Republic of Serbia

Keywords: southwestern Banat, GIS analysis, Middle Ages, palaeoenvironment, palaeohydrography
Abstract: Since the natural environment is directly related to human activities, it is one of the important aspects of archaeological research. Morphology and characteristics of the terrain, layout of water surfaces, and watercourses are related to the potential of inhabiting an area, and the types of surrounding ecosystems. Therefore, it is important to have an insight into the dynamics of changes of geomorphology and hydrography in a certain area, when researching a specific period and area. The present-day landscape of the plain part of Banat differs significantly from the medieval one since extensive melioration works were carried out throughout the 19th century. These works included drying up a huge amount of water masses including lakes, ponds, and swamps, and "taming" wild watercourses, especially those whose springs were in the Carpathians, which enabled the formation of arable lands and making previously unsuitable areas habitable. Archaeological remains from southern Banat indicate that medieval settlements were built on elevated terrain (on loess plateaus or loess terraces), right next to watercourses and in between swampy areas. The distribution of water bodies was one of the important limiting factors for the formation of these settlements, and since it differs considerably from the present-day state, it is of great importance to have an insight into palaeohydrography of the area. The aim of this research is to propose a model of the potential distribution of water surfaces in Southwestern Banat during the Middle Ages. Modelling was done by GIS analyses using available data which

included historical maps, topographic, geologic and geomorphologic data. In addition, data obtained from historical sources, as well as zooarchaeological analyses, are combined to make a wider picture of the natural environment.
Presentation Type: Communication

Spatial Analysis in Northern Apulia: Case-studies in Gargano and Monti Dauni for Evaluation of Historical Landscape and Comparison between GIS Processing and Archaelogical Data

Angelo Cardone, Università degli Studi di Bari, Italy

Keywords: Historic landscape, Capitanata, GIS, Landform classification, TWI
Abstract: The proposal comes from a current doctoral project about historical landscapes and settlements in the medieval, northern Apulia (University of Bari, Pasap-Med PhD course, XXXVI cycle; tutor prof. Volpe); it's focused on northern Daunian mountains and central Gargano. First aims is a georeferenced GIS-collection of historical and archaeological data available (excavations, historical cartography, toponymy, medieval written sources, etc.); this dataset is functional to carry out spatial analyzes for a diachronic interpretation of transformations/persistence of landscape structures. Spatial analyzes are also carried out to compare the results from 'traditional' sources and to create lines of research in areas where there is a lack of data prior to the late modern age.

The proposal aims to reflect on three contexts.

The first context concerns the ancient hydrography in the central Gargano; floodable areas have been reconstructed (TWI; flow accumulation) to analyse the potential extension of the lake of S.Egidio (near S.Giovanni Rotondo; written sources suggest an expansion of the lake in the 13th century), reclaimed in the 19th century, and the swamps near Candelaro river, in the foothills. Same processings has beeen carried out to reconstruct the ancient hidrographic situation in S.Marco in Lamis, now canceled (there were a watercourse originating from lamae, streams on the slope, and toponyms like Padula). This research provides new elements about the ancient landscape, the viability (routes leading to the sanctuary of Monte S. Angelo cross these areas), the locations of medieval casale and agricoltural fields linked to the nearby S.Egidio monastery.

Second context concerns landform classification (slope, TPI) and reconstruction of the flooded areas between western Tavoliere and Dauni mountains; this research allow us to reflect on a postdictive control of diachronic settlement strategies. For instance, Neolithic villages occupy corridors corresponding to poorly raised terraces, while centuriated spaces (Ager Lucerinus) also extend into potentially floodable areas, as a consequence of the extensive hydrological arrangement carried out in the Roman age. So, new cropmarks of Neolithic villages have been identified

The 7th edition of the Landscape Archaeology Conference is the first edition to be organized in Eastern Europe. Starting from this realisation and the fact that landscape archaeology is a discipline that naturally glides through dogmatic disciplinary boundaries, we have decided that the word that would best describe it would be togetherness. Around this word we have gathered other seven that define the six main themes of the conference:

The first is *Responsibility* as it relates to our duty of paying attention not only to our immediate moment of existence but also to the identification and assessment of anthropic pressure on both built and natural landscapes.

The second is *Defragmentation*. This theme is an invitation to explore the different ways in which various thought traditions mold the way we think about humans, time, and landscapes.

Integration defines the third theme and it shifts the focus towards contributions exploring the interrelationship of human and natural systems.

The fourth word is *Sensitivity*. This theme forgoes rationality and is an opportunity to look at landscapes as affective rather than rational constructs.

Explanation and Understanding, our fifth theme, constitutes an opportunity to examine landscapes starting from quantifiable attributes to cultural constructs.

The final theme is defined by *Cooperation*. As Landscape Archaeology defies disciplinary boundaries, it poses unique challenges. Therefore, this theme welcomes contributions that focus on theoretical and technological multidisciplinary approaches to the reconstruction of past landscapes.

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