

## Contributions of LiDAR data to the knowledge of the ancient territory of Poreč-Parentium (Croatia)

Ninon Basuau

## ▶ To cite this version:

Ninon Basuau. Contributions of LiDAR data to the knowledge of the ancient territory of Poreč-Parentium (Croatia). TRAIL 2022 Archaeological interpretation across scales – learning about land-scapes using lidar, Apr 2022, Postojna, Slovenia., 2022. halshs-03788804

## HAL Id: halshs-03788804 https://shs.hal.science/halshs-03788804

Submitted on 27 Sep 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

## **CONTRIBUTIONS OF LIDAR DATA TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ANCIENT TERRITORY** OF POREČ-PARENTIUM (CROATIA)



The analysis of LiDAR data acquired by the municipality of Tar-Vabriga (31 km<sup>2</sup>) is part of a thesis project. The aim is to understand the dynamics of occupation related to the Roman settlement in a coastal context. This study will be carried out through comparison of centuriated territories of two colonies on the eastern coast of the Adriatic: Parentium (Poreč/Parenzo, Istria) and Pharos (island of Hvar, Dalmatia)

Covering a sector that has relatively been studied, this LiDAR survey allows us to refine our knowledge of the Istrian centuriation, which has been known since the 19th century thanks to its petrification in landscape, notably in the form of dry-stone walls.

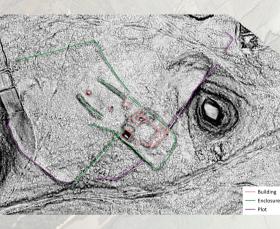
A map of the morphology of the anomalies detected so far allows us to draw attention on the diversity of forms that the Roman grid takes in the present landscape.



Field verifications and the study of old maps allow us to question the transmission of the ancient field system in the present planimetry and changes in land exploitation.

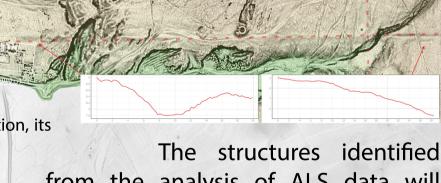
better





The detection of all the evidences of settlements (enclosure, isolated building, villa, burial mound, etc.), natural resources exploitation (lime kiln, quarries, etc.) and ancient roads allows us to understand the organization of rural occupation, its evolution and its dynamic.

These detection works are accompanied by field verifications surveys or excavations - in order to check the identification of the structures and to propose a date.



from the analysis of ALS data will complete the rich archaeological documentation concerning the territory of Parentium. This corpus will constitute the basis for our reflection which aims at a better understanding of the development and the economic impacts of the Roman settlement in a coastal context.

