

DETECTING AND INTERPRETING LANDSCAPE TRANSFORMATION



PI ERASMUS 1-15 GIUGNO 2014
GIAN PIETRO BROGIOLO (UNIV. PADOVA)

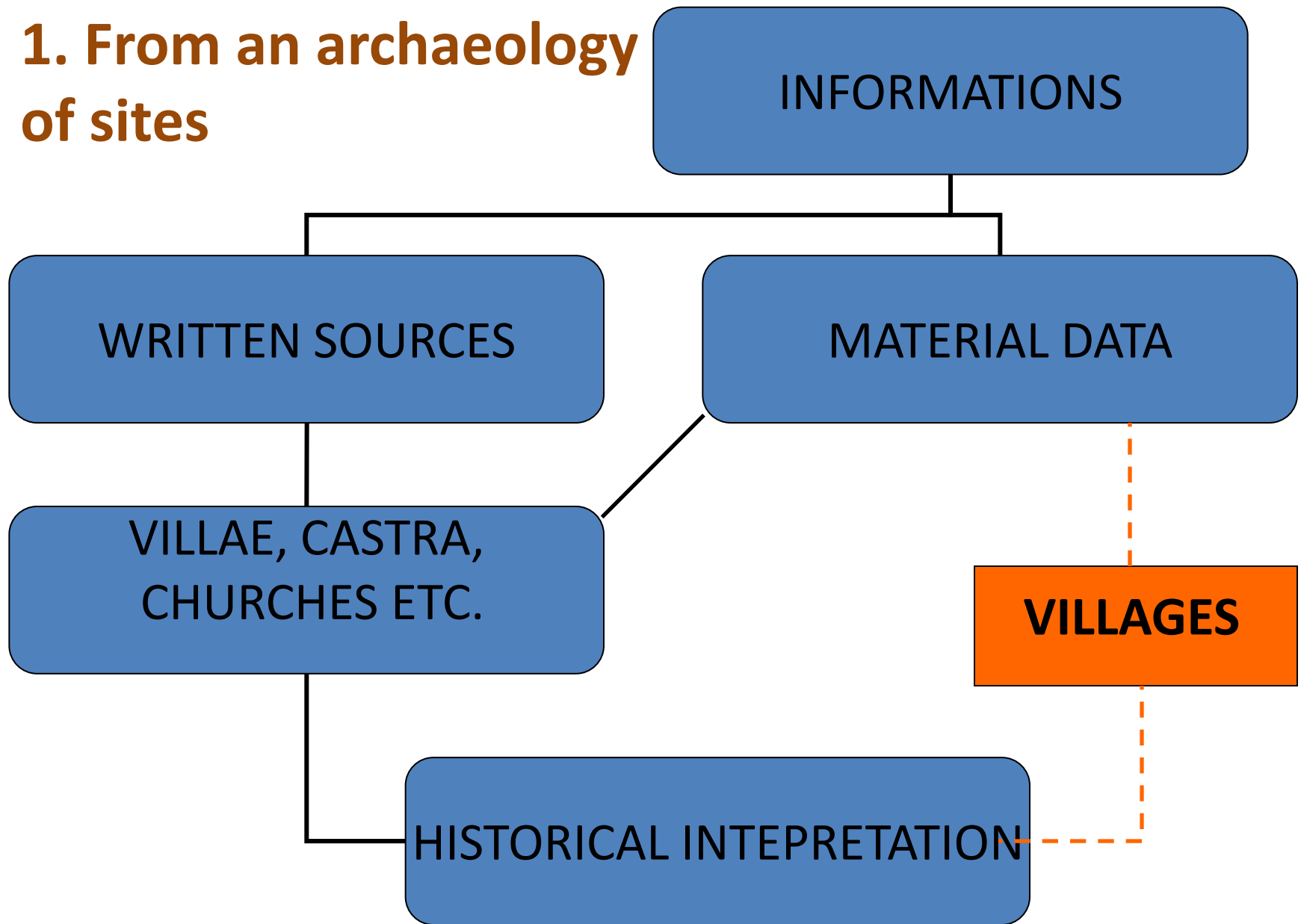
1. THE THEORETICAL APPROACH

2. LANDSCAPES AS A LONG TIME CONSTRUCTION

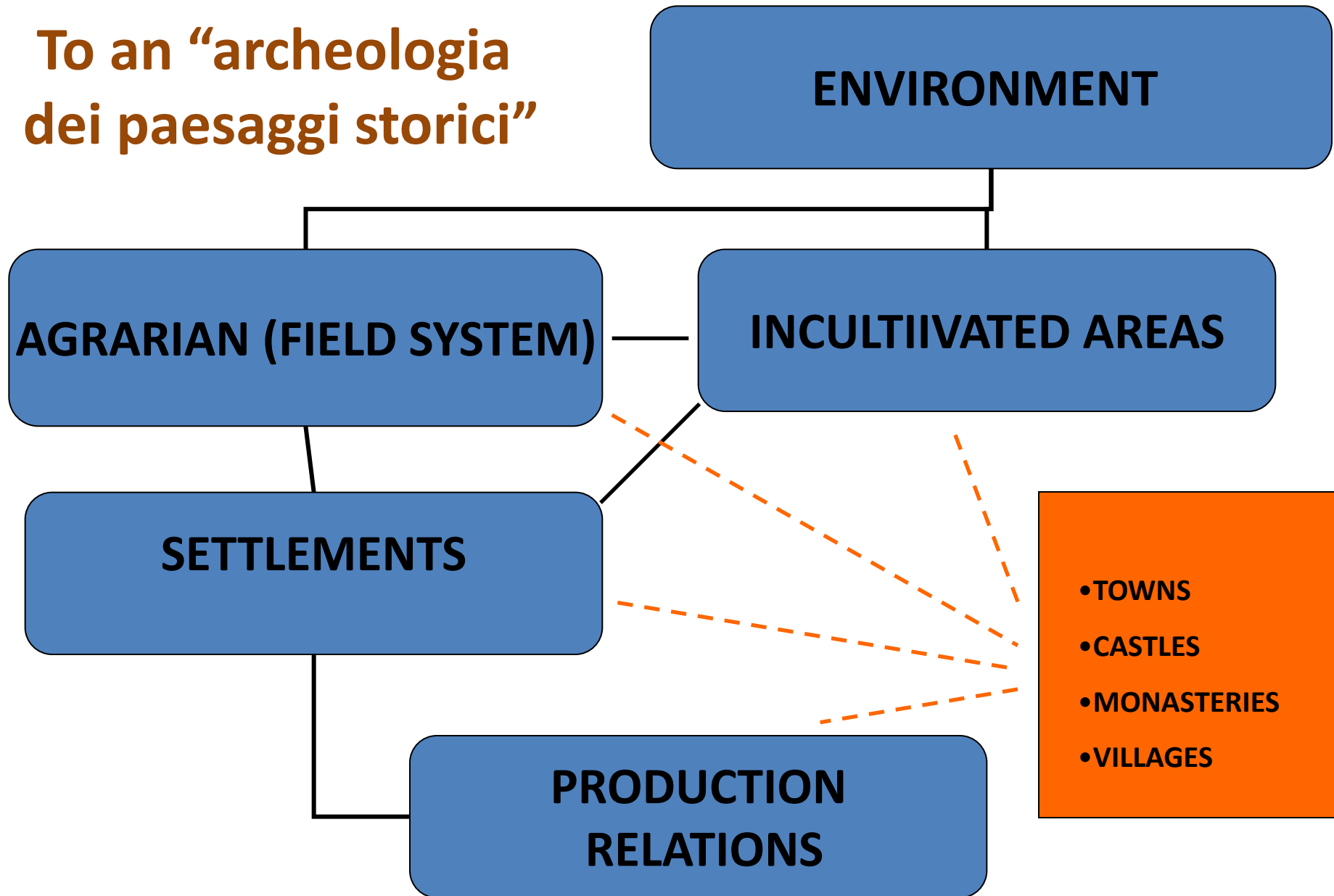
**3. WHICH INSTRUMENTS DO WE NEED IN LANDSCAPE
RESEARCH?**

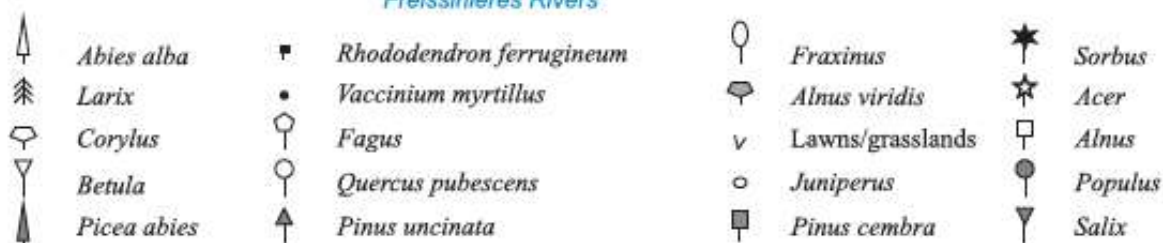
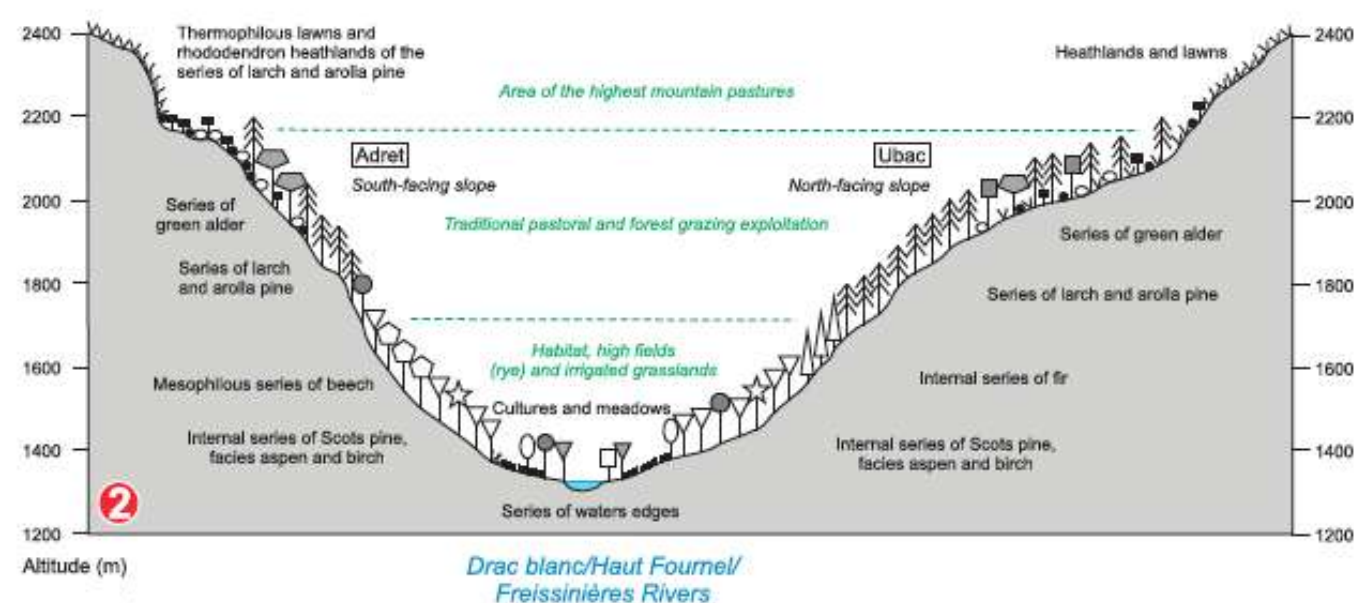
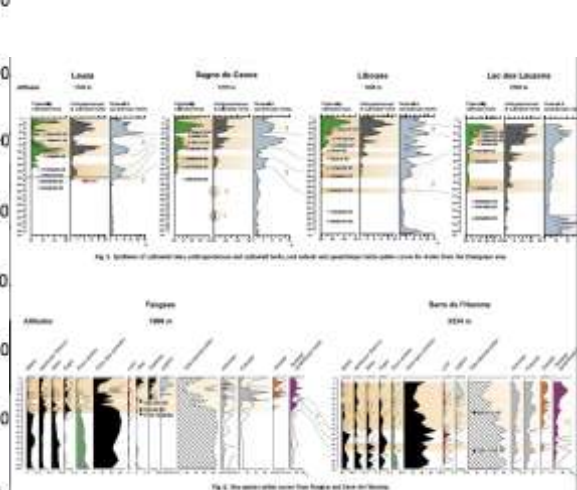
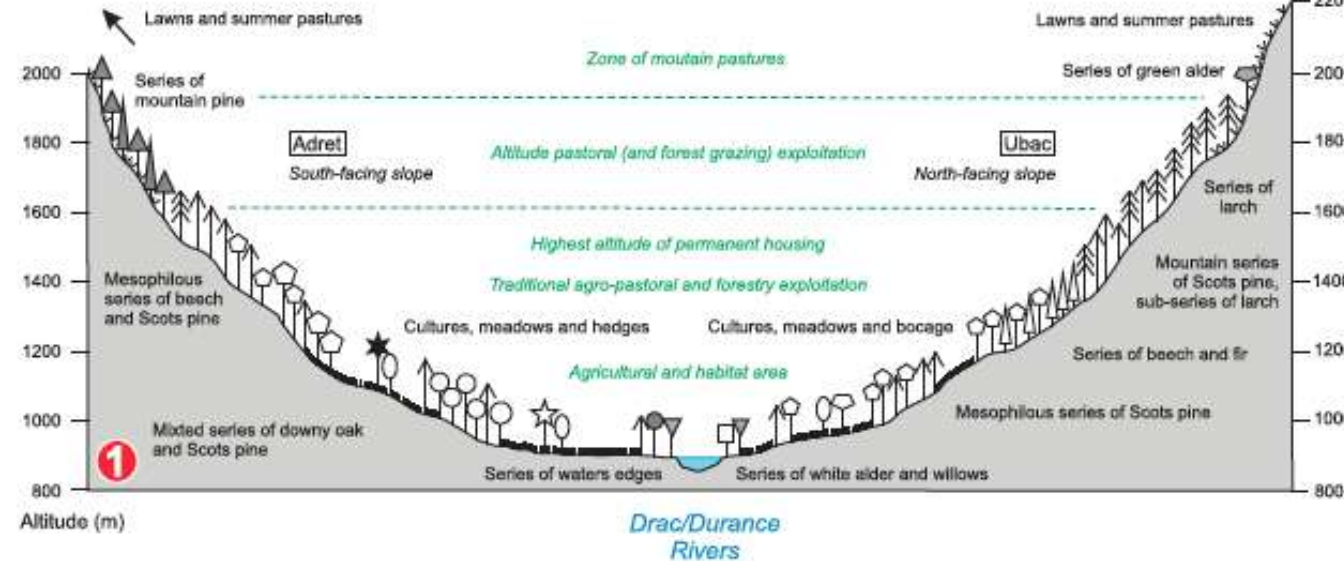
4.THE SUMMER SCHOOL IN THE IRAAHL PROJECT

1. From an archaeology of sites

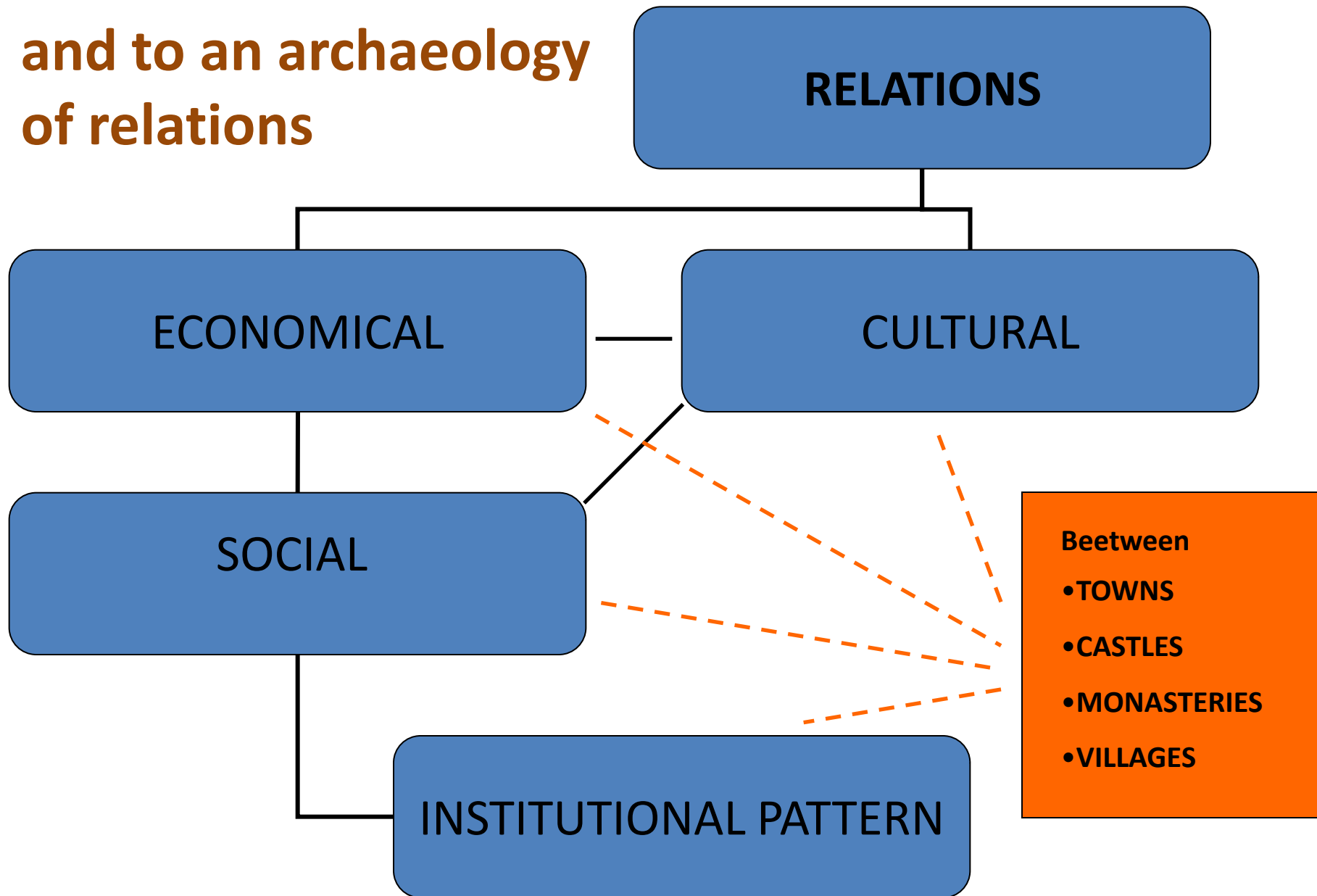


To an “archeologia dei paesaggi storici”

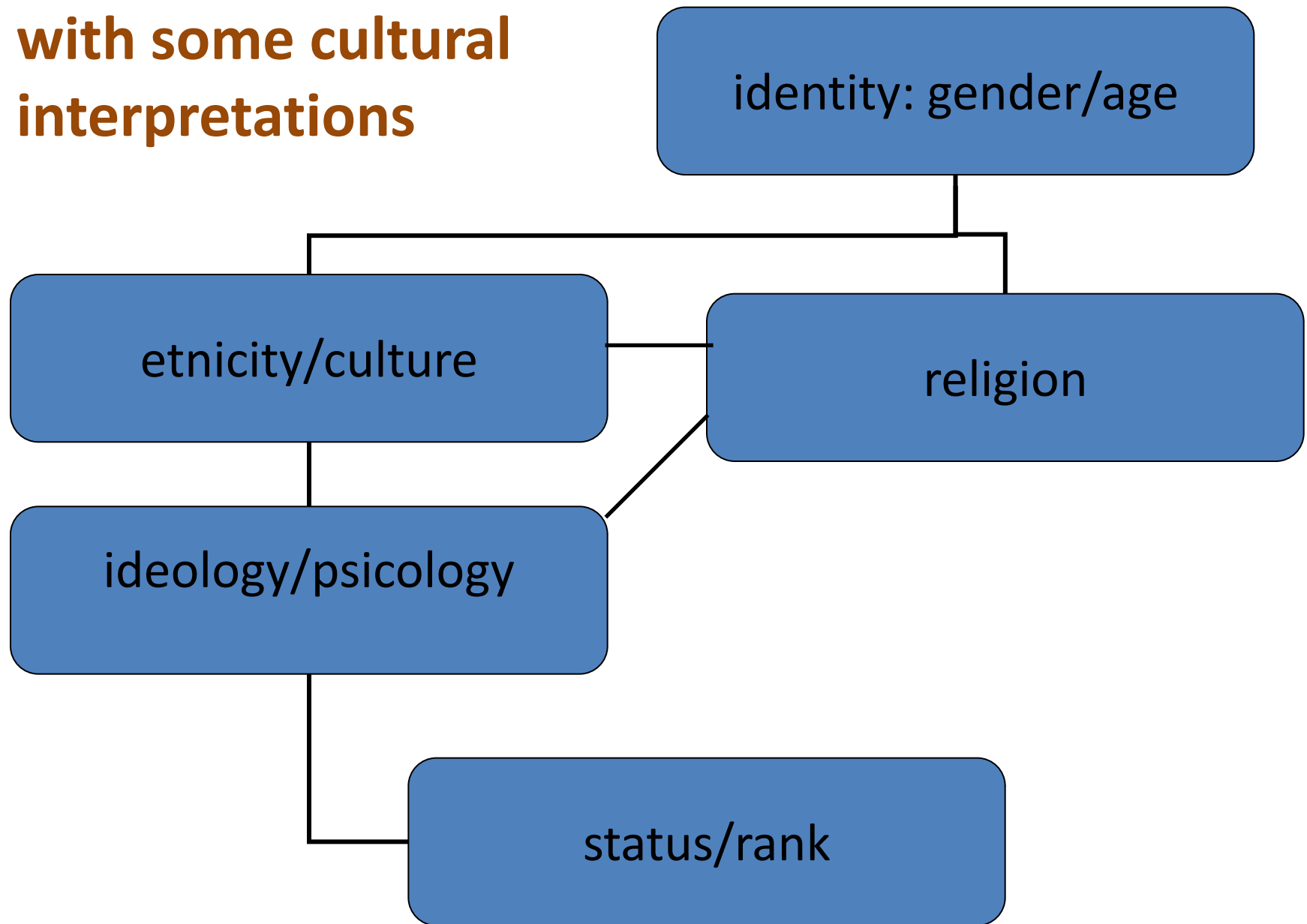




and to an archaeology
of relations



**with some cultural
interpretations**



FINAL RESULT: AN ARCHEOLOGY FOR THE CONSERVATION

European Landscape Convention, issued in Florence by European Council in 2000:

Landscape protection means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity.

AND AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SUSTAINABILITY

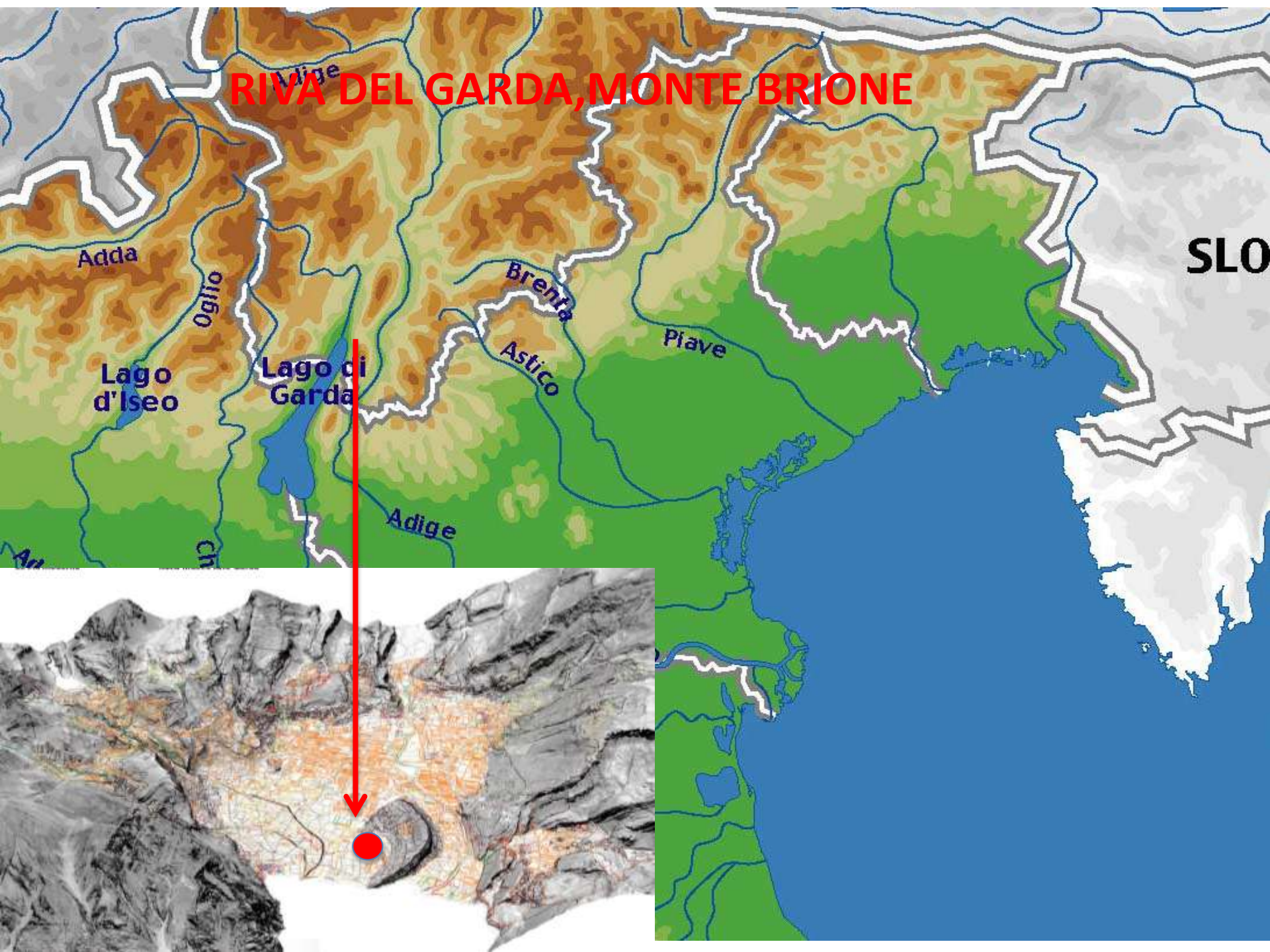
***TO RECONSTRUCT LANDSCAPES SEQUENCES ALLOW US
TO KNOW HOW PAST SOCIETY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO
MAINTAIN THEIR ENVIRONMENT AND WHICH ARE THE
RISKS NOW***

1. THEORETICAL APPROACH

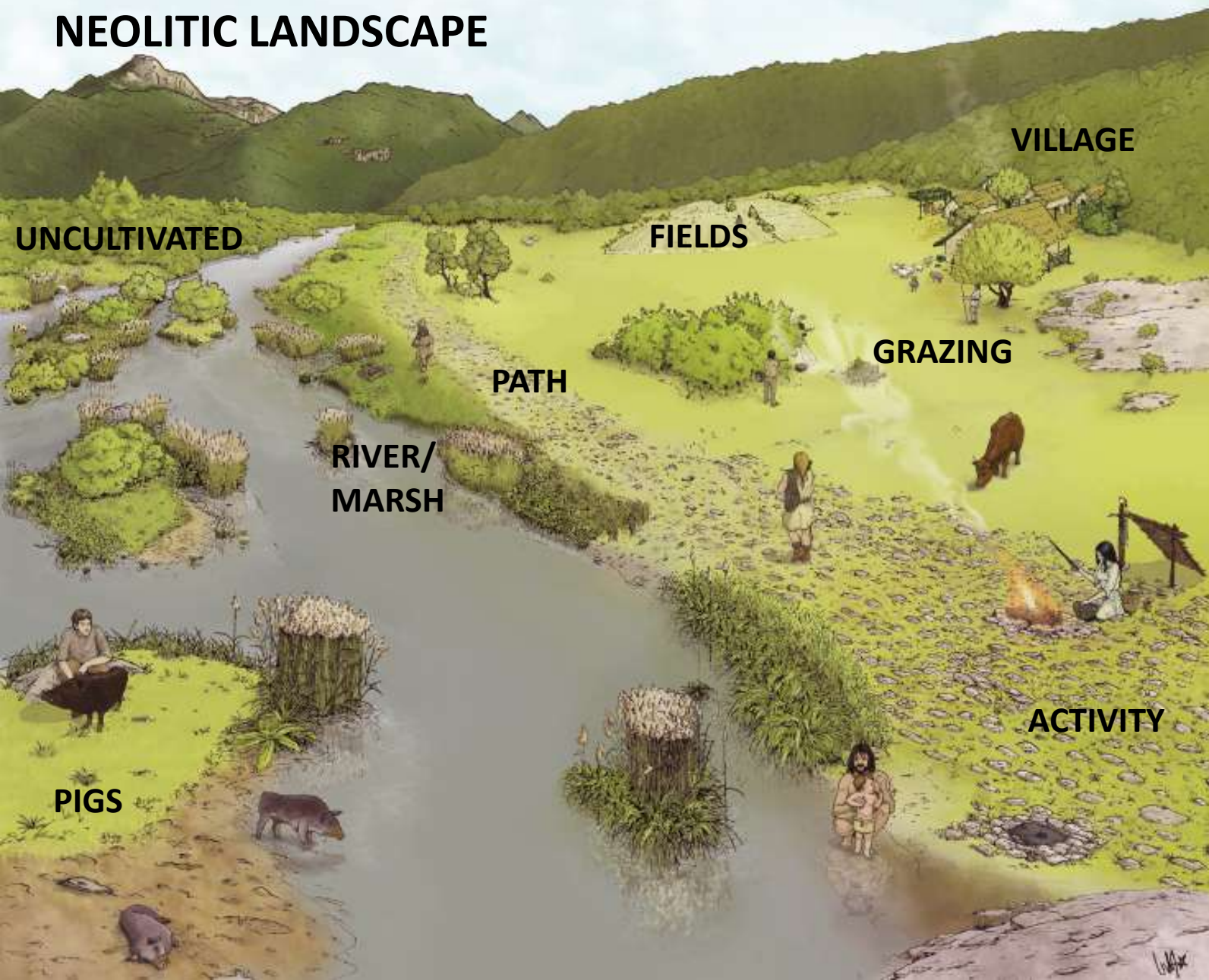
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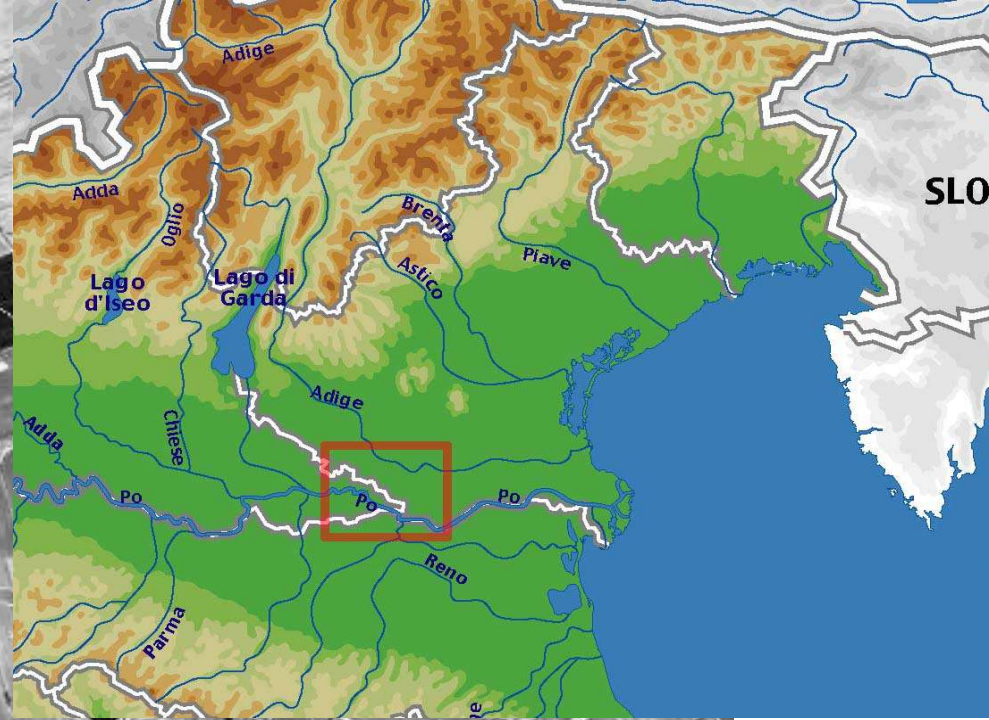
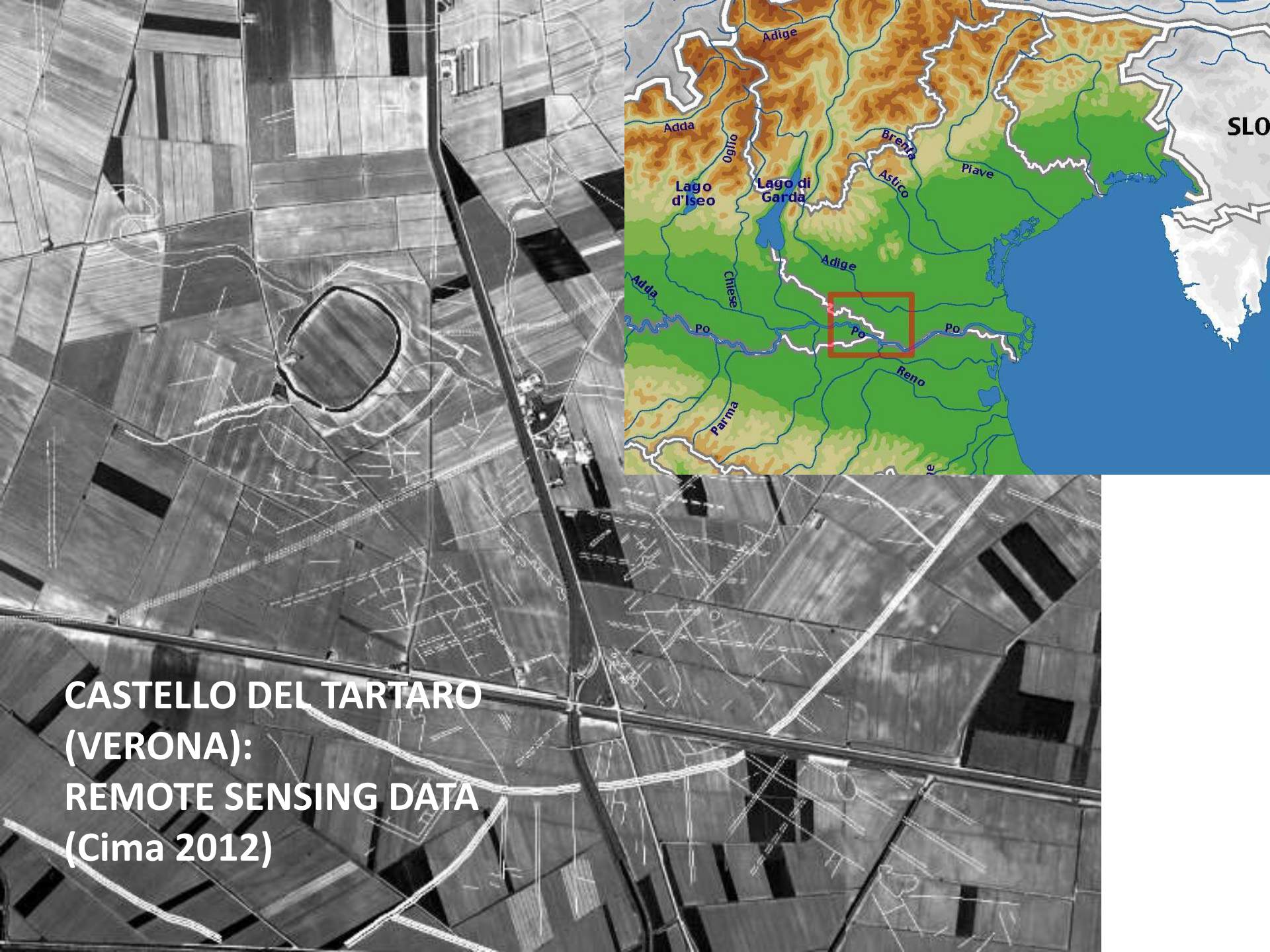
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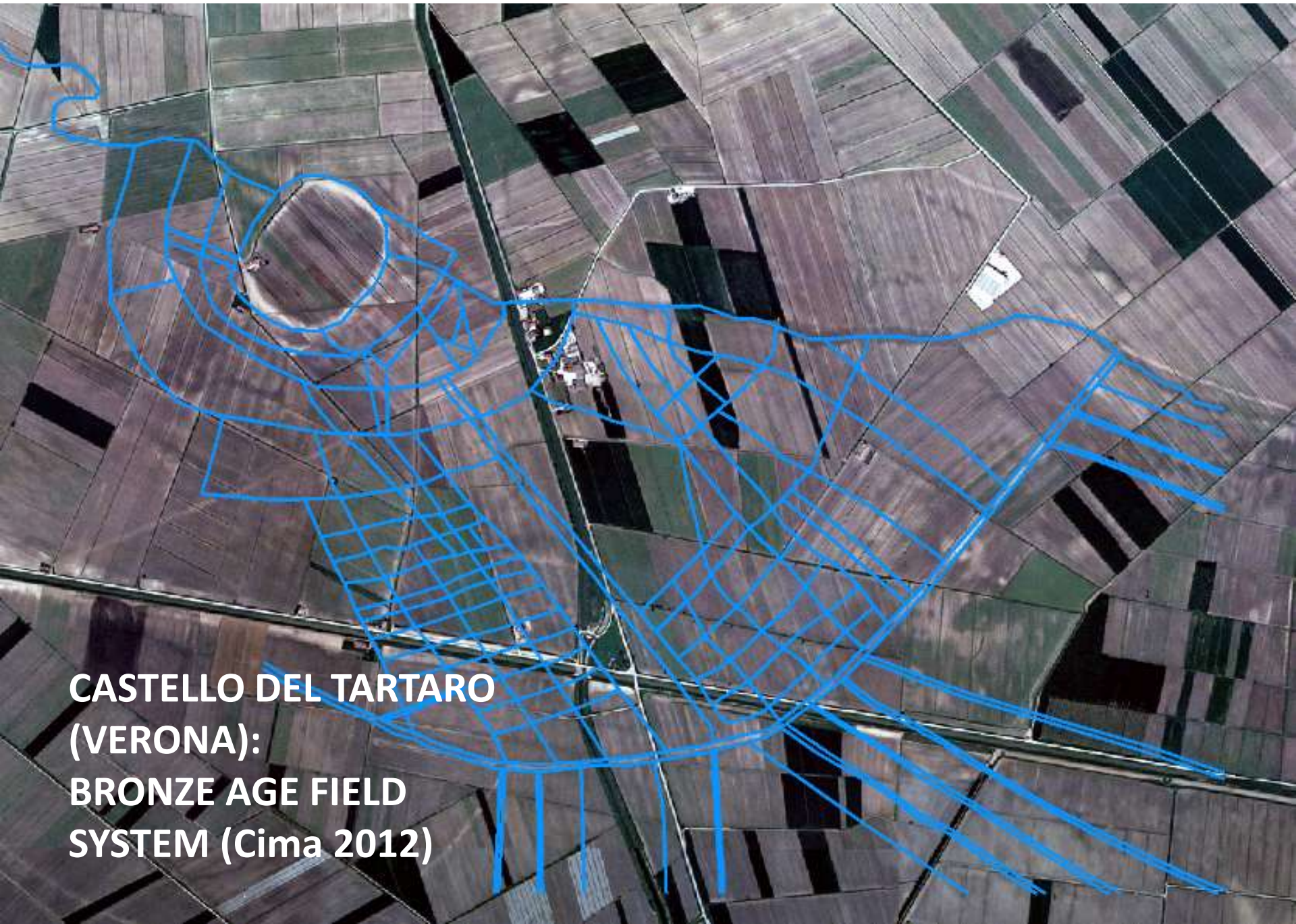


MONTE BRIONE (4500 B.C.): A NEOLITHIC LANDSCAPE





**CASTELLO DEL TARTARO
(VERONA):
REMOTE SENSING DATA
(Cima 2012)**



**CASTELLO DEL TARTARO
(VERONA):
BRONZE AGE FIELD
SYSTEM (Cima 2012)**

**BEDOLINA MAP (BRONZE
AGE)(CAMONICA VALLEY)**

