of an ongoing project will be introduced, where three electromagnetic techniques were applied in order to test whether a Stone Age wooden fishing structure (c. 3200 BCE) would produce strong enough signal to be detected with the methods used. To validate the geophysical data and further understanding on the hunter-gatherer fishing methods, the work was followed by trial excavations, documentation, radiocarbon dating and palaeoenvironmental evaluation.

More research, experiences and testing with different methodologies are essential in securing the preservation and research potential of the exceptionally informative but vulnerable archaeological resource. Such approaches are also essential in evaluating the adequacy of archaeological sampling strategies and interpretation, as well as in expanding our knowledge of the human past.

The study reveals the spatial distribution of present day landscape forming processes. Especially surface runoff and soil erosion processes were analysed in detail. Moreover, we identified evidences for specific Paleo-landscape pattern in the surroundings of Melka Kunture. In part these features can be explained with tectonic activity, on the other hand they indicate specific pattern of the Paleo-drainage network.

5. AERIAL MAPPING BY MEANS OF UAV TECHNOLOGY IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE BRONZE AGE AND THE FIRST IRON AGE IN THE MIDDLE VALLEY OF THE EBRO RIVER (SPAIN)

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The present development of technology and social immediacy does not allow establishing a unique and complete documentation methodology for every kind of archaeological project, which are very variable in their aims and characteristics. Therefore, the way in which documentation technology is applied to archaeological sites, either for research or for didactics, is a complex issue.

In our project, we employ new documentation technologies and procedures for the research of the settlement patterns in the middle Ebro valley during the Late Pre-