

digital elevation model for the entire area and the creation of an orthophoto mosaic. The autoptic and computer-aided examination of single frames and mosaicked orthophoto allowed the identification of areas of interest, where linear features could be characterized as potential man-made buried structures. Of particular note the central eastern part of the surveyed area (Fig. 5), where linear features (made more visible with histogram color enhancement) seem to form a rectangular structure, potentially referable to a closed building of about 8x10 meters.

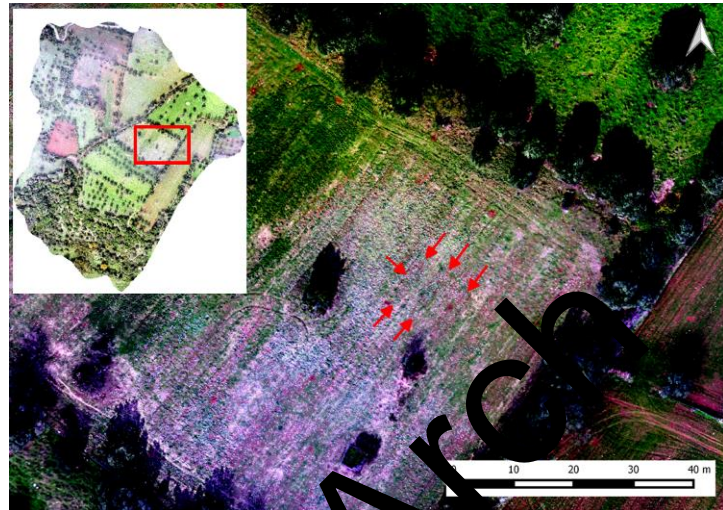


Figure 5: Detail of an area of particular interest (over the entire RPAS surveyed area, top-left) where a rectangular building could be identified with image color enhancement.

Conclusions

The application of novel geo-information methodologies through an integrated platform can be effectively used to address specific archaeological questions regarding the ancient Greek urbanism. At the same time this initiative can act as a model for other archaeological projects across the eastern Mediterranean by incorporating new urban models in order to recalibrate the traditional narratives about the development of the Greek city.

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