
Digitization, reconstruction and spatial analysis of the archaeological record of the Middle Paleolithic site of Jarama VI (Valdesotos, Guadalajara, Spain)

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Résumé

Jarama VI is located on the NW edge of the Guadalajara province (Castilla-La Mancha, Spain). It is a rock shelter partially filled up by sediments which were excavated between 1989 and 1994. The archaeological excavation shows a lithostratigraphic sequence formed by three Pleistocene sedimentary units (Jordá 2007) with thousands of archaeological remains of the Middle Palaeolithic (Navazo *et al.* 2017) with an age older than 50 ka BP (Wood *et al.* 2012; Kehl *et al.* 2013; Higham *et al.* 2014) and even a bone remain of *Homo neanderthalensis* (Lorenzo *et al.* 2012). These human occupations correspond to later Neanderthal populations who lived in central Iberia many years before the arrival of the first

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modern humans to this area (Cacho *et al.* 2012). During this last year we have reviewed the traditional archaeological record of the excavation (excavation diaries, inventories of materials, drawings of stratigraphic sections, planes of distribution, photographs, publications, etc.) in order to digitize it and perform a spatial and statistical analysis. To do this, we have created a database where we have included all the excavation data collected in paper until now. In addition, we have made the digital topography of the site and the territory in which it is located as well as the digital model of the terrain in 3D. All the data obtained has been integrated into a Spatial Data Infrastructure. All this has allowed us to make a digital reconstruction of the archaeological record of the site. We present here the preliminary results of these works that we have made with the authorization and the financial support of the autonomous government of the Junta de Comunidades de Castilla – La Mancha.

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Mots-Clés: digitization, geodatabase, Spatial Data Infrastructure, spatial analysis, statistical analysis, virtual reconstruction, Middle Palaeolithic