

Transfer learning with ADAF: extending archaeological detection beyond its training grounds

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Session 9
AI Applications in Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Protection

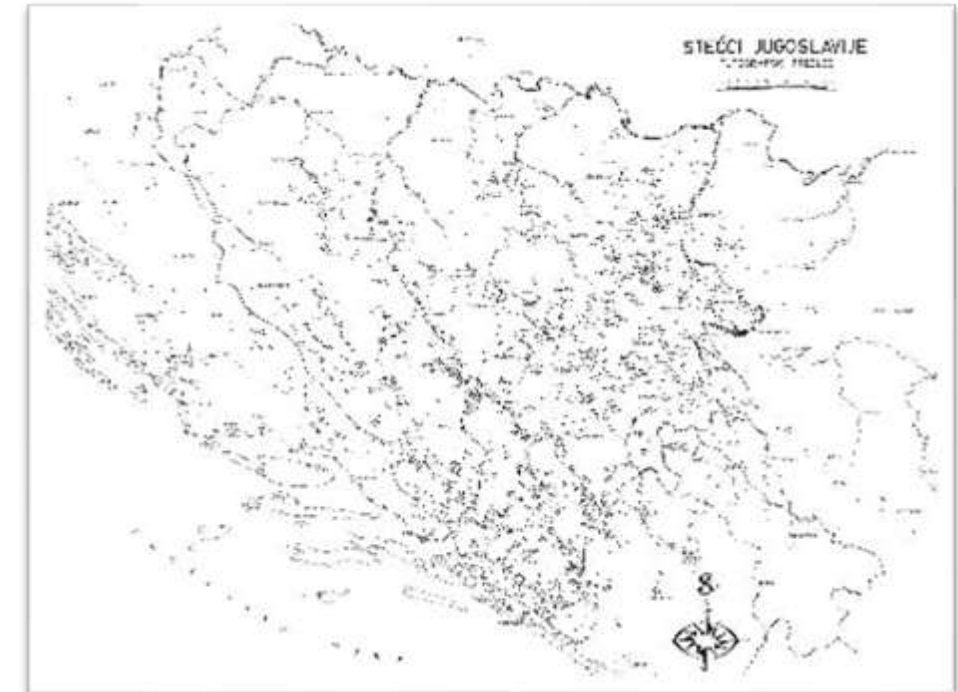
CAA 2026, Vienna





Project STONE

"Unde venis?" Unravelling the enigma of the **stećci** tombstones (ERC)





Project STONE



Is it possible to use **remote sensing** data to **reliably detect** prehistoric **burial mounds** and hillforts to reconstruct the prehistoric funerary landscape?



Challenges of mapping burial mounds
in eastern Herzegovina

Project STONE





ADAF / background

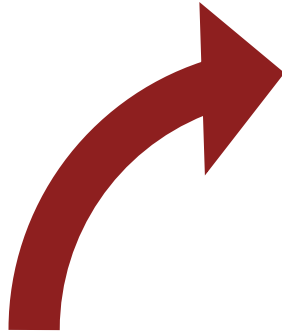
- Early identification of previously unknown or potentially significant monuments at **large scale**





ADAF / software

DEM



Input data options:

Select input file:

☒ DEM (*.tif / *.vrt)

☐ Visualization (*.tif / *.vrt)

Select file:

☐ Tiles are from same dataset (create VRT)

Output folder: **not selected**

☐ Save visualizations

Machine learning options:

Select machine learning method:

☒ segmentation

☐ object detection

Select model: **ADAF model**

Select classes for inference:

☒ All archaeology

☐ Borrow

☐ Ringfort

☐ Enclosure

Post-processing options:

Select min area (m²):

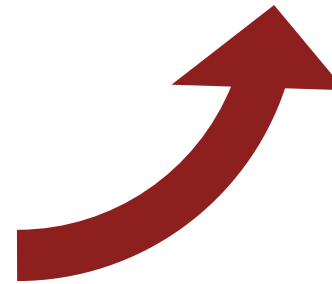
Select min roundness:

Roundness examples:

☐ Keep probability masks (raw segmentation results)



Polygons



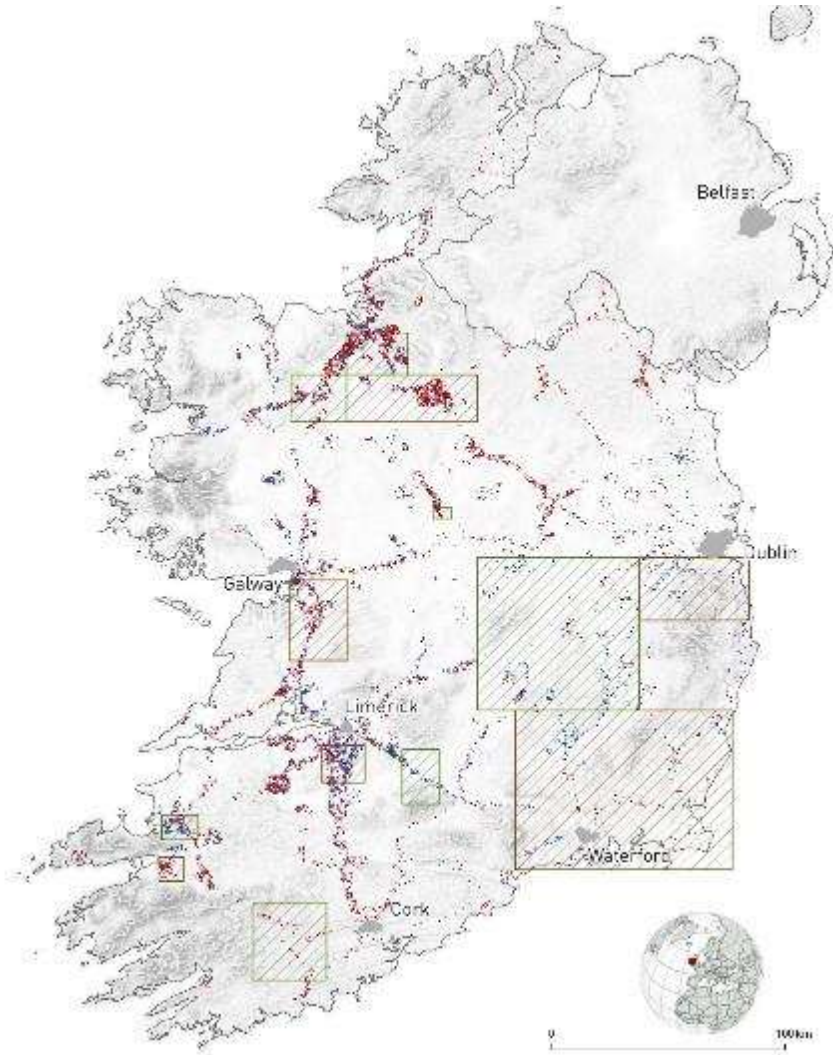
EarthObservation/adaf





ADAF / ML model

- HRNet
- SLRM
- Expertly labelled data
- From >200 datasets
- Train : Validation : Test = 60% : 20% : 20%



training class	count
barrow	*2,461
enclosure	2,324
ringfort	5,933
total	10,718

Barrows



Photo: Aristodemo De Cesaris

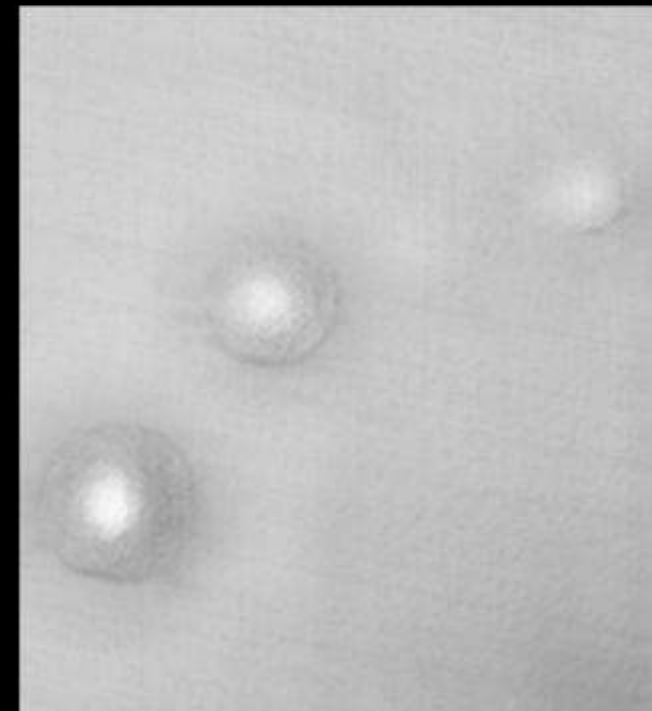
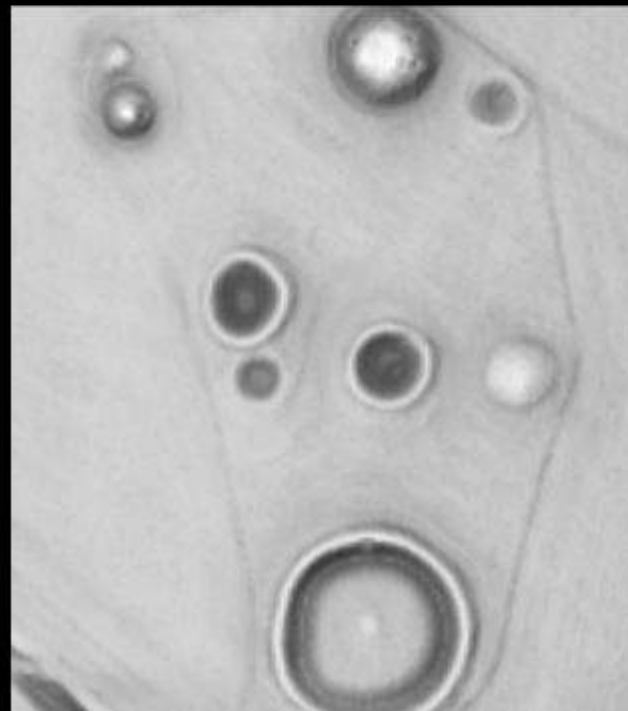
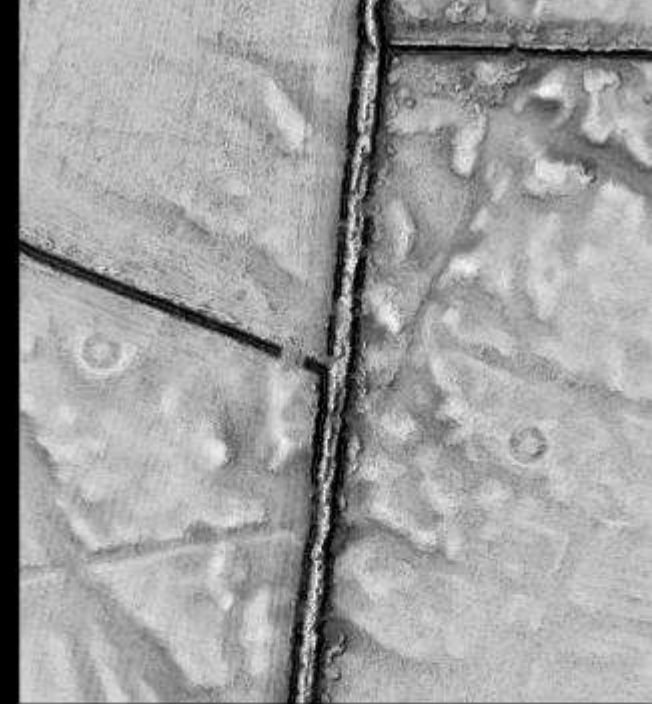
Barrows



Barrows

- bowl-barrow
- ditch barrow
- embanked barrow
- mound barrow
- pond barrow
- ring-barrow
- stepped barrow
- unclassified

0 100 m





Domain adaptation

ADAF detected around half of the known burial mounds.

What can we do to make it better?

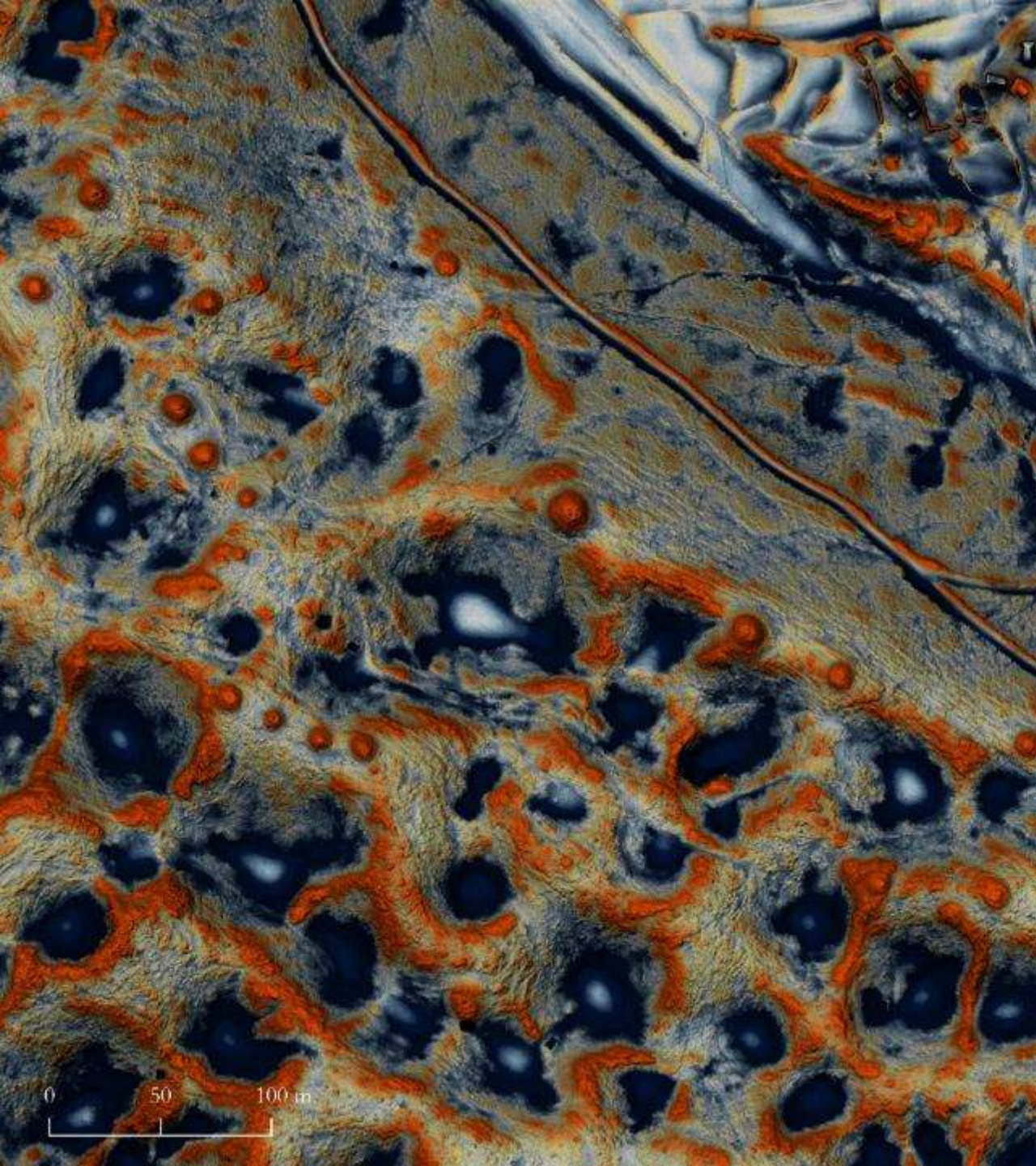


Photo: Luka Škerjanec









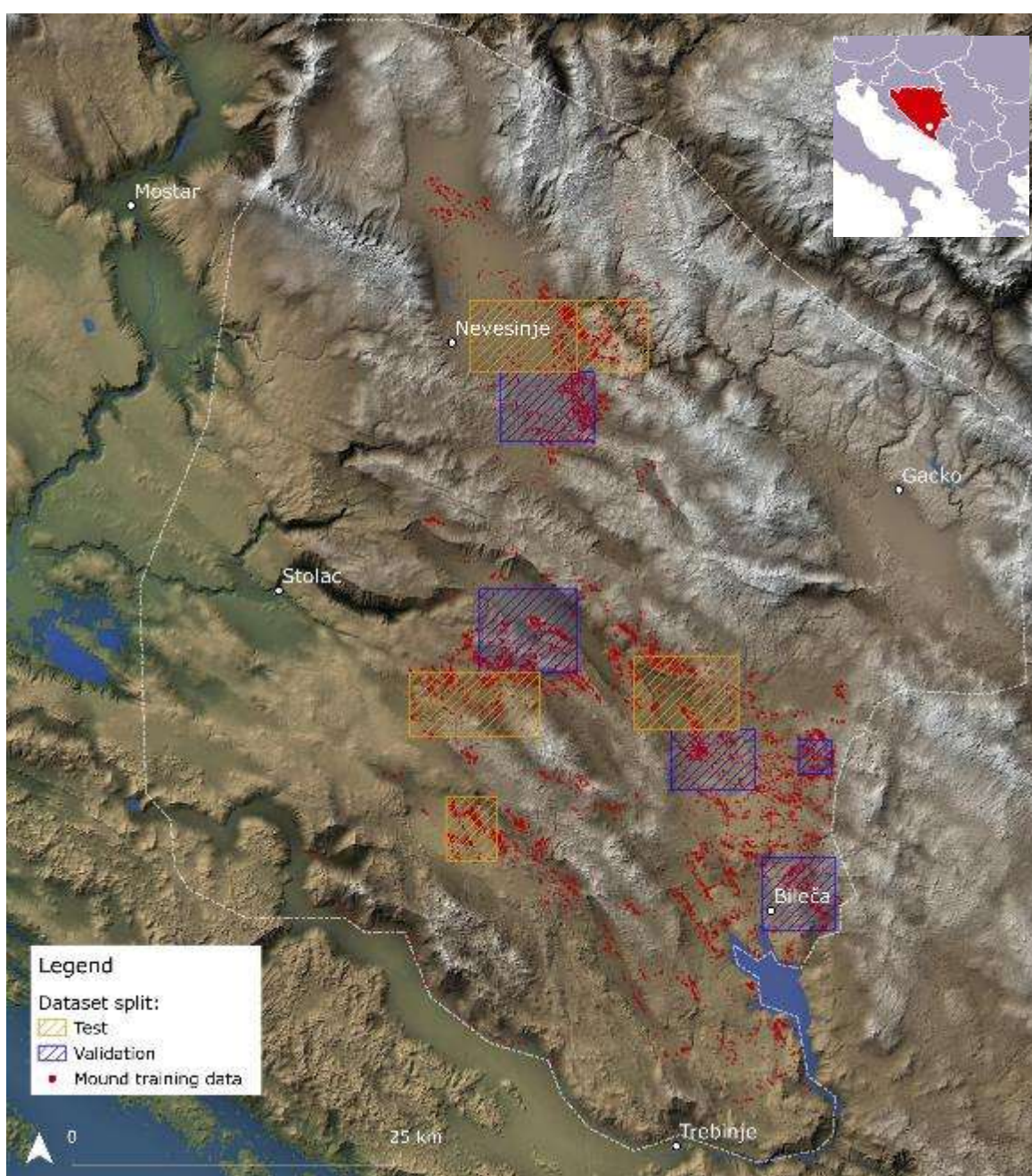
Retraining

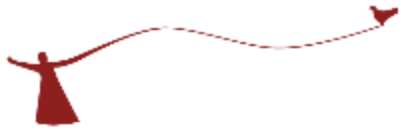
Training data:

- study area 3400 km²
- 8616 samples
- data split = 60/20/20

ML models:

name	domain	tile size
adaf	Ireland	512px
adaf-retrained	Ireland + BIH	512px & 256 px
stone	BIH	512px & 256 px





Results

ANALYSIS ON TEST AREA

No. of instances in reference data (RD) = 1917

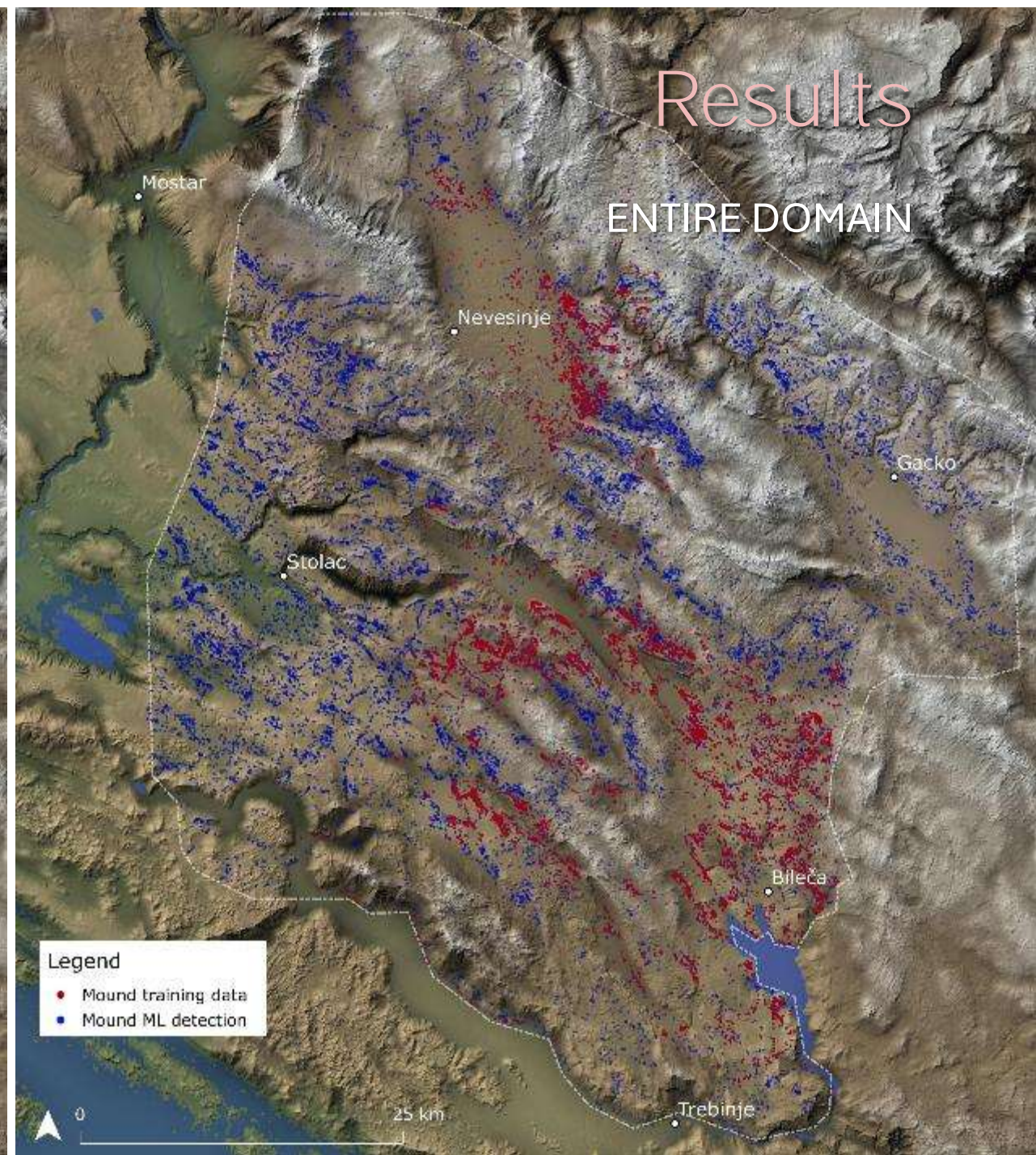
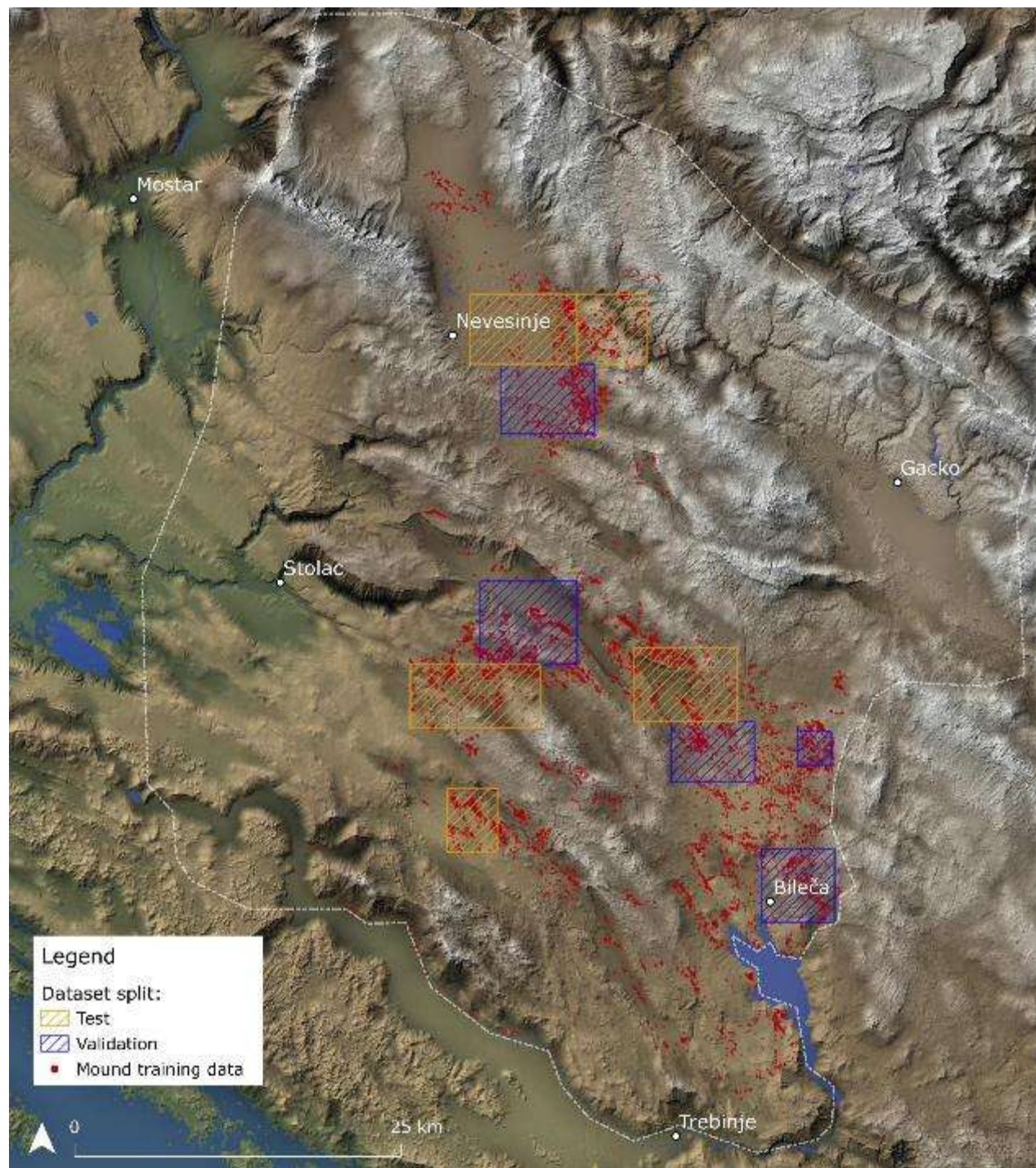
experiment	tile size	detections				% of detections		% of RD	f1	lou
			TP	FP	FN	TP	FP	FN		
adaf	512 px	891	742	149	1175	83%	17%	61%	0.528	0.280
adaf-retrained	512 px	1930	1508	422	409	78%	22%	21%	0.784	0.591
stone	512 px	1819	1474	345	443	81%	19%	23%	0.789	0.562
adaf-retrained	256 px	1958	1364	594	553	70%	30%	29%	0.704	0.500
stone	256 px	2060	1466	594	451	71%	29%	24%	0.737	0.507



Results

ANALYSIS ON TEST AREA

	correctly identified	F1-score
Ireland	39%	0.53
Ireland + STONE	79%	0.78
STONE	77%	0.79

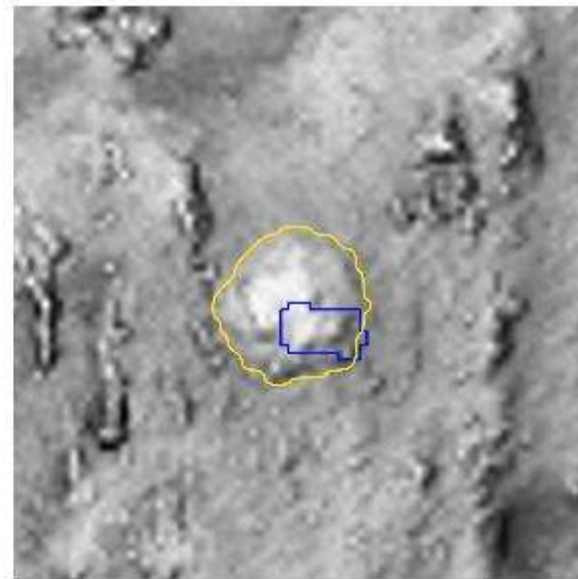
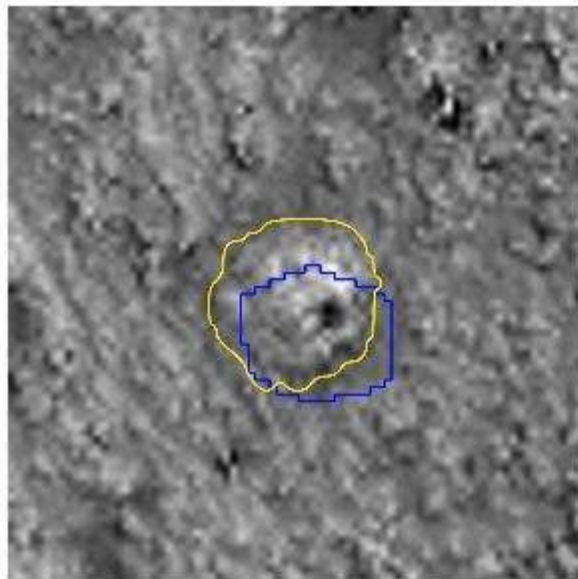
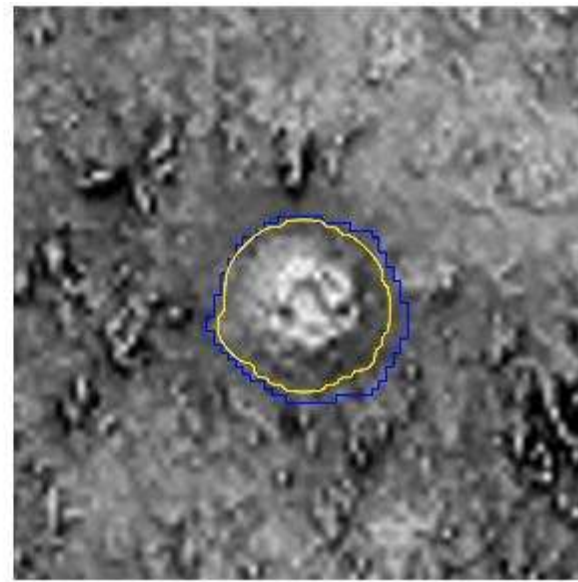
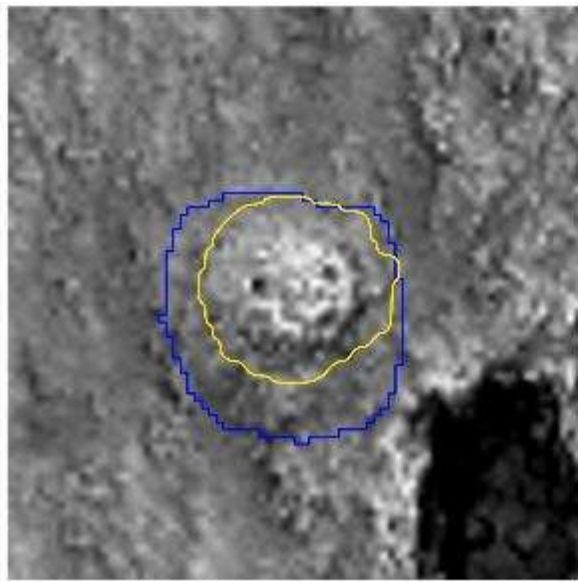


Results

SITE SCALE

Results are polygons BUT – what can we do with them?

- Luka needs better segmentation to do his analysis
- ADAF used to **localise only** – use a different method for accurate segmentation



0 25 m





Challenges / Discussion

What next?

Strugled to detect burial mounds on sloped terrain

- Limitation of using SLRM; a different visualisation could improve this

What about other regions?

- Slovenia, Croatia, ...
- Switzerland
- A long path ahead to a generalised model





Čož et al., 2026

Thank you for your attention!



Photo: Luka Škerjanec