



Modelling for teaching and research: A network for ABM of SES in Archaeology

DR. DRIES DAEMS

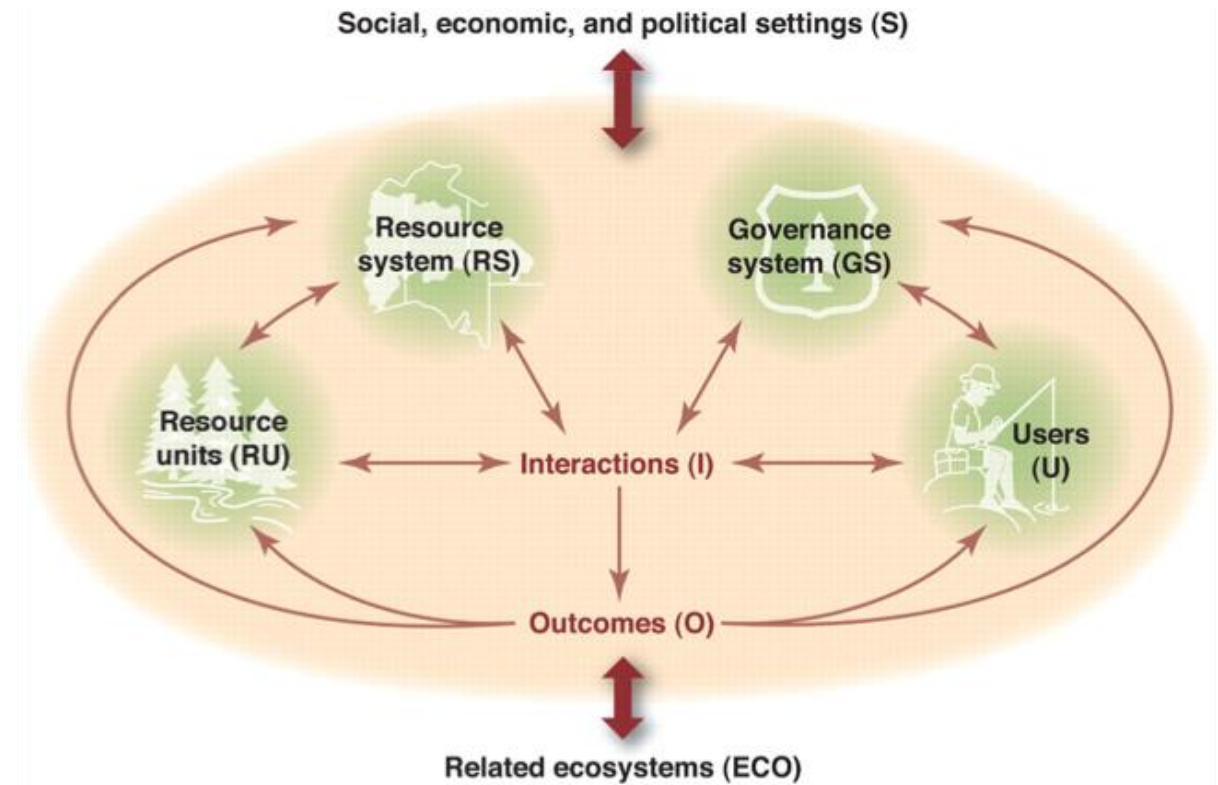
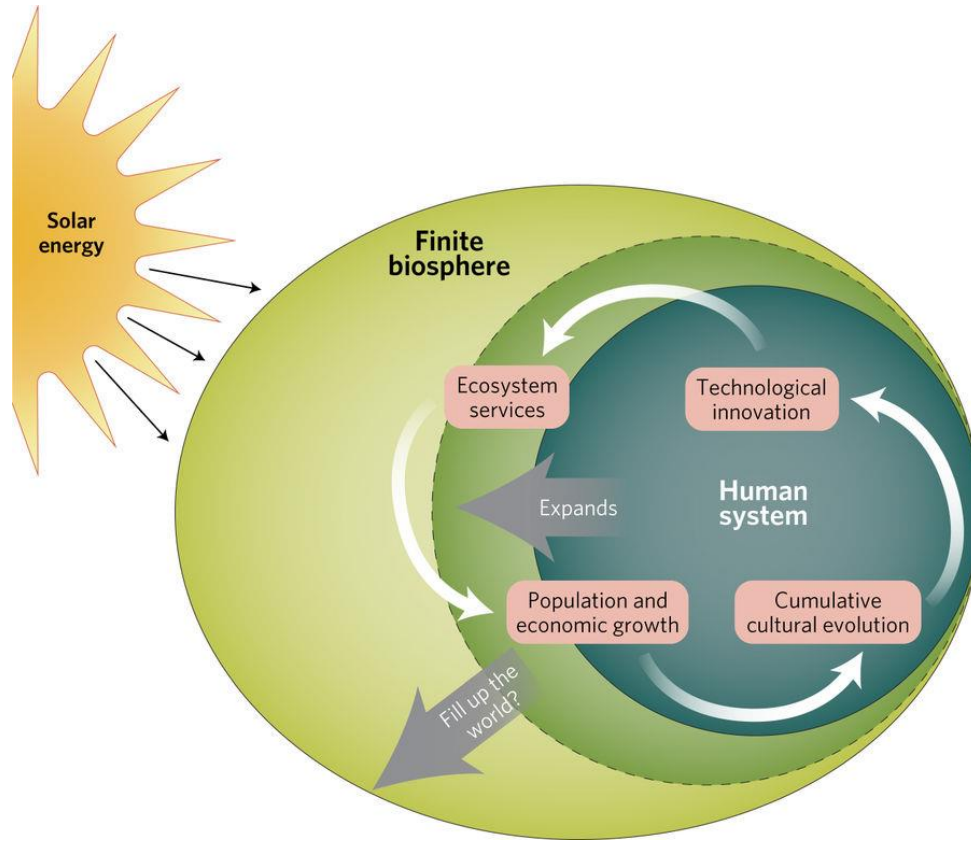
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY (ANKARA, TURKEY)

SAGALASSOS PROJECT (KU LEUVEN, BELGIUM)

DAEMS@METU.EDU.TR | TWITTER: @DRIESDAEMS

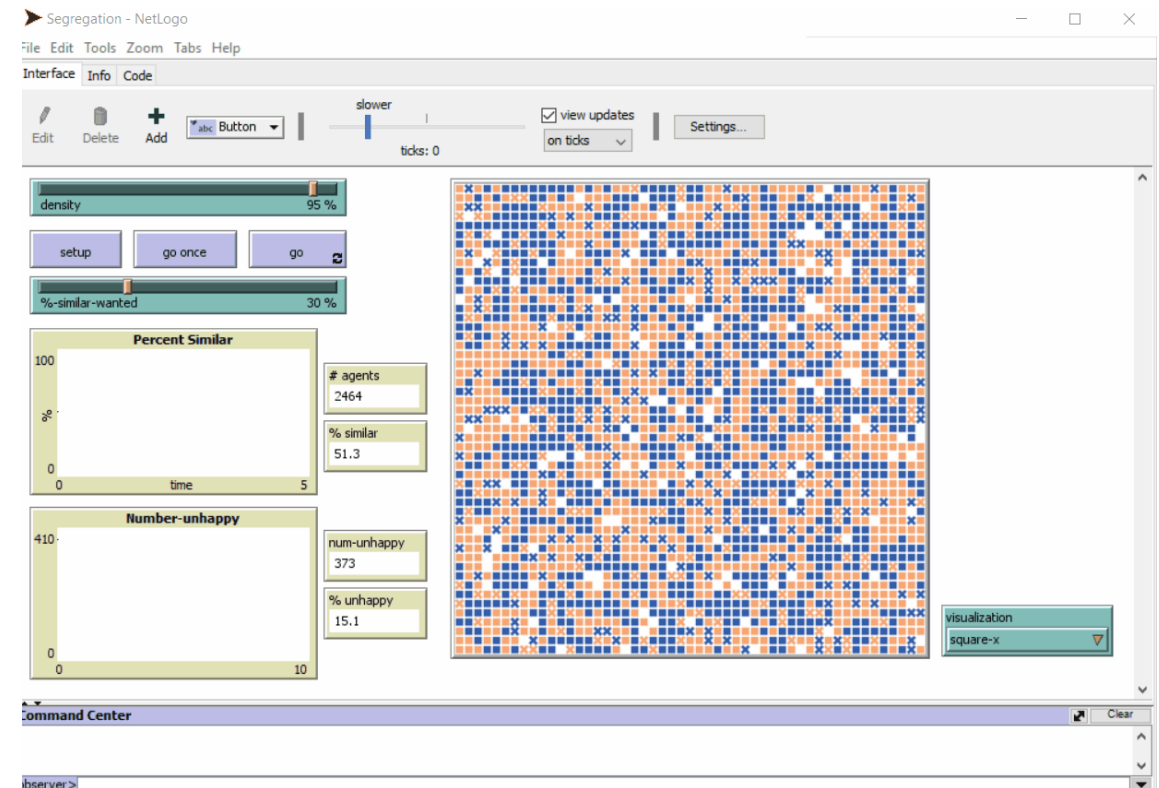
[HTTPS://WWW.DRIESDAEMS.COM](https://www.driesdaems.com)

Socio-Ecological Systems



What is agent-based modelling (ABM)?

- Method of computer simulation
- Bottom-up approach: Agents as autonomous and heterogeneous entities
- Individual/group-based rulesets that govern actions and interactions
- ABM = simulation of agents, environment and their interactions under a set of rules
 - Traces aggregate characteristics of a system that emerge from the behaviour of its parts



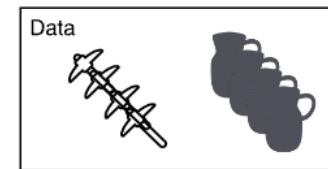
Schelling, T. (1978). *Micromotives and Macrobehavior*. New York: Norton.

Agent-based modelling in Archaeology

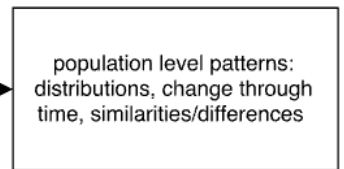
ABM as “cultural laboratories”

- Enforcing conceptual clarity
- Understand underlying mechanisms of change
- Infer past dynamic behaviour from static archaeological record
- Rigorous hypothesis testing

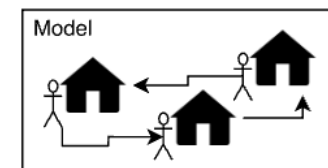
Data Analysis



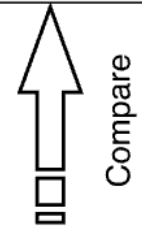
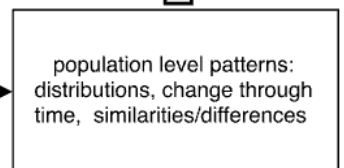
Description
Typology, Statistics, Spatial Analysis



Simulation



Causality
Models of Past Interaction



Romanowska (2015) So you think you can model?

ABM: Science & creativity

SCIENCE

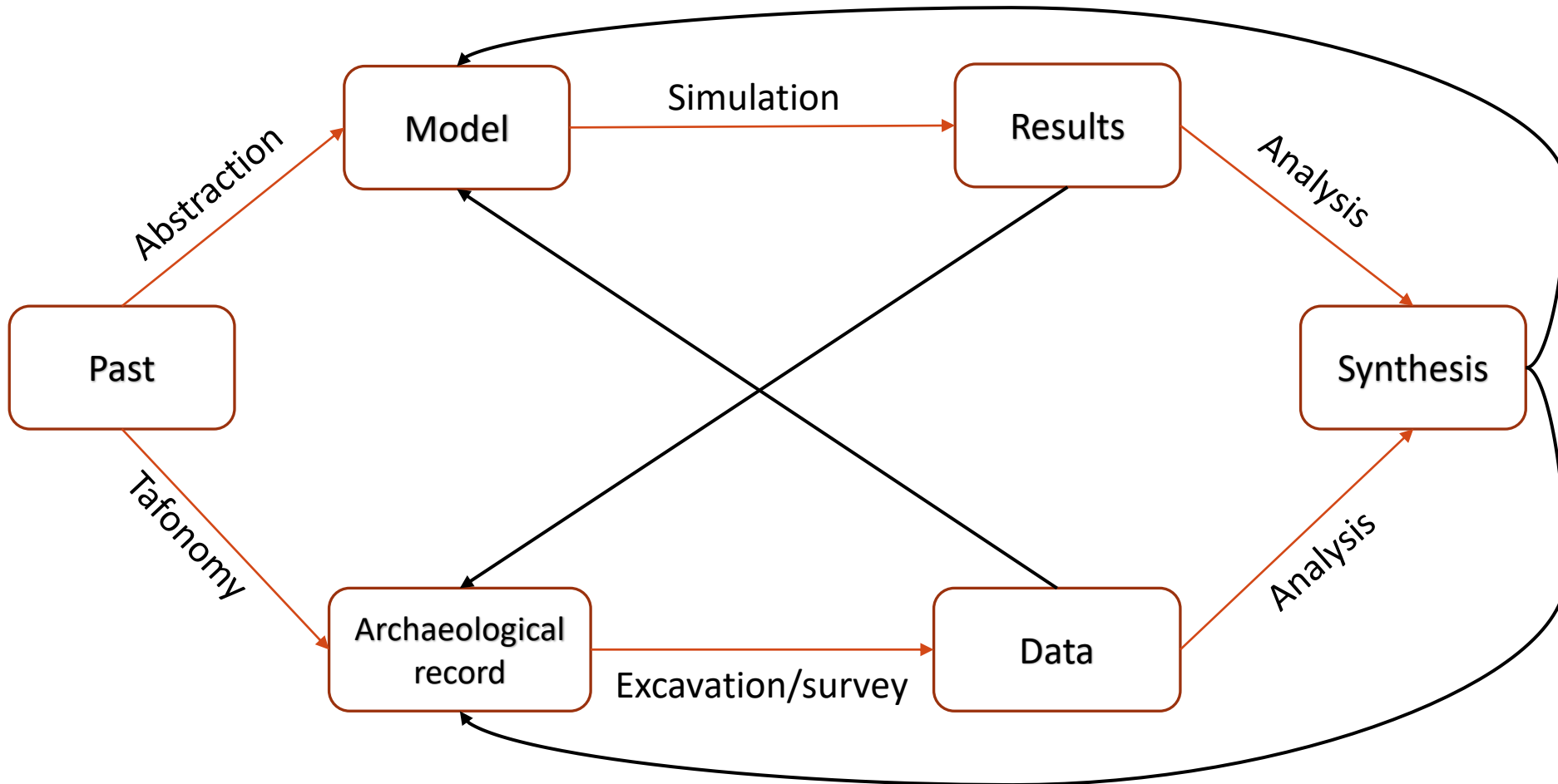
- Bottom-up
 - Emergence from constituent interactions
- Formal approach
 - Conceptual clarity & transparency
 - Hypothesis testing
- Emergence
- Cultural laboratories

CREATIVITY

- Playfulness
- Experimentation
- Imagination

“What I end up simulating is not the past but the story I am telling about the past” (Graham 2020, p.12)

Agent-based modelling in Archaeology



Agent-based modelling in Archaeology

- Demography (Axtell et al. 2002; Verhagen et al. 2019)
- Information transmission and cultural evolution (Fort et al. 2016; Premo 2014)
- Cultural and economic transmission (Carrignon et al. 2020)
- Trade networks (Brughmans and Poblome 2016; Chliaoutakis and Chalkiadakis 2020)
- Land use (Verhagen et al. 2021)
- Foraging (Sikk and Caruso 2020)
- Resource use (Coco et al. 2020)
- Taphonomy (Carney and Davies 2020)
- Social complexity and resilience (Angourakis et al. 2020; Cioffi-Revilla et al. 2007; White 2013)
- Environmental stress and social network formation (Shultz and Costopoulos 2019)
- Least-cost analysis and spatial diffusion (Gravel-Miguel and Wren 2018)
- Human mobility and technological innovation (Conrad et al. 2018)
- Population diffusion (Isern et al. 2017)
- Polity formation (Crabtree et al. 2017)
- Raw material procurement (Oestmo et al. 2016)
- Resource distribution (Jassen and Hill 2016)
- Cultural diversity (del Castillo et al. 2014)
- Societal transformation and decline (Heckbert 2013; Janssen 2009)
- Settlement patterns and political consolidation (Griffin and Stanish 2007)

AND MANY MORE...

Agent-based modelling in Archaeology: Where next?

Current state of the field:

- Isolated efforts
- Idiosyncratic
- KISS ~ toy models

Solutions:

- Cumulative efforts
- Integrated approaches
- Collaboration and academic networks



Network for Agent-based Modelling of Socio-Ecological Systems (NAS²A)

Goals:

- 1) Compile an openly available model library for ABM elements (implementation modules, techniques, approaches, etc.).
- 2) Collect and develop best practices and modelling guidelines.
- 3) Develop tools for interoperability following the FAIR principles.
- 4) Disseminate ABM approaches in archaeology through teaching
- 5) Create a structure for international collaboration and stimulus



ABM and research: Models Library

- Set standards
 - Common ontology and metadata
- Produce content
 - Models, algorithms, modules, ...
- Ensure integration and interoperability
 - Linking model elements
 - Tagging
 - Categories
- Build infrastructure
 - Interface
 - Online access



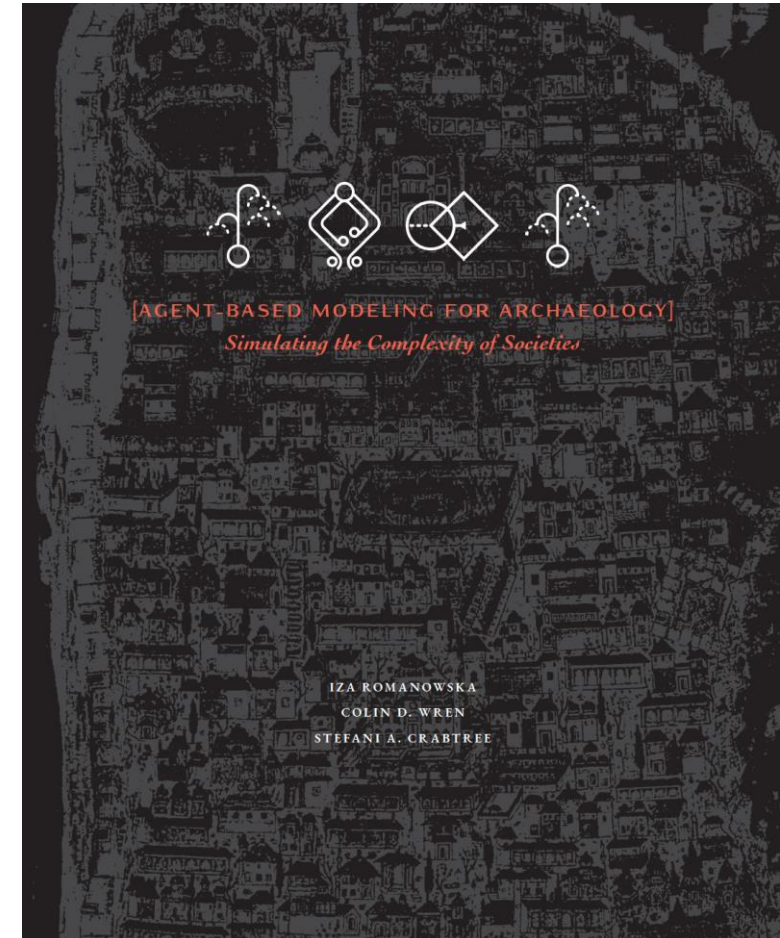
ABM and teaching

Recent textbook:

Romanowska, I., Wren, C.D. and Crabtree, S.A., 2021.
Agent-Based Modeling for Archaeology: Simulating the Complexity of Societies. Santa Fe: Santa Fe Institute Press.

Future: Workshops, summer schools, tutorials, ...

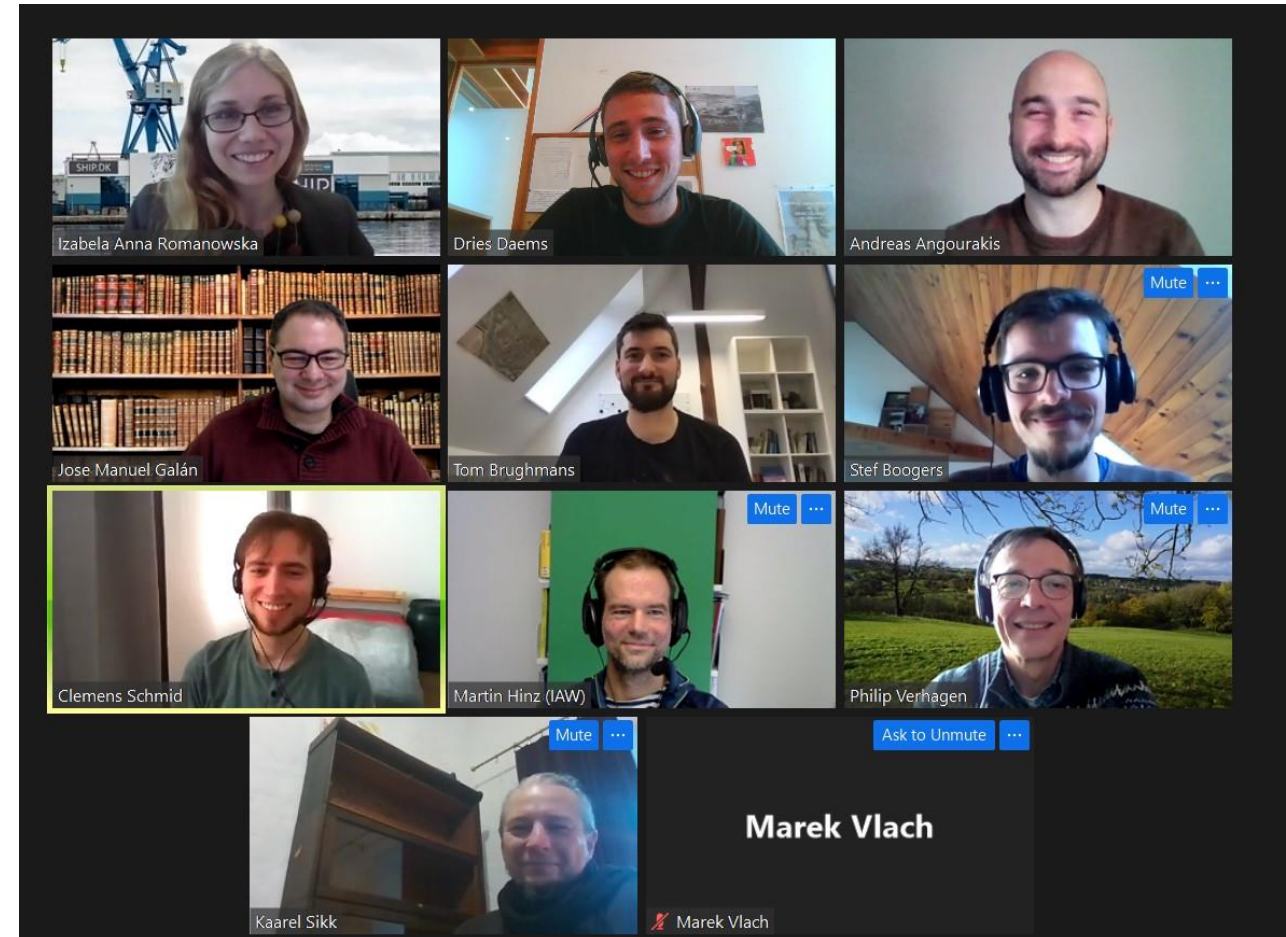
- Soon: Leuven 2022



Who are we?

Research units currently active in NASA are:

- Sagalassos Archaeological Research Project (SARP), University of Leuven
- Roman Mediterranean Archaeology Research Unit, Ghent University
- Ghent Centre for Digital Humanities (GhentCDH), Ghent University
- CLUE+, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
- Research Centre for the Roman Period and the Migration Period, Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno
- Cultures and Environments. Prehistory, Antiquity and Middle Ages (CEPAM), French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), University Côte d'Azur
- Computational and Digital Archaeology Laboratory (CDAL), McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research-Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge
- Classical Archaeology and Centre for Urban Network Evolutions (UrbNet), Aarhus University
- Aarhus Institute of Advanced Studies (AIAS), Aarhus University
- Analytical Sociology and Institutional Design (GSADI Group), Autònoma University of Barcelona
- Institute for Archaeological Sciences, Departement for Prehistoric Archaeology, Bern University
- Science, The Santa Fe Institute (SFI)
- Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London
- GIO - Grupo de Ingeniería de Organización, Universidad de Burgos
- Computational Research on the Ancient Near East (CRANE) Project, University of Toronto
- Water Resources / CEG (WRM Group), Delft University of Technology
- School of Culture and Society and CLIOARCH, Aarhus University
- Faculté des Sciences Humaines, des Sciences de l'Éducation et des Sciences Sociales, University of Luxembourg



Join us!

Website: <https://archaeology-abm.github.io/NASA/>

Contact executive committee:

- Dries Daems: dries.daems@kuleuven.be
- Philip Verhagen: j.w.h.p.verhagen@vu.nl
- Iza Romanowska: iromanowska@aias.au.dk

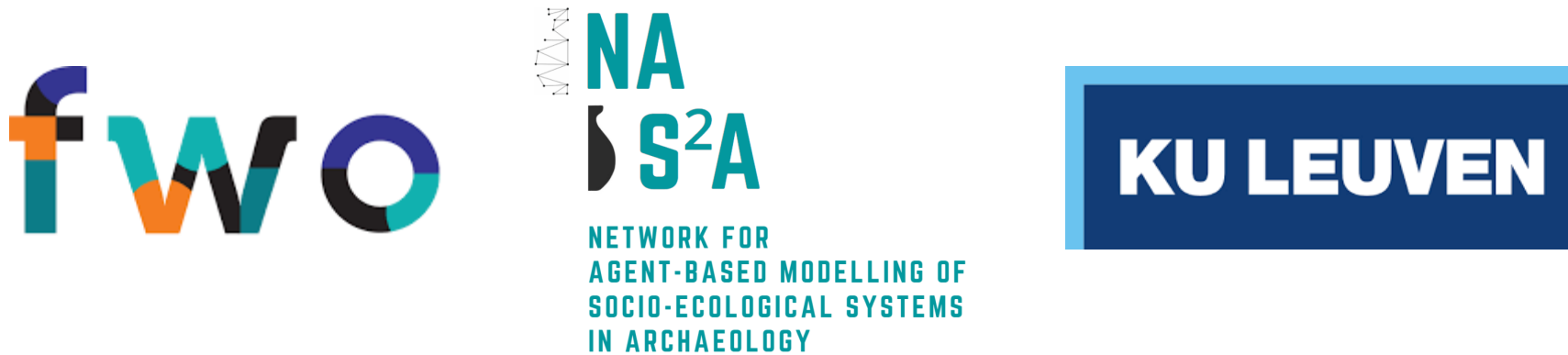
Think along: join meetings

Contribute!



NETWORK FOR
AGENT-BASED MODELLING OF
SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS
IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Slides available here: [LINK]



DR. DRIES DAEMS

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY (TURKEY)

SAGALASSOS PROJECT (KU LEUVEN, BELGIUM)

DAEMS@METU.EDU.TR | TWITTER: @DRIESDAEMS

[HTTPS://WWW.DRIESDAEMS.COM](https://www.driesdaems.com)

References

- Angourakis, A., Bates, J., Baudouin, J.-P., Giesche, A., Ustunkaya, M.C., Wright, N., Singh, R.N. and Petrie, C.A., 2020. How to 'downsize' a complex society: an agent-based modelling approach to assess the resilience of Indus Civilisation settlements to past climate change. *Environmental Research Letters*, 15(11), p.115004. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/abacf9>.
- Axtell, R.L., Epstein, J.M., Dean, J.S., Gumerman, G.J., Swedlund, A.C., Harburger, J., Chakravarty, S., Hammond, R., Parker, J. and Parker, M., 2002. Population growth and collapse in a multiagent model of the Kayenta Anasazi in Long House Valley. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 99(suppl 3), pp.7275–7279. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.092080799>.
- Carney, M. and Davies, B., 2020. Agent-Based Modeling, Scientific Reproducibility, and Taphonomy: A Successful Model Implementation Case Study. *Journal of Computer Applications in Archaeology*, 3(1), pp.182–196. <https://doi.org/10.5334/jcaa.52>.
- Carrignon, S., Brughmans, T. and Romanowska, I., 2020. Tableware trade in the Roman East: Exploring cultural and economic transmission with agent-based modelling and approximate Bayesian computation. *PLOS ONE*, 15(11), p.e0240414. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0240414>.
- Chliaoutakis, A. and Chalkiadakis, G., 2020. An Agent-Based Model for Simulating Inter-Settlement Trade in Past Societies. *Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation*, 23(3), p.10.
- Cioffi-Revilla, C., Luke, S., Parker, D.C., Rogers, J.D., Fitzhugh, W.W., Honeychurch, W., Fröhlich, B., De Priest, P. and Amartuvshin, C., 2007. Agent-Based Modeling Simulation of Social Adaptation and Long-Term Change in Inner Asia. In: S. Takahashi, D. Sallach and J. Rouchier, eds. *Advancing Social Simulation: The First World Congress*. [online] Tokyo: Springer Japan. pp.189–200. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-4-431-73167-2_18.
- Coco, E., Holdaway, S. and Iovita, R., 2020. The effects of secondary recycling on the technological character of lithic assemblages. *Journal of Paleolithic Archaeology*, pp.1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41982-020-00055-4>.
- Conrad, N.D., Helfmann, L., Zonker, J., Winkelmann, S. and Schütte, C., 2018. Human mobility and innovation spreading in ancient times: a stochastic agent-based simulation approach. *EPJ Data Science*, 7(1), p.24. <https://doi.org/10.1140/epjds/s13688-018-0153-9>.
- Crabtree, S.A., Bocinsky, R.K., Hooper, P.L., Ryan, S.C. and Kohler, T.A., 2017. How To Make A Polity (In The Central Mesa Verde Region). *American Antiquity*, 82(1), pp.71–95. <https://doi.org/10.1017/aag.2016.18>.
- del Castillo, F., Barceló, J.A., Mameli, L., Miguel, F. and Vila, X., 2014. Modeling Mechanisms of Cultural Diversity and Ethnicity in Hunter–Gatherers. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 21(2), pp.364–384. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10816-013-9199-y>.
- Fort, J., Isern, N., Jerardino, A. and Rondelli, B., 2016. Population Spread and Cultural Transmission in Neolithic Transitions. In: J.A. Barceló and F. Del Castillo, eds. *Simulating Prehistoric and Ancient Worlds, Computational Social Sciences*. [Cham: Springer International Publishing. pp.189–197. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-31481-5_5.

References

- Gravel-Miguel, C. and Wren, C.D., 2018. Agent-based least-cost path analysis and the diffusion of Cantabrian Lower Magdalenian engraved scapulae. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 99, pp.1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jas.2018.08.014>.
- Griffin, A.F. and Stanish, C., 2007. An Agent-based Model of Prehistoric Settlement Patterns and Political Consolidation in the Lake Titicaca Basin of Peru and Bolivia. *Structure and Dynamics*, 2(2).
- Heckbert, S., 2013. MayaSim: An Agent-Based Model of the Ancient Maya Social-Ecological System. *Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation*, 16(4), p.11.
- Isern, N., Zilhão, J., Fort, J. and Ammerman, A.J., 2017. Modeling the role of voyaging in the coastal spread of the Early Neolithic in the West Mediterranean. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 114(5), pp.897–902. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1613413114>.
- Janssen, M.A. and Hill, K., 2016. An Agent-Based Model of Resource Distribution on Hunter-Gatherer Foraging Strategies: Clumped Habitats Favor Lower Mobility, but Result in Higher Foraging Returns. In: J.A. Barceló and F. Del Castillo, eds. *Simulating Prehistoric and Ancient Worlds*, Computational Social Sciences. Cham: Springer International Publishing. pp.159–174. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-31481-5_3.
- Janssen, M.A., 2009. Understanding Artificial Anasazi. *Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation*, 12(4), pp.1–13.
- Oestmo, S., Janssen, M.A. and Marean, C.W., 2016. Testing Brantingham’s Neutral Model: The Effect of Spatial Clustering on Stone Raw Material Procurement. In: J.A. Barceló and F. Del Castillo, eds. *Simulating Prehistoric and Ancient Worlds*, Computational Social Sciences. [online] Cham: Springer International Publishing. pp.175–188. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-31481-5_4.
- Shultz, D.R. and Costopoulos, A., 2019. Modeling environmental variability and network formation among pastoral nomadic households: Implications for the rise of the Mongol Empire. *PLOS ONE*, 14(10), p.e0223677. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0223677>.
- Sikk, K. and Caruso, G., 2020. A spatially explicit agent-based model of central place foraging theory and its explanatory power for hunter-gatherers settlement patterns formation processes. *Adaptive Behavior*, p.1059712320922915. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1059712320922915>.
- Verhagen, P., de Kleijn, M. and Joyce, J., 2021. Different Models, Different Outcomes? A Comparison of Approaches to Land Use Modeling in the Dutch Limes. *Heritage*, 4(3), pp.2081–2104. <https://doi.org/10.3390/heritage4030118>.
- White, A.A., 2013. Subsistence economics, family size, and the emergence of social complexity in hunter–gatherer systems in eastern North America. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, 32(1), pp.122–163. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaa.2012.12.003>.