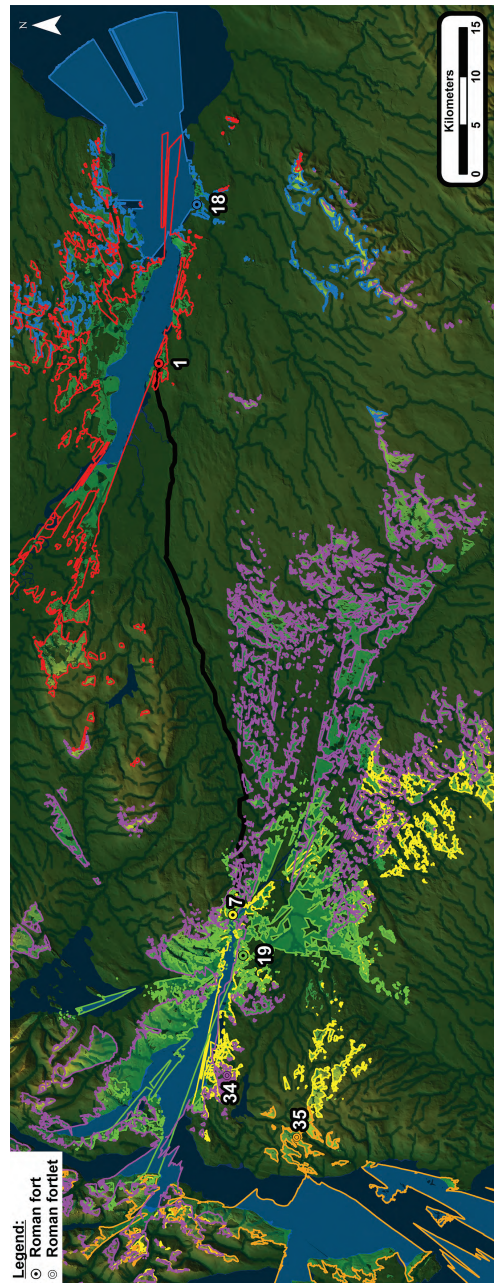
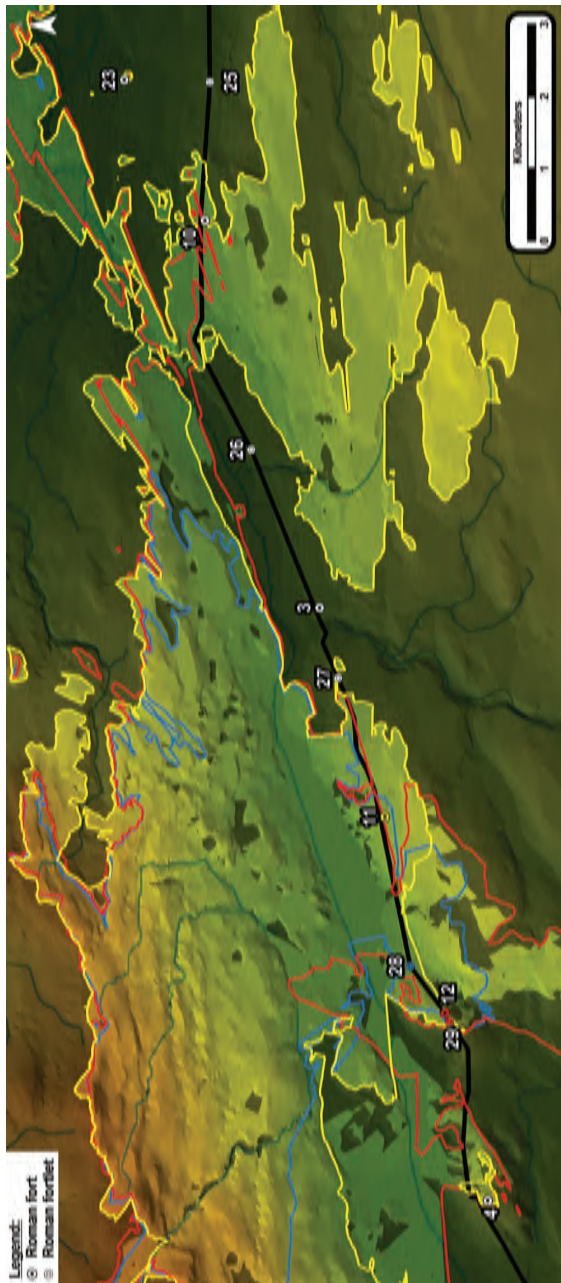


**Pl. 1/1 (left):** Cumulative Viewshed of Castlecary (Red point) and Garnhall (blue point). The respective colours symbolize the edges of the sightline from the individual sites (map by author).

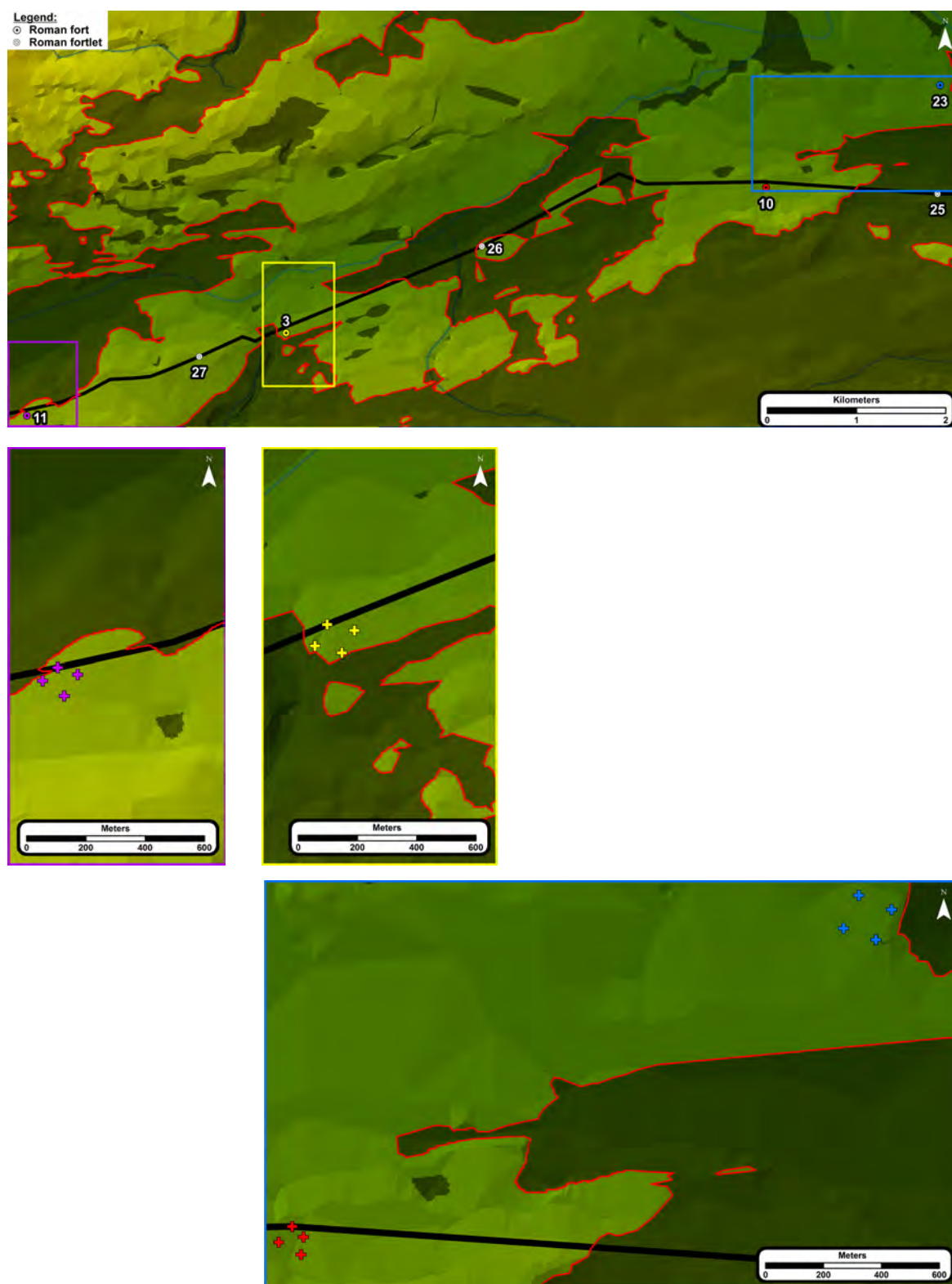
**Pl. 1/2 (right):** Cumulative Viewshed of Balmuilty (red), Wilderness Plantation (blue) and Summers-ton (yellow). The respective colours symbolize the edges of the sightline from the individual sites (map by author).



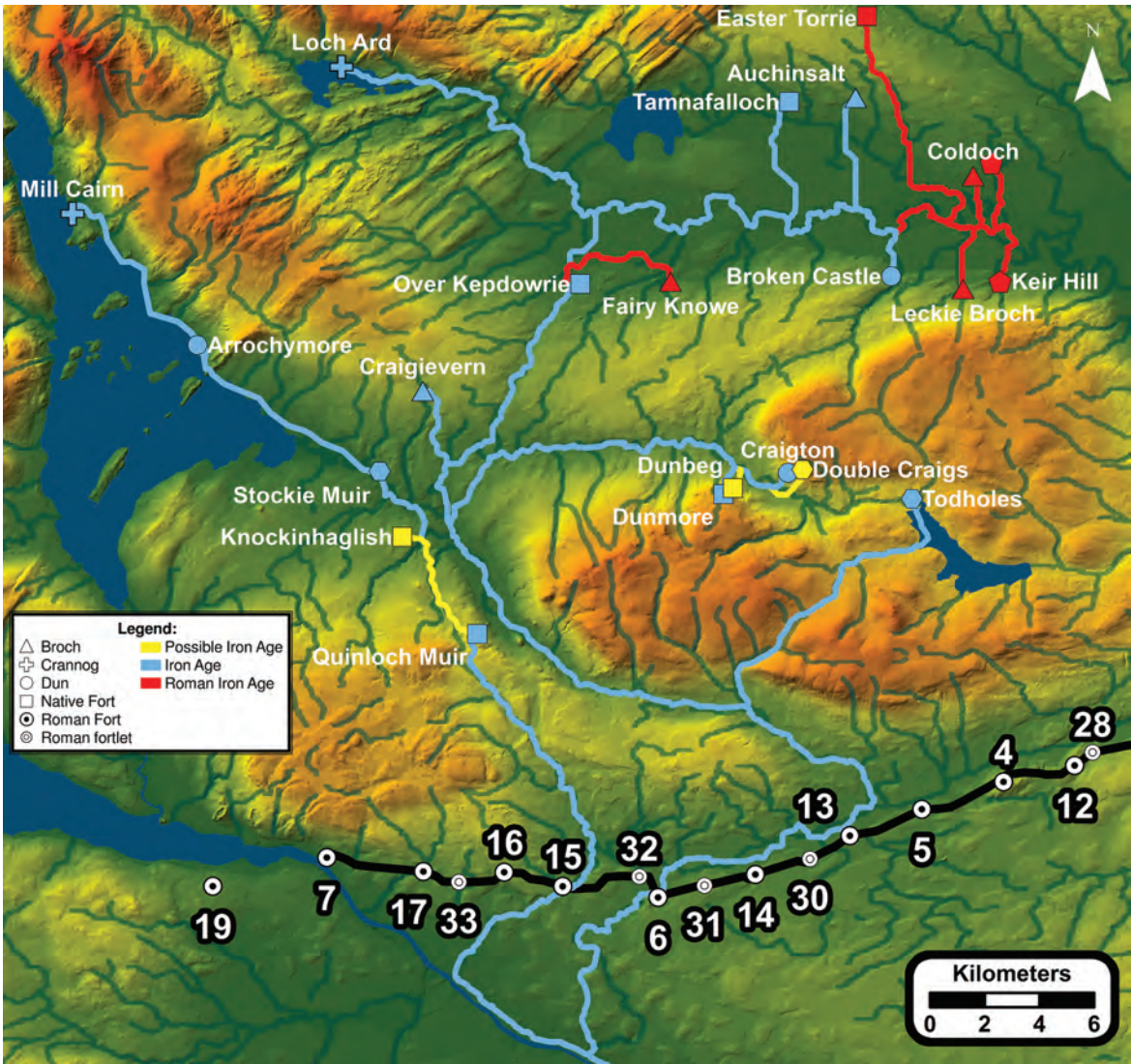
**Pl.1/3 (left):** Cumulative Viewshed of Croy Hill (fort and fortlet - red), Easter Dullatur fortlet (blue) and Westerwood secondary fort (yellow). The respective colours symbolize the edges of the sightline from the individual sites (map by author).

**Pl. 1/4 (right):** Cumulative Viewshed of Cramond (blue) and Bishopton (green) seaside forts, Lurg Moor (purple) and Outerwards (orange) seaside fortlets together with Carriden (red) and Old Kilpatrick (yellow) primary forts. The respective colours symbolize the edges of the sightline from the individual sites (map by author).



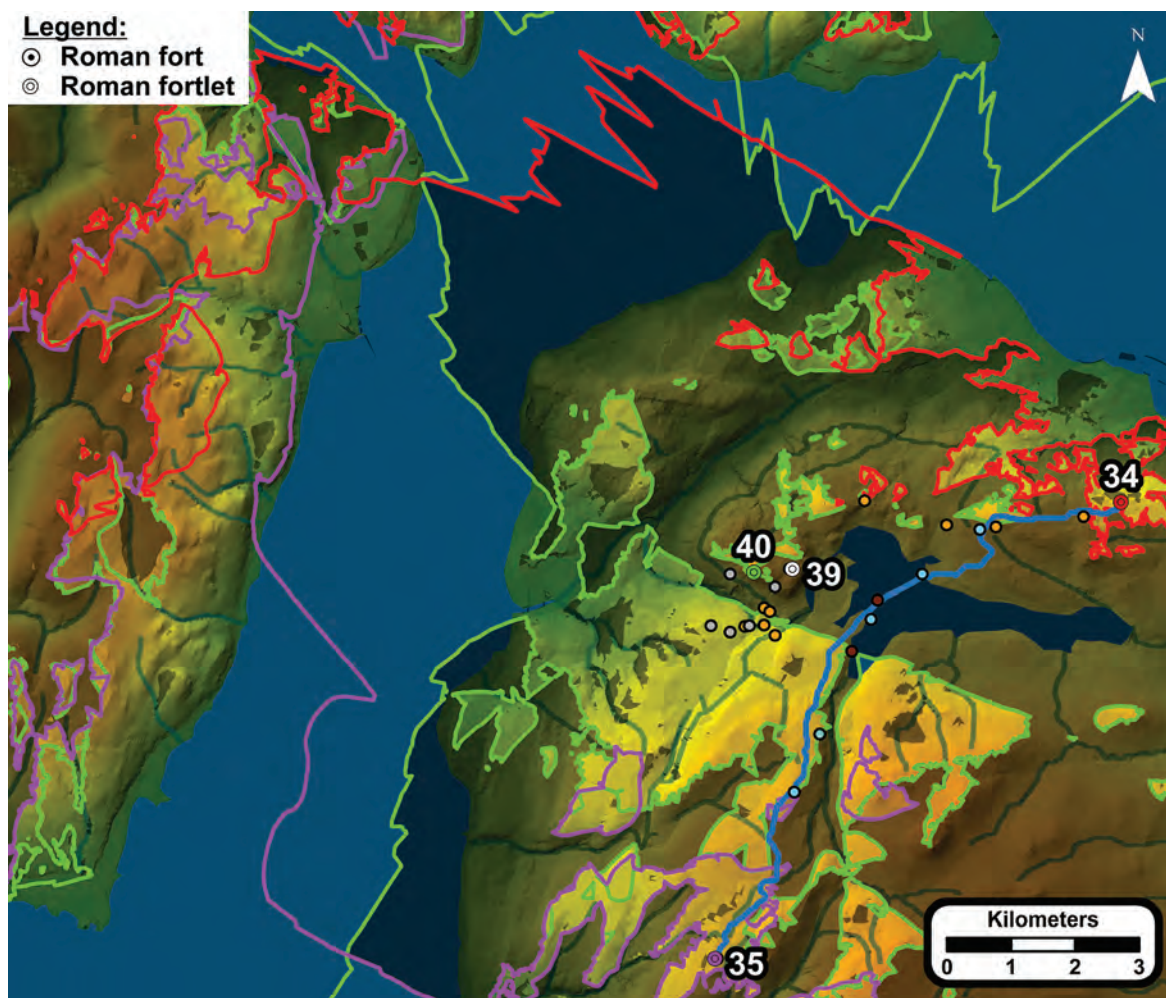


Pl. 1/5: Detailed look at Viewshed analysis results for Rough Castle (red). Note the crosses, which symbolize the positions of the neighbouring forts' gates of Camelon (blue), Castlecary (yellow) and Westerwood (purple), lying on the edges of the sightline from Rough Castle's gates (map by author).



Pl. 1/6: Results of Cost path Analysis. The coloured lines represent the least cost path from the positions of known Iron Age sites north west of the Antonine Wall into the Clyde valley (map by author).



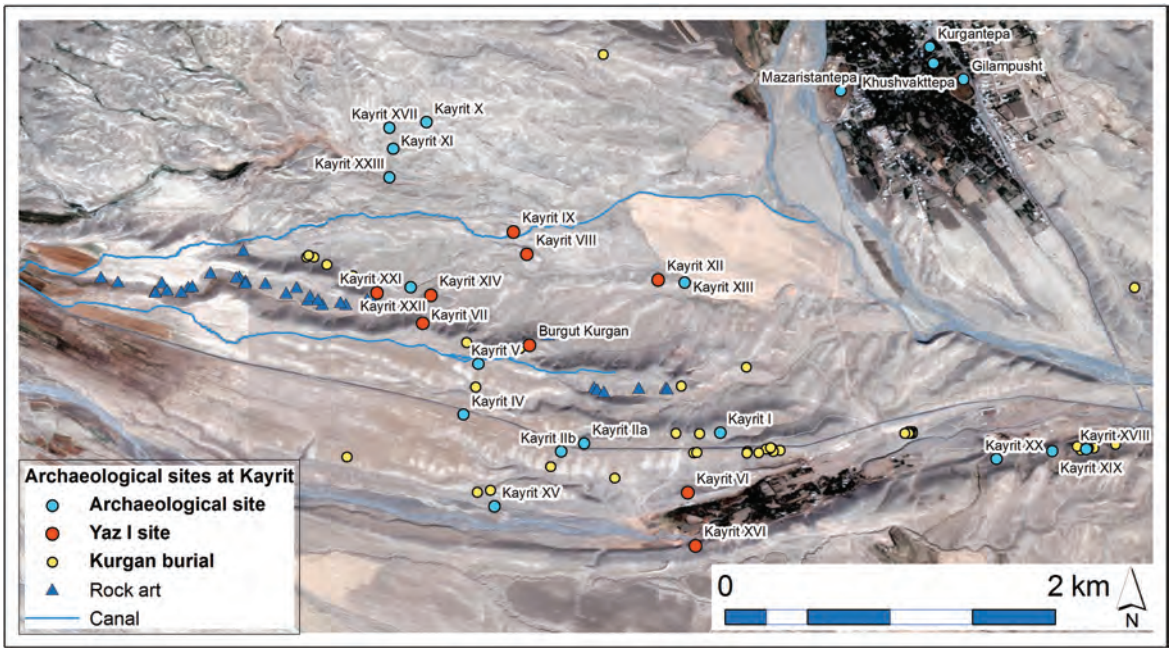


Pl. 1/7: Results of Viewshed and Cost path analyses for Lurg Moor (red) and Outerwards (purple) seaside fortlets and for Dunrod Hill (green). The respective colours symbolize the edges of the sightline from the individual sites. The course of least cost path mentioned in the text is represented by the blue line. The coloured dots represent areas where traces of a Roman road had been spotted in 1963 (orange), 1970 (light blue), 1984 (brown) and 1988 (grey) (map by author).

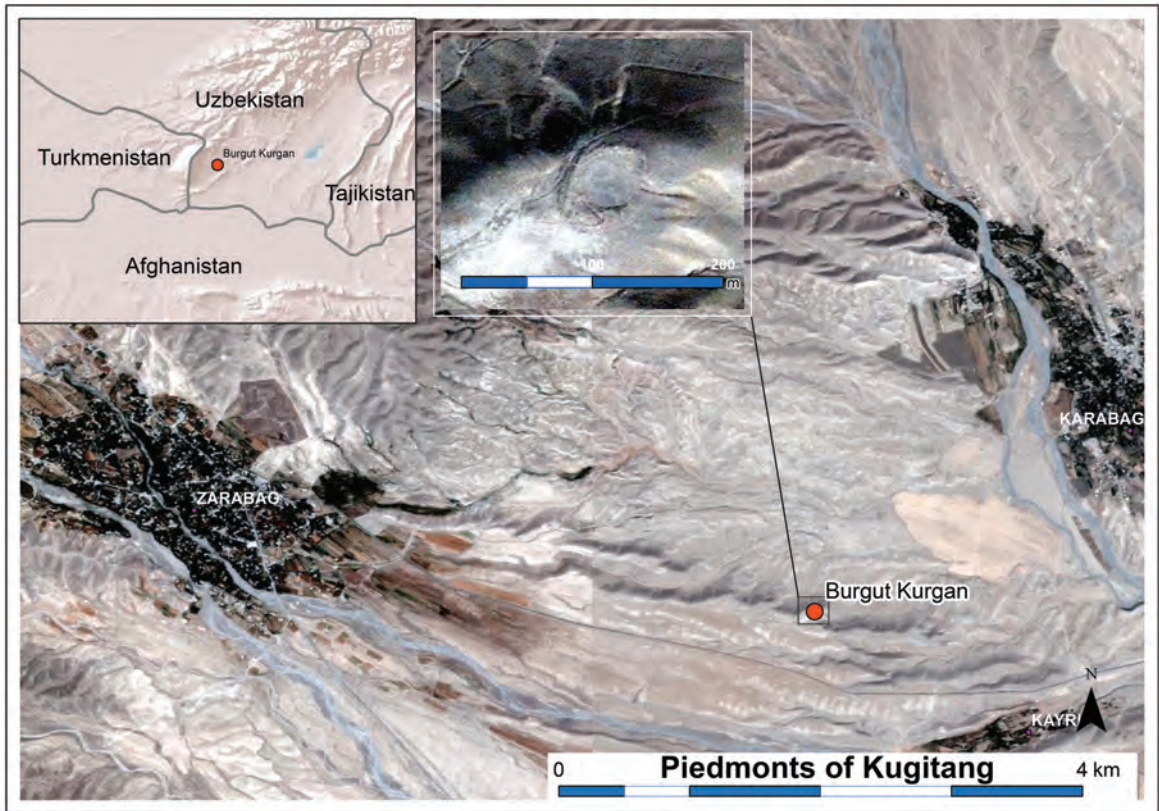


Pl. 1/8: Detailed visualisation of the lines of sight and the edges of the sightlines from the forts at Bar Hill (yellow), Kirkintilloch (blue) and Balmuildy (red) in the area of a fortlet and minor enclosures (crosses) at Wilderness Plantation (map by author).





Pl. 2/1: Distribution of archaeological sites at Kayrit, eastern Pashkhurt Valley, Uzbekistan (map by author).

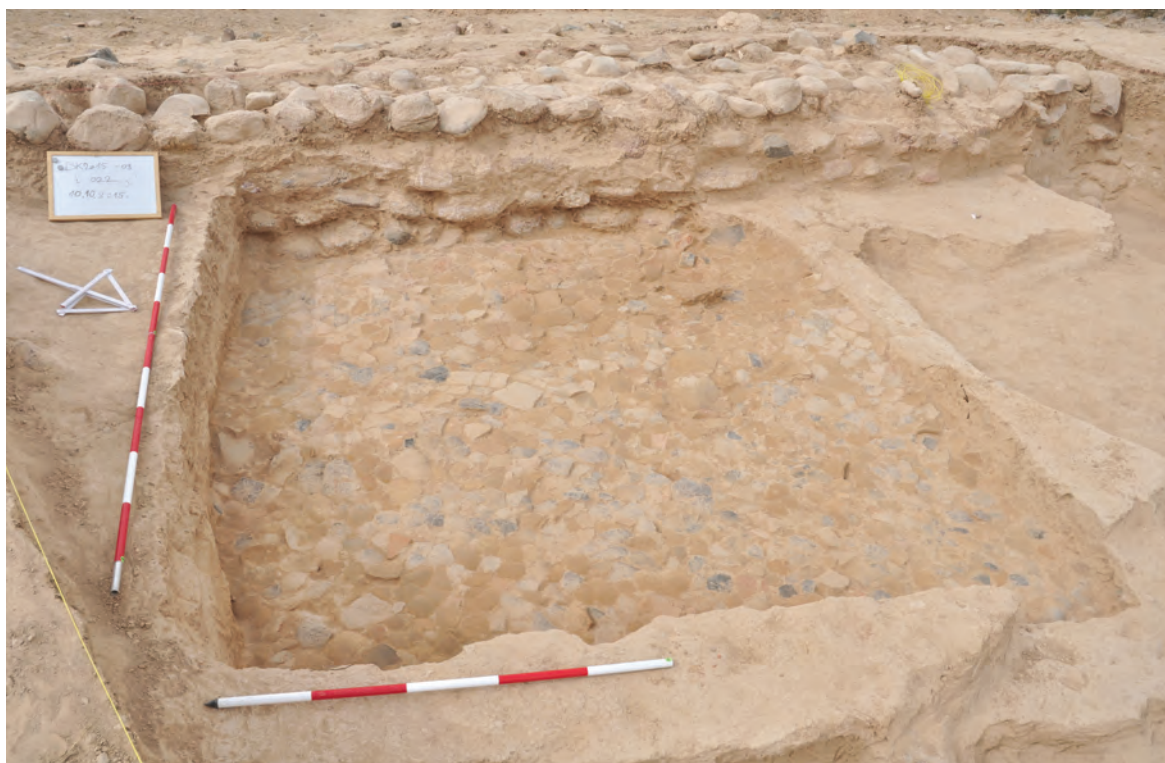


Pl. 3/1: Location of Burgut Kurgan in the eastern part of the Pashkhurt Valley, Sherabad District, south Uzbekistan (map by L. Stančo).





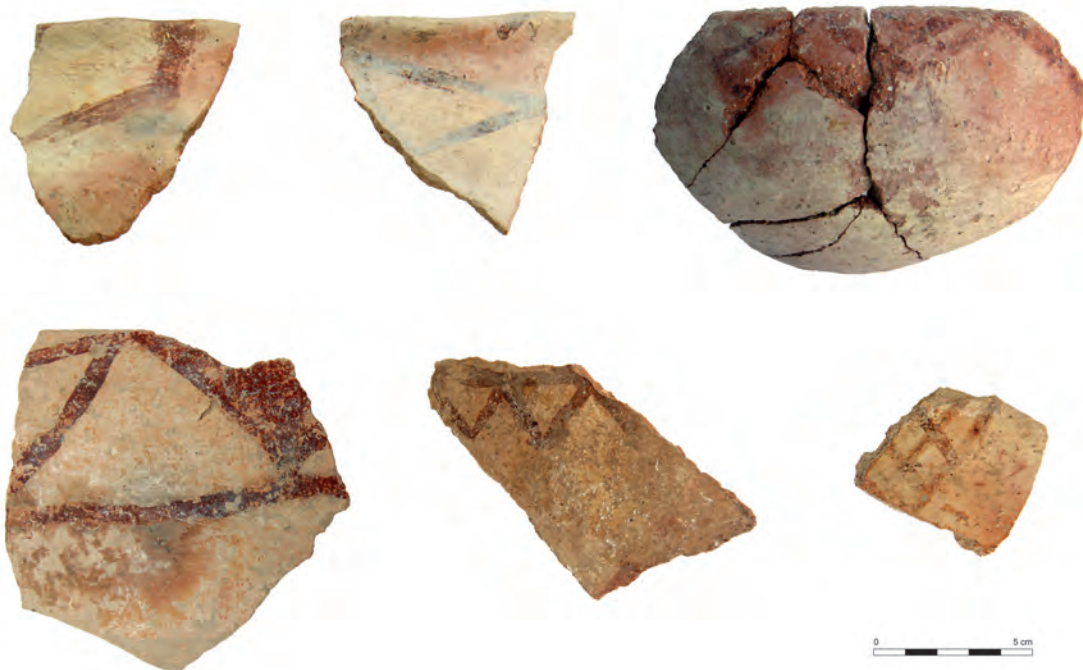
**Pl. 3/2: Burgut Kurgan, general view from the SW (photo by J. Kysela).**



**Pl. 3/3: Room plastered with pottery sherds in Trench BKO3 (photo by J. Kysela).**



**Pl. 4/1: A cooking pot with a flat base, a convex body with a slanted handle, and an everted rounded rim (photo by the Czech-French-Uzbekistani archaeological expedition).**



**Pl. 4/2: Handmade painted pottery (photo by the Czech-French-Uzbekistani archaeological expedition).**





**Pl. 4/3: Handmade pottery with vertical grooving**  
(photo by the Czech-French-Uzbekistani archaeological expedition).



**Pl. 4/4: Moulded pottery with textile imprints on the inner surface**  
(photo by the Czech-French-Uzbekistani archaeological expedition).

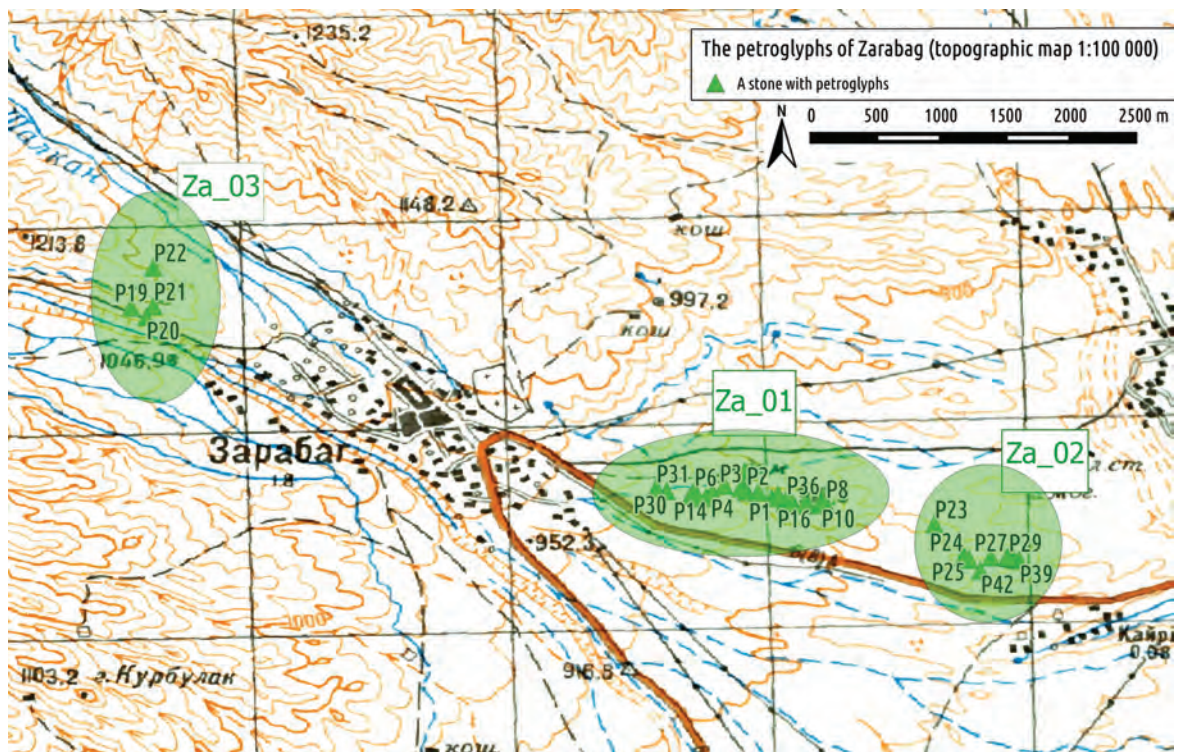


**Pl. 4/5: A complete wheel-fashioned bowl**  
(photo by the Czech-French-Uzbekistani archaeological expedition).

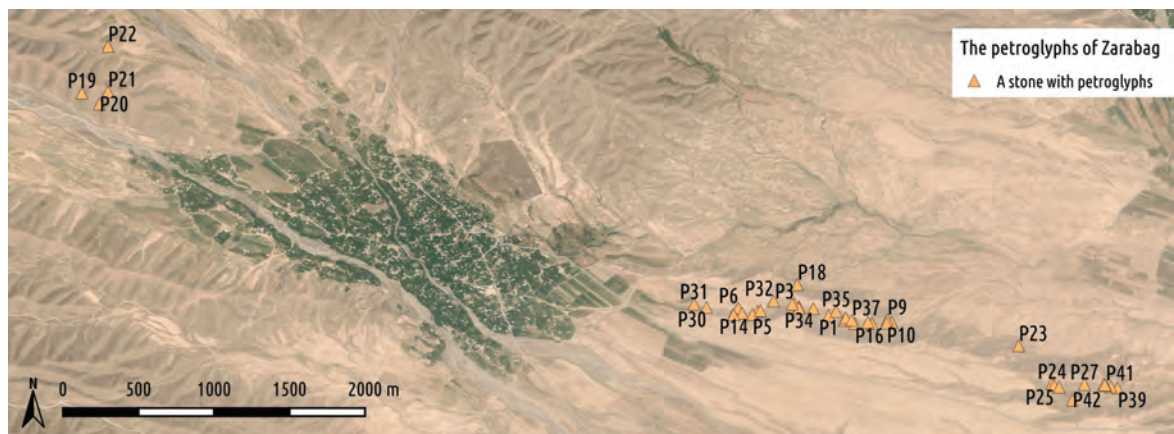


**Pl. 4/6: Wheel-made pottery** (photo by the Czech-French-Uzbekistani archaeological expedition).



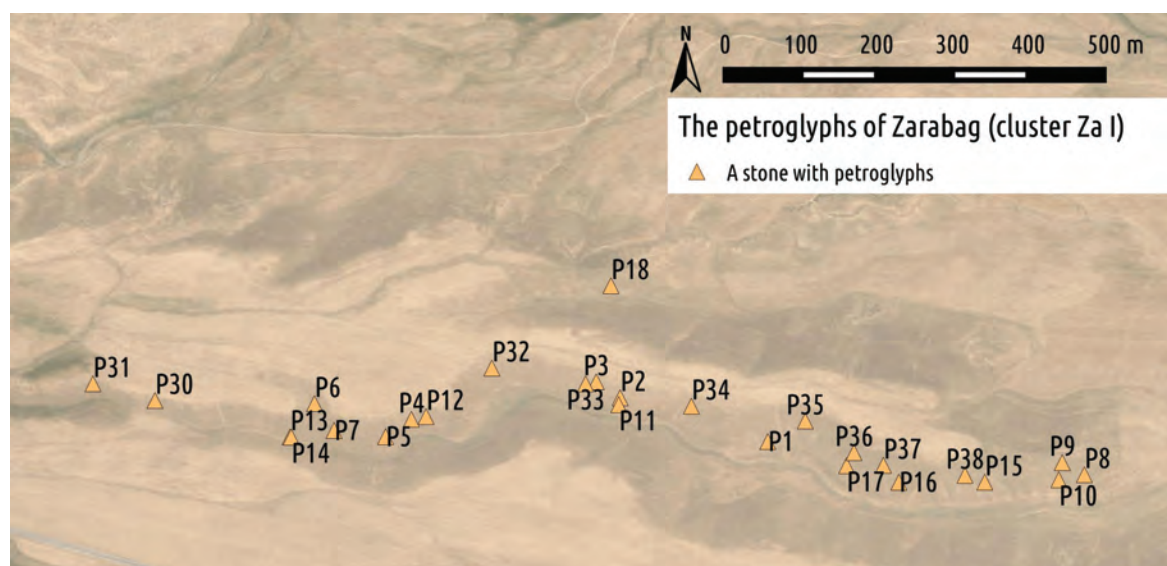


Pl. 5/1: Three clusters of petroglyphs near the Zarabag Oasis on the 1983 Soviet military topographic map 1:100000 (by A. Augustinová).

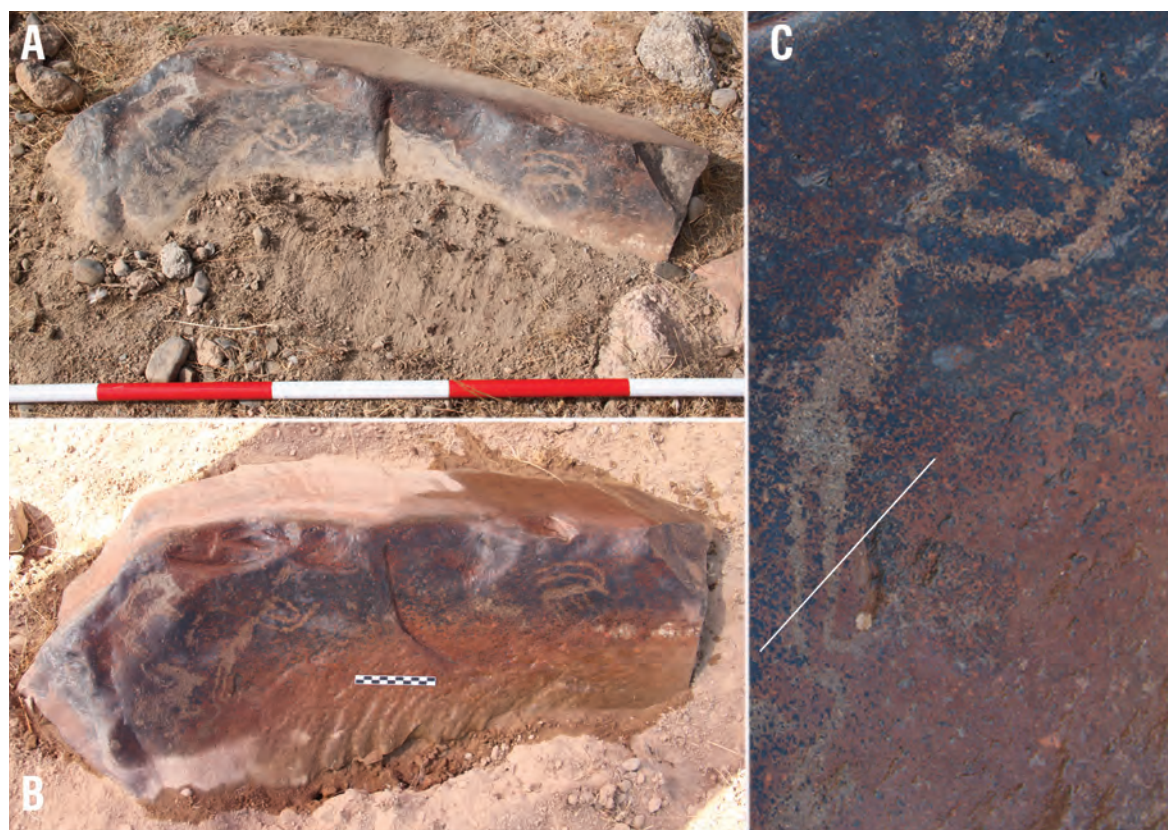


Pl. 5/2: Petroglyphs of Zarabag represented by 42 stones (map by A. Augustinová).





Pl. 5/3: The cluster Za\_01 – the largest group of the Zarabag petroglyphs (map by A. Augustinová).



Pl. 5/4: The state of conservation of the petroglyph P11 (Za\_01): A – situation at the moment of discovery; B – after clearing the surface; C – detail showing the different state of preservation above and below the ground level marked by the white line (photos by A. Augustinová and J. Tlustá).