**Workflow**

Intervisibility analysis (Brughmans *et al.*, 2018)

1. Quantum GIS 2.18. Advanced viewshed plugin (Čučković, 2016). Intervisibility analysis with 3.5m theoretical maximum height for talayots and 3m for turriforms. Maximum distance 6880m (Ogburn, 2006), use earth curvature corrections. Select links that are visible, and establish thresholds for better understanding of the visual acuity (Higuchi, 1983; Ogburn, 2006). We used the digital terrain model from the National Geographical Institute of Spain (IGN), with the 5m grid, freely available.

Network analysis (Weidele and Brughmans, 2017; Brandes and Wagner, 2019).

1. Visone V.2.6.3. From the results of intervisibility, import into Visone as a adjacency matrix. Calculate the betweenness centrality index (follow the instructions provided by the tutorial, Weidele and Brughmans 2017). Cluster the network using the Girvan-Newman Clustering algorithm (follow the instructions provided by the tutorial, Weidele and Brughmans 2017). Maximum distance for the visual connections was 3440m (Ogburn, 2006) to understand the network between sites that do see each other in some detail, and not from the distance.

Individual Distance Viewsheds (IDV) (Fábrega - Álvarez and Parcero - Oubiña, 2019)

1. Calculate viewsheds from each site, using the same theoretical height for each building as before (3.5m for talayots and 3m for turriforms). In this case we used ESRI ArcGIS 10.4, although it can also be done in QGis, with a maximum distance of 6880m (Ogburn, 2006) and earth curvature corrections. We used the digital terrain model from the National Geographical Institute of Spain (IGN), with the 25m grid, freely available.
2. Classify the viewshed from each site using the thresholds of visibility established by Fábrega-Álvarez and Parcero-Oubiña (2019).

To clarify all the work parameters, a flowchart has been detailed:

Figure 1: flowchart.

**References**

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