
INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN SURVEY WORKSHOP

Organized by the Merida Institute of Archaeology in collaboration with the Institute of
History

Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)

Dates: 29 and 30 April 2011. Place of celebration: Centro de Ciencias Humanas y
Sociales del CSIC. C/ Albasanz 25-26. Madrid. Room 0E18 (Menéndez Pidal).

Google Maps Link: <<http://maps.google.es/maps/ms?ie=UTF8&hl=es&msa=0&ll=40.437043,-3.627715&spn=0.003009,0.006968&t=h&z=18&msid=202303293162150851313.00049e832a66929f1b9b6>>

PROGRAMME

Friday, April 29

9:30h Opening session

10

Bintliff, J. "*Improving the survey methodology for large multiperiod sites: an update from the city of Thespiae.*"

10:30

Gutiérrez Soler, L. M. "*Surveing at Giribaile. Experiences about an Iberian settlement study case.*"

11 Coffee break

11:30

Mayoral Herrera, V. "*Sampling in the dark: understanding the spatial structure of the surface record in archaeological sites of the Serena region.*"

12

Seubers, J. "*Crustumerium and its territory, new light through old windows.*"

12:30

Carvajal, J. C. "*Results of the Survey 2010 on Venetian-Ottoman remains in the National Park of Butrint, Albania.*"

13

Donev, D. "*A dispersed type of Roman to Late Roman settlement from Montenegro, near Skopje? Evidence from the 2009/2010 survey campaign.*"

13:30 Lunch break

16

Wijngaarden, G. J. v. "*Fieldwalking back and forth on Zakynthos. The limitations of quantitative approaches to surface finds.*"

16:30

Grau Mira, I. *"Survey strategies for the study of rural landscapes in eastern Iberia Iron Age: the valley of Alcoi case study. ."*

17

Sevillano Perea, L. *"Assessing data quality and inter observer variability on Field Survey Archaeological Record. Some experiments in peninsular Southwest."*

17:30

García Sánchez, J. *"From off-site survey to house floor assemblages. A Survey strategy to understand an agrarian roman landscape."*

18

Lang, F. *"New challenges for old land"*.

18:30

21:00 Social dinner

Saturday, April 30

9:30

Vermeulen, F. *"Integrating survey and excavation data in the forum area of Roman Ammaia (Alentejo, Portugal)."*

10

Campana, S. *"Archaeological impact assessment: the Brebemi Project (Italy)."*

10:30 Williamson, C. *"The Elaia Survey"*

11 Coffee break

11:30

Sánchez-Palencia, F. J., D. Romero Perona, A. Beltrán Ortega, and J. L. Pecharromán Fuente. *"Rural and mining landscape: "Zona Minera de Pino del Oro"."*

12

Garrido González, P. *"Methodological approaches on mining landscapes."*

12:30

Pasquinucci, M., and S. Menchelli. *"Surveying plains, surveying hills: some methodological remarks from Central Italy."*

13

Cruz Berrocal, M., A. Uriarte González, and J. Vicent García. *"Possibilities and constraints of archaeological survey in a tropical environment. A case study from Moturiki Island (Fiji)."*

13:30

General discussion

ABSTRACTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Author: J. Bintliff

Author Address: Leiden University, The Netherlands. j.l.bintliff@arch.leidenuniv.nl

Title: *Improving the survey methodology for large multiperiod sites: an update from the city of Thespieae.*

Abstract: Since the 1960s when modern intensive survey began to evolve in the United States, a growing interest has manifested itself in how to survey and interpret the surface remains of large, multi-period sites. A review of case-studies in Greece raises complex issues about sampling and our ability to adequately evaluate separate phases of such settlement's existence. These problems will be discussed in the light of experimental observations on the database for the ancient city of Thespieae, a 1hectare site totally surveyed since 1985 and now being prepared for publication.

Author: S. Campana

Author Address: University of Siena, Department of Archaeology and the History of Arts. Landscape Archaeology and Remote Sensing Laboratory

Title: *Archaeological impact assessment: the Brebemi Project (Italy)*

Abstract: The work presented in this contribution forms part of the BREBEMI project, in reaction to a major motorway construction development linking the towns of Brescia, Bergamo and Milan in northern Italy for a total length of about 120 km. For the first time in Italy a set of non-invasive procedures is being used systematically in order to reduce archaeological risk in advance of motorway construction. This innovative project relies on the methodical collection of information from historical and geographical documentary sources, along with geomorphological analysis, the examination of existing vertical air photography, the collection of new data through targeted aerial survey and oblique air photography, the acquisition of LiDAR data along the whole of the motorway route (160 kmq at a resolution of 4 dots per sqm) and the systematic collection for very substantial areas of geophysical data, both magnetic (AMP) and geolectrical (ARP) – a total, so far, of 438 hectares of AMP and ARP data (mesh 0,5x0.5 m and 0.5x0.08 m). Test excavations are planned systematically to verify anomalies and the Superintendency for the Region of Lombardy is also initiating random trenching for a total of 5% of the surveyed area. A GIS platform for the project has been designed to manage and integrate all of the data at every stage of development (from data acquisition in the field to interpretation and field checking) as well as to demonstrate overall patterns and to create predictive models. The objectives of the project are to reduce as far possible uncertainty about the presence of archaeological remains along the route and in particular to identify areas which should be protected from destruction because of the presence of either upstanding or buried archaeological remains.

Author: J. C. Carvajal

Author Address: Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield. J.CarvajalLopez@sheffield.ac.uk

Title: Results of the Survey 2010 on Venetian-Ottoman remains in the National Park of Butrint, Albania

Abstract: In this presentation an introduction of the results of a survey carried out in the National Park of Butrint (Albania) in summer 2010 is offered. The National Park of Butrint is a privileged reserve for environment and heritage in Albania and in all the Mediterranean. The idea of the park developed after and around the archaeological site of Butrint, Hellenistic-Roman town and UNESCO heritage site. In the last years, archaeologists of the Butrint Foundation have expanded their research outside the archaeological town and towards the surrounding areas of the park. This survey must be considered one step in this expansion. The aim of the survey was to tackle the issue of the Post-Medieval occupation of the area of Butrint, and most concretely those of the transition between the Venetian and the Ottoman occupations. The survey was undertaken by a team of four people who did extensive fieldwalking in two areas searching for traces of occupations described in historical maps and documents. The sites that were found were dated according to remains of pottery and building debris and compared with the locations and descriptions provided in the historical documents. The results offer a decent degree of reliability and they are coherent with those of other research activities carried out in the area. According to these results, the Ottoman takeover of Butrint marks an absolute turning point in the history of the site, because it marks the end of a coastal trade-based economy in order to tie more tightly the ownership of Butrint by the Ottoman power in the mainland. This change left strong marks in the landscape and helped to define the coastline as a boundary of the state of Albania since its independence and later Communist development.

Author: M. Cruz Berrocal, A. Uriarte González and J. Vicent García

Title: Possibilities and constraints of archaeological survey in a tropical environment. A case study from Moturiki Island (Fiji)

Abstract: Moturiki Island belongs to the Lomaiviti Group of the Fijian archipelago, close to the eastern coast of the main island of Viti Levu. It is a small and hilly island, 10 km long and 2.5 km wide. An archaeological survey project has been developed for studying Moturiki settlement in the context of Fijian prehistory, since first human occupation (around 3000 years ago) till the British colony at the end of the 19th century.

Moturiki has a tropical forest environment, although quite modified by human activities. This landscape offers several constraints for archaeological survey. One is a general lack of archaeological visibility, due to dense vegetation cover. Another is the destruction and relocation of the archaeological record because the strong impact of erosion, favoured by heavy rainfall, steep slopes and human deforestation through slash-and-burn agriculture. Moreover, surveyors movement across landscape uses to be hard, both on the rough hills and on the marshes of the coastal lowlands.

Survey strategy has consisted of inspecting previously selected landscape areas and also documenting accidental finds during displacements from one place to another. Different geographic information sources have been used for planning survey, such as historical cartography and high-resolution imagery. Local native guides have been essential for properly identifying and reaching survey targets. Particular emphasis has been devoted to places with good visibility (such as agricultural plots), which act as real archaeological “windows” in this sort of landscape. GPS has been intensively used for recording both archaeological finds (artefacts, structures) and no-find locations. Survey has revealed a very dense archaeological landscape, with significant pottery scatters where visibility is good and several types of structures for terrain conditioning (platforms, terraces, ditches and so on).

Author: D. Donev

Author Address: Leiden University. damjanec@yahoo.com

Title: A dispersed type of Roman to Late Roman settlement from Montenegro, near Skopje? Evidence from the 2009/2010 survey campaign.

Abstract: The presentation will include a brief description of the preliminary results of a small survey project near Skopje. Distribution maps of the surface finds and tables with basic statistics will be shown. The study of the gathered material is still in progress, and chronological maps are not available. It is however evident that the great majority consists of material from the Roman, and Ottoman and Early Modern Periods. The map of sherds distribution suggest the existence of a dozen of relatively slight and small concentrations of surface finds, barely emerging from the thin off-site carpet presumably produced by the current settlements, existing at the present locations since the 18th century, at least. It is believed that these are the remains of a network of dispersed farms or hamlets.

Author: J. García Sánchez

Author Address: Área de Arqueología- Universidad de Cantabria. jesus.garciasan@unican.es

Title: *From off-site survey to house floor assemblages. A Survey strategy to understand an agrarian roman landscape.*

Abstract: The fact of dealing with different site recording strategies is such a common topic in the survey literature, even in those concerned with regional approaches. This seems to be non problematic for projects whose main goal relates to the regional reconnaissance of multi-period settlement patterns. Pure site-less surveys are seldom developed. During an off-site oriented survey we found the unexpected presence of rural settlements, whose relationship with the off-site landscape has to be understood while maintaining our regional aim. In this brief paper we would like to introduce our site recording strategy, which was developed based on GPS technology. This GPS-GIS assisted methodology permits excellent accuracy, avoids a large and time-wasting process of grid recording and gathers enough information to understand intra-site variations both in functionality and chronology, and convert this data into a continuous smoothed surface rather than other kind of interpolated data. This methodology allows us to consider the surface record in a theoretical way. We understand both the site and off-site record as part of a systemic context, where house floor assemblages also have a lot of scope in figuring out the landscape exploitation in ancient times.

Author: P. Garrido González

Author Address: Universidad de Sevilla, Departamento de Prehistoria y Arqueología. pgarrido1@us.es

Title: *Methodological approaches on mining landscapes*

Abstract: Mining seems to have been one of the clearest fields in which the Roman state intervened, searching for metal resources to finance the imperial policy and bureaucracy. After the example of the Guadamar river valley, 30 km. west of Seville (Spain), we will discuss the methodological procedures designed to check the way in which Romans exploited their provinces and the archaeological traces they left in doing so:

-First of all, a triple-stratified survey strategy, as well as the combination of several archaeological techniques. (surface survey, geophysics). This will include a quick review on collection, management and storing methods.

-Secondly, the implementation of GIS tools and statistical approaches to analyze the evidence against a set of locational and formal variables.

-And finally, the absolute importance of comparative studies to reach the objectives as historians we must pursue, insisting on the importance of metadata and the several ways we can use to deal with so different kinds of information.

Author: I. Grau Mira

Author Address: Universidad de Alicante, Spain. Ignacio.Grau@ua.es

Title: Survey strategies for the study of rural landscapes in eastern Iberia Iron Age: the valley of Alcoi case study.

Abstract: Traditionally, the study of Iberian Iron Age rural settlement has been based on the concept of a site identified as a point in the countryside. These sites were ranked according to dimensions established by surface scatters. Recent fieldwork in the valley of Alcoi, southern of Valencian Country, has provided refined archaeological record that allows advancing on this topic. This documentation is interpreted revisiting the concept of Iberian rural site, which permit us to identify residential and non-residential land uses and also to recognize the variability of the rural settlement in the area of study.

Author: L. M. Gutiérrez Soler

Author Address: Universidad de Jaén. Centro Andaluz de Arqueología Ibérica. lmsoler@ujaen.es

Title: Surveing at Giribaile. Experiences about an Iberian settlement study case.

Abstract: Giribaile is an ancient Iberian city, located in the upper Guadalquivir valley (province of Jaén, Andalusia). By the time of the Iberian Culture this place belonged to the Castulo politician territory; Giribaile is about 15 km far from Castulo upstream. At the beginning of the 1990 we started to survey the surroundings of Giribaile, because of the building of the Giribaile dam. From this moment we have carried out developing several surveying campaigns to reach the current moment. During these years we have researched inside and outside the Iberian city and the survey have increased his intensity, following the examples of the other reference surveying projects in the Mediterranean area.

Giribaile has developed an interesting experimental research line in the survey scientific field and we are interested in going ahead this way. We hope provide us good specific information about Giribaile to share different experiences. We want to be able to work in a good way to permit valid comparisons with other cases that had been developing in the Mediterranean area. Nowadays it is beginning a survey research I+D project which it is interested in the study of the historic complexity of the Mediterranean landscapes, focus on the Giribaile case.

Author: F. Lang

Author Address: Klassische Archäologie – FB 15. Technische Universität Darmstadt. Email: flang@klarch.tu-darmstadt.de

Title: New challenges for old land

Abstract: In the western region of Greece, Akarnania, we carried out two surface surveys between 1992 and 2006. The survey areas were located in two different geographical regions: the Stratiké is situated in the hinterland and the Plaghia-Peninsula at the coast. Among other things the choice for both research areas based on the idea to compare to what extent the different environmental conditions influenced the life. For example, from an economic point of view Stratos situated beside a river differs from the rich coast area of Plaghia-Peninsula, that is also different possibilities of the consumption (freshwater and saltwater fish etc.).

Beside that a new question arose after the work of our cooperation partner of the geosciences. We have strong hints to high-energetic events at the Plaghia-Peninsula. These tsunamis destroyed the north coast and we wonder how did these events affect the area and the life? Is there any chance to detect these destructions by survey method? Which impact has such events of the settlement strategy? Secondly, we started with an new X-Ray device to analyze the geochemical composition of the sherds in order to built up regional ceramic references based on geochemical results. With this compilation we are able to reconstruct the network of travelling pots and the production areas in our research region.

Author: V. Mayoral Herrera

Author Address: Instituto de Arqueología (CSIC-Junta de Extremadura). vmayoral@iam.csic.es

Title: Sampling in the dark: understanding the spatial structure of the surface record in archaeological sites of the Serena region

Abstract: We present preliminary results of recent work developed in the Guadamez river (Serena region, Spain). Several sites were detected through intensive survey around the early Roman fortification of Castejon de las Merchanas. In some of them we carried out sherd collection by systematic sampling. The field procedure and criteria for data recording are described. Exploratory analysis of this information allows to define general trends in the internal structure of the surface distribution. We also check the possibility of identifying meaningful relationships between the figures of different artifact types in the sampling units. Finally, interaction with micro relief recording of sites allows to explore the dynamic dimension of processes affecting sherd movement due to erosion, topography and ploughing.

Author: M. Pasquinucci and S. Menchelli

Author Address: Dpt. Scienze Storiche del Mondo Antico, Università di Pisa. pasquinucci@sta.unipi.it; s.menchelli@sta.unipi.it

Title: Surveying plains, surveying hills: some methodological remarks from Central Italy.

Abstract: The studied areas are North coastal Etruria (the Serchio, Arno, and Cecina river valleys) and South Picenum (characterized by hilly terrains). A flexible research strategy has to be applied in these projects in order to face different geomorphologic contexts. The river sedimentation in the plains and the erosion of the hill-slopes, together with other various natural and antropogenic factors, induce bias that can be evaluated only by well-considered standards including quantitative and qualitative data. We will focus on the centuriated landscapes in both regional contexts: due to the geomorphologic peculiarities, they result to have been moulded by different gromatic techniques. Moreover, they have survived till now because of different natural and historical agencies and show different degrees of visibility.

Author: F. J. Sánchez-Palencia, D. Romero Perona, A. Beltrán Ortega and J. L. Pecharromán Fuente

Author Address: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto de Historia, Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Title: Rural and mining landscape: "Zona Minera de Pino del Oro"

Abstract: The gold mining area of Pino del Oro is in the west of the Spanish province of Zamora, near of the border with Portugal. In recent years the EST-AP team has been working in the area, focusing on the environment, social structure and exploitation of natural resources. The surveying has identified an important strip mining area and a farming terrace dated to the roman age, as well as settlement sites

like “El Picón”, “La Ciguadueña” or “Peña Redonda”. On-site surveys have offered a clear image of “El Picón”, where studies have undergone several phases: a) Photo-Interpretation b) Metal Detector Survey c) Topographical survey d) Geophysical Survey. These have enabled the recognition of archaeological dispersion areas as well as a structure that surrounds the site. The off-site surveys have discovered a great group of mining structures along the streams of Pino del Oro. In this case the photo-interpretation played a limited role because of the mining morphology. For that reason, a geoarchaeological survey in the streams of Pino was carried out and combined with available geological data. Thanks to this study the detection of the principal structures in the area has been possible. The analysis of the rural landscape has focused on the study of a group of farming terraces detected adjacent to Peña Redonda, an important roman site.

Author: J. Seubers

Author Address: PhD Mediterranean Archaeology. Institute of Archaeology, Groningen. jfseubers@yahoo.com

Title: *Crustumerium and its territory, new light through old windows.*

Abstract: As part of the recently started research project "The people and the State, material culture, social structure and political centralization around Rome (800 - 450 BC), the Groningen Institute of Archaeology (GIA) has, as of february 2011, commenced studies of the ancient Latin site of Crustumerium and its territory. These studies complement the cemetery excavations it has carried out at the site since 2006 in collaboration with the Soprintendenza Speciale per i Beni Archeologici di Roma (dott. F. di Gennaro). The Iron Age settlement of Crustumerium is located on a hill plateau in the Tiber Valley about 15km north of Rome. Well known from historical sources, the site's location was established by method of field surveys in the seventies. Since then the site and its surroundings have been part of many research initiatives, all carried out under the aegis of the SSBAR. GIA's settlement studies will in the first instance aim at bringing together old and new archaeological settlement data collected over several decades of research at the site and in its territory by various researchers. The development of a dedicated database and GIS will then allow the application of methods of analysis that were previously unavailable. As such the project may contribute to our understanding of the process of early state formation in which Crustumerium was involved, which is a major research aim of the project The People and the State. In this presentation I will address the options of new technological approaches to the existing archaeological data as a first step.

Author: L. Sevillano Perea

Author Address: Instituto de Arqueología (CSIC-Junta de Extremadura). lsevillano@iam.csic.es

Title: Assessing data quality and inter observer variability on Field Survey Archaeological Record. Some experiments in peninsular Southwest

Abstract: Two different case studies from the middle Guadiana basin allow us to calibrate the accuracy and reliability of the surface survey data generated by the regional studies of Instituto de Arqueología-Mérida. Every single recorded artifact has associated its exact geographical position next to information related to the surface visibility, land use, time of the day and crew member experience. A review of dot scatters over different land plots shows that the results of the field work are dependent on many conditions. This paper presents an approach to make comparable the archaeological information bearing the influence of these factors. The subsequent maps ease the interpretation of the findings being closer to the hypothetical real presence of the archaeological entities.

Author: F. Vermeulen

Author Address: Universiteit Gent (B), Department of Archaeology - Universidade de Évora (P), CIDEHUS. Frank.Vermeulen@UGent.be

Title: *Integrating survey and excavation data in the forum area of Roman Ammaia (Alentejo, Portugal)*

Abstract: Simultaneous with on-going archaeological excavations of the Roman town site of Ammaia in Southern Portugal, a group of researchers of the universities of Évora, Ghent and Cassino has, during past years, achieved a full coverage geophysical and topographic survey of the intra-mural part of this abandoned ancient city. On-going operations, including also artifact surveys, remote sensing and geomorphological operations have already allowed to reconstruct in detail many aspects of the urban pattern. In this contribution the methodological side of some integrating approaches, especially concerning geophysics and excavation data, is being considered. The well studied area of the forum of this town is used as a prime example.

Author: G. J. v. Wijngaarden

Author Address: Amsterdam Archaeological Centre, University of Amsterdam. G.J.M.vanWijngaarden@uva.nl

Title: *Fieldwalking back and forth on Zakynthos. The limitations of quantitative approaches to surface finds.*

Abstract: The archaeological record on the Greek island of Zakynthos is very fragmentary. The extreme dynamics in the island's landscape due to tectonics, a long history of intensive agriculture and recent touristic development has resulted into a highly disturbed archaeological surface record. To suit these circumstances, a method of field walking was practiced in the Zakynthos Archaeology Project (2006-2010), which aimed to separate the quantitative recording of surface finds and the collection. This method, "walking back and forth" has been subject to much discussion in the field and during dinners. In this paper, the results of this method will be evaluated quantitatively. This will serve as a basis for a discussion about the usefulness of quantitative approaches in survey in such a disturbed landscape.

Author: C. Williamson

Author Address: University of Groningen. c.g.williamson@rug.nl

Title: *The Elaia Survey*

Abstract: Since 2006 the German Archaeological Institute has been carrying out archaeological investigations at Elaia, the port of the ancient city of Pergamon on the west coast of Turkey. The first plan of the city was proposed at the end of the 19th century by members of the Pergamon excavation campaign. Since that time no further explorations have taken place at this historically highly significant site. The aim of the project, which is being funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (SPP 1209), is to reconstruct the plan of the town and the harbour by means of archaeological survey, measurements in the shallow waters taken by pile core sampling (H. Brückner), and geophysical prospecting (cooperation with Kiel University). A ceramics survey enables the localization of settlement concentrations and affords insights into the material culture of the city. It is hoped that by this means we can clarify how the ancient polis of Elaia, under the influence of the Pergamene kings, became an important military base and trading centre. On the basis of pottery finds and a stone axe it can be demonstrated that an initial settlement already existed on the Acropolis in the early Bronze Age (3rd Mill. BC). The city expanded appreciably in the Hellenistic period when it became the maritime satellite of the Pergamenes. This is attested by a Hellenistic street-grid and by an enlarged harbour zone with mighty fortifications which was detected with the aid of geomagnetic measurements. Thanks to the help

of local fishermen we found numerous remains of moles or breakwaters extending across an area of about 1 x 2 km; the construction technology indicates that they could be of Hellenistic provenance. This important discovery could in future shed entirely new light on Pergamon's significance as a Hellenistic sea power.