

Institut für Archäologische  
Wissenschaften,  
Denkmalwissenschaften  
und Kunstgeschichte



# 49<sup>th</sup> IMS Workshop

## Bamberg, 21+22 November 2025

*The semi-annual International Mediterranean Survey workshops have, since 2000, brought together an expanding circle of field survey practitioners and students from Europe (and occasionally, elsewhere) for the presentation of research plans and results, and free-ranging discussion of issues of interest. Having started out in the Low Countries, the workshops have since been held alternately in many countries of Mediterranean Europe – Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, France and Croatia – as well as in Austria and Germany. The e-mail distribution list, managed at Groningen, currently holds some 400 names. Meetings are very informal, no publication is expected, and presentations by junior researchers and students are particularly encouraged. The 49<sup>th</sup> workshop is hosted by dr. Wieke de Neef ([wieke.de-neef@uni-bamberg.de](mailto:wieke.de-neef@uni-bamberg.de)) for IADK, University of Bamberg.*

### Friday 21 November 2025

Participate online via Zoom (Passcode: ^J5vK7): <https://uni-bamberg.zoom-x.de/j/62044249110>

#### Theme: Rural and Upland landscapes

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 10.25         | Welcome   |
| 10.30         | Bernard Ludwig, Felix Pirson, Berglind Hatje<br><b>From Finds to Frameworks: Classifying Rural Settlements in the Pergamon Micro-Region</b>   |
| 11.00         | Ignasi Grau Mira<br><b>From archaeological surveys to socioeconomic models. New insights from the ancient landscape of the Valley of Alcoi, Eastern Iberia</b>  |
| 11.30         | Luigi Pinchetti (online)<br><b>The Challenging Task of Surveying the Early Middle Ages: Reflections from the First Phase of the Monks and Peasants Project (Umbria)</b>   |
| 12.00         | Christian Schöne<br><b>Remote Sensing a Productive Desert: Revealing the Hinterland of Elusa</b>  |
| 12.30 - 14.00 | <i>Lunch (at your own expense)</i>  |
| 14.00         | <b>KEYNOTE 1: Alastair and Carola Small</b><br><b>Archaeology on the Apulian-Lucanian Border: a summary and an addendum</b>   |
| 15.00         | Enrico Giorgi, Kriledjan Çipa, Veronica Castignani, Federica Carbotti, Giacomo Sigismondo, Francesca D'Ambola<br><b>Investigating Long-Term Settlement in Southern Albania: Non-Invasive Strategies and Preliminary Results</b> |
| 15.30         | Peter Attema, Antonio Larocca, Wieke de Neef<br><b>Taking Mediterranean Survey to the Summit. Challenges for systematic artefact survey in the Pollino Archaeological Landscape Project (South Italy)</b>                       |

16.00-16.30	<i>Coffee</i>
16.30	Elizabeth A. Murphy, Miriam Rothenberg, Nicola Masini, Rosa Lasaponara, Nicodemo Abate <b>Methodological Integration across the Sulcis: The Landscape Archaeology of Southwest Sardinia Project</b>
17.00	Ines Guth <b>Running up That Hill: Strategies for Sampling at the Edge of the Sierra Morena</b>
17.30	Stefan Groh, Helga Sedlmayer <b>Winding paths through the Alpine forests of Noricum: The Inter Alpes project</b>
19.30	<i>Dinner at Café Müller, Austraße 23 (at your own expense)</i>

## Saturday 22 November 2025

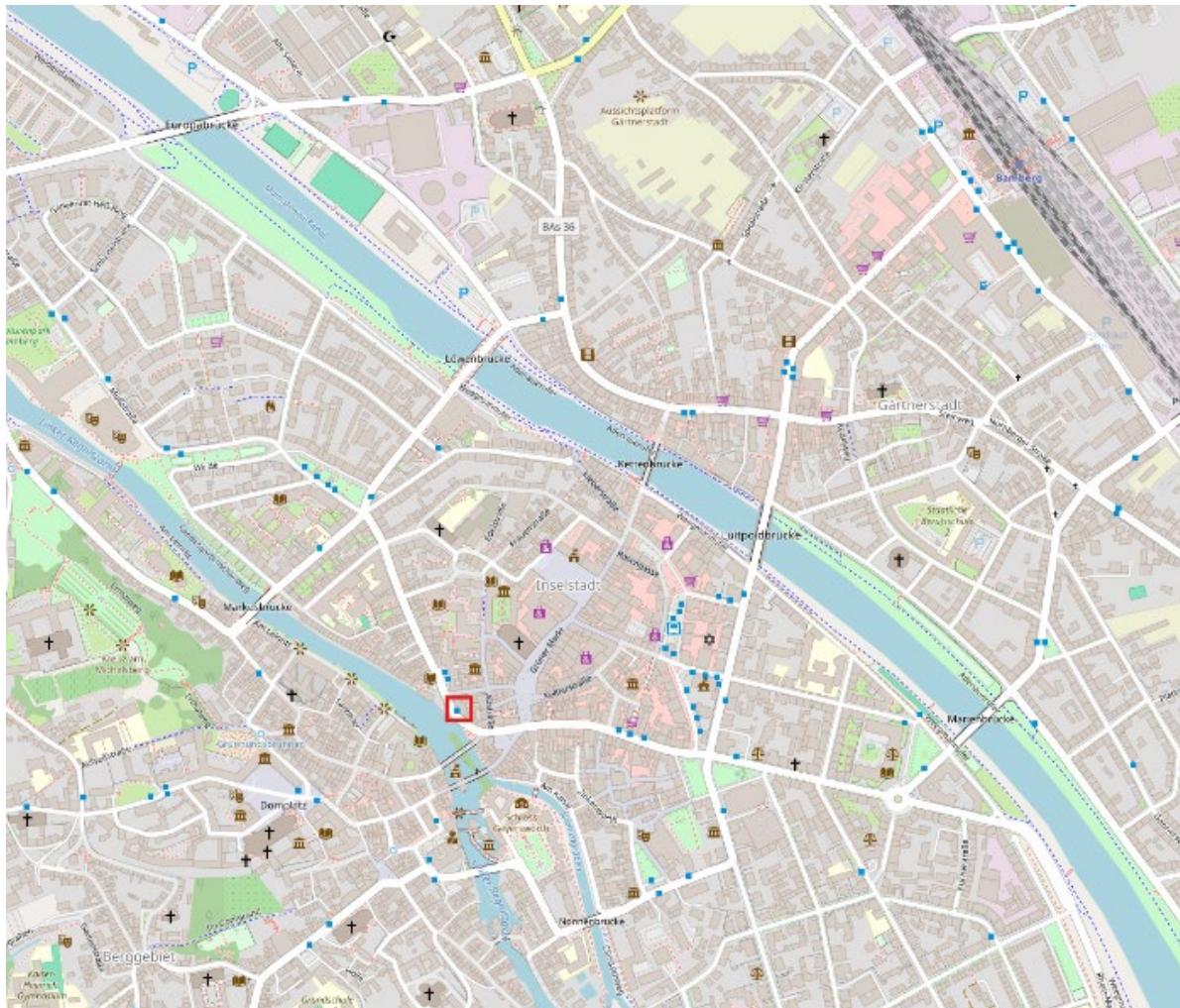
Participate online via Zoom (Passcode: \$51Zy.): <https://uni-bamberg.zoom-x.de/j/63102452541>

### Theme: Method integration

9.00	Jesús García Sánchez, Laurence Tranoy, Yamen Sghaier, Chokri Touihri, Fatma Haddad, Joel Bellviure, Laurent Brassous (online) <b>Surface archaeological survey of the Punic-Roman city of Thapsus (Ras-Dimas, Tunisia): a non-invasive approach to the urban landscape</b>
9.30	Frank Vermeulen, Lieven Verdonck, Devi Taelman, Elena Pomar <b>Discovery of a Large Suburban Villa near the South Gate of Falerii Novi (Lazio, Italy): Integrating Aerial Photography, Geophysical Survey, and Targeted Stratigraphic Investigation</b>
10.00	Victorino Mayoral, Miguel Angel Lechuga, Carmen Pr., Javier Catalán, Maite de Tena, Cristina Charro, Pedro Delgado, María Estévez, Sofía Stricciola <b>Presences in the forest: the archaeological identification of short-term activities in the influence area of the hillfort of Villasviejas del Tamuja (Botija, Cáceres)</b>
10.30 - 11.00	<i>Coffee break</i>
11.00	Alex Knodell (read by John Bintliff) <b>New Research on Archaeological Lidar in Greece: A Special Section of Journal of Greek Archaeology</b>
11.30	Maria Luisa Marchi, Chiara Iacullo, Emanuele Palmieri, Vittorio Petrella <b>The Archaeological Map Project of the Dauni Mountains and the Ager Lucerinus (Puglia, Italy): Between Tradition and Innovation</b>
12.00	<b>KEYNOTE 2: Tom Rasmussen (online)</b> <b>The Tuscania Archeological Survey</b>
12.40 – 14.00	<i>Lunch (at your own expense)</i>
14.00	Franziska Lang <b>Landscape under pressure. Resource use in the area surrounding Olympia (Greece)</b>
14.30	Angus Graham and Kristina Winther-Jacobsen (online) <b>From cross-disciplines to coherent narratives. Life at the Furnace: Coppersmelting ecosystems in the central-northern Troodos, Cyprus (online)</b>
15.00	Rebecca Klug, Julius Roch, Johannes Bergemann <b>Special session: Comparing survey data and excavation data in Sicily</b>
16.00	<i>End</i>

## Venue

The workshop takes place in the „Hochzeitshaus“, Am Kranen 12, 96047 Bamberg (ca. 15 minutes walk from the train station), Lecture room 02.18 (second floor, there is a lift but you need to take 5 steps to get to the room)



Social Dinner: Friday 21 November, 19.30

Café Müller, Austraße 23, Bamberg (just around the corner from the Hochzeitshaus)

## Abstracts

### Day 1: Rural Landscapes

#### **From Finds to Frameworks: Classifying Rural Settlements in the Pergamon Micro-Region**

- Bernhard Ludwig (German Archaeological Institute (DAI), Istanbul Department)
- Felix Pirson (German Archaeological Institute (DAI), Istanbul Department)
- Berglind Hatje (Leipzig University)

The systematic classification of rural settlements represents a central challenge in Mediterranean landscape archaeology. Surveys often produce highly heterogeneous datasets that vary in density, visibility, and interpretative potential. This paper presents an approach to classifying rural settlements in the surroundings of Pergamon, developed within the framework of the TransPergMicro project. The project investigates urban–rural interactions and diachronic transformations in settlement, economy, and land use.

Building on pedestrian survey data, supported by textual sources and ancient *topoi* attested for the study area, the proposed classification framework employs a dual-layered process. In the first stage, sites are assigned neutral alphanumeric codes according to parameters such as site size, finds and features, and geomorphological setting. This avoids premature assumptions about socio-economic functions or architectural forms. Interpretive elements, such as ancient *topoi* and textual evidence, are introduced only in a second, controlled and comparative step. This method increases analytical transparency, reduces interpretive bias, and improves comparability across datasets.

Selected case studies from the 2025 survey season illustrate the application of the framework and the diversity of rural settlement types in the Pergamon Micro-Region and convey the current state of the project's fieldwork. Beyond its regional scope, the approach contributes to wider methodological debates in Mediterranean survey archaeology, advocating for flexible and transparent classification systems that remain open to reassessment and refinement.

#### **From archaeological surveys to socioeconomic models. New insights from the ancient landscape of the Valley of Alcoi, Eastern Iberia**

- Ignasi Grau Mira (INAPH-Universitat d'Alacant)

This paper presents the ancient settlement pattern and rural landscape recognized in the archaeological survey of the Cocentaina Sector during 2024-25 in the framework of Alcoi Valley Project (Eastern Spain). The archaeological fieldwork was assisted by geospatial techniques such as GIS, lidar, GPS, and GPR that allowed analyzing the obtained results along multiple scales. Through this data, we analyze the settlement patterns and ancient land use during ancient times (2nd century B. C. –3rd century A. D.), attending especially to the intensification process linked to agrarian practices such as manuring.

Secondly, we will relate the intensification process detected in different surveys of the region to the smallholders model of socio-economic organization. This model emphasized the role of the small households –the nuclear or polygynous family– as the social unit that normally mobilized labour, organized consumption, and exercised ownership over a small, intensively farmed plots of land. We will relate this intensive model to similar historical patterns across time and space in the

Mediterranean regions. This overview allows for reflection on the historical depth and sustainability of the intensive Mediterranean model.

### **The Challenging Task of Surveying the Early Middle Ages: Reflections from the First Phase of the Monks and Peasants Project (Umbria)**

- Luigi Pinchetti (University of Bonn)

The Early Middle Ages have long been viewed as a “dark age” in field survey, often underrepresented due to the poor recognizability of the material record. As knowledge of ceramic markers improved in recent years, medieval archaeologists in Italy mention more often the use of field survey as a preliminary tool to investigate settlement patterns, though methodological discussions and assessments of data reliability remain limited.

The “Monks and Peasants” Project in Umbria set out to test whether improved ceramic knowledge directly translates into better detection of early medieval sites. The region offers a well-defined pottery type dated to the 7th–9th centuries, largely known from urban and funerary contexts, though yet undetected in rural settlements.

Our two field campaigns have demonstrated that early medieval pottery is indeed present in the landscape, though not always associated with dense artifact scatters. Crucially, most finds derive from off-site contexts, detectable only through intensive survey strategies, still uncommon in Italian medieval archaeology. These results highlight the need to rethink survey methodologies to address the specific character of early medieval settlement evidence.

### **Remote Sensing a Productive Desert: Revealing the Hinterland of Elusa**

- Christian Schöne (University of Cologne)

For the modern observer, the hinterland of Elusa is a barren, sand-covered part of the northwestern Negev Desert. It was investigated by an extensive archaeological survey revealing a hidden landscape with dense occupation between the 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> cent. CE despite the arid environment. Multilayered remote sensing of the 100 km<sup>2</sup> study area brought substantial additional information on the organisational structure, ranging from widespread field boundaries to insights into individual sites, like farms and villages. With usage strategies very much differing from the known runoff farming of the Negev Highlands, this paper focusses on the remote sensing of a unique export-orientated agroecological land use and tries to deliver an archaeological biography of the *Siedlungskammer* which sustained the metropolis of the Negev.

### **Keynote 1: Archaeology on the Apulian-Lucanian Border: a summary and an addendum**

- Alastair and Carola Small (Honorary Professorial Fellows, University of Edinburgh; Professors emeriti, University of Alberta)

In *Archaeology on the Apulian-Lucanian Border* (Archaeopress, 2022) we published the results of field surveys carried out at various times in the Basentello valley in South Italy with a special concentration on field-work directed by ourselves between 1996 and 2006. In this paper, we discuss the scope of this project and the methodology used, and draw attention briefly to some of the more significant results, including the formation of new forms of settlement in the Early Middle Ages. We present an analysis of fieldwork carried out on the site of Santo Staso near Gravina where we argue

that there was a new settlement centred on a Christian church located close to the Via Appia. This section includes material not published in our book.

### **Investigating Long-Term Settlement in Southern Albania: Non-Invasive Strategies and Preliminary Results**

- Enrico Giorgi (University of Bologna)
- Kriledjan Çipa (Drejtorisë Rajonale të Trashëgimisë Kulturore Vlorë)
- Veronica Castignani (University of Catania)
- Federica Carbotti (University of Bologna, University of Salento)
- Giacomo Sigismondo (University of Bologna, University of Salento)
- Francesca D'Ambola (Sapienza University of Rome)

The mountainous landscape of southern Albania provides a key context for examining long-term settlement dynamics from the Bronze Age to the modern era. Since 2022, the FortNet project has focused on the coastal area between Himara and Konispol, applying non-invasive approaches including systematic fieldwalking, topographic mapping, and remote-sensing integration. The aim is to refine settlement models and reassess the archaeological record in a region undergoing rapid urban and infrastructural change. This paper discusses the methodology applied to the recent campaigns and the preliminary results, with emphasis on the new surveys at Sopot Castle (Borsh).

### **Taking Mediterranean Survey to the Summit. Challenges for systematic artefact survey in the Pollino Archaeological Landscape Project (South Italy)**

- Peter Attema (University of Groningen)
- Antonio Larocca (Gruppo Speleologico 'Sparviere')
- Wieke de Neef (University of Bamberg)

This August saw the fifth campaign of the Pollino Archaeological Landscape Project (PALP). This project, initiated during the Covid period, is an interdisciplinary study of traces of the human use of the highlands of the Pollino mountain range on the border of northern Calabria and southern Basilicata from prehistory to the modern period. Part of the field strategy of PALP is to apply intensive artefact survey wherever this is possible in this heavily forested and at places impenetrable landscape. We are convinced that even single artefacts may shed light on past economic uses by upland and lowland communities. In our contribution we will comment on the methods and results of the artefact surveys carried out so far so far in the PALP and bring up for discussion the problem of the low chronological resolution inherent to finds in highland surveys and how to deal with this in lowland, upland and highland socioeconomic reconstructions.

## **Methodological Integration across the Sulcis: The Landscape Archaeology of Southwest Sardinia Project**

- Elizabeth A. Murphy (Florida State University)
- Miriam Rothenberg (University of Oxford)
- Nicola Masini (ISPC-CNR)
- Rosa Lasaponara (IMAA-CNR)
- Nicodemo Abate (ISPC-CNR)

The Sulcis region of southwest Sardinia is marked by strong contrasts in terrain: highly fertile lower agricultural valleys that quickly transition to mountainous upland zones densely covered by forests and maquis. In order to reconstruct regional systems of activity and resource exploitation across such variable conditions, the Landscape Archaeology of Southwest Sardinia Project has deployed a range of methodological approaches (e.g.; intensive, off-site pedestrian survey; UAV-mounted MS and LiDAR surveys; gridded collection of Areas of Interest; archival research). This paper will reflect on the Project's challenges and successes in integrating these various methods by examining the case of multi-phase activity in a metal extraction zone.

## **Running up That Hill: Strategies for Sampling at the Edge of the Sierra Morena**

- Ines Guth (University of Vienna)

The project MiReg investigates the connections between Roman Regina (Reina, Spain) and its hinterland. A key site for understanding the settlement pattern within the area is the Cerro de las Nieves hill, the direct predecessor of the Imperial Roman town situated in the nearby plains. Tracing the settlement dynamics of Regina requires an understanding of the Cerro; however, its investigation is difficult. Steep terrain, overgrown areas, and the vast amount of material make it impossible to effectively survey the site by transect walking. This paper presents the different collection strategies we applied to outbalance these issues and their initial outcomes.

## **Winding paths through the Alpine forests of Noricum: The Inter Alpes project**

- Stefan Groh (Austrian Archaeological Institute)
- Helga Sedlmayer (Austrian Academy of Sciences)

Among the surveys in archaeological landscapes, those in mountainous terrain play a special role. Unlike in lowland and agricultural areas, specially adapted survey designs have to be used. As part of a three-year project funded by the Austrian Research Fund FWF, the alpine road networks and the development of resources in the province of Noricum (Austria, Salzkammergut) are being investigated. After localising the (modern) geological deposits, all known Roman road routes, finds and settlement sites were mapped and interpreted in GIS. Based on this data set and after analysing the LiDAR data, and integrated survey (geophysical measurements, susceptibility, fieldwalking, metal detector, core drilling) was carried out in the valley floors and the routes of paths in the forests and roads were reconstructed. One spectacular find was a coin hoard located close to a road route, the taphonomy and composition of which indicates military control of resources and the road network on the one hand and the raid on a convoy with Roman soldier's pay on the other. Surveys in the Alpine region yield virtually no ceramic artefacts, and many of the everyday objects were made of wood. The most efficient survey design was therefore a linear survey of recognisable old roads following the LiDAR data combined with metal detector investigations. Hippocras (horseshoes)

can be regarded as key fossils for the identification of Roman road routes in this Alpine region. The research area has the largest known find density and the largest find stock of hipposandals in the Roman provinces ( $n= >1000$  NMI). In addition, there are larger finds of bells and chariot components, but hardly any coin finds. The finds suggest repeated but short-term intensive exploitation of natural resources (iron ore, copper, salt) and intensive transport of goods under military control in the late 2nd/3rd and 4th centuries AD.

## Day 2: Method integration

### **Surface archaeological survey of the Punic-Roman city of Thapsus (Ras-Dimas, Tunisia). A non-invasive approach to the urban landscape**

- Jesús García Sánchez
- Laurence Tranoy
- Yamen Sghaier
- Chokri Touihri
- Fatma Haddad
- Joel Bellviure
- Laurent Brassous

In May 2025, an initial archaeological surface survey was conducted in the Punic-Roman city of Thapsus, located near present-day Ras-Dimás, Tunisia. The city is of particular importance as a centre of Punic and later Roman occupation, and as a key site in some of the military episodes at the end of the Roman Republic (46 BC). The work carried out is mainly based on the study of the city's urban territory through surface survey and the study of material culture. This work complements other actions carried out by a Franco-Tunisian team, including excavation, geophysics, and remote sensing.

### **Discovery of a Large Suburban Villa near the South Gate of *Falerii Novi* (Lazio, Italy): Integrating Aerial Photography, Geophysical Survey, and Targeted Stratigraphic Investigation**

- Frank Vermeulen (Ghent University)
- Lieven Verdonck (Ghent University & Cambridge University)
- Devi Taelman (Ghent University & Free University of Brussels)
- Elena Pomar (British School at Rome)

Since 2015, a team from Ghent University, in collaboration with several international partners, has been conducting archaeological survey operations in and around the Roman city of Falerii Novi (Fabrica di Roma, Lazio). While most of the work has focused on a comprehensive ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the intra-mural area, recent investigations have extended to the southern extra-mural edge of the town. Earlier field observations, together with analysis of aerial and satellite imagery, suggested the presence of two Roman farmsteads in this area, along with other suburban features such as tombs and roads.

High-resolution GPR surveys carried out by the Ghent team in 2022 and 2024 have now revealed the nearly complete plan of a substantial suburban villa, which preliminary evidence indicates was occupied over a long period.

In parallel, the research project "*Falerii Novi: the Fringes of the City*" was launched in 2022, aiming to investigate the occupation and use of the peri-urban landscape. Led by the British School at Rome, the project relies primarily on extensive magnetometer surveys, applying beyond the city walls the methodology first used within them. This wide-area magnetometry provides the framework within which the villa identified by the GPR survey can be interpreted.

The intensive fieldwork of both teams necessitates the integration of these new datasets, comparing results from diverse non-invasive techniques alongside targeted augering and test trenching. Although still preliminary, the findings shed significant light on the range of suburban activities associated with the long history of Falerii Novi.

#### **Presences in the forest: the archaeological identification of short-term activities in the influence area of the hillfort of Villasviejas del Tamuja (Botija, Cáceres)**

- Victorino Mayoral (Merida Institute of Archaeology, CSIC-Junta de Extremadura (IAM-CSIC))
- Miguel Angel Lechuga (IAM-CSIC)
- Carmen Pr. University of Extremadura (UEX)
- Javier Catalán (IAM-CSIC)
- Maite de Tena (UEX)
- Cristina Charro (IAM-CSIC)
- Pedro Delgado (IAM-CSIC)
- María Estévez (Independent professional)
- Sofía Stricciola (University of Salento)

Traditionally, the study of large settlements from the late Iron Age in the interior of the Iberian Peninsula has focused on characterizing either the dwelling structures within defensive enclosures or the funerary areas. However, beyond these spaces, it is common to detect a wide variety of material traces of the activity that took place in the area of influence of these type of settlements. These may involve repeated actions over time that generate more conspicuous concentrations ("archaeological sites") that can be interpreted as industrial areas, workshops, small farms, auxiliary nuclei, or simply waste dumping areas. However, it is equally possible to trace the materiality of events that may have had a much more ephemeral duration, as the result of very specific historical circumstances. This presentation shows the results of a series of archaeological interventions in the immediate surroundings of the Vetton hillfort of Villasviejas del Tamuja (Botija, Cáceres, Spain). A large rectangular enclosure was detected through the analysis of LiDAR data, and subsequently characterized by a combination of non-invasive methods: geophysical survey (geomagnetic, electrical tomography, and electromagnetic induction), and intensive micro scale survey with metal detection. Ground truthing by excavation and the study of finds allows identifying several layers in the use of this "off-site" area, especially during the Late Iron Age, but also beyond the lifespan of the hillfort.

#### **New Research on Archaeological Lidar in Greece: A Special Section of Journal of Greek Archaeology**

- Alex R. Knodell (read by John Bintliff)

This paper provides a summary of recent archaeological applications of lidar-based remote sensing in Greece. A collection of 14 papers will be published in December 2025 in a special section of the Journal of Greek Archaeology. These papers were originally presented at a conference organized by myself and Bonna Wescoat at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in 2024. Lidar data

is not publicly available in Greece, with the exception of a few datasets covering specific areas. Archaeological lidar applications are therefore dependent on commissioning flights by private companies or independent data collection, usually via the use of drones. There is therefore a high-threshold for entry, in terms of access to funds, equipment, and expertise, meaning that lidar may not be well suited to all research questions and projects. That said, in some contexts, especially projects conceived at the landscape and regional scale, lidar can be a tremendous resource in feature detection, classification, and documenting human-modified landscapes over large areas. This paper aims to highlight some broad trends, themes of interest, and concerns for archaeologists interested in archaeological lidar and other, related forms of remote sensing in Greece. It also provides some recommendations concerning research design for researchers interested in archaeological lidar in comparable contexts elsewhere in the Mediterranean.

### **The Archaeological Map Project of the Dauni Mountains and the Ager Lucerinus (Puglia, Italy). Between Tradition and Innovation**

- Maria Luisa Marchi (Università di Foggia)
- Chiara Iacullo (Università di Foggia)
- Emanuele Palmieri (Università di Foggia)
- Vittorio Petrella (Scuola Superiore Meridionale)

This paper shows the methodology adopted in the ongoing Ager Lucerinus project, which began in 2006. The project's objective is to create an archaeological map of Luceria's territory. The survey design is based on the Carta Archeologica d'Italia. This traditional methodological approach applies systematic and comprehensive topographic reconnaissance and field survey of the territory, ensuring total coverage of the selected area. In addition, aerial photographs, satellite images and historical cartography are examined and verified in the field. In selected contexts, we use geophysical surveys, including geomagnetic and electromagnetic techniques to detect and reconstruct structures. Furthermore, we use drone-based LiDAR techniques to uncover structures obscured by vegetation. All datasets are integrated in a GIS environment. So far, our project detected more than 1600 previously unknown sites. We will discuss the results obtained so far and reflect on strategies for future in-depth studies.

### **Keynote 2: The Tuscania Archeological Survey**

- Tom Rasmussen

Tuscania is a small town in northern Lazio notable for its Etruscan remains and its medieval architecture. The survey encompassed a total terrain of 10 kilometres in each direction from the centre. One of the reasons for choosing the location was to test if there were similarities with the findings of the South Etruria and Tiber Valley surveys further south. The survey encompassed an area of 354 km<sup>2</sup> which was tackled by a combination of three different sampling strategies. The final results were published in late 2023 in the British School at Rome Studies series.

A clear feature of the *prehistoric* sequence –and one observable elsewhere in central Italy—is the abandonment of undefended low-lying sites, common in the Bronze age, for the security of settlements on higher ground in the Iron Age.

In the *Etruscan* period the landscape around Tuscania was most densely settled in the sixth century BC. In addition to numerous sites being located by the survey, the frequency of 'off-site' material was a useful guide to the extent and intensity of land use in Etruscan times and showed that the

greater part of many of the kilometre squares surveyed experienced Etruscan agricultural activity of some sort. Little survives of the remains of the town from this period, but it is clear that the urbanizing sixth-century phase was accompanied by the dramatic growth of a rural population living beyond the security of the town's elevated position, and followed by a marked, though not dramatic, population decline in the fifth and fourth centuries.

For the period of the Roman *Republic* there is evidence for marked continuity in settlement from Etruscan times, with the implication that there was minimal disruption to pre-existing systems of ownership following the subjugation of the area by Rome. There was also a dramatic expansion in rural settlement, a filling-up of the countryside particularly in formerly under-developed areas away from the town. This growth will have been encouraged by a better communications network, and especially by the upgrading of the Via Clodia. However, there is little indication in the region of large slave-run villas producing goods primarily for export, and there would appear to be no displacement of the free peasantry.

It would seem that in the period of the *Empire* affluent investors bought up much of the land of failing smallholders, expanding the capacity of their own agricultural enterprises and leasing out properties to poorer farmers. Local wealth, power, and influence became concentrated in the hands of a limited number of elite landowners. Yet despite this process, small low-status sites remained the most abundant class of rural habitation even in the Late Imperial period and many middle-ranking sites endured without a break in occupation even into Late Antique times. Nevertheless, a considerable proportion of Tuscania's hinterland of cultivated fields reverted to scrub and woodland.

It appears that very few sites belong to the Early *Medieval* period of the eighth to eleventh centuries, with only two 'definite' sites at the southwest edge of the survey area. But there seems to have been demographic growth in the eleventh to thirteenth centuries with new foundations comprising nucleated but unfortified settlements, about which the documentary record is largely silent, distributed throughout the area. From the mid to late thirteenth century, new foundations were established within a few kilometres of Tuscania with little evidence for settlement in the countryside beyond. It is likely that most farmers preferred to live in defensible *castelli*, or within the vicinity of Tuscania, and that most open settlements in vulnerable locations were abandoned.

Like other parts of central Italy, the more recent decades have witnessed the abandonment of many small farms by *contadino* families in the face of globalisation, their replacement and absorption by agribusinesses, and the flight to the countryside by middle class commuters.

### **Landscape under pressure. Resource use in the area surrounding Olympia (Greece)**

- Franziska Lang (TU Darmstadt)

The Olympia Survey Project takes an interdisciplinary approach, which makes it possible to explore the natural and anthropogenic influences on the area surrounding Olympia. Among other things, archaeological, historiographical and geoarchaeological methods are used to complementarily investigate resource pressure in this region at various scales.

### **From cross-disciplines to coherent narratives. Life at the Furnace: Coppersmelting ecosystems in the central-northern Troodos, Cyprus (online)**

- Angus Graham (Uppsala University)
- Kristina Winther-Jacobsen (University of Copenhagen)

The Life at the Furnace project (LAF) has carried out four seasons of fieldwork building multiple non-invasive archaeological, geoarchaeological, botanical, chemical, geophysical, remote sensing and

historical datasets to explore settlement decision-making at the Late Roman smelting operations at Agia Marina Xyliatou-Mavrovouni in the Troodos foothills. The copper production is contextualised diachronically to understand changes in the landscape associated with copper production, settlement decision making and environmental factors. As each dataset matures and their interpretations develop robustness, the challenge of integrating these datasets grows. The paper will discuss the challenge of developing and integrating methodologies within the typical five-year project period.

#### **Special session: Comparing survey data and excavation data in Sicily**

In previous IMS meetings the relation between statistics of survey and excavation finds was occasionally discussed. Our research group has comparable data related to this question from three Greek and Roman sites in Sicily, which we will present during this session.

- Rebecca Klug (University of Göttingen): A Roman village and a villa in Vizzini, Catania/Sicily
- Julius Roch (University of Göttingen): A Roman village in Vito Soldano, Agrigento/Sicily
- Johannes Bergemann (University of Göttingen): Greek and Roman sites in Camarina/Sicily

## Travel to Bamberg

<https://www.uni-bamberg.de/en/university/directions/travelling-to-bamberg/>



### By train

To get to Bamberg by train, travellers often have to change either at Würzburg or at Nuremberg and take the last hour of their journey on a regional train.

To plan your journey by train, please check the [website of the German rail company, Deutsche Bahn](#). Once you arrive at Bamberg train station, you can either walk to your hotel or take a taxi or take one of the public busses operated by [VAG/VGN](#). Please check their website to find out more about bus connections.

### By car

If you travel by car coming from the north or the south, you need to follow the autobahn A73 and leave at exit *Bamberg Ost*. If you travel from the east or the west, follow autobahn A70 and leave at exit *Bamberg*.

### Buses in Bamberg

To travel around in Bamberg, you can either buy day tickets or tickets for individual journeys. [The website of the bus company in Bamberg \(VAG\)](#) helps you plan your journey from one point to another. You can also take a bus tour of Bamberg with bus number 910.

### By plane

While Bamberg itself does not have an airport, there are three airports around Bamberg that can be reached within three hours.

**Arrival at Frankfurt** <https://www.frankfurt-airport.com>:

Depending on the terminal you arrive at, you need to find the train station *Frankfurt Flughafen*, which is serviced by *Deutsche Bahn (DB)*. There you can take get your ticket for the entire journey from the ticket machines operated by *DB*.

To get to Bamberg, you will have to change at Würzburg and depending on your connection, you either get a train from the airport to Würzburg or you need to change again at Frankfurt main train station. At Würzburg, you will then take a regional train to Bamberg.

Depending on whether or not you have to change at Frankfurt main station, the journey to Bamberg takes between 2h 30 mins and 3h.

**Arrival at Munich <https://www.munich-airport.de>:**

You need to take an *S-Bahn* first to get to Munich main train station. The *S-Bahn* stop at Munich airport is located in front of the terminals (ca. 5 mins on foot). Trains go approximately every 15 mins. When you arrive at *München Hauptbahnhof* (main train station), you can either take a direct train to Bamberg or you need to change at Nuremberg, depending on the connection.

Tickets for going to Bamberg can already be purchased at Munich airport. At the ticket machines provided by *DB (Deutsche Bahn)* you can get a ticket for the entire journey.

Depending on the train connection at Munich main train station, you will take between 2h 45mins and 3h 30mins to get to Bamberg.

**Arrival at Nuremberg <https://www.airport-nuernberg.de>:**

You need to look for the *U-Bahn*, the Nuremberg underground. On workdays, trains leave approximately every 10 mins and you need to take a train to *Nürnberg Hauptbahnhof* (main train station). There, you take any regional train to Bamberg.

Tickets for going to Bamberg can already be purchased at Nuremberg airport. At the ticket machines provided by *VAG* or *VGN* you can get a ticket to Bamberg and need not buy another one at the main train station. Please note that with such a ticket, you can only use regional trains, no IC or ICE trains.

Since the public busses are also operated by this company, you can even get a ticket to the bus stop closest to your hotel and get the ticket already at Nuremberg airport. Please check their website for more information.

In total, you will take approx. 90 mins to get to Bamberg from Nuremberg airport.

## Hotel accommodations (selection)

Altstadt Hotel Weierich, Lugbank 5, 96049 Bamberg, Tel.: +49 951 91700777, Email: [info@hotel-weierich.de](mailto:info@hotel-weierich.de). Homepage: <https://www.hotel-weierich.de/>

Hotel Andres, Heiliggrabstr. 1, 96052 Bamberg, Tel.: +49 951 980260, Email: [info@andres-hotel.de](mailto:info@andres-hotel.de)  
Homepage: <https://www.andres-hotel.de/>

Hotel Bamberger Hof Bellevue, Schönleinsplatz 4, 96047 Bamberg, Tel.: +49 951 98550, Email: [info@bambergerhof.de](mailto:info@bambergerhof.de). Homepage: <https://bambergerhof.de/>

Hotel Ibis Budget, Ludwigstr. 20, 96052 Bamberg, Tel.: +49 951 5099550, Email: [h8394@accor.com](mailto:h8394@accor.com)  
Homepage: <https://all.accor.com/ssr/app/ibis/rates/8394/index.de.shtml?destination=96-bamberg-germany&compositions=1&dateIn=2025-06-11&dateOut=2025-06-12&nights=1&hideWDR=false&accessibleRoom=false>

Hotel Ibis Styles, Lange Str. 29, 96047 Bamberg, Tel.: +49 951 9425310, Email: [smile@ibisstyles-bamberg.com](mailto:smile@ibisstyles-bamberg.com). Homepage:  
<https://all.accor.com/ssr/app/ibis/rates/A736/index.de.shtml?destination=96-bamberg-germany&compositions=1&dateIn=2025-06-11&dateOut=2025-06-12&nights=1&hideWDR=false&accessibleRoom=false>

Hotel National, Luitpoldstr. 37, 96052 Bamberg, Tel.: +49 951 509980, Email: [info@hotel-national.de](mailto:info@hotel-national.de)  
Homepage: <https://www.hotel-national-bamberg.de/de>

Hotel Wilde Rose, Keßlerstr. 7, 96047 Bamberg, Tel.: +49 951 981820, Email: [info@hotel-wilde-rose.de](mailto:info@hotel-wilde-rose.de). Homepage: <https://hotel-wilde-rose.de/index.php/de/>

## Cheap accommodation for students

DJH Jugendherberge „Am Kaulberg“, Unterer Kaulberg 30, 96049 Bamberg, Tel.: +49 951 29952890, Email: [jugendgaestehaus@dwbf.de](mailto:jugendgaestehaus@dwbf.de). Homepage: <https://www.jugendherberge.de/jugendherbergen/bamberg-am-kaulberg/>

## Holiday homes

<https://www.bamberg.info/hotels-ferienwohnungen/>

<https://www.landkreis-bamberg.de/Erleben/Tourismus-und-Freizeit/Urlaub-bei-uns/Unterk%C3%BCnfte-in-Bamberg/>

<https://bed-and-breakfast.de/bamberg>

<https://www.bamberg-lieben.de/uebernachtung-in-bamberg/>

<https://www.ferienwohnungen-bamberg.de/>

<http://www.ferienwohnung-bamberg-stadt.de/>