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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK REPORTS

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This year's archaeological projects at the British School at Rome comprise the geophysical work conducted in collaboration with the University of Southampton, the excavations and survey work of the Roman Ports Project (led by the BSR's Research Professor in Archaeology, Simon Keay) and our research at Segni, as well as the results of activity with partner institutions undertaken with concessions applied for by the BSR (Fig. 1). We are grateful to all our partners for their support and collaboration.

The reports continue to show the variety of methodology applied to explore Italy from the neolithic to the end of the Roman Empire and into the Middle Ages. Geophysics remains a key strength, alongside topographic work, excavation (along with the study of the finds), conservation and public outreach.

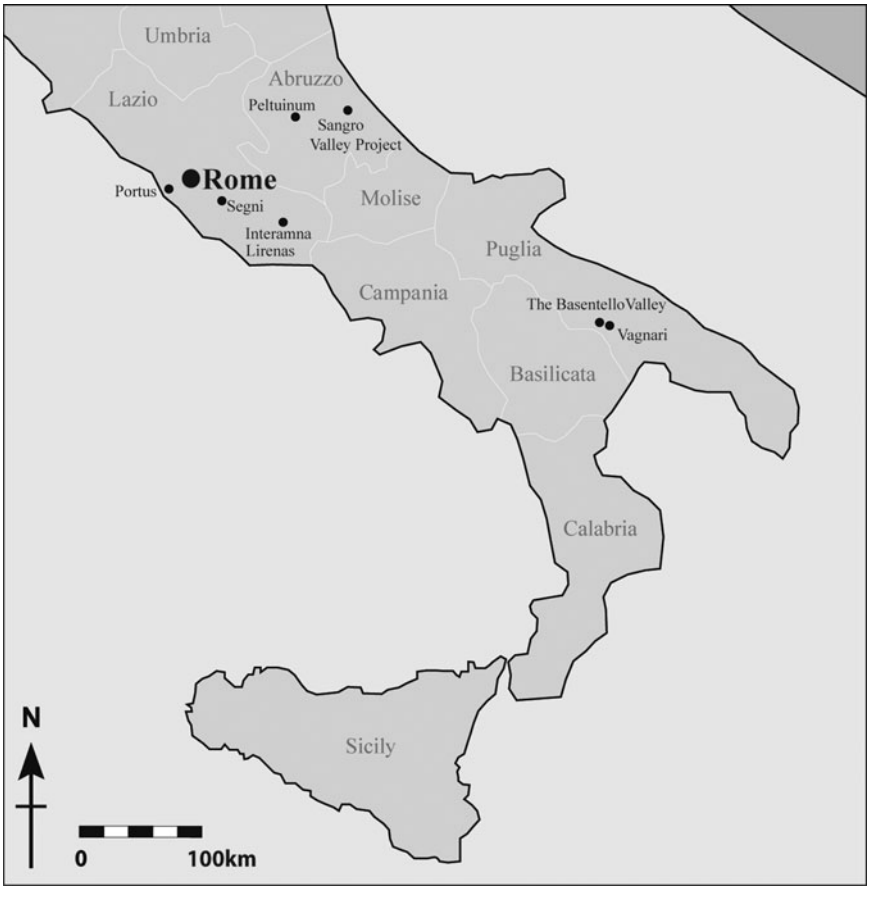


Fig. 1. Location of the archaeological fieldwork projects in Italy. *(Map: Sophie Hay.)*

The projects reported upon here contribute significantly to many of the BSR's current research themes (Archaeologies of Knowledge; Connectivity in the Mediterranean; Conservation, Heritage Management and Sustainability; and Landscapes and Urbanscapes); and at the same time demonstrate how the BSR is integrated within national and international research networks.

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## GEOPHYSICS PROJECTS

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The geophysics programme, a collaboration between the British School at Rome and the University of Southampton (Archaeological Prospection Services of Southampton (APSS)), was as diverse geographically as it was in its scope of research. The year included geophysical survey work at three different sites in Sudan (Amara West, Dangeil and Kawa), and within Italy at San Giovenale (Lazio), Montelibretti (Lazio), Segni (Lazio) and Tivoli (Lazio). It also saw the start of two major projects investigating ancient ports in Turkey (Kane) and Tunisia (Utica). These last two projects form part of the wider European Research Council-funded Portus Limen — Rome's Mediterranean Ports Project (http://portuslimen.eu), directed by Professor Simon Keay. Initial results from Kane, when viewed with the information from other survey work in the area, are beginning to piece together the extent of the Hellenistic port and its cemetery. The results from Utica were astonishing over the heavily built-up town area, and details of the urban plan are clearly evident. These projects will be discussed below (p. 309).

For the past few years the geophysics programme at the British School at Rome has been fortunate to have generous funding from the Roger De Haan Charitable Trust, and we are sincerely grateful to Sir Roger De Haan for supporting our work through both the sponsorship of a geophysics assistant and providing the BSR with the opportunity to initiate and continue its own geophysics projects.

Building on the wealth of information accumulated through archaeological surveys within the BSR's Roman Towns Project, directed by Simon Keay (University of Southampton) and Professor Martin Millett (University of Cambridge) between 1997 and 2004, this renewed investigation looks to reveal and understand the relationship of Roman urbanscapes to their landscapes. We are focusing on two sites: Peltuinum, a Roman town along the ancient route through the Abruzzo, and Lucus Feroniae, an Archaic-Roman sanctuary site 20 km north of Rome.

Thanks to initial funds from the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell'Abruzzo, the BSR/APSS team had conducted a pilot season of geophysics at the site of Peltuinum in the Abruzzo. The results were very promising and the De Haan Charitable Trust donation has allowed the team to return to the site in order to complete the process of mapping the entire urban settlement. The project at Lucus Feroniae was fully funded by the De Haan donation, and a second season also has been made possible through its continued support.

The success of geophysical surveys relies upon extracting the most complete picture of the buried features. A multi-method survey approach is beneficial in building up a greater understanding of the nature of potential archaeological remains. Different survey