

ALMA MATER STUDIORUM - UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

OCNUS

Quaderni della Scuola di Specializzazione
in Beni Archeologici

26
2018

ESTRATTO

Ante
Quem

Direttore Responsabile

Nicolò Marchetti

Comitato Scientifico

Andrea Augenti (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna)

Dominique Briquel (Université Paris-Sorbonne - Paris IV)

Pascal Butterlin (Université Paris 1 - Panthéon-Sorbonne)

Martin Carver (University of York)

Maurizio Cattani (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna)

Elisabetta Govi (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna)

Anne-Marie Guimier-Sorbets (Université de Paris Ouest-Nanterre)

Nicolò Marchetti (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna)

Mark Pearce (University of Nottingham)

Giuseppe Sassatelli (Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna)

Il logo di Ocnus si ispira a un bronzetto del VI sec. a.C. dalla fonderia lungo la plateia A, Marzabotto (Museo Nazionale Etrusco "P. Aria", disegno di Giacomo Benati).

Editore e abbonamenti

Ante Quem

Via Senzanome 10, 40123 Bologna

tel. e fax + 39 051 4211109

www.antequem.it

Abbonamento

□40,00

Sito web

www.ocnus.unibo.it

Richiesta di scambi

Biblioteca del Dipartimento di Storia Culture Civiltà

Piazza San Giovanni in Monte 2, 40124 Bologna

tel. +39 051 2097700; fax +39 051 2097802; antonella.tonelli@unibo.it

Le sigle utilizzate per i titoli dei periodici sono quelle indicate nella «Archäologische Bibliographie» edita a cura del Deutsches Archäologisches Institut.

Autorizzazione tribunale di Bologna nr. 6803 del 17.4.1988

Senza adeguata autorizzazione scritta, è vietata la riproduzione della presente opera e di ogni sua parte, anche parziale, con qualsiasi mezzo effettuata, compresa la fotocopia, anche ad uso interno o didattico.

ISSN 1122-6315

ISBN 978-88-7849-138-0

© 2018 Ante Quem S.r.l.

INDICE

Nicolò Marchetti <i>Editorial</i>	7
Jacopo Monastero <i>Applicazione della tecnologia 3D per lo studio e la visualizzazione dei contesti archeologici: il caso di Karkemish</i>	9
Riccardo Vanzini <i>Alle origini di Felsina: l'abitato villanoviano della Fiera</i>	19
Angelo D'Angiolillo <i>Il quartiere artigianale di Elea in contrada Vasalia: nuovi dati dalla rilettura dei contesti</i>	41
Massimiliano David, Francesca Romana Stasolla <i>Il progetto Acheloo. Tecnologie per l'archeologia nel territorio di Civitavecchia</i>	49
Arialdo Patrignani <i>Appunti sull'iconografia di Traiano tra Medioevo e Rinascimento</i>	65
DOSSIER: PROGETTO MEDIA VALLE DEL CEDRINO (SARDEGNA)	
Angelo Alberti, Francesca Basso, Lorenzo Bonazzi, Marzia Cavriani, Dario Di Michele, Arianna Gaspari, Alessia Grandi, Smeralda Riggio, Camilla Simonini, Barbara Valdinoci <i>Progetto Media Valle del Cedrino: studio territoriale dell'altopiano del Gollei (Olivena-Dorgali)</i>	75
RECENSIONI	
Mario Liverani, <i>Paradiso e dintorni. Il paesaggio rurale dell'antico Oriente</i> (Giacomo Benati)	153

EDITORIAL

Present accessibility for archaeologists of remote sensing techniques has dramatically altered our perception of ancient landscapes in the last two decades: if this seems even a trivial truth at present, in fact it needs to be properly framed in a conceptual and practical modelisation. The reconstruction of ancient natural and anthropized landscapes presents a series of local challenges during field surveys, both archaeological and geomorphological. In fact, if on the one hand the informative potential varies enormously depending on the nature of the terrain and of ancient settlements, on the other we have to cope with an ever-increasing array of modern and contemporary dangers: deforestation entailing soil erosion carries away whole sets of evidence, flooding and silting conceal entire landscapes, agricultural mechanization brings the levelling of fields (with deep ploughing removing superficial evidence as well), manuring changes the patterns of artifactual dispersion, not to speak of all the other actions connected with economic development (urbanization, construction of dams and other infrastructures, digging of canals, etc.). Of course, site is a somewhat narrow definition if it is limited to settlements, it should be extended to landmarks such as ancient canals, roads (encompassing tracks such as “hollow” ways) and other earthenworks as well. In the current, quickly changing world we benefit of unprecedented options in documentation but at a rate barely parallel to the accelerating destruction of the evidence. In modern surveys, research design has become an integrated task drawing not only from many different fields, but applying simultaneously also diverse perspectives and approaches, from micro- to macro-scales, envisioning a continuum of data which binds nested landscapes and humanscapes.

If we look at the sheer number of published surveys in the Near East, for example, the need for a coordinated effort for mapping in a digital environment what has been put on paper is as evident as awe-inspiring because of the magnitude of such task and the rapid development of research questions which risks to make obsolete the initial structure: while a cooperative spirit going in the direction of networked science may be the best answer to this challenge, at present there are but a few projects which have tackled or are tackling holistically this issue (the CRANE 2.0 project seems highly promising in this respect). If a quantitative basis is indeed a prerequisite for any sound evaluation of trends, it is however the quality of the data collected/created which allows for complex explanatory models. A public webGIS encompassing published the survey data collected thus far would enable students and scholars to single out settlement patterns at an unprecedented scale, would allow heritage managers to monitor more effectively public and private works on the terrain in view of site protection and may pave the road for automatized procedures for recognition of new sites (especially in areas not yet covered by modern surveys).

Nicolò Marchetti