# 44th IMS workshop - Programme and abstracts

## *Groningen Institute of Archaeology, 28-29 April 2023*

***The semi-annual International Mediterranean Survey workshops have, since 2001, 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, Turkey, France and Croatia – as well as in Austria and Germany. The e-mail distribution list, managed at Groningen, currently holds some 350 names. Meetings are very informal, no publication is expected, and presentations by junior researchers and students are particularly encouraged.***

The 44th IMSW meeting will take place at the University of Groningen (Netherlands) on Friday 28th and Saturday 29th April 2019 and is hosted by the research group of Classical and Mediterranean Archaeology at the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, headed by prof. Peter Attema. The venue is the Exhibition hall (Expositiezaal) in the Faculty of Arts & Law building in the centre of town – see attached map.

The program consists of four sessions that have the usual 20 minute paper followed by 10 minutes discussion format. **Please note that there is still has room for a few late papers!**

## Friday 28 April

*10.30 - 11.00: welcome with coffee and cake in the foyer outside the Exposition Hall*

### Session 1: Recent and planned work

11.00: **Survey work around Göbekli Tepe, Southeastern Turkey – 2022** (ONLINE) - Devrim Sönmez (Koç University, İstanbul - German Archaeological Institute, İstanbul Branch)

11.30: **RELOAD. A new project in Northern Tuscany: updates towards the 2023 field survey campaign** - Valentina Limina (UC Louvain), Marco Cavalieri (UC Louvain), Simonetta Menchelli (University of Pisa)

12.00: **The impact of Rome in central-western Iberia (2nd century BC-1st century AD): Approaches and challenges for a Landscape Archaeology study** - Fernando Menéndez-Marsh (University of Groningen)

12.30: **Follow-up on the SEMAFORA project: building a Linked Open Survey Data pool** - Martijn van Leusen, Tymon de Haas (University of Groningen), George Bruseker (Takin.solutions) & Sjoerd Siebinga (Delving.eu)

*13.00 -14.30: lunch break*

### Session 2: Comparing and integrating survey data

14.30: **Integrating non-invasive approaches in the study of a centuriated landscape: recent work in the Pontine Marshes** - Tymon de Haas (University of Groningen)

15.00: **Counting Sherds from Waldling – Comparison of Find Assemblages from a Roman Villa in Upper Austria** - Lana Marie Boroch, Günther Schörner (Department of Classical Archaeology, University Vienna)

15.30: Intermezzo: **Survey Planning, Allocation, Costing and Evaluation (SPACE) Project: Developing a Tool to Help Archaeologists Conduct More Effective Surveys** (ONLINE) - Ted Banning (University of Toronto), Steven Edwards (Nova Scotia Community College), Isaac Ullah (San Diego State University)

*16.00 – 16:40: coffee/tea break*

16.40: **One problem in merging survey data across scales** (ONLINE) - Damjan Donev (Institute of National History, Skopje)

17:10: **Athenian Tomb Reliefs, Landscape Archaeology and Demography** - Johannes Bergemann (University of Goettingen)

*Social dinner 19.30 (location to be decided)*

## Saturday 29 April

Session 3: Dealing with legacy data

9.30: **Re-weaving the ancient landscape of pre-Roman inner Sabina: new survey and legacy data** - Dario Monti (UCLouvain)

10.00: **The perils of analysing old survey data: the case of the Valley of the Muses, Greece** - John Bintliff (em., University of Edinburgh)

*11.00 - 11.30: coffee/tea break*

11.30: **Insights into Roman Gentrification, emerging from the ERC 'Empire of 2000 Cities' project** - Peter de Graaf (Leiden University)

12.00: **A Historian's Reflection** - Wim Jongman (em., University of Groningen)

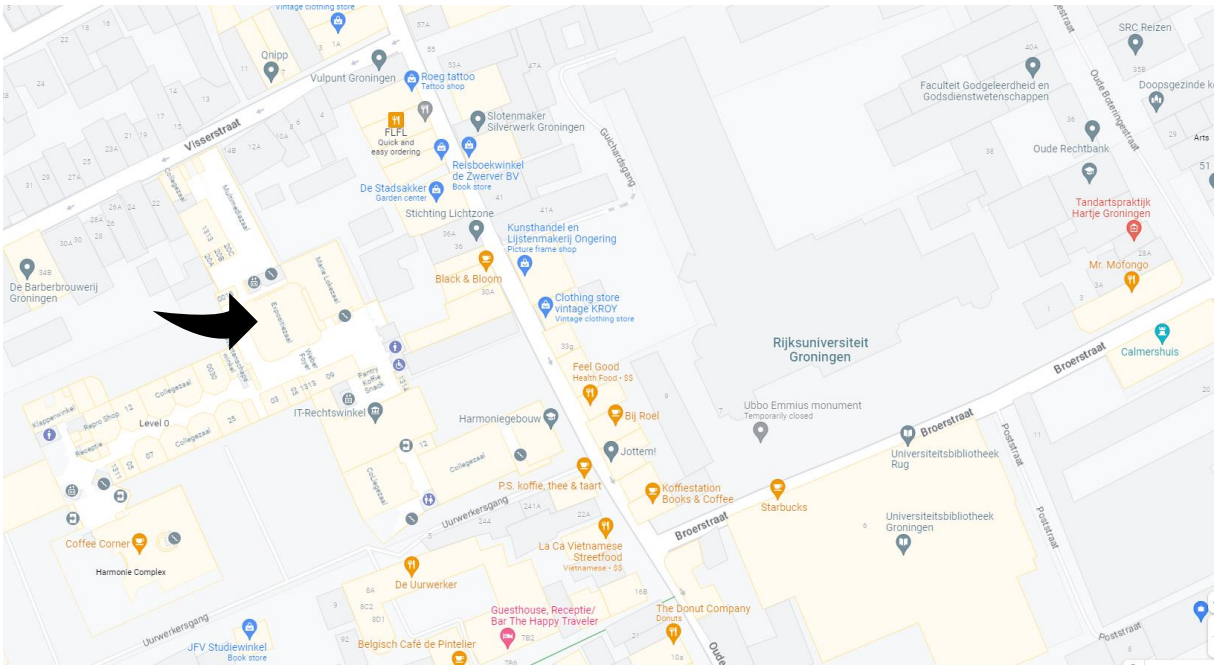
*12.30 - 13.00: closing discussion*

# GENERAL INFORMATION

Groningen is the capital city of the eponymous province in the northern Netherlands; with a population of 210,000, it is also the largest city in the north. Together, the University of Groningen and the Hanze University of Applied Sciences have more than 50,000 students, many of whom live in or near the city. The regular markets attracts tourists and customers from far afield, including nearby North Germany. The city center is compact: hotels, restaurants, and the conference venue are within easy walking distance. However, the weather at the end of April can still be variable, so bring good coats and umbrellas! The day before the meeting, 27$^{th}$ April, is a national holiday – so if you arrive early you can enjoy the free for all street market in the morning, and concerts later on. Bicycles are the preferred means of transport in Groningen, and informal traffic rules can be somewhat bewildering to those who are not accustomed, so do pay attention when you cross the street.

## Venue

The workshop venue is in the city center, in the Arts Faculty building a.k.a. 'De Harmonie' (Oude Kijk in 't Jatstraat 26). The Exposition hall, indicated by the arrow, is just off the entrance square and will be signposted. The venue is an easy 12 minutes walk from the central railway station. **Lunches** (not provided by the organization) can be had in several bar and restaurants near the venue, as well as in the cafeteria of the Harmonie building itself, which has a choice of hot and cold lunches available.

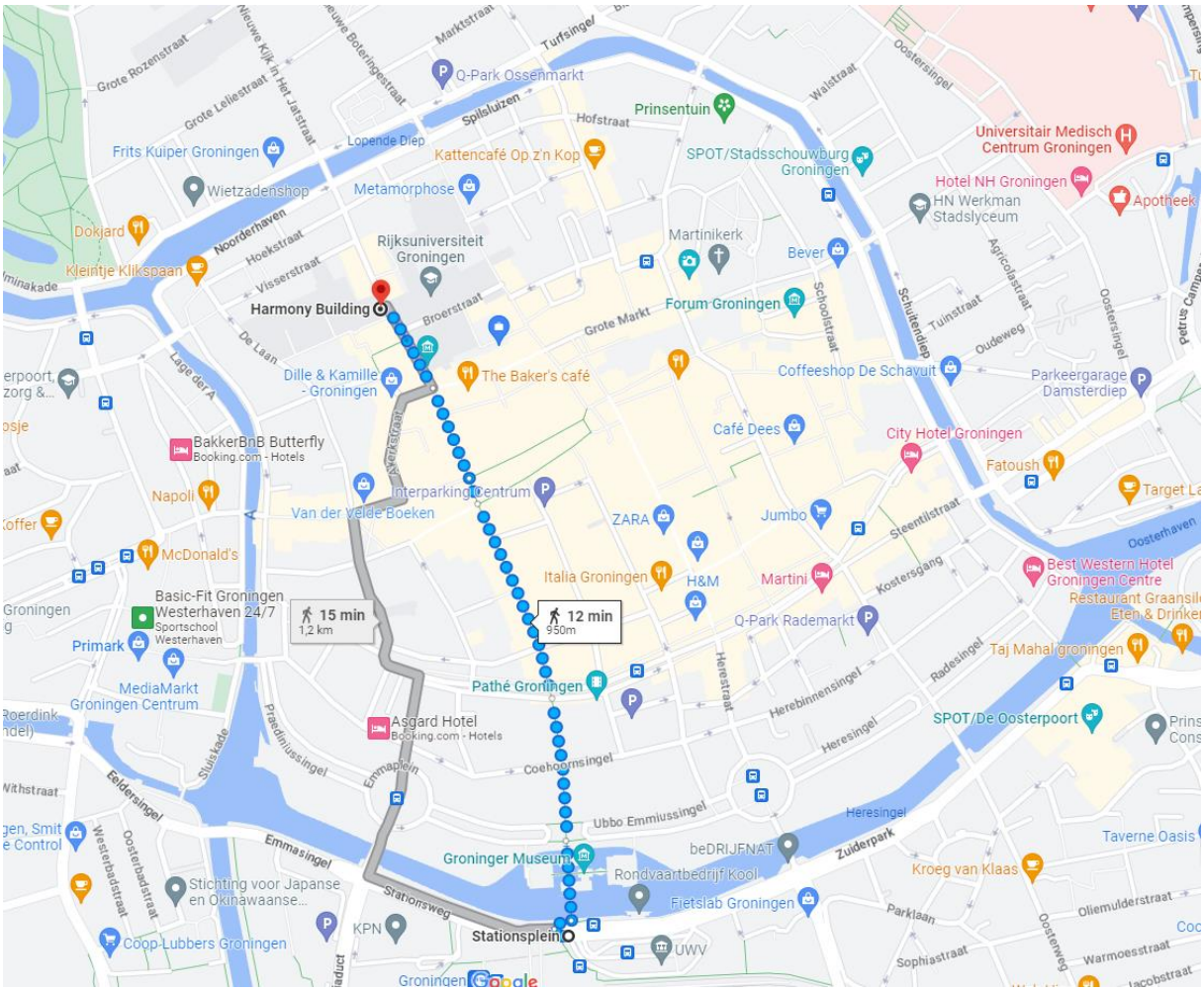



## Accommodation

Groningen offers a variety of hotels and accommodation options. You can check www.booking.com or other websites to get an overview of them. Possible options in the city center are, for example, the Martini hotel (https://www.martinihotel.nl/), the City Hotel Groningen https://www.cityhotelgroningen.com/en/, and the Best Western Hotel Groningen Centre (https://hotelgroningencentre.nl/ ). A more informal accommodation is the Student Hotel https://www.thestudenthotel.com/groningen/.

## Travelling to Groningen

The website https://9292.nl/en/ (also an app) is a good tool to plan your trip to Groningen by public transport. You can use it to check the bus and train routes/timetables. The Netherlands has a general rechargeable public transportation card, called *ov-chipkaart*, which can be used on trains, trams and buses. It is possible to buy a one-day (disposable) *ov-chipkaart* from vending machines in any railway station, for the regular journey price plus a surcharge of 1 euro. The Dutch railway operator is Nederlandse Spoorwegen (NS: https://www.ns.nl/en). The Groningen central railway station is located south of the city centre.




## Arriving by air

If you are very lucky, you may find a direct flight to *Groningen Airport Eelde*, located approx. 13 km south of Groningen. The bus journey (bus nr. 9, check https://9292.nl/en/) from this airport to the Groningen train station takes approx. 40 minutes.

But you are more probable to arrive via *Amsterdam Schiphol Airport*, which is well connected to Groningen by trains every half hour, either direct or with a change at Zwolle (transfer time is short but it is on the same platform). The journey takes just over 2 hours.

Budget operators like Ryanair use the more distant *Eindhoven Airport*, from where the journey to Groningen takes approximately 3½ hours. You then need to take the shuttle bus to Eindhoven railway station, then to change trains in Utrecht and sometimes in Zwolle, too.

## Arriving by car

Groningen operates a system of free park-and-ride locations that allow you to transfer to public transport (buses) for the final part of your journey, but you can also drive all the way in and put your car in one of the paid multi-deck car parks around the city center. Details can be found via https://www.visitgroningen.nl/en/plan-your-visit.

## Contact

For any queries, please contact the organizers, Martijn van Leusen p.m.van.leusen@rug.nl and Tymon de Haas tymon.de.haas@rug.nl.

# IMSW44 – Abstracts

## Session 1: Recent and planned work

### Survey work around Göbekli Tepe, Southeastern Turkey – 2022 *(ONLINE)*

Devrim Sönmez (Koç University, İstanbul - German Archaeological Institute, İstanbul Branch) - *devrim.soenmez@dainst.de*

Göbekli Tepe is a prehistoric site from the late 10th and 9th millennia BC (ca. 9,500-8,000 BC, i.e. Pre-Pottery Neolithic or PPN). It is best known for its complex symbolism and monumental architecture built by hunter-gatherers. The site was recently (2018) inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List and a protective Buffer Zone was established around it. An archaeological survey targeting this zone was conducted in 2022. One of the main objectives of the survey is to determine the activity areas associated with Göbekli Tepe. According to the preliminary results, the study area has witnessed human activities since the Lower Paleolithic period. We discovered several locations that provide evidence for activities dated to PPN, a period of radical changes in the landscape-human interactions.

### RELOAD. A new project in Northern Tuscany: updates towards the 2023 field survey campaign

Valentina Limina (UC Louvain), Marco Cavalieri (UC Louvain), Simonetta Menchelli (University of Pisa) - *valentina.limina@uclouvain.be*

RELOAD (REthinking Liminality Open Access Data) is a newly funded project by F.R.S.-FNRS at UCLouvain that complements the current research projects by UCLouvain (M. Cavalieri) and Pisa University (S. Menchelli) in Northern Tuscany.
As an update of the previous IMSW (Fall 2022), this contribution will focus on goals, overall design, and sampling approach of the first survey campaign planned for Fall 2023. Updates about applying Agent Based Modelling and the Antifragility concept will be discussed by presenting a case study on settlement pattern evolution. We will stress the crucial role of legacy data and 'simplification' in modelling and simulation for the project implementation, reasoning about the impact on interpreting the results after the field survey.
Moreover, the communication strategy of the project will be presented, and a survey template will prompt participants to have feedback about the effectiveness of using different strategies/social media platforms from a specialized audience.

### The impact of Rome in central-western Iberia (2nd century BC-1st century AD): Approaches and challenges for a Landscape Archaeology study

Fernando Menéndez-Marsh (University of Groningen) - *f.v.menendez-marsh@rug.nl*

Landscape archaeology studies must take into account previous research and deal with the gathering of legacy data. These elements may prove to be a difficulty for our projects. Legacy

data might be hard to acquire and the history of research conditions the nature of this data. Nonetheless, unlocking the legacy data can result in promising starting points for future studies. In this proposal, these issues and possibilities will be presented in the context of a recently started PhD thesis which aims to analyse the impact of Roman expansionism in central-western Iberia from a Landscape Archaeology perspective. The PhD thesis is framed within the project "The Impact of Roman Imperialism in the West. Settlement Dynamics and Rural Organization in Iron Age and Roman Portugal" by the University of Groningen and the Royal Dutch Institute in Rome (KNIR). The legacy data of the area of study, that involves two different countries and historiographical traditions, will be the backbone of the thesis. Gathering the legacy data from diverse sources has certain challenges but their integration could lead to interesting outcomes.

## Follow-up on the SEMAFORA project: building a Linked Open Survey Data pool

Martijn van Leusen, Tymon de Haas (University of Groningen), George Bruseker (Takin.solutions) & Sjoerd Siebinga (Delving.eu)

Further to the brief presentation of the SEMAFORA project at the 43rd IMS workshop in Brussels, the project team has published its documentation on Zenodo (https://zenodo.org/communities/semafora ; access is currently restricted) and has built and is testing a first version of its user interface for the 'mapping' of survey documentation to the CRMsurv conceptual model. We can now share more details of the mapping environment and the mapping process, and start to think about ways in which we can exploit the resulting Linked Open Survey Dataset.

# Session 2: Comparing and integrating survey data

## Integrating non-invasive approaches in the study of a centuriated landscape: recent work in the Pontine Marshes

Tymon de Haas (University of Groningen) - *tymon.de.haas@rug.nl*

Within the Pontine Region Project, we have since 2011 conducted a series of investigations into the settlement and exploitation of the so-called Pontine Marshes. Archaeological field surveys have highlighted how in the late 4th century this infamous marshland was colonized through the construction of a major road, roadside settlements that functioned as local central places, and a range of smaller and larger farmsteads. Over the past years, our attention has increasingly shifted from the remains of these settlements to the landscape management infrastructure, a centuriation system, with which the marsh was rendered suitable for settlement. In this paper I present how we explore the remains of this system in order to understand its impact on the landscape and environment.

## Counting Sherds from Waldling – Comparison of Find Assemblages from a Roman Villa in Upper Austria

Lana Marie Boroch, Günther Schörner (Department of Classical Archaeology, University Vienna) - Guenther.Schoerner@univie.ac.at

Since 2016, the Institute of Classical Archaeology has been investigating a rural site in Waldling (district Wels-Land, Upper Austria). While a so-called line survey and geomagnetic measurements were undertaken in 2016, more intensive investigations, such as measurements with GPR, a grid survey and excavations, were carried out in 2020 and 2021. This multi-method approach makes it possible to compare finds assemblages yielded by different fieldwork procedures. The focus of the lecture will be on the survey finds from the surface and those from the plough horizon made during the excavations.

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# Intermezzo: Survey Planning Tool

## Survey Planning, Allocation, Costing and Evaluation (SPACE) Project: Developing a Tool to Help Archaeologists Conduct More Effective Surveys *(ONLINE)*

Ted Banning (University of Toronto), Steven Edwards (Nova Scotia Community College), Isaac Ullah (San Diego State University) - ted.banning@utoronto.ca

Designing an effective archaeological survey can be complicated and confidence that it was effective requires post-survey evaluation. The goal of SPACE is to develop software to facilitate survey designers' decisions, so that archaeologists can conduct surveys that accomplish their goals and evaluate their results more easily. We aim for SPACE to be a modular and accessible web-based platform for survey planning and quality assurance, with a "front end" that has a non-threatening, question-and-answer format. Its several interacting modules will ultimately include ones for evaluating visibility, estimating sweep widths and coverage, costing, determining sample sizes, transect and test-pit intervals, allocating effort optimally for stratified samples and predictive surveys, and quality assurance. Here we will review the overall structure of the project, and then focus on the module for estimating fieldwalkers' sweep widths on the basis of "calibrations" on fields seeded with artifacts.

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## One problem in merging survey data across scales *(ONLINE)*

Damjan Donev (Institute of National History, Skopje) damjaned@gmail.com

Originally designed for the study of flat to hilly terrain and plowed surfaces, many of us also want to apply it to areas with substantial vegetation and therefore very low visibility. Removal of the vegetation or the top soil from a number of discrete and regularly spaced points in the landscape, with the aim of simulating the optimal surface visibility conditions on plowed fields, has proven particularly useful in conditions of mixed land-use, with

cultivated fields alternating with fallow or abandoned land-plots. However, the merging and visualization of the data obtained by top-soil removal and that obtained by conventional field walking has proven unexpectedly challenging. Visibility conditions may be roughly equal in both zones, but the scales at which these data are collected are apparently incommensurate. Because top-soil removal is carried out on discontinuous surfaces, much smaller than the typical grid unit, it is necessary to compare density figures rather than raw counts. But the density figures for the units cleared from vegetation – even those with low to medium quantities of material - are so much higher than those for the regular grid units that they skew the density distributions for the entire sector. This has led us to examine a number of factors that possibly cause this disparity, including the effect of scale on density figures.

### Athenian Tomb Reliefs, Landscape Archaeology and Demography

Johannes Bergemann (University of Goettingen) - *johannes.bergemann@phil.uni-goettingen.de*

When comparing Athens and Sicily demographically, big differences become apparent. While Sicilian poleis produced a large surplus, Attica had a very dense population and was hardly able to feed its inhabitants. Very different data from sculpture and survey, discussed recently during two 2022 colloquia in Göttingen and Palermo, will contribute to this picture.

## Session 3: Dealing with legacy data

### Re-weaving the ancient landscape of pre-Roman inner Sabina: new survey and legacy data.

Dario Monti (UCLouvain) - *dario.monti@uclouvain.be*

The aim of this paper is to present the methodology, themes, and problems of my ongoing doctoral research on the pre-Roman settlement of inner Sabina, from the Late Bronze Age to the roman conquest in 290 BC. This area straddles the border between the regions of Lazio, Umbria, and Marche, in the heart of the Apennines. The rugged terrain has contributed to a certain level of isolation from major archaeological research projects in central Italy. However, finds such as the bronze chariot from Monteleone di Spoleto testify to the area's importance and dynamism in ancient times. A series of survey campaigns conducted from 2018 to 2022, under the direction of Francesca Diosono (University of Munich), have made it possible to gain a more scientifically controllable and wide knowledge of the territory, integrating existing legacy data, which are as fragmentary as interesting, into a sound framework. In this context, reconstructing the ancient landscape is like weaving together the various threads we have (survey, legacy data, aerial/UAV photography, local sources, toponymy etc.), integrating their characteristics to produce a fabric that is as solid as possible.

### The perils of analysing old survey data: the case of the Valley of the Muses, Greece

John Bintliff (University of Edinburgh) - johnlbintliff@gmail.com

The demands of offering annual field training for Archaeology students can mean that final publications for survey projects are very much delayed. The Boeotia Project is a striking example, begun in 1978 and still surveying new landscapes up till 2014. Of course, preliminary reports came out regularly but were necessarily provisional. Only in the last 9 years have I been able to turn to preparing the final definitive monographs for each ancient city and district surveyed. The currently being prepared monograph covers the Valley of the Muses, the largest body of sites to publish so far, with over 50 locations, including four village or urban sites, and a chronological range from the Neolithic to the 19th century AD. Revisiting the data from the early 1980s reveals striking problems due to the exploratory nature of the first New Wave surveys and our methodological naivety. No useful offsite ceramics were gathered, site collections ranged from just-about adequate to tiny, some team leaders achieved highly diagnostic collections, others a random mix of finds. Overall, the numbers brought back from sites rarely allow one to evaluate site status on that basis alone. Whereas the medium to large sites remain visible ceramic highpoints in the Valley, the common small rural sites are often currently invisible or difficult to relocate. Revisiting to enhance ceramic collections is no longer permitted under our current permits. The available 1:5000 geology maps are a guide to the overall construction of the landscape but are inaccurate at site level and for the area likely to form the estate of smaller rural farm sites. This paper will present the various ways we can 'extract meaning from ploughsoil assemblages' for this spectacularly beautiful and archaeologically rich landscape.

## Insights into Roman Gentrification, emerging from the ERC 'Empire of 2000 Cities' project

Peter de Graaf (Leiden University) p_de_graaf@xs4all.nl

Abstract to be submitted.