Geo-archeological survey inside the Cala san Giovanni area (Pianosa Island)

Claudia Principe (1), Andrea Ghilardi (2), Silvia Ducci (3), Paola Perazzi (3), Giuditta Grandinetti (4), Marco Firmati (5), and Anna Patèra (6)

(1) Geosciences and Earth Resources, National Researches Council, Pisa, Italy (c.principe@igg.cnr.it), (2) Pe.Ga, Lucca, Italy, (3) Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della toscan, Firenze, Italy, (4) Museo di Storia Naturale del Mediterraneo, Livorno, Italy, (5) Sistema dei Civici Musei Archeologici di Marciana, Portoferaio e rio nell’Elba, Livorno, Italy, (6) Direzione Regionale per i beni Culturali e Paesaggistici della Toscana, Firenze, Italy

The paleo-morphology of the Cala San Giovanni area (Pianosa Island, Tuscany) has been investigated by means of a new methodology based on the synergy between classical geophysical techniques (such as GeoRadar and Electric Resistivity Tomography) and AF Shallow Coring System.

Inside this area a huge number of remnants of human settlements of various age was found during the archaeological surveys conducted by SBAT from 2004 to 2009. After the Roman presence, testified by wall remnants and pottery fragments, this area has been interested by at least two mass flux events that filled that depression and has been utilized as a burial area.

The aim of this study was to define the presence and the distribution of the ancient settlement in this nowadays flat area, by means of an only-surface survey.

As a result of our investigations we reconstructed the post-Roman age stratigraphical succession and the pre-Roman surface characterized by artificial terraces and the picking up of fresh waters inside huge “cisternae”.