**Tema di ricerca: Survey nelle aree montane**

**Archeologia dei paesaggi montani in Basilicata: una ricerca integrata nel territorio di Calvello, PZ (Basilicata)**

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**ABSTRACT**

The territory of Calvello (Potenza) is located in the heart of Lucanian Appenine mountain, in the northwestern part of Basilicata. The site of Calvello, about 40 km south from Potenza, is situated on a hill high 795 m a.s.l., over against the northern slope of Volturino Mount. On the slopes of the hill flows the estuary 'La Terra', a tributary of Camastra river, which divides the main site from Sant'Antuono hamlet, arose out of the walls in the Late Middle Ages. The entire territory is characterized by a rich cultural, archaeological and monumental landscape, mostly unknown, which requires a huge program of study, conservation and highlighting. In this direction, in 2013 it was launched a research project, sponsored by the local administration and carried out by the Post graduate School of Specialization in Archaeological Heritage of Matera (University of Basilicata) and by the Institute for Archaeological and Monumental Heritage (IBAM) of CNR, seat of Potenza, aimed at deepening the knowledge of this landscape and to implement actions of usability and dissemination of data.

The first action has been directed to a portion of territory in S. Pietro mountain area (840 m a.s.l.), in which, already in 2010 the Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Basilicata, has detected some evidence relating to rural settlements dated to the end of 4th - beginning of 3rd century BC. The same area includes a Benedictine monastery, dependent on the Congregation of St. Mary of Pulsano (Gargano, Apulia), named S. Pietro of Cellaria, dating back to the 12th – 14th century, now almost completely in ruins. The investigation, developed during the years 2013-2014, concerned primarily of intensive archaeological survey campaigns, developed in the areas around the monastery; most of the settlement framework testifies to a life stage framed between the 4th and 3rd centuries. BC, characterized by a network of rural sites related to agricultural and, above all, pastoral activities: some of them seem to indicate a close relationship with the use of rich springs and of mountain road paths. The study of written sources and literature on the monastery of S. Pietro has followed by photographic and relief campaigns, and by the analysis of the architectural and building techniques, aimed to clarify the construction phases. The only preserved part of the medieval monastery is the church; in order to understand the possible presence of buried structures related to the ancient monastery, preliminary investigations have been carried out with an intensive campaign of geophysical prospections and of aerial and topographic plans for editing the digital maps of the area. The contribution of geophysical activity of preventive archaeology consisted in the integration of two methods of geophysical prospection: geomagnetic and geo-radar (GPR). The geomagnetic prospection was conducted on three areas (M1, M2 and M3) located to the north, west and east of the monastery. The area to the north (M1) was also the subject of GPR prospection. Geophysical investigations were primarily aimed at identifying anomalies in the immediate vicinity of the monastery, related to the presence of underground wall structures (M1 and M2). A further objective was the acquisition of information about any other archaeological buried presences, whereas that the monastery is located in an area with a long human presence as demonstrated by the activity of intensive archaeological survey carried out to the medieval monastery surrounding area.