Appendix 4

Preventive Archaeological Assessment Document
Appendix 4 considers a route slightly different from the Base Case Route analyzed in the ESIA and in the Project Basic Design. Indeed, the route reported in the ESIA includes small optimizations implemented after the field activities performed in July 2013. It must be highlighted that the Base Case Route is completely within the Study Area (100m corridor) taken into account in this document and during the field survey.

This Section will be updated and it will delivered to the Authorities during the ESIA process.
Melendugno (LE)

PROJECT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

Preventive archaeological assessment document

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.A.

Archaeological risk chart:
Cast s.c.r.l.

High supervision:
Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Puglia
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Introduction

In the month of July 2013 CAST s.c.r.l. from Bari, Italy performed an archaeological survey in the territory of the Town of Melendugno (Le), on behalf of ERM s.r.l., in relation to the Trans Adriatic Pipeline Project will build a trans Adriatic pipeline to transport the gas coming from the Caspian Sea regions to Europe. The gas pipeline coming from Albania make landfall on the Salentino coastline near the place called S. Basilio. The investigation was carried out along a 100 m corridor according to the instructions of the Customer and the requirements of the Prefecture of Lecce.

The study area is located in the southern part of the province of Lecce, in a geomorphological context characterised by large areas of coastal plain. The representative image of the landscape which it refers to is, therefore, that of the Tavoliere Salentino, a long area of coastal plains running parallel to the coast, mainly used for olive cultivation. The section of the coastline directly affected by the Project is low, rocky and with sandy inlets.

The planned route winds its way for about 8 Km overall. The pipeline will reach the coast between San Foca and Torre Specchia Ruggeri from the Adriatic sea in the municipal territory of Melendugno. In order to keep interference with the seaboard area down to a minimum, the landing place will be created using the micro tunnelling technique. After crossing the Local Road S. Niceta at KP 0.6 (south west of an area of Mediterranean scrub), the proposed pipeline route runs parallel to a local surfaced road for about 3.5 km, crossing it three times, at Kp 1.1, Kp 2 and at Kp 4. The route continues its course mainly through olive groves, where possible following the town road and at Kp 6.5 crossing the “Strada provinciale Lecce Melendugno” (SP2). After having covered a section of 8.2 km, the gas pipeline reaches the location of the Gas Pipeline Reception Terminal (PRT), located in the municipality of Melendugno, at the border with the territory of Vernole approximately 1.5 km south of the road which connects the two towns.

The maximum altitude of the investigated area has been surveyed in the area of Fondo Stasi and stands at around 42 metres a.s.l., the minimum altitude is sea level and is surveyed at S. Basilio.
Melendugno (LE) – Mass. Capitano, field reconnaissance
Geomorphology, geology and hydrology

The Project area comes within the border between the southern area of the Tavoliere Salentino (plains) – which is the central sub-region of the three sub-regions which make up the Salento Peninsula – and the sub-region of the Serre Salentine. The Tavoliere Salentino also known as Piana Messapica, Tavoliere di Lecce or Pianura Salentina is a large lowland between the terraced hill of the Murgia to the north and the series of slopes of the Serre Salentine to the south. The Serre Salentine mark that portion of the territory characterised by the presence of slopes and not particularly steep plateaus. The territorial band concerned is characterised by a weakly immersing area towards the Adriatic coast developed on average at around 50 m a.s.l..

In the territorial area of Melendugno, the morphology is gentle and uniform with an absence of significant slopes. The formation of the soil in the study area is mainly characterised by the presence of calcarenites of the Salento, rough more or less cemented and sometimes clayey limestone, with less Pietra Leccese – a rock outcrop made up of a calcareous detritus and fossil remains with grain size like very fine sand with a calcareous-marly porous and poorly adhesive matrix – and Andranò calcarenites, made up of compact grey or walnut coloured limestone very similar to Pietra Leccese. The rock types present show abundant paleontological material inside with fossils made up of molluscs, echinoids, crustaceans and vertebrates, which contributes to refer the sedimentation environment of the formation to not very deep open sea conditions. In the district of Melendugno there are outcrops of yellowish calcareous sands interposed with marly calcarenites and detritic organogenic fossiliferous limestone. Along the coast, in some parts, there are clayey sands and grey lagoon-swamp limes.

The surface hydrography on the Salento territory is not significantly developed due to the presence of the outcrops of permeable and porous rocks and to the geomorphological layout of the region; as a consequence the hydrology is extremely limited due to the strong absorption carried out by the porous or fissured formations present, the water networks are rather short well cut furrows, seasonal or occasional river courses.
Sources of the data

The cartography used for the study include:

- IGM (Military Geographical Institute) 214 I NE “Melendugno”
- IGM 214 I NSW “Vernole”
- Cadastral sheets nos.6-16, 25-27, 29 of the town of Melendugno
- Geological map of Italy series 1:100.000 Sheet 214 “Gallipoli” 1969
- Regional Technical Map (CTR) gridded 1:5,000 sheets 512084-512121-512122-513052-513053-513091-513092-513093-513094-513103-513104

For additional cartography and orthophotos, the website http://www.sit.puglia.it/portal was also consulted and specific publications regarding the area affected was used. Analysis of the aerial photography was also carried out on the orthophotos available on Google Earth.

For the research of the existing constraints on the cultural heritage of the investigated area, the following urban planning tools were consulted:

- PUTT/P Regione Puglia:
- PPTR Regione Puglia;
- PTCP Provincia di Lecce;
- PRG Melendugno;
- PUG Vernole

The biographical research was carried out using the following libraries:

- Library of the Department of Sciences of Antiquity of the University of Bari
- Library of Christian Classic Studies of the University of Bari
- Library of Cultural Heritage of the University of Salento.

The following websites were used for the bibliographical research:

- http://www.archeologia.unisalento.it/
- www.culturasantizi.it/vrd/emeroteca_digitale
- http://www.fastionline.org/
- http://emeroteca.provincia.brindisi.it
- http://gis.lia.unile.it/insediamenti/index.cfm
- www.iccd.beniculturali.it/medioevopugliese/
- it.Wikipedia.org/wiki/archeologia
- http://siba-ese.unisalento.it/index.php/pubbenicult/index
Organisation of the documentation

The output of the investigations is a preventive archaeological assessment document with the relevant annexes. The archaeological assessment document is a technical report including:

- geomorphological classification;
- reconnaissance methods;
- results of the bibliographic analysis (historical-archaeological framework and biographical sheets) extended to the territorial area in which the Project area is included, with particular attention to the Project footprint;
- results of the photointerpretation and photo-reconstruction to determine the traces of previously existing archaeology (photographic anomalies found in the images) from the aerial photographs;
- maps of the archaeological risk areas determined on the basis of the land surveys and of the analysis of the existing bibliographical and archive data.

The following graphic material is also annexed to the report:

- Map of the archaeological indications from the bibliography in which the locations of the sites illustrated in the bibliographical sheets are provided with the approximation permitted by the bibliographical data, which is not frequently geo-referenced precisely in the texts; in the absence of precise information, the site is positioned in correspondence to the IGM toponym which the indication refers to;
- Map of Constraints and of indications from town planning tools. This map illustrates the constraints placed by the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities protecting archaeological and monumental heritage and the indications present on the available town planning instruments;
- Map of the surface visibility. This chart provides data on the visibility on the surface visibility in the Project area. The data requested by the guidelines of the preventive archaeology is necessary to qualify that in the event of urbanisation or high and thick vegetation making it impossible to see the ground (for example in the areas of arable land from March to June) zero or
low visibility does not make it possible to analyse the soil and thus does not allow the archaeological remains to be determined;

- **Map of archaeological risk** This map indicates the archaeological risk areas (indicated in the report and in the cartography as AR with progressive numbering from 1 onwards) determined during the course of the on-site inspection and classified according to the degree of risk. Five risk levels have been determined: low – medium-low – medium – medium-high – high, according to the quantity of archaeological material found on the surface per sq. m, its vicinity to the Project works and its vicinity to the known archaeological sites.

- **Annexed photos:**
  The photographic documentation produced during the on-site inspections is organised in an album printed with illustrative captions.

- **Sheets:**
  A file is annexed to the report which includes the MODI sheets drawn up according to the regulations of the Central Institute for Catalogue and Documentation (ICCD) of the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities.
Recognition methods

This preventive archaeological assessment document, commonly called “map of archaeological risk”, requires a series of activities that can be summarised in three distinct phases:

1. Preparatory activities
2. On-site survey
3. Documentation activities

The Project team was made up of archaeologists who are competent for prehistoric archaeology (Azurra M. Tenore), for the classical age (Giuseppina Caliandro, Lucia Ceci, Paola Spagnoletta) and for the Middle Ages (Antonella Centomani, Mr Francesco Rinaldi). The team also includes the geologist consultant and GIS expert Mr Roberto Trotta. The on-site survey was carried out by Lucia Ceci, Francesco Rinaldi, Paola Spagnoletta and Azurra Maria Tenore.

The preparatory activities began with the analysis of the graphical documentation received from the client and by overlaying the Project layout on orthophoto and on cartographic bases (IGM, CTR, cadastral) to produce the necessary cartography for the on-site surveying activities. In this first phase the bibliographical research aimed at determining the known archaeological “potential” of the investigated area and at determining the areas which are most “at risk”. At the same time, the areas where there is archaeological and architectural heritage subject to constraints and warnings in correspondence and in proximity to the Project area were also determined.

The on-site survey was conducted systematically across the entire Project area and in good climatic conditions. On site, the archaeologists arranged themselves in parallel row at a distance of 5 m from each other, shortening the distance when archaeological risk elements were found in the investigated area, so that the density of material dispersion could be better assessed in these critical areas. The geomorphology in the area crossed by the 8.2 km pipeline route was relatively homogeneous.

The Project area includes the area of the undersea micro-tunnel located in San Basilio at about 650 m from the coastline, the blueprint of the pipeline, which crosses the
territory of Melendugno with a NE/SW direction, and the area of the Reception Terminal determined in locality Mass. Capitano.

The area amounting to 980224,3579 m² is mainly occupied by olive groves (71%) alternating with arable land (17%) unused for crop rotation or uncultivated and used for grazing (5%). There are smaller areas covered by spontaneous vegetation (4%), characterised by the presence of Mediterranean scrub and by oak trees, while the fenced areas include the settlements and/or industrial areas which cover 3% of the total area (see *table and graph 1*).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAND USE</th>
<th>Total area m²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olive groves</td>
<td>698161,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing</td>
<td>49974,26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arable</td>
<td>168229,37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spontaneous vegetation</td>
<td>36118,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenced areas</td>
<td>27740,38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Land use*

The processing of the land within the cultivated areas has a mainly cleared surface (69%), often covered unevenly by grass at the end of its vegetative state, alternated with small areas where light ploughing has been performed (4%). The uncultivated areas, those for grazing or for seasonal rest, amount to 24% of the total area while the built areas where there are houses/industrial plants, amount to 3% (see *table and graph 2*)
The surface visibility was sufficient for 73% of the area and good for 7%, whereas it was excellent for a smaller amount (3%). The presence of areas with spontaneous vegetation reduced visibility on 14% of the area whereas the presence of the urbanised or inaccessible areas made visibility zero for 3% (see table and graph 3).
Bibliographical analysis

The area of interest is located in the south-eastern part of Lecce, in a territorial band that extends South West from the Adriatic Coast to the towns of Vernole and Melendugno. It comes within the ancient *ager lypiensis*, which has been subject to archaeological surveying activity of the University of Salento\(^1\) in the last few years, and the results have been included in the Map of Cultural Heritage annexed to the landscape plan of REGION Puglia\(^2\).

In this coast the seaboard contains some important evidence of ancient occupation from prehistory to the modern age, like the famous place of Rocca with the grotta Poesia cave, S. Foca and Torre Specchia Ruggeri (*see bibliographic sheets nos. 1, 26, 27, 28*).

The earliest evidence of human settlement in the Salentino territory date back to the Palaeolithic era and are mainly documented in the caves of the seaboard\(^3\) and, inland, in Soleto.

Traces of inhabitation in the Mesolithic age have been determined on the Adriatic seaboard at S. Foca\(^4\). In the Neolithic age, settlement in caves still seemed to be preferred, as is witnessed by the extraordinary example of Porto Badisco.

The Bronze Age in the Salento was characterised by the significant presence of megalithic monuments (*dolmen*, *menhir*, *specchie*) which have capture the attention of scholars over the years\(^5\).

In the Iron Age, with the progressive expansion of the Messapic civilisation, the Salentino territory was characterised in a way in which the most famous settlements were the *specchie*, structures made up of large piles of stones that seem to form a defensive chain around the main Messapic centres\(^6\).

During the Archaic Period, the indigenous centres, characterised by strong political independence and by a hostile relationship with the nearby Taranto, consolidated their

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3. The most famous, Grotta Romanelli and Zinzulusa, near Marina di Castro.
territory with defensive walls which, along with the necropolises, are the best preserved evidence and proof of the ancient settlement in this historical period.

In the centuries after, due to the intensification of the tensions with the Magna Graecian colony, which called some warlords with their armies to its defence from the mother land (Archidamus, Alexander Molossus and Pyrrhus), the Messapian centres obtained powerful fortifications capable of withstanding the attacks of the traditional enemy and its allies. In the 4th and 3rd Century BC, in spite of the conflict with Taranto, their culture now appeared deeply permeated by Hellenistic influences. The arrival of the Romans and the subsequent phase of Romanisation, of which very little is still known, resulted in a further transformation of the territory.

**The Project area**

The area affected by this Project extends from the Adriatic coast to the modern settlement of Melendugno. The Salentino seaboard, in the section between Specchia Ruggeri and S. Andrea, is full of significant archaeological evidence (S. Foca, Roca Vecchia, Grotta Poesia, Grotta S. Cristoforo, see bibliographic sheets nos. 26, 27, 28, 30, 31) which cover a chronological range of between the Mesolithic and the Middle Ages. The discoveries still visible on the coast coincide in some cases with pre-existing submerged features. The oldest settlement is that of S. Foca, where a Mesolithic station has been found which contains the evidence of a much more recent settlement.

The site of Roca Vecchia is of particular importance as it still shows the 6th century lookout tower along with the remains of its medieval fortifications which lie on a multicomponent site occupied from the Bronze Age trough the Messapic Age, to later be abandoned in the Roman period and then inhabited in the Middle Ages and at the beginning of the modern age, until the town was destroyed 1544 by order of the Spanish governor Ferrante Loffredo, apparently to end the use of the seaport by the Barbary pirates who found refuge there.

The hinterland also contains a series of archaeological discoveries, starting from the relevant evidence of the ancient population in the Bronze age of the territories of Vernole and Melendugno. In the vicinity of Acquarica, in Madonna del Buon Consiglio, a

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8 INGRAVALLO E. 1980, La stazione mesolitica di S. Foca, in StAnt, 9, pages 59-77.

9 AURIEMMA R. 2004, cit., pages 177-184.
protohistoric settlement surrounded by a circular drystone wall was found. The area between Vanze and Acquarica (suburbs of Vernole) has a particular concentration of settlements from the protohistoric period, like *specchie*, dolmenic mound tombs and cave tombs and menhir (see fig. 1, bibliographic sheets nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18). In the area South West of Melendugno there is a particular presence of dolmen (dolmen della Placa, Gurgulante, Colaresta see bibliographic sheets nos. 22, 23, 24). Around Castri di Lecce on the other hand there is a well-known presence of Menhir, some of which have now been destroyed (menhir “Croce”, menhir “Aia”), one preserved example is in Madonna della Luce\(^{10}\).

In the Messapic age, the territory was crossed by a roadway which originally connected the indigenous towns of *Lupiae*, *Rudiae* and Cavallino and heading SE (see fig. 1)\(^{11}\). Passing south of today’s town of Acquarica, the road crossed the area of Pozzo Seccato (see bibliographical sheet no. 16) in which a fortified settlement has been identified.

The excavation campaigns carried out on the site have brought to light a small settlement used from the Hellenistic age to the first Imperial age. Traces of inhabitation dating back to the Bronze age were also found, which is not surprising in a topographical


context in which the contemporaneous evidence is concentrated (see fig. 1, *bibliographical sheets* nos. 10-15, 17).

With the Romanisation, the area came within the *ager* of *Lupiae*. Traces of centuriation were found which perhaps dated back to the Gracchi age\(^\text{12}\). The organisation of the rural territory follows the scheme by means of which the small production units (farms) were joined into larger units of land used in the imperial age and in the Late Antiquity. This is witnessed for example by the O-shaped *villa rustica* of the boundary wall of Roca Vecchia\(^\text{13}\) (see fig. 1, *bibliographical sheet* no. 27). The use in the Middle Ages of the cave in the nearby quarter Marangi, the finding of parts of necropolises in the rural fabric (see fig. 1, *bibliographical sheets* nos. 2, 20, 21, 29) bear witness to the continual settlement of an area whose population, after the dark period which followed the Greek-Gothic war, returned to the sites already settled in antiquity.

In the early Middle Ages, the progressive increase in the role of farmhouses as aggregation areas of the rural population was seen. It often came at the same time as the flourishing of hypogeal structures which the territory preserves signs of (rupestral settlements of Mass. S. Pietro, S. Nicola, loc. Borgagne, Cala dell’Orso, Roca Vecchia)\(^\text{14}\). Starting in the 12\(^{th}\) Century the influence of the Benedictine Abbey of S. Niceta began to be felt. Today the only evidence of this is the Chapel of the same name in the vicinity of the cemetery of Melendugno.

In the modern age, the rural layout of the territory is connected to the system of farmhouses, multi-functional production centres of which some evidence has been retained in the investigated territory. Mass. Incioli (16th-18th C.), located at about a kilometre S of the Project area along the road that connects S. Foca to Melendugno and subject to archaeological constraints (see fig. 2) is an interesting example of a fortified farmhouse characterised by a sturdy square based tower. San Basilio, located a few hundred metres from the sea, about 450 metres from the point where the gas pipeline re-emerges to the surface from the micro-tunnel (see fig. 2) has a similar layout. Mass. Carleo, located, like mass. Incioli, along S.P. 145 which connects S. Foca to Melendugno,

is positioned in a site which shows traces of much earlier settlement, as is witnessed by
the now destroyed menhir and the report of the existence of a cave perhaps used as a
rupestral settlement in the Middle Ages (see bibliographical sheet no. 25).

Another irreplaceable piece of evidence regarding the agricultural organisation of
the Salentino territory is made up of the system of the “pagliare”, buildings whose use
dates back centuries but whose chronology is difficult to ascertain, as often happens in
rural architecture in which the use of the dry technique determines the need for repeated
reconstruction. Used in agriculture as a temporary and seasonal refuge, the pagliare have
a circular shape with a single internal environment, truncated cone volume with a pseudo-
vault which can be accessed with an external ladder, necessary for the continual
adjustments required by the particular design of the vault. The pagliare and the drystone
walls marking land and access still provide the characterising element of the Salentino
landscape today.
List of bibliographical sheets

Fig. 1

1. Torre Specchia Ruggeri
   Specchia

2. Contrada Ficocelle, fondo Corrisce
   Early Middle Ages necropolis

3. Via Vanze-Strudà
   Roman necropolis
   Roman Age quarry

4. Aire locality
   Mound tomb

5. Mass. Copertino
   Specchia De Giorgi I

   Specchia De Giorgi II

7. Tubbule locality
   Mound Tomb

8. Cisterne locality
   Specchia Cisterne

9. Via Aia di Pietro
   Aia di Pietro Menhir

10. Lafranca locality
    Protohistoric settlement

11. Madonna del Buon Consiglio locality
    Cave Tombs

12. Madonna del Buon Consiglio locality
    Specchia Petruse

13. Madonna del Buon Consiglio locality
    Specchia Spacuseddu

14. Campisano locality
    Specchia Campisano

15. Rinedda locality
    Specchia Rinedda
   Fortified settlement from the Hellenistic-Roman Age

17. Contrada Coviello, Lenzicedde locality and fondo Furcedde
   Necropolis of mound tombs

18. Contrada Coviello
   Mound tombs

19. La Fanfula locality
   Roman Villa

20. Chapel St Niceta
   Crypt and Granili

21. Contrada S. Antonio
   Ditch Tomb from the Middle Ages

22. Mass. Capitano
   Dolmen Gurgulante

   Dolmen Colaresta

   Dolmen Placa

   Menhir Sucarlei

26. S. Foca
   Coastal settlement – Mesolithic age / Roman age / middle ages

27. Rocavecchia
   Multistratified site – Bronze Age / Middle Ages

28. Grotta Poesia
   Rupestral sanctuary of Messapic Age

29. Contrada Marangi
   Roman Villa
   Rupestral settlement

30. Grotta S. Cristoforo
   Rupestral sanctuary of Messapic Age

31. Torre dell’Orso
   Rupestral settlement
1) REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Torre Specchia Ruggeri

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI FAUSTINI S. 1997, page 109, n. 2109;
AURIEMMA R. 2004, page 116, with previous bibliography;
http://www.arcgis.com/apps/OnePane/storytelling_basic/index.html?appid=e2fbc22f50d34
265a830579f3f0a98a5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: specchia

Definition: mobile material area
Type: coastal settlement?

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age? Roman period?
Dating cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 513052

DESCRIPTION:
Torre Specchia Ruggeri is one of the lookout towers constructed in the 14th century to
defend from incursions by the enemy and Barbary pirates. In the vicinity of Torre Specchia
Ruggeri a now destroyed specchia was visible. Traces of submerged pre-existences (area
of fragments of amphorae and tools) were determined in correspondence of the locality.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia
2)

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Vanze, Contrada Ficocelle, fondo Corrisce

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
D’ANGELA C. 1989, pages 119-131;
AURIEMMA R. 2004, page 185, r. 104.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: necropolis
Type: ditch tombs

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: early Middle Ages
Dating: 6th/7th C. AD

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 513059

DESCRIPTION:
A burial ground was discovered and partially investigated in 1941 in the site in an olive grove of the Corrisce farmstead, in which seven tombs of multiple deposit were found, dating back, according to the material found to the 6th/7th C. AD. In the sepulchral area there are around twenty secretly dug tombs over time. Other tombs, according to local sources are no longer visible due to soil being ploughed as part of the agricultural activities.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia
3) REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: via Vanze-Strudà

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI S. 1997, page 131, n. 2101;
AURIEMMA R. 2004, page 185, r. 105.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: necropolis
Type: ditch tombs
Definition: mining activity
Type: quarry

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Roman period/ Middle Ages
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NO “Vernole ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
A burial site of ditch tombs dating back to the Middle Ages was found in the locality, on the Vanze-Strudà road, at about 400 m from Vanze. At the moment two groups of tombs are visible located to the S and to the N of the road but oral sources report the destruction of other tombs when the roadway was being remade. A modest sized quarry is adjacent to the Necropolis, probably used in the Roman period.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia
4)

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Vanze, Aire

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

BERNARDINI M. 1942, page 7;
NOTARIO C., TRAVERS L. 1996, page 294, fig. 2-19;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: burial mounds

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NO “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
In the locality, which is positioned in a context where the great deal of archaeological evidence documents widespread population in the protohistoric age, the presence of remains of structures, which can be interpreted as burial mounds, can be noted.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
5)
REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Vanze, Mass. Copertino-Specchie

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
BERNARDINI M. 1942, pages 7-10;
DRAGO C. 1954-1955, pages 205-212, figs. 17-21;
ORLANDO A.M. 1995;
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, pages 294-295, fig. 2-2;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: burial mounds

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Middle Bronze Age
Dating: 16th-15th C. BC

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
In the locality, which comes in a context in which great deal of archaeological evidence documents widespread population in the protohistoric age, the presence of two burial mounds is evidenced. They were excavated in the 1940’s. The Southernmost of the two structures, located in a place formerly the property of De Giorgi, is known as Specchia De Giorgi I. The grave goods recovered date back to the Proto-Appenninic B.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
6)

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Vanze, Mass. Copertini

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

BERNARDINI M. 1942, pages 7-10;
DRAGO C. 1954-1955, pages 205-212, figs. 17-21;
ORLANDO A.M. 1995;
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, pages 294-295, fig. 2-2;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: burial mounds

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
In the locality, which comes in a context in which the great deal of archaeological evidence documents widespread population in the protohistoric age, the presence of two burial mounds is evidenced. They were excavated in the 1940’s. The Southernmost of the two structures, located in a place formerly the property of De Giorgi, is known as Specchia De Giorgi II. The grave goods recovered date back to the Proto-Appenninic B.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Vanze, locality Tubbule

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
BERNARDINI M. 1942, page 7;
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, page 294, fig. 2, 20;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: burial mounds

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
In the locality, this comes in a context in which the great deal of archaeological evidence documents widespread population in the protohistoric age, the presence of remains of structures which can be interpreted as being burial mounds is evidenced.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
8)
REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Vanze, Locality Cisterne

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

BERNARDINI M. 1942, pages 7-8;
DRAGO C. 1954-1955, pages 199-200, fig. 13;
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, page 295, fig. 2,4;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: burial mounds

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
In the locality, positioned in the vicinity of Vanze along the road which connects it to Acquarica, the presence of remains of a dolmenic tomb is highlighted which was subject to excavation in the 1940’s of which a pile of stones, which can be seen 30 metres West of the road, bears witness.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
9)

**REGION:** Puglia

**PROVINCE:** LE

**TOWN:** Vernole

**LOCALITY:** Acquarica, strada Aia di Pietro

**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:**

BERNARDINI M. 1955, pages 23-24, fig. 7;
PALUMBO G. 1955, pages 13-14;
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, page 296, fig. 2,18;

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:**

**Definition:** megalithic structure

**Type:** menhir

**CHRONOLOGY:**

**Period:** Bronze Age

**Dating:** cannot be specified

**CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:**

IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

**DESCRIPTION:**

The menhir, described as a monolith in pietra leccese with rounded corners no longer exists and was located in the vicinity of Acquarica along the road connecting with Strudà.

**AUTHOR OF THE SHEET:** Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
10) REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Suburb Madonna del Buon Consiglio, locality Lafranca

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, pages 288-294, fig. 2,1;
VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI S. 1997, page 133, note 125;
AURIEMMA R. 2004, page 215, r. 49.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: settlement
Type: fortified village

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Middle and recent Bronze Age
Dating: 16\textsuperscript{th}/17\textsuperscript{th} C. BC

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
In the locality, positioned NE of Acquarica on a slight elliptical rise, a fortified settlement dating back to the protohistoric age was found. A foundation row consisting of large irregular blocks has been maintained of the boundary wall on which a modern drystone wall has been erected. The site, also clearly visible from aerial photographs has restored traces of use dating from between the Proto-Appenninic B (16\textsuperscript{th}-17\textsuperscript{th} C. BC) and the Sub-Appenninic (13\textsuperscript{th}-12\textsuperscript{th} C. BC) periods, dating from the same time as the numerous burial mounds present in the Acquarica territory.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
11)  
REGION: Puglia  
PROVINCE: LE  
TOWN: Vernole  
LOCALITY: Suburb Madonna del Buon Consiglio

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
BERNARDINI M. 1942, page 11;  
DRAGO C. 1954-1955, pages 213-216;  
ORLANDO 1995, pages 21 (note 12), 32;  
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, page 296, fig. 2,14-15-16;  

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: tombs  
Type: cave tombs of siculo type

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Eneolithic age / Late Bronze Age  
Dating: 3rd/4th Millennium BC

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:  
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”  
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
Three cave tombs of the siculo type dating back to the eneolithic age were found in the Conche locality and in the vicinity of the Church of the Madonna del Buon Consiglio. In one of the burial sites, material dating back to the Late Bronze Age was also found, confirming re-use of the structure to an age after it was constructed.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
12)

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Suburb Madonna del Buon Consiglio

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
BERNARDINI M. 1942, pages 8, 10;
DRAGO C. 1954-1955, pages 192-193;
ORLANDO M.A. 1995, pages 27-28;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: burial mounds

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
In the locality, positioned East of today’s settlement of Acquarica, in an uncultivated land the “Specchia Petruse” is still visible. It bears witness along with “Specchia Spacuseddu” to the numerous burial mounds indicated in the 1940’s in the eastern part of the territory of Acquarica.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
13)
REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Suburb Madonna del Buon Consiglio

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
BERNARDINI M. 1942, pages 8, 10;
DRAGO C. 1954-1955, pages 192-193;
ORLANDO M.A. 1995, pages 27-28;
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, page 296, fig. 2,5.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: burial mounds

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
In the locality, positioned East of today’s settlement of Acquarica, in an uncultivated land the “Specchia Spacuseddu” is still visible. It bears witness, along with “Specchia Petruse”, to the numerous burial mounds discovered in the 1940’s in the eastern part of the territory of Acquarica.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
14)
REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Suburb Coviello, Locality Campisano

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
DRAGO C. 1954-1955, pages 196-199;
ORLANDO M.A. 1995, page 27;
PERONI R. 1996, page 360, fig. 66,31;
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, page 296, fig. 2,7.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: burial mounds

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Middle and Late Bronze Age
Dating: 17th/11th C. BC

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
East of the town of Acquarica, the specchia Campisano was located in the locality of the same name, which had been destroyed for some time. The Dragio digs in the 1940’s found a stone grave, dating back to the Late Bronze Age according to Peroni and according to Orlando to the early Middle Bronze Age with a reuse in the Late Bronze Age.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
15)

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Suburb Coviello, locality Rinedda

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

DRAGO C. 1954-1955, pages 194-195;
ORLANDO M.A. 1995, page 26;
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, page 296, fig. 2,8.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: burial mounds

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
East of the town of Acquarica, in Rinedda locality, there was the specchia of the same name, dismantled in the 1990’s during the course of agricultural works.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
16) REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Acquarica, Pozzo Seccato-Mass. Culieddru

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

BERNARDINI M. 1942, pages 7-10;
BERNARDINI M. 1955, pages 22-27;
D’ANDRIA F. 1990, pages 393-478, 459;
D’ANDRIA F. 1995, pages 189-206, 192;
LAMBOLEY J.L. 1996, pages 197, 332;
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, fig. 2,17;
MELISSANO V. 1997, pages 81-83;
VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI FAUSTINI S. 1997, page 109, n. 2109;
D’ANDRIA F. 1999, pages 103-118;
MELISSANO V. 1999, pages 106-109;
NOTARIO C. 2001, pages 106-109;
NOTARIO C. 2002-2003, pages 207-209;
AURIemma R. 2004, page 214, r. 55;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: settlement
Type: fortified centre

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: from the late messapic age to the first imperial age
Dating: end of 4th C. BC/ beginning of 1st C. AD

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084

DESCRIPTION:
The fortified settlement of Pozzo Seccato is located SE of Acquarica, along the route of an old roadway that connected the local towns of Cavallino, Lecce and Rudiae to the Adriatic seaboard and presumably to the fortified settlement of Rocavecchia. The digs were of a limited size (less than a hectare), which made it possible to determine its characteristics. The external fortification is a great drystone wall cladded with a wall surface of limestone blocks which encloses a great multifunctional building organised according to the layout of the aristocratic systems of Hellenistic age already documented at Vaste. Traces of population dating back to the Bronze Age were determined below the Hellenistic age structures.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
17)  

REGION: Puglia  
PROVINCE: LE  
TOWN: Vernole  

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:  
BERNARDINI M. 1942, page 7;  
DRAGO C. 1954-1955, pages 202-203;  
ORLANDO M.A. 1995, page 27;  
PERONI R. 1996, page 360, fig. 66,31;  
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, page 296, fig. 2,11-12-13;  

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:  
Definition: megalithic structure  
Type: burial mounds  

CHRONOLOGY:  
Period: from the end of the Early Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age  
Dating: 17th/11th C BC  

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:  
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”/ IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno”  
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512084  

DESCRIPTION:  
In locality Lenzicedde the specchia of the same name can still be seen. Another two graves are preserved in the nearby Fondo Furcedde, so Bernardini indicated the presence of four burial mounds.  

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
18)

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Vernole
LOCALITY: Suburb Coviello-Fondo Ficazzaro

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

DRAGO C. 1954-1955, pages 193-194, 196;
CIPOLLONI SAMPÒ 1987, page 78;
ORLANDO M.A. 1995, page 26;
NOTARIO C., TRAVERSO L. 1996, page 296, fig. 2,9-10;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: burial mounds

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: from the end of the Early Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age
Dating: 17th/11th C BC

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NW “Vernole”/ IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512121

DESCRIPTION:
In Fondo Ficazzaro plot there are few visible remains of the two specchie discovered in the last century.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY – MELENDUGNO (LE)

19)
REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: Fanfula

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI S. 1997, page 109, n. 2135;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: rural settlement
Type: country villa

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: late-republican / early imperial age
Dating: 2nd C. BC / 2nd C. AD

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 513094

DESCRIPTION:
A rural settlement dating back to the Hellenist-Roman age has been found in the site. It is located NE of the current town of Melendugno, not far from the Chapel of S. Niceta, near a terraced plain looking out over the town. Remains of masonry structures, of a tank and of a floor screed still in situ, mostly hidden by the overgrown vegetation attests the presence of a rural complex dating back, according to the archaeological material found (black painted ceramics, African red slip ware, Lamboglia 2 Greco-italic amphorae, fragments of dolia, loom weights, glass and marble) between the 2nd C. BC and the first imperial Roman period. The settlement can be defined a villa of medium dimension, maybe in direct connection by means of a secondary roadway of the via Traiana Calabra with the coastal settlement of S. Foca. Its superelevated position allowed a direct control of the plain on which the fundus to which the villa refers probably extended. The complex, according to the most qualified theory, was connected to the coastal system of S. Foca, characterised, according to the archaeological evidence, by periodical presence connected to the productive activity which assumes dependence on a settlement inland (see sheet no. 26).

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia
REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: Chapel St Niceta

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

DE GIORGI C. 1897 [1960], page 337;
FONSECA C.D. 1979, pages 112-113;
VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI S. 1997, page 109, n. 2137;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: settlement
Type: cannot be specified

Definition: building
Type: chapel

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Middle Ages
Dating: 12th/13th C. AD

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno “
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 513094

DESCRIPTION:
The chapel of S. Niceta is located NE of the current town of Melendugno, not far from the remains of country villa dating back to the Roman period visible loc. Fanfula (see sheet no. 19). It is the only surviving evidence of the large ancient abbey of the same name whose foundation the historical sources report to be in 1167, although the first sure mention of the monastic complex dates back to the 14th century. The only building currently visible in the area is the chapel, with a rectangular plan and square presbytery, preserved in the layout provided by the 15th century modification. The remains of frescoes preserved in the left wall also date back to that period. Other later frescoes (16th Century) are preserved at the end of the chorus wall. The existence of a crypt, which must have been situated in the vicinity of the chapel, no longer visible and presumably buried in the early decades of the 20th century, was also documented. De Giorgi describes it as being canal shaped with an apse at the end and a vault with large square hewn stones. In the vicinity the remains of some “granili”, ditches dug in the subsoil to preserve the food, are still visible.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia
21)

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: C. S. Antonio

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: burial
Type: ditch tombs

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Middle Ages
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheets 513094-512122

DESCRIPTION:
In the suburb, the presence of ditch tombs dating back to the Middle Ages is indicated.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia
22)
REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: Mass. Capitano

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
ArchSoprArchPuglia, Historical Archive, B. 1, f. Melendugno;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: dolmen

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512122

DESCRIPTION:
The “Gurgulante” dolmen is located in the site of the same name in the vicinity of the road Melendugno-Calimera, at about 500 m SE of masseria Capitano farmhouse. At the time of discovery (1910) the dolmen structure consisted of five pillars on which a quadrangular covering block was laid and there were another five slabs which provided an external closure. The dolmen currently has only three supporting slabs and it is impossible to determine the original direction, otherwise described by the scholars who studied it in the past.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
23)

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: Suburb Chiano-Mass. Colaresta

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
DE GIORGI C. 1912, page 118 and foll.;
PALUMBO 1956a, page 63;
PALUMBO 1956b, page 92;
PAONE 1980, page 165;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: dolmen

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512122

DESCRIPTION:
The “Colaresta” dolmen, dismantled at the beginning of the twentieth century, was located on the right of the Melendugno-Calimera road on the land of the masseria Colaresta farmhouse, in an intermediate position between dolmen Placa and dolmen Gurgulante.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
24)

REGION: Puglia

PROVINCE: LE

TOWN: Melendugno

LOCALITY: Mass. Zappi, fondo Placa

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

ArchSoprArchPuglia, Historical Archive, B. 1, f. Melendugno;
ACS, AA.BB.AA., IV vers., I div. 1908-1924, B. 10, f. 125;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:

Definition: megalithic structure
Type: dolmen

CHRONOLOGY:

Period: Bronze Age
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:

IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 512122

DESCRIPTION:

The “Placa” dolmen is located in the plot of land of the same name along the neighbourhood road, which detaches from the Melendugno-Calimera a kilometre S of Melendugno. At the moment it was discovered (1909) the dolmen structure consisted of seven pillars on which there was a quadrangular covering slab with an inclined plane. The cover currently lies on three supporting slabs as the other elements, already originally of variable shapes and sizes, are broken.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
25)
REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: Mass. Carleo

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
CALDERAZZI A. 2011, p. 291;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: megalithic structure
Type: menhir

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 513094

DESCRIPTION:
The “Sucarlei” menhir, discovered in 1959, seems to have been destroyed. It was located in the vicinity of mass. Corleo, a rural complex whose existence was already ascertained in the 16th century and which shows evidence of repairs and additions dating back to between the 17th and 19th century. The current layout, on a previous settlement consisting of two small towers, one of which recently destroyed, consists of a rectangular building on two floors to which some service rooms arranged round a trapezoid courtyard are connected. The presence of a cave is also evidenced in the locality.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
26) 
REGION: Puglia 
PROVINCE: LE 
TOWN: Melendugno 
LOCALITY: S. Foca 

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
D’ANDRIA F. 1980, pages 79-88; 
D’ANDRIA F: 1979, pages 225, 226; 
INGRAVALLO E. 1980, pages 59-77; 
VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI S. 1997, page 109, nos. 2112, 2113, 2114; 
AURIEMMA R. 2004, pages 177-184, r. 48. 
http://issuu.com/ilsalentinoeditore-com/docs/roca_issuu_web

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: station 
Type: Mesolithic station 
Definition: coastal settlement 
Type: fishermen’s village 

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Mesolithic age / Hellenistic-Roman age / Middle Ages 
Dating: Romanelliano/ 3rd C. BC-3rd C. AD/ 13th C. AD 

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ” 
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 513052 

DESCRIPTION:
In the coastal locality of S. Foca the earliest traces of inhabitation refer to the Mesolithic station of Romaniella facies determined at the southern end of the current town, a few hundred metres from the sea; the inhabitation of the site only recommenced towards the end of the 3rd C. BC in a sporadic manner to create a fishermen’s village in the early imperial age. The second phase of occupation of the coastal settlement dates back to the middle of the 2nd C. AD. It was definitively abandoned at the end of the 3rd C. AD following a traumatic event which caused its sudden destruction. In its phases of life the small coastal centre seems to have been used periodically (for example there are no burial areas). It is thought that there might have been a production plant connected to an inland country villa, maybe the one whose remains are visible a few kilometres inland in the Fanfula locality (see sheet no. 19). A rectangular plan Middle Ages building was created on the Roman layout. It was probably a place of worship, around which some tombs were found. The use of the rupestral settlement in the caves of the cliffs dates back to this period. It was probably used periodically for activities connected to fishing, as documented in other coastal settlements on the Salentino seaboard, like that of Rocavecchia (see sheet no. 27).
In the past the presence of fragments of Amphorae have been indicated in the waters in front of S. Foca. There is currently no trace of archaeological material due to the depauperation action of clandestine recuperation. An amphora dating back to the 10th and 11th C. AD certainly comes from there as do finds of amphorae and other ceramic forms in the sea between S. Foca and Otranto at depths of at least 100 commonly found when nets are dragged along the seabed.

**AUTHOR OF THE SHEET:** Ceci, Lucia/ Centomani, Antonella/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
27)

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: Rocavecchia

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
For the ample biography on this matter please see the sheets concerning the site of Rocavecchia with previous bibliography consultable on the links below:
http://gis.lia.unile.it/insediamenti/edit/database.cfm?stato=51&idtoponimo=228&dati=1;

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: coastal settlement
Type: fortified village
Definition: coastal settlement
Type: Messapic settlement
Definition: coastal settlement
Type: rupestral village
Definition: coastal settlement
Type: fortified citadel

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Bronze Age/ Hellenistic-Roman age / Middle Ages / beginning of the modern age
Dating: from 15th C. BC to 16th C. AD

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 513104

DESCRIPTION:
The archaeological area of Roca is located on the Salentino seaboard occupying a promontory whose morphology has been profoundly changed in time by marine ingression phenomenon which have determined the isolation of the end part on which the 16th century look-out tower of the coastal cliff was built.
The considerable number of digs which were performed from the 1920’s to now has brought to light the multi-stratified site whose most ancient settlement seems to be the fortified settlement dating back to the protohistoric age located on the neck of the promontory. The remains of the imposing fortifications show the signs of a traumatic event occurring in the 15th C. BC which led to the destruction of the structures. In the subsequent phase of the settlement’s life, dating back to the late Bronze age, the fortification was extended. In the 11th C. BC a fire ended this second phase of use of the coastal settlement that, according to the types of remains found (Mycenaean bronze age ceramics of Aegean environment, Middle Eastern ivory), was in contact with the trans-Adriatic world. The site
shows evidence of inhabitation also in the Iron Age and in the archaic age, even if monumental architectural traces like those of the Bronze Age have not been found. Some elements lead us to suppose the existence of a place of worship dating back to the later archaic period at the end of the promontory. The Hellenistic phase is much more documented and the symmetrical opus quadratum boundary wall dating back to the 3rd C. BC, which encloses remains of living structures witnesses this. Messapic tombs dating between the 5th and 2nd C. BC have been found in various points of the area. The Hellenistic phase registers a level of abandonment of the site at the end of the 3rd/beginning of the 2nd C. BC. The buildings from the Middle Ages annexed directly on the monumental remains of the Hellenistic age, the Roman period evidence only consists of coins. A use of the area in the late-antiquity/late Middle Ages is proven by the existence of a small place of worship with annexed acropolis in the area of the northern gate of the Hellenistic boundary wall. The new foundation of the site is traditionally connected to the action of Gualtieri of Brienne, Count of Lecce, who reconstructed a fortified centre on the promontory of Roca in the first half of the 14th century, which was used until the 16th century, in which the houses arranged in orthogonal blocks around the church located in the middle of the settlement. Actually some structures, which document the use of the site in the previous centuries too, have been evidenced. In particular, a visible rupestrial settlement on a coastal inlet and organised in several environments alongside one another shows the traces of a civil use in the period preceding the new foundation of the settlement in the 14th century. In the 15th century Roca was looted and the population fled due to the attacks of the Turks who occupied the citadel; liberated in 1481, it was plundered by Barbary pirates who used it as a refuge. This led to the definitive abandon of the site in the 16th Century, when Ferrante Loffredo, governor of the province of the Terra d'Otranto, gave orders to raze it to the ground to end the incursions by the pirates.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Centomani, Antonella/ Tenore, Azurra Maria
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI S. 1997, page 109, n. 2116;
AURIEMMA R. 2004, pages 190-201, r. 1, pages 215-216 r. 31, r. 39;
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previous biography.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: rupestral settlement
Type: cave-sanctuary

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Neolithic age / Hellenistic-Roman period
Dating: cannot be specified / 3rd C. BC/ 3rd C. AD

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 513104

DESCRIPTION:
A system of communicating caves known as “Grotta Poesia” are visible south of the
Southern inlet of Roca. The most external, known as “Poesia Grande” communicates by
means of a median cavity with the more internal (“Poesia Piccola”), whose strongly
inclined walls show a thick mesh of inscriptions. The collapse of the vault of the caves and
the marine ingression phenomenon have modified the morphology of the site, whose
former floor was now under the sea. The Hellenistic age inscriptions which show remains
in Messapic, Greek and Latin languages, occupy the surfaced part of the cave. In the
lower part, now submerged, the traces of graffiti and incisions from the prehistoric period,
like the better preserved ones of the Grotta dei Cervi at Porto Badisco can be seen.
The late historical age inscriptions are of a votive nature, the name of a male God recurs in
them (Taotor Andiharas in the local version then Latinised to Tutor Antraio, Andraius,
Anderaus or Andreus) of which no other mentions exist; the worship mentioned in the
inscriptions, which covered a period from the 4th to the 2nd C. BC, was, therefore,
addressed to this God. The worship does not seem to have survived the abandon of the
Hellenistic Settlement of Roca at the same time, to which some service areas and ditch
tombs with brick cover were connected. The cave was still used in the Middle Ages as it
housed a fresh water source (the place name Poesia was said to be a corruption of Posia,
a term in Middle Ages Greek which indicated the place where water was taken from),
probably connected in the Hellenistic age with the worship practiced. It was made
inaccessible due to the collapse of the roof and by the progressive raising of the seawater level, which submerged the fresh water source, the sanctuary-cave shows no traces of use after the 10th C. AD.

**AUTHOR OF THE SHEET:** Ceci, Lucia/ Centomani, Antonella
29)
REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: Marangi, via vicinale Mancarella

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
FONSECA C.D. 1979, pages 114-116;
VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI S. 1997, page 109, n. 2115;
AURIEMMA R. 2004, pages 216, r. 47.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: rupestral settlement
Type: village

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Middle Ages
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 513091

DESCRIPTION:
In the locality, along strada vicinale Mancarella, the presence of a rupestral settlement on the edge of a depression, which houses a small artificial basin, is documented. A series of small caves have been carved in the two sides which flank the depression, almost disappeared due to erosion. Only one of the parts of the small rupestral village has been preserved, with a single room and a central pillar, which is connected to a small circular room. In spite of the presence of Greek and Latin crosses on all the walls, the place does not seem to be interpretable as a place of worship and was almost certainly used for productive activity.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Centomani, Antonella
REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: Grotta di S. Cristoforo

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
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VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI S. 1997, page 109, n. 2120;
AURIEMMA R. 2004, pages 206-208, r. 58.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: rupestral settlement
Type: cave-sanctuary

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: prehistoric age / Messapic age / Roman period/ imperial age
Dating: cannot be specified/ from 6th C. BC to 13th C. AD

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 513104

DESCRIPTION:
The cave-sanctuary of S. Cristoforo is located in the rocky outcrop of Punta Matarico, at about 5 metres of height compared to the beach which it faces N-NW. The rectangular internal room, which shows traces of having been worked with a pick, has a flat roof, a clay floor, walls on which some niches have been created; in the Middle Ages it was renovated leading to the destruction of the three niches-Apses made previously in the base wall. The floor surface provided traces of a stratification of earthenware, ash, shells and stone instruments. On the terrace in front of the access to the cave, a votive deposit was found consisting of an eschara (votive ditch) containing ash and material dated to the 2nd C. BC, sealed by a compact layer of stones and tuff stone. In the open space ceramic material from the archaic age (6th-5th C. BC) was found along with the base of a quadrangular structure to which some miniature votive vases dating back to the 4th-3rd C. BC were attached. Below a landslide mass, buried Greek-Italic amphorae were found. The traces of settlement before the cave also extend to the Republican and Imperial Age. Inside the cave on the walls, there is a rich series of epigraphs (Greek, Latin, Christian-Byzantine inscriptions) belonging to the votive and cultural sphere, dating to between the 1st C. BC and the 13th C. AD and some graffiti, including a Latin sailboat and an anchor. Some of the inscriptions, taken from their original context in the second half of the 19th century, are now in the Museo Archeologico Provinciale in Lecce. The male divinity to which the worship was probably focussed was maybe originally Iuppiter. From the 4th C. BC the cave probably became a place of anachoretic Christian worship. The dedication to St. Christopher was significant because the Saint is invoked to protect from storms, as well as
being the patron saint of travellers and pilgrims and the context of the cave-sanctuary was probably connected to the community of fishermen.

**AUTHOR OF THE SHEET:** Ceci, Lucia/ Centomani, Antonella
31)

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: Torre dell’Orso

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:
FONSECA C.D. 1979, pages 117-118;
VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI S. 1997, page 109, n. 2121;
AURIEMMA R. 2004, pages 190-201, r. 1, pages 215-216 r. 31, r. 39

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS:
Definition: rupestral settlement
Type: coastal village

CHRONOLOGY:
Period: Middle Ages
Dating: cannot be specified

CARTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES:
IGM 1:25,000 IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno ”
Regional Technical Map (CTR) 1:5000 sheet 513104

DESCRIPTION:
At the foot of the coastal tower called Torre dell’Orso, on the cliffs opposite the sea, there is a rupestral village on three floors, consisting of a system of single caves or with several rooms, some of them have masonry facades, connected between one another by steps or paths carved in the rock. The caves have a clay floor, walls in which there are niches, flat ceilings and devotional crosses carved in the rock. Some are closed by gates, others are abandoned. The rupestral settlement, of which the signs of use in the Middle Ages are obvious, can be connected to the community of fishermen.

AUTHOR OF THE SHEET: Ceci, Lucia/ Centomani, Antonella
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<td>UGGERI G. 1983, La viabilità romana nel Salento, Fasano 1983</td>
<td>Useful for examining data</td>
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<td>VALCHERA A., ZAMPOLINI FAUSTINI S. 1997, Documenti per una carta archeologica della Puglia meridionale, in D’ANDRIA F. 1997 (a cura di), Metodologie di catalogazione di beni archeologici, 1.2, Lecce – Bari</td>
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<td>1-7, 9-31</td>
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<td>/www.archeologia.unisalento.it/</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.archeomatica.it/documentazione/online-la-carta-archeologica-subacquea-della-puglia-meridionale">http://www.archeomatica.it/documentazione/online-la-carta-archeologica-subacquea-della-puglia-meridionale</a></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.fastionline.org/">http://www.fastionline.org/</a></td>
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<td>Of general interest</td>
<td>27, 31</td>
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<td>Useful for examining data</td>
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<td>16, 27, 28</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.pinodenuzzo.com/pietre/Melendugno.htm">http://www.pinodenuzzo.com/pietre/Melendugno.htm</a></td>
<td>Of general interest</td>
<td></td>
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Photo interpretation and photo restitution

The particular configuration of the land in the Salentino plain, whose rocky bed often outcrops or is covered by a minimum layer of humus, often makes it difficult to determine archaeological traces through photointerpretation. The problem is particularly evident for determining ancient roadways, which are only recognisable from the remains of cart tracks whose date of origin is almost impossible to determine\(^\text{15}\). Traces of centuriation are easier to determine and in most cases they correspond to the drystone walls. The research carried out by the ancient topography department of the University of Salento through photointerpretation, the analysis of the IGM cartography and on site investigation has made it possible to reconstruct the centuriation network, which extends from Lecce to Santa Maria di Leuca with a constant orientation in a unitary system.

In the coastal area SE of Lecce, the agricultural division system, where recognisable, seems to be organised in square blocks whose side corresponds to the length of five normal centuria, thus delimiting the saltus of 25 centurias. The most common theories attribute the centuriation scheme to the Graccanus age, although it cannot be excluded that this model with such large units is not attributable to the reorganisation of the territory in the Vespasian age. One of the lines of the centuriation can be identified east of Melendugno, with a NW/SE direction and intersects with the Project area (see fig. 1).

One of the problems that the topographical research has dealt with in the Salento is the interpretation of the drystone walls that, as mentioned, often correspond to the limits of the ancient centurias\(^{16}\). The dating of these walls is controversial. One theory says antiquity, identifying traces of the polygonal work of Roman age to its technique\(^{17}\). Direct evidence does not seem to confirm this theory. The construction techniques do not seem to differ between the structures which retrace the limits of the ancient centurias and those that deviate from it or add to it. The frailty of the walls requires continuous repairs and thus it is practically impossible, in the absence of other archaeological evidence, to date the drystone walls in the Salento\(^{18}\).

The analysis of the satellite orthophotos of the area available did not permit us to find anomalies along pipeline route.

\(^{16}\) Il Liber Coloniarum (261-261L) certifies that in this region the limites of the centuria were made up of walls or accumulations of rocks and not of true roads.


Melendugno (LE), distribution of drystone walls in the Project area, relief from the orthophotos
Recognition on site

The survey area corresponds to a linear route that, starting from the coastline, heads inland in a NE/SW direction. The blueprint of the pipeline and the connected works develop in an almost flat area in the countryside in the municipality of Melendugno, between the localities of San Basilio and Mass. Capitano.

The minimum height is 10 m a.s.l. - in correspondence to the point in which the gas pipeline re-emerges at the surface after crossing the micro tunnel of the sea bottom and of the coast in locality San Basilio – the maximum height is 46 m a.s.l. N of masseria Capitano.

The basic geomorphological homogeneity of the project area has suggested a functional division of the investigated area by determining 6 reconnaissance sectors according to the diagram visible in the figure below:
SECTOR I

Sector I is between the localities of S. Basilio and Carbonara. The Project area is located SW of S.P. 366 and is accessible from local road Caligregna and through town road S. Niceta. This sector is characterised by the presence of olive groves and uncultivated clearings in which the presence of the outcropping rocky bed is visible. The area is about 500 m from Mass. S. Basilio, architectural heritage of the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR) and approximately 880 m from Mass. Incioli, under architectural constraints. S. Foca (see bibliographical sheet no. 26), a locality of cultural interest included in the town planning instruments, is about 1,800 m away.

During the survey activity a scatter of ceramic fragments was found (sheet 8 cad. parcel 31); the fragments (fired pottery, painted pottery and achromatic pottery) are to be put in relation with the presence of a pagliara present in the parcel furthest N. The dispersion of the fragments amounts to 2 fragments per square metre; the degree of archaeological risk for the area is to be considered low. The area is indicated in the map as AR 1.

In the section where the Project follows the bend of the roadway of the municipal road San Niceta in a SW direction, it was not possible to investigate the land surface of the cadastral parcel 148 of sheet 9, because of the presence of the fencing in the area of the water treatment plant. Along the southern side of the pipeline route, part of the buffer crosses an uncultivated area with low vegetation and bedrock outcropping. On the edge of the delimited area of the water treatment plant the structure of the bedrock seems, in some sectors, to delimit small quadrangular sectors; in the whole area the only artefacts recovered were two recently burnt ceramic fragments whose date it was impossible to determine.
Melendugno (LE), uncultivated area SW of locality S. Basilio with rocky bed outcrop.
Risk area sheet

Progressive number: 1

Localisation

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: San Basilio

IGM 1:25,000: IGM 214 l NE “Melendugno” 1948
CTR: 1:5000 sheet 513052
Sheet 8 cad. parcel 31 Town of Melendugno

Figs. 1-4

Land Use(s): The area is for agricultural use. During the course of the survey, the land
was cultivated with olive groves; the readability of the soil was sufficient.

Data and bibliographical references

Judicial status
Private property

Constraints
- Mass. Incioli, subject to architectural restriction, is about 880 m from risk area 1.
- Mass. S. Basilio, locality of cultural interest included in the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR), is 500 m from risk area 1.
- S. Foca locality of cultural interest, included in the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR), is 1,800 m from risk area 1.

Town planning instruments
PUTT/P Regione Puglia
PPTR Regione Puglia
PRG Town of Melendugno

Analysis of aerial photographs
No anomalies on the satellite orthophotographs available for the area of interest have
been found

Archive documents (Superintendence and other archives)
Current significant toponymy

Historical significant toponymy

Surface analysis
The pottery scatter (indicated in the map as A.R. 1) has been determined in the N band of the Project buffer. The fragments are of small and medium sized dimensions with a not very high concentration of 2 fragments per sq. m. The presence of a pagliara in the vicinity of the area is pointed out.

Chronological reference
modern / contemporary age

Direct relations with other sites / areas
Area situated in a context known for the indications of coastal settlements (S. Foca, Rocavecchia) in use from prehistoric times to the Roman Age and the Middle Ages. It is 3.65 km from locality C. Fanfula where a Roman villa was found and almost 4 km from Chapel S. Niceta, where the remains of an ancient Abbey of the same name can be found

Conclusive observations and proposed interventions
The dispersion of the pottery material would seem to correspond to a recent period. The dimensions and the modest concentration of the material would seem to lead back to a seasonal inhabitation connected to the agricultural work, as is demonstrated by the presence of a pagliara in the vicinity of the area. The archaeological risk is to be considered of a low degree.

Geo-referencing by means of area

Coordinates
x 787472.5 / y 4467249.8
x 787449.5 / y 4467213.5
x 787418.2 / y 4467221.9
x 787418.5 / y 4467248.6

Geo-referencing method
Approximated perimetreration

Georeferencing technique
Survey from map with on-site inspection
Survey with GPS

Projection and reference system
WGS84
**SECTOR II**

Sector II is in locality Carbonara, the access road is the local road S. Niceta. The first segment of this sector crosses cultivated areas with olive groves along the N side of the Project and an uncultivated area along the S. side. In some areas marked by high perimeter walls access was impossible due to the presence of gates locked with padlocks and chains. Along the northern side of the Project buffer (sheet 7 cad. parcel 142) the presence of outcropping section of a masonry structure has been found. It consists of two rows of square hewn tuff stones. Some elliptical roof tiles and fragments from a modern imitation Messapic ceramic vase were found in association with the structure. Some parallelepiped blocks have been inserted in the drystone wall perpendicular to the alignment. The examination of the surrounding land did not lead to the discovery of any material except for the roof tiles and the vase, which can be related to the structure and which thus allows a dating to be proposed. **The area is indicated on the map as AR 2, the degree of archaeological risk in this area is to be considered medium-low.**

*Melendugno (LE), wall structure found in a cultivated olive grove SE of Carbonara.*
Melendugno (LE) imitation modern Messapic ceramic vase in pieces

The presence in the sector of walls made entirely with square blocks or in which the use of square tuff blocks is visible in the wall texture and in the foundation rows, like the examples reported in the photos below are pointed out.

Melendugno (LE), wall structure found in an olive grove S of Carbonara (sheet. 15 cad. Parcel 60).
Melendugno (LE), wall structure found in an olive grove S of Carbonara

The Project route passes at a distance of approximately 700 m from Mass. Carleo, which is subject to an architectural constraint of the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR) and also known for the presence of a menhir which no longer exists (see bibliographic sheet no. 25). The pipeline route in this sector intercepts the Stratified Topographic Context determined by the Chart of Cultural Heritage of the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR) of Regione Puglia in relation to the historical-cultural discoveries in the territories of Vanze-Acquarica (see fig. 2). The nearest archaeological indication is the one regarding the presence of mound tombs in Fondo Ficazzaro (see bibliographical sheet no. 18), at a distance of about 600 metres from the nearest point of the blueprint in locality Mass. Lizza.
**Risk area sheet**

**Progressive number:** 2

**Localisation**

**REGION:** Puglia  
**PROVINCE:** LE  
**TOWN:** Melendugno  
**LOCALITY:** Carbonara

**IGM 1:25,000:** IGM 214 I NE “Melendugno” 1948  
**CTR:** 1:5000 sheet 513053  
**Sheet 7 cad. Parcel:** 142 Town of Melendugno  
**Figs:** 1-4

**Land Use(s):** The area is for agricultural use. During the course of the reconnaissance, the land was cultivated with olive groves; the legibility of the soil is sufficient.

**Bibliographic data and references**

**Legal status**  
Private property

**Constraints**

- Mass. Incioli, subject to archaeological constraints, is about 880 m from risk area 2.  
- Mass. S. Basilio, locality of cultural interest indicated in the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR), is 1320 m from risk area 2.  
- Mass. Carleo, locality of cultural interest indicated in the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR) is 1530 m from risk area 2  
- C. Fanfula, locality of cultural interest indicated in the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR), is 2700 m from risk area 2  
- Capp. S. Niceta, locality of cultural interest indicated in the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR), is 3 km from risk area 2  
- The Stratified Topographic Context locality indicated in the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR) regarding the historical-cultural discoveries of Vanze-Acquarica – in its southern part which overlaps with section of the gas pipeline blueprint in sector 4 – is about 3 km from risk area 2

**Town planning instruments**  
PUTT/P Regione Puglia  
PPTR Regione Puglia  
PRG Town of Melendugno  
PUG Town of Vernole
**Analysis of aerial photography**

No anomalies were found in the satellite orthophotos available for the area of interest.

**Archive documents (Superintendence and other archives)**

**Current significant toponymy**

**Historical significant toponymy**

**Surface analysis**

In the corner described by two drystone walls which mark the agricultural land, the presence of an alignment of medium sized square blocks has been found. It starts parallel to one of the perimeter walls and ends below the perpendicular wall. In relation to the structure, fragments of a vase, regarding a modern manufacture imitation “trozzella” of the ancient prototypes, which shows signs of recent fracture. Some elliptical section roof tiles are also visible in contact with the blocks of the alignment.

**Chronological reference**

Not specifiable.

**Direct relations with other sites / areas**

Area situated in a context where the nearest archaeological discoveries are the Roman Villa of C. Fanfula, the Middle Ages site of Capp. S. Niceta and the Sucarlei menhir of mass. Carleo, at a distance between 1.5 and 3 km approximately.

**Conclusive observations and proposals of intervention**

In the absence of other information, the data is difficult to interpret. In the suburb the use of square tuff stone blocks in the perimeter walls is observed, sometimes within structures made with the traditional technique of drystone walls, sometimes for constructing Opus Quadratum walls.

The archaeological risk in this area is to be considered low-medium.

**Georeferencing by points**

**Coordinates**

x 786687.4 / y 4466791.8

**Georeferencing method**

Precise point positioning

**Georeferencing technique**

Surveying from cartography with inspection
Surveying with GPS

**Projection and reference system**

WGS84
SECTOR III

Sector III is included between suburb Carbonara and suburb Mascenzio, it is accessed from local road S. Niceta. According to the Project plans, the pipeline route crosses fields with olive groves. The last segment of the blueprint is planned N of Casa Fanfula, locality in which there is a Roman villa (see bibliographical sheet no. 19) which is located at distance of about 200 m.

The segment of the pipeline route is physically separated from the area of archaeological interest by the town road S. Niceta and geomorphologically by a weak depression located between the high ground on which there are the remains of the Roman Villa and the modest elevation that the cableway will cross N of the Mascenzio suburb.
This sector too is also characterised by the presence of drystone walls, with square blocks included of a larger size in some cases (sheet 13 parcel 119). In addiction, sporadic fragments of pottery (glazed pottery and achromatic pottery) were found at the bases of recently planted fruit trees. The dispersion of the fragments amounts to 1 fragment per sq. m. The soil on which the pottery fragments were observed is of a different colour and matrix compared to the soil of the rest of the plot, leading us to believe that it is waste material.

Melendugno (LE), locality C. Mascenzio olive grove with new trees and visibility of the soil (sheet 13 cad. parcel 119)
SECTOR IV

Sector IV is between suburb Mascenzio to the E, locality le Cupe to the S and Mass. Lizza to the W, it is accessed from town road S. Niceta Eastwards, following the town road S. Nicola from W and through the old road Acquarica-Melendugno to the N. According to the Project plans, the pipeline route is about 200 m from the area of the old Abbey of S. Niceta (see fig. 1, bibliographic sheet no. 20). This sector is mainly characterised by land cultivated with olive trees, with excellent surface visibility. The bedrock often outcrops at the surface and small areas of uncultivated fields were present in the area.

The investigation carried out in the prescribed areas did not find any overlap of the Project with elements of archaeological interest.
SECTOR V

Sector V is situated E of locality le Cupe NW of Fondo Stasi, is can be reached to the N from the Provincial Road 145 and S by the old road Vernole-Melendugno. This part of Project crosses large areas cultivated with olive trees with ploughed or compact soils in excellent condition for surface control. The pipeline route intersects an axis of centuriation located on the territory thanks to the aerial photography located S of locality le Cupe, S of SP 145 (see fig. 1). The activity of recognition in the specific segment did not determine any element of criticality outcropping on the surface.

At a distance of approximately 700 m from the centuriation SW a scatter of pottery is indicated in the map as A.R. 3. The area in which the ceramic material was found includes cad. parcels 86 and 87A of sheet 25 of the Town of Melendugno. The survey was performed within the limits of the buffer, according to the prescriptions of Prefecture of Lecce but the pottery scatter area also extended visibly outside the pipeline route buffer. The dispersion index equals 5 fragments per sq.m and the types of materials found are achromatic pottery, glazed pottery and painted pottery, whose chronology covers a wide time range covering the modern and the Middle Ages. To the N of the limit of the northern buffer of cad. parcel 86 there is a pagliara.
In the Cad. parcel 87A, in which the constant presence of the ceramic material continues, there are visible traces of recent combustion. In various points the bedrock outcrops and accumulations of stone of probable recent anthropogenic action have been found.
Risk area sheet

Progressive number: 3

Localisation

REGION: Puglia
PROVINCE: LE
TOWN: Melendugno
LOCALITY: Mass. Capitano, Fondo Stasi

IGM 1:25,000: IGM 214 I NW “Vernole” 1948
CTR: 1:5000 sheet 512121
Sheet 25 cad. parcel 86-87A Comune di Melendugno
figs. 1-4

Land Use(s): the area is partly used for agricultural purposes, partially uncultivated. During the course of the survey the land was cultivated with olive trees and pasture; the readability of the soil was good.

Data and bibliographical references

Legal status
Private property

Constraints
- The Gurgulante Dolmen, subject to archaeological constraints, is about 0.88 km from risk area 3.
- Il Dolmen Placa, subject to archaeological constraints, is about 2 km from risk area 3
- C. Fanfula, locality of cultural interest indicated in the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR), is 2.7 km from risk area 3
- Capp. S. Niceta, locality of cultural interest indicated in the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR), is 2.3 km from risk area 3
- The Stratified Topographic Context indicated in the Regional Landscape Plan (PPTR) regarding the historical-cultural discoveries of Vanze-Acquarica – in its southern part at the height of Mass. Lizza – is about 1.2 km from risk area 3
- In the PUTT/P a cave in locality Fondo Stasi, 0.5 km from risk area 3 is reported as an archaeological discovery

Town planning instruments
PUTT/P Regione Puglia
PPTR Regione Puglia
PRG Comune di Melendugno
PUG Comune di Vernole
Analysis of aerial photographs
No anomalies in the satellite orthophotographs available for the area of interest were found.

Archive documents (Superintendence and other archives)

Current significant toponymy

Historical significant toponymy

Surface analysis
A pottery scatter (indicated in the cartography as A.R. 3) has been identified in a large area crossed by a segment of the Project, in which there is a small rural building and a pagliara. The fragments are small and medium-sized, with a low concentration, 5 fragments per sq. m in the main points of concentration and belong to types (achromatic pottery, green and fired glazed pottery, painted pottery) datable to a large time range of between the Middle Ages and the contemporary Age. The area extends beyond the area affected by the Project and the whole extent was not possible to determine.

Chronological reference
Modern/ contemporary/ Middle Ages

Direct relations with other sites / areas
The archaeological discoveries of Roman times and the Middle Ages of Capp. S. Niceta and C. Fanfula are more than 2 km from the area. The finding of a cave (rupestral settlement?) in the locality Fondo Stasi seems nearer (500 metres) to the risk area.

Conclusive observations and intervention proposals
The pottery scatter would seem to be the result of the seasonal presence on the land for agricultural purposes. The sizes of the fragments are small and the concentration, despite being extensive, is not particularly significant. The degree of archaeological risk in this area is to be considered medium.

Georeferencing by means of the area

Coordinates
x 782173.6 / y 446420.30
x 782103.4 / y 4464052.3
x 782297.8 / y 4464247.3
x 782236.8 / y 4464122.0

Georeferencing method
Approximate perimetration

Georeferencing technique
Cartographic survey with inspection
Survey with GPS

Projection and reference system
WGS84
**SECTOR VI**

Sector VI is included between Fondo Stasi to the NE and Mass. Capitano to the S, the Project area is accessed to the N from the old road Vernole-Melendugno, to S from the town road Vernole-Carpignano.

This sector is characterised by areas cultivated with olive groves, except the area where the Reception Terminal of the gas pipeline is envisaged, which is partially cultivated with arable crops and partially uncultivated.

The distance of the southern limit of this sector of the area of the Gurgulante dolmen, which has had an archaeological constraint since 1913, is about 400 m. The Placa dolmen, also subject to archaeological constraint is about 1.8 km from the area of the Terminal.

The area subject to Archaeological Constraint reported in the PUTT/Pis about 400 m from the area interested in the project. In the historical archives of the Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Puglia there is no trace of the documentation regarding a constraint on this area, which in the cartography of the PUTT/P seems to describe a circumference around the S.P. 29 in locality la Cona (see fig. 2). The protected area, in its nearest point, is about 600 metres from Gurgulante dolmen.

The investigation performed in the prescribed areas did not find any overlap of the Project with elements of archaeological interest. Sporadic fragments of ceramic material (1 fragment of glazed pottery and 1 fragment of achromatic pottery) were found in the area of the proposed pipeline’s Reception Terminal, not far from a pagliara located in the investigation area.
Melendugno (LE), locality N of Mass. Capitano, view N of the area determined by the project for locating the Reception Terminal
Conclusions

The bibliographical analysis has shown that the territorial context in which the Project area is located holds significant evidence of the ancient populations from prehistoric times to the modern age. Field reconnaissance performed on the one hundred metres buffer which makes up the Project area did not highlight any situations of high archaeological risk. Indeed, the three areas determined (see fig. 3) express a medium-low degree of archaeological and they seem to be residual evidence of quite recent use.

Bari, 12 July 2013

CAST s.r.l.
Dott.ssa Giuseppina Caliandro
Dott.ssa Lucia Ceci
Dott.ssa Antonella Centomani
Dott. Francesco Rinaldi
Dott.ssa Paola Spagnoletta
Dott.ssa Azurra M. Tenore
Dott. Roberto Trotta
Figure 2c: Map of the archaeological and architectural constraints and indications from town planning instruments of Town of Vernole (PZ) and of the Town of Melendugno (PG)

Figure 2d: Inscription of the archaeological risks.

Cartography of IGN maps:
1:20,000 Melendugno - PG, Vernole

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.A.

Map of archaeological risk:

Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

Figure 3

Map of the archaeological risk on orthophotos and extracts of cadastral sheets of the Town of Melendugno.

Table of general positioning of the sectors

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:

Supervisory control
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

Figure 3a - Sector I

Map of the archaeological risk on ortho photos and abstracts of cadastral sheets of the Town of Melendugno

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:

Supervisory control:
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Map of the archaeological risk on ortho photos and abstracts of cadastral sheets of the Town of Melendugno

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:

Supervisory control:
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

Figure 3c - Sector III

Map of the archaeological risk on ortho photos and abstracts of cadastral sheets of the Town of Melendugno

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:

Supervisory control:
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

Figure 3d - Sector IV

Map of the archaeological risk on ortho photos and abstracts of cadastral sheets of the Town of Melendugno

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:

Cast s.c.r.l.

Supervisory control:
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

Figure 3e - Sector V

Map of the archaeological risk on ortho photos and abstracts of cadastral sheets of the Town of Melendugno

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:

Supervisory control:
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

Figure 3f - Sector VI

Map of the archaeological risk on ortho photos and abstracts of cadastral sheets of the Town of Melendugno

Customer:
ERI Italia S.p.a.

Carta del rischio archeologico:

Map of archaeological risk:
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Map of the land visibility on ortho photos and regional technical Map (CTR) of the Regione Puglia Figure of general positioning of the sectors.

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:

Supervisory control:
Superintendency for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

Figure 4a - Sector I

Map of the land visibility on ortho photos and regional technical Map (CTR) of the Regione Puglia

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:
Cast s.c.r.l.
SINCERT

Supervisory control:
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED “TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE”

Figure 4b - Sector II

Map of the land visibility on ortho photos and regional technical Map (CTR) of the Regione Puglia

Customer:
ERI Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:

Cast s.c.r.l.

SINCERT

Supervisory control:
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

Figure 4c - Sector III

Map of the land visibility on ortho photos and regional technical Map (CTR) of the Regione Puglia

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:

Supervisory control:
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED “TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE”

Figure 4d - Sector IV

Map of the land visibility on ortho photos and regional technical Map (CTR) of the Regione Puglia

Customer:
ERI Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:

Supervisory control:
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:
Cast s.c.r.l.
SINCERT

Supervisory control:
Superintendency for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (Le)

PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED “TRANSADRIATIC PIPELINE”

Project blueprint
Buffer area of project blueprint

Property limits of gas pipeline reception terminal
Excellent visibility
Good visibility
Sufficient visibility
Poor visibility

Figure 4f - Sector VI

Map of the land visibility on ortho photos and regional technical Map (CTR) of the Regione Puglia

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ERM Italia S.p.a.

Map of archaeological risk:

Cast s.r.l.
SINCERT

Supervisory control:
Superintendence for archaeological heritage of Puglia
Melendugno (LE)

PROJECT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

MODI Sheets

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.A.

Archaeological risk chart:
Cast s.c.r.l.

High supervision:
Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Puglia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CD - IDENTIFICATION</th>
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<td>TSK - Form type</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECP - Competent Authority</td>
<td>S63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGM - Way of determination</td>
<td>archaeological recognition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OG - DEFINITION</td>
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<tr>
<td>SET - Sector</td>
<td>Archaeological Sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>OGD - Definition</td>
<td>mobile material area</td>
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<td>OGT - Type</td>
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<td>PVL - OTHER TOPONYM</td>
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<td>PVLT - Toponym</td>
<td>San Basilio</td>
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<td>PVZ - Zone type</td>
<td>Suburb</td>
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<td>PVG - Historic-geographic area</td>
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<td>DTN - HISTORICAL NEWS</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTNS - News - summary</td>
<td>phase of occupation</td>
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<td>DTR - Chronological band/ Period</td>
<td>modern/contemporary age</td>
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<td>DTM - Motivation / Source</td>
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<td>CM - CERTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF DATA</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMR - Responsible for content</td>
<td>Masiello, Laura</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>CMC - Research and editing</td>
<td>Ceci, Lucia</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMC - Research and editing</td>
<td>Tenore, Azurra Maria</td>
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<td>Centomani, Antonella</td>
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<td>CMA - Year of editing</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMM - Reason for Editing the MODI</td>
<td>Preventive archaeology investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMS - Specifications and notes</td>
<td>Investigation performed during the presentation of the project of building the TAP pipeline in the Melendugno territory</td>
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**IMD - INDICATIONS FOR MIGRATING THE DATA IN THE CATALOGUE SHEETS**

<table>
<thead>
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**DA - ANALYTICAL DATA**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DES - Description</th>
<th>Small and medium sized pottery fragment area Belonging to types used in the modern and contemporary age; the density of the materials about 2 fragments per sq. m</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTI - Information on the use</td>
<td>area used for agricultural use for olive groves</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSC - Critical-Historical news</td>
<td>The area is situated in the band near the seaboard in a context where the nearest cultural findings are the archaeological site of S. Foca and the fortified farmhouses of modern age of San Basilio and Incioli</td>
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**AU - CULTURAL DEFINITION**

**ATB - CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATBD - Name</th>
<th>Salentino area</th>
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<td>ATBM - Motivation/source</td>
<td>analysis of the structures</td>
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**GE - GEOREFERENCING**

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<th>GEL - Type of localisation</th>
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<td>GET - Type of georeferencing</td>
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<td>GEP - Reference system</td>
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**GEC - COORDINATES**

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<th>GECY - Y Coordinate</th>
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<td>4467249.8</td>
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<td>4467221.9</td>
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<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>GECY - Y Coordinate</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPT - Georeferencing technique</td>
<td>cartographical survey with inspection</td>
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<td>GPM - Positioning method</td>
<td>precise point</td>
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<td>GPB - CARTOGRAPHY</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPBB – Summarising description</td>
<td>IGMI 214 INE</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTMT - Theme</td>
<td>finds determined on the basis of bibliographical research)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTMS - Symbol code</td>
<td>fig. 1</td>
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<td>CS - CADASTRAL DATA</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTS - CADASTRAL LOCALISATION</td>
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<td>CTSC - Town</td>
<td>Melendugno</td>
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<td>CTST - Cadastral type</td>
<td>land register</td>
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<td>CTSF - Sheet / date</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTSN - Parcels</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTE - Border elements</td>
<td>pagliara</td>
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<tr>
<td>CTN - Specifications and notes</td>
<td>The rural building is situated on the edge of the area on which the material dispersion has been determined</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDG - LEGAL CONDITION</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDGG - General indication</td>
<td>private property</td>
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<tr>
<td>STU - TOWN PLANNING - TERRITORIAL INSTRUMENTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUE - Authority/ Administration</td>
<td>Regione Puglia</td>
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<td>STUT - Instrument type</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUE - Authority/ Administration</td>
<td>Town di Melendugno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUT - Instrument type</td>
<td>PRG Town di Melendugno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA - ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAG - Geography</td>
<td>Area included in the Tavoliere Salentino, a large lowland between the terraced hill of the Murge to the north and the series of slopes of the Serre Salentine to the south. The Territorial band concerned is characterised by weakly immersing area towards the Adriatic coast developed on average at around 50 m a.s.l. The hydrology is strongly reduced due to the strong absorption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
exercised by porous or fissured the formations present
the river network consists of well cut brief furrows,
seasonal or occasional streams.

CAE - Geomorphology
flat slowly immersing towards the Adriatic coast

CAL - Geology
The land formation is mainly characterised by the presence
of the Salento Calcarenites, to a lesser extent of Pietra Leccese
- an outcropping rock type consisting of a mixture of calcareous
detritus and fossil remains with a grain the size of very fine sand
with a porous calcareous-marly matrix poorly adhesive – and with
Calcarenites if Andrano, made up of compact grey or walnut
limestone similar to Pietra Leccese

CAP - Pedology
yellowish calcareous outcropping sands are present interlaid
with marly calcarenites and detritic-organogenic fossiliferous
limestone. Along the coast, in some sections, there are clayey
sands and grey lagoon-swamp limes.

**RE - ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

**RCG - ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOGNITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCGD - Chronological reference</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RCGU - Land Use</td>
<td>trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGC - Conditions of visibility</td>
<td>grassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGE - Reason</td>
<td>preventive archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGM - Method</td>
<td>systematic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGR - Authority responsible</td>
<td>S63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGA - Scientific chief</td>
<td>Masiello,Laura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGZ - Notes</td>
<td>Recognition performed within the TAP gas pipeline creation Process within the territory of Melendugno</td>
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</table>

**MA - ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAI - Investigation</th>
<th>recognition June 2013</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAS - Specifications and notes</td>
<td>small fragments and low concentration dispersed in a reasonably small area in proximity of pagliara</td>
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</table>

**MAC - MATERIAL/GENERAL DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MACC - Category</th>
<th>pottery</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MACN - Density</td>
<td>scattered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACL - Class and production</td>
<td>achromatic pottery</td>
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</tbody>
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<th>pottery</th>
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<tr>
<td>MACN - Density</td>
<td>scattered</td>
</tr>
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<td>MACL - Class and production</td>
<td>glazed pottery</td>
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<tr>
<td>MACP - Specification</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>type / collection</td>
<td>fired</td>
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**MAC - MATERIAL/GENERAL DATA**

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<tr>
<td>MACN - Density</td>
<td>scattered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACL - Class and production</td>
<td>painted pottery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AP - AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

| APP - Criteria of delimitation | the area has been defined on the basis of the dispersion of the pottery; no other archaeological finds have been evidenced |

**PA - ASSESSMENT/INTERPRETATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

| PAS | the area comes within an olive grove which shows traces of the typical organisation of the Salentino rural territory, with the presence of a pagliara, typical rural building connected to the agricultural activities with periodical and seasonal use |
| PAI - Interpretation | the dispersion of the pottery seems to be referable to a modern/contemporary age settlement in relation to the agricultural activity of the land |
| PAA - Reliability | reasonable |
| PAD - Category of identification (SITAN) | data visible (not dug) |

**VRP - PREVENTIVE ARCHAEOLOGY / RISK ASSESSMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE PROJECT WORK**

| VRPD | TAP gas pipeline in the territory of Melendugno from locality San Basilio to locality Mass. Capitano; the project area comprises a buffer of 50 metres on both sides of the blueprint envisaged for the pipeline |
| VRPL - Localisation specifications | initial buried section of the piping after re-immersion from the microtunnel |
| VRPO - Distance from the project work | the area intercept the buffer and extends to the N side of the blueprint |
| VRPR | Low archaeological risk, according to the type and the low concentration of materials |

**DO - DOCUMENTATION**

**FTA - PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTAN - Identification code</th>
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<td>FTAF - Format</td>
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**DRA - GRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION**

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<td>DRAT - Type</td>
<td>reproduction of topographical map</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRAM - Name/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Map of archaeological risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRAO - Note</td>
<td>This figure localises the areas of archaeological risk (indicated in the report and in cartography as AR with progressive numbering from 1 onwards) determined during the course of the inspection on site and classified according to the degree of risk</td>
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RM - REFERENCES

ALR - OTHER REFERENCES

ALRR | .
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<td>Brick structure</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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- **IMDT - Sheet type**: YES
- **ADP - Access profile**: 2

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- **DES - Description**: Brick structure consisting of an alignment of a double row of square blocks emerging from the agricultural land
- **UTI - Information on the use**: area used for agricultural use for olive groves
- **NSC - Critical-Historical news**: the area is situated in a context where the nearest cultural heritage is in the archaeological site of C. Fanfula and the chapel of S. Niceta

**AU - CULTURAL DEFINITION**
- **ATBD - Name**: Salentino area
- **ATBR - Purpose**: construction
- **ATBM - Motivation/source**: analysis of the structures

**GE - GEOREFERENCING**
- **GEL - Type of localisation**: physical localisation
- **GET - Type of georeferencing**: POINT GEOREFERENCING
- **GEP - Reference system**: WGS84

**GEC - COORDINATES**
- **GECX - X Coordinate**: 786687.4
- **GECY - Y Coordinate**: 4466791.8

**GPT - Georeferencing technique**: cartographical survey with inspection
- **GPM - Positioning method**: precise point

**GPB - CARTOGRAPHY**
- **GPBB - Summarising description**: IGMI 214 INE
- **GPBT - Data**: 1948

**CT - THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY**
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<tr>
<td>CTMS - Symbol code</td>
<td>fig. 1</td>
</tr>
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<td>CTSN - Parcels</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDG - LEGAL CONDITION</td>
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<tr>
<td>STUT - Instrument type</td>
<td>PUTT/P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STU - TOWN PLANNING - TERRITORIAL INSTRUMENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUE - Authority/Administration</td>
<td>Town di Melendugno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUT - Instrument type</td>
<td>PRG Town di Melendugno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CA - ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAG - Geography</td>
<td>Area included in the Tavoliere Salentino, large low plain included Between the terraced high ground of the Murgia hills to the N and the series of hills of the ridges of the Serre Salentine to the S. The territorial area concerned is characterised by a plain immersing weakly to the Adriatic coast developed on average around 50 m a.s.l.. The hydrology is extremely reduced due to the strong absorption exercised by the porous and fissured formations present, the river network is brief well cut furrows, seasonal or occasional streams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAE - Geomorphology</td>
<td>weakly immersing plain towards the Adriatic coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL - Geology</td>
<td>The soil formation is mainly characterised by the presence of the Calcarenites of the Salento, less by Pietra Leccese – an outcropping rock made up of a mix of calcareous detritus and fossil remains with a grain size of a very fine sand with a porous and poorly adhesive limestone-marly matrix – and Andranon limestone made up of compact or grey or light brown limestone very similar to Pietra Leccese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAP - Pedology</td>
<td>There are outcrops of yellow calcareous sands interlaid with Marly and detritic-organogenic fossiliferous calcarenites. Along The coast in some sections, there are clayey sands and grey Lagoon-swamp silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RE - ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**RCG - ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOGNITION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCGD - Chronological reference</th>
<th>2013/07/03</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RCGU - Land Use</td>
<td>trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGC - Conditions of visibility</td>
<td>grassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGE - Reason</td>
<td>preventive archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGM - Method</td>
<td>systematic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGR - Authority responsible</td>
<td>S63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGA - Scientific chief</td>
<td>Masiello,Laura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGZ - Note</td>
<td>Recognition performed within the project of creation of the Gas pipeline TAP in the territory of Melendugno</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MA - ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAI - Investigation</th>
<th>recognition June 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAS - Specifications and notes</td>
<td>in relation to the structure some roof tiles and pieces of an imitation vase messapic pottery vase were found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MAC - MATERIAL/GENERAL DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MACC - Category</th>
<th>Pottery finds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MACN - Density</td>
<td>scattered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAACL - Class and production</td>
<td>roof tiles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AP - AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

| APP - Criteria of delimitation | the area was determined on the basis of the characteristics of the building technique of the structure of which the crest alone is seen |

**PA - ASSESSMENT/INTERPRETATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

**PAS**

The area comes in an olive grove which shows traces of the typical organisation of the Salentino rural territory with presence, along with drystone walls with shapeless stones, walls made in pseudo-polygonal opus with square blocks

**PAI - Interpretation**

in the absence of other archaeological clues it is difficult to interpret the finding which stands out basically for the building technique

**PAA - Reliability**

poor

**PAD - Category of identification (SITAN)**

data visible (not dug)

**VRP - PREVENTIVE ARCHAEOLOGY / RISK ASSESSMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE PROJECT WORK**

| VRPD | TAP gas pipeline in the territory of Melendugno from locality San Basilio to locality Mass. Capitano; the project area comprises a buffer of 50 metres on both sides of the blueprint envisaged for the pipeline |
| VRPL - Localisation specifications | initial buried section of the piping after re-immersion from the microtunnel |
| VRPO - Distance from the project work | the structure is located on the N side of the buffer, about 12 metres from the envisaged gas piping blueprint |
Medium low archaeological risk for the difficulty of dating the Structure and relating it with the archaeological finds and clues in the area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DO - DOCUMENTATION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTPAN</strong> - Identification code</td>
<td>AR 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTAX</strong> - Kind</td>
<td>annexed documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTAP</strong> - Type</td>
<td>Digital photography(file)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTAF</strong> - Format</td>
<td>.jpeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTAA</strong> - Author</td>
<td>Di Lieto, Marco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTAK</strong> - Digital file name</td>
<td>AR2_IMG_2992.jpg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRA - GRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRAN</strong> - Identification code</td>
<td>figure 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRAX</strong> - Kind</td>
<td>annexed documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRAT</strong> - Type</td>
<td>reproduction of topographical map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRAM</strong> - Name/Title</td>
<td>Map of archaeological risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRAO</strong> - Note</td>
<td>This figure localises the areas of archaeological risk (indicated in the report and in cartography as AR with progressive numbering from 1 onwards) determined during the course of the inspection on site and classified according to the degree of risk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CD - IDENTIFICATION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TSK - Form type</td>
<td>MODI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDR - Region code</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDM - Form code</td>
<td>00000003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESC - Registering Authority</td>
<td>S63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECP - Competent Authority</td>
<td>S63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGM - Way of determination</td>
<td>archaeological recognition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OG - DEFINITION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SET - Sector</td>
<td>Archaeological Sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGD - Definition</td>
<td>mobile material area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGT - Type</td>
<td>pottery fragment area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LC - LOCALISATION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LCS - State</td>
<td>ITALY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCR - Region</td>
<td>Puglia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCP - Province</td>
<td>LE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCC - Town</td>
<td>Melendugno</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PVL - OTHER TOPONYM</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PVLT - Toponym</td>
<td>Mass. Capitano</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DT - CHRONOLOGY</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTN - HISTORICAL NEWS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTNS - News - summary</td>
<td>phase of occupation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTR - Chronological band/ Period</td>
<td>Middle Ages / modern/ contemporary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTM - Motivation / Source</td>
<td>analysis of materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM - CERTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT OF DATA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMR - Responsible for content</td>
<td>Masiello, Laura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMC - Research and editing</td>
<td>Ceci, Lucia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMC - Research and editing</td>
<td>Tenore, Azurra Maria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMC - Research and editing</td>
<td>Centomani, Antonella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMA - Year of editing</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMM - Reason for Editing the MODI</td>
<td>Preventive archaeology investigations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMS - Specifications and notes</td>
<td>Investigation performed during the presentation of the project of building the TAP pipeline in the Melendugno territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMD - INDICATIONS FOR MIGRATING THE DATA IN THE CATALOGUE SHEETS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMDT - Sheet type</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADP - Access profile</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA - ANALYTICAL DATA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DES - Description</td>
<td>Small and medium sized pottery fragment area Belonging to types I use in the Middle Ages, the modern and Contemporary age; the density of the materials is about 5 Fragments per sq. m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTI - Information on the use</td>
<td>area for agricultural use, partially uncultivated, partly cultivated with olive groves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSC - Critical-Historical news</td>
<td>the area is situated in an area where the nearest archaeological evidence – between 800 metres and 2.7 km away – are the dolmen Gurgulante and Placa, the remains of the Abbey of S. Niceta and of the Roman Villa of C. Fanfula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU - CULTURAL DEFINITION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATB - CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATBD - Name</td>
<td>Salentino area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATBM - Motivation/ source</td>
<td>analysis of materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE - GEOREFERENCING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEL - Type of localisation</td>
<td>physical localisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GET - Type of georeferencing</td>
<td>AERIAL GEOREFERENCING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEP - Reference system</td>
<td>WGS84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEC - COORDINATES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GECX - X Coordinate</td>
<td>782173.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GECY - Y Coordinate</td>
<td>446420.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEC - COORDINATES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>GECX - X Coordinate</td>
<td>782103.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>GECY - Y Coordinate</td>
<td>4464052.3</td>
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<td>GEC - COORDINATES</td>
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</tr>
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<td>GECX - X Coordinate</td>
<td>782297.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>GECY - Y Coordinate</td>
<td>4464247.3</td>
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<td>GECX - X Coordinate</td>
<td>782236.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>GECY - Y Coordinate</td>
<td>4464122.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPT - Georeferencing technique</td>
<td>cartographical survey with inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPM - Positioning method</td>
<td>precise point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPB - CARTOGRAPHY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPBB - Summary description</td>
<td>IGMI 214 INO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPBT - Date</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CT - THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CTMC – Thematic category</th>
<th>archaeological finds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CTMT - Theme</td>
<td>finds determined on the basis of bibliographical research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTMS - Symbol code</td>
<td>fig. 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CS - CADASTRAL DATA**

**CTS - CADAstral LOCALISATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CTSC - Town</th>
<th>Melendugno</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CTST - Cadastral type</td>
<td>land register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTSF - Sheet / date</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTSN - Parcels</td>
<td>86/ 87A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTE - Border elements</td>
<td>pagliara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTN - Specifications and notes</td>
<td>the rural building is situated near the area on which the material dispersion has been determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TU - LEGAL CONDITION AND PROTECTION MEASURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CDG - LEGAL CONDITION</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDGG – General indication</td>
<td>private property</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**STU - TOWN PLANNING - TERRITORIAL INSTRUMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUE - Authority/ Administration</th>
<th>Regione Puglia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STUT - Instrument type</td>
<td>PUTT/P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STU - TOWN PLANNING - TERRITORIAL INSTRUMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUE - Authority/ Administration</th>
<th>Town di Melendugno</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STUT - Instrument type</td>
<td>PRG Town di Melendugno</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CA - ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES**

Area included in the Tavoliere Salentino, a large lowland between the terraced hill of the Murge to the north and the series of slopes of the Serre Salentine to the south. The Territorial band concerned is characterised by weakly immersing area towards
CAG - Geography

the Adriatic coast developed on average at around 50 m a.s.l. The hydrology is strongly reduced due to the strong absorption exercised by porous or fissured the formations present the river network consists of well cut brief furrows, seasonal or occasional streams.

CAE - Geomorphology

flat slowly immersing towards the Adriatic coast

CAL - Geology

The land formation is mainly characterised by the presence of the Salento Calcarenites, to a lesser extent of Pietra Leccese - an outcropping rock type consisting of a mixture of calcareous detritus and fossil remains with a grain the size of very fine sand with a porous calcareous-marly matrix poorly adhesive – and with Calcarenites if Andrano, made up of compact grey or walnut limestone similar to Pietra Leccese

CAP - Pedology

yellowish calcareous outcropping sands are present interlaid with marly calcarenites and detritic-organogenic fossiliferous limestone. Along the coast, in some sections, there are clayey sands and grey lagoon-swamp limes.

RE - ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCG - ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOGNITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RCGD - Chronological reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGU - Land Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGC - Conditions of visibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGE - Reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGM - Method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCRG - Authority responsible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGA - Scientific chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCGZ - Note</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MA - ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAI - Investigation</th>
<th>recognition June 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAS - Specifications and notes</td>
<td>Fragments of various sizes and average concentration dispersed In quite a wide area in the vicinity of a pagliara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAC - MATERIAL/GENERAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MACC - Category</th>
<th>pottery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MACN - Density</td>
<td>media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACL - Class and production</td>
<td>achromatic pottery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MAC - MATERIAL/GENERAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MACC - Category</th>
<th>pottery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MACN - Density</td>
<td>media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACL - Class and production</td>
<td>glazed pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MACP - Specification type / collection</strong></td>
<td>glazed unfired and fired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAC - MATERIAL/GENERAL DATA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MACC - Category</strong></td>
<td>pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MACN - Density</strong></td>
<td>average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MACL - Class and production</strong></td>
<td>painted pottery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AP - AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APP - Criteria of delimitation</strong></td>
<td>the area was defined on the basis of the dispersion of the pottery; no other archaeological finds were determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PA - ASSESSMENT/INTERPRETATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAS</strong></td>
<td>The area comes within an olive grove which shows traces of the Typical organisation of the Salentino rural territory, with the presence of a pagliara and of another small rural building connected to farming with periodical and seasonal use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAI - Interpretation</strong></td>
<td>The dispersion of the pottery seems to refer to a Middle Ages/Modern/contemporary use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAA - Reliability</strong></td>
<td>reasonable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAD - Category of identification (SITAN)</strong></td>
<td>data visible (not dug)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VRP - PREVENTIVE ARCHAEOLOGY / RISK ASSESSMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE PROJECT WORK</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VRPD</strong></td>
<td>TAP gas pipeline in the territory of Melendugno from locality San Basilio to locality Mass. Capitano; the project area comprises a buffer of 50 metres on both sides of the blueprint envisaged for the pipeline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VRPL - Localisation specifications</strong></td>
<td>initial buried section of the piping after re-immersion from the microtunnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VRPO - Distance from the project work</strong></td>
<td>the area entirely overlies the buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VRPR</strong></td>
<td>Medium archaeological risk on the basis of the type and concentration of materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DO - DOCUMENTATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTA - PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTAN - Identification code</strong></td>
<td>AR 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTAX - Kind</strong></td>
<td>annexed documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTAP - Type</strong></td>
<td>Digital photography(file)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTAF - Format</strong></td>
<td>.jpeg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTAA - Author</strong></td>
<td>Spagnoletta, Paola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FTAK - Digital file name</strong></td>
<td>AR3.jpg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRA - GRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRAN - Identification code</strong></td>
<td>figure 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRAX - Kind</strong></td>
<td>annexed documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DRA\D - Type</strong></td>
<td>reproduction of topographical map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAM - Name/Title</td>
<td>Map of archaeological risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAO - Note</td>
<td>This figure localises the areas of archaeological risk (indicated in the report and in cartography as AR with progressive numbering from 1 onwards) determined during the course of the inspection on site and classified according to the degree of risk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RM - REFERENCES**

**ALR - OTHER REFERENCES**

**ALRR**

. 


Melendugno (LE)

PROJECT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GAS PIPELINE CALLED "TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE"

Customer:
ERM Italia S.p.A.

Archaeological risk chart:
Cast s.c.r.l.

High supervision:
Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici della Puglia
1 - Locality S. Basilio, connection area of the microtunnel with the gas pipeline, view from north

2 - Locality S. Basilio, dispersion area of archaeological material along the gas pipeline route, view from south-east
3 - Locality S. Basilio, dispersion area of archaeological material along the gas pipeline route, surface visibility

4 - Locality S. Basilio, segment of current gas pipeline south of the s.c. S. Niceta, view from south west
5 - Locality S. Basilio, segment of current gas pipeline south of the s.c. S. Niceta, view from north east

6 - Locality S. Basilio, segment of current gas pipeline south of s.c. S. Niceta, surface visibility
7 - Locality Carbonara, segment of current gas pipeline north of s.c. S. Niceta, view from south east

8 - Locality Carbonara, masonry structure found along the current segment of gas pipeline north of s.c. S. Niceta, view from east
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10 - Locality Carbonara, segment of current gas pipeline west of s.c. S. Niceta, view from north west
11 - Locality Carbonara, segment of current gas pipeline west of s.c. S. Niceta, view from west

12 - Locality Carbonara, segment of current gas pipeline west of s.c. S. Niceta, view from north
13 - Locality Carbonara, segment of the gas pipeline route, view from south

14 - Locality Carbonara, segment of the gas pipeline route, view from south east
15 - Locality Carbonara, segment of the gas pipeline route, view from north east

16 - Locality Carbonara, segment of the gas pipeline route, view from east
17 - Locality C. Monaco, segment of the gas pipeline route, view from east

18 - Locality C. Monaco, segment of the gas pipeline route, view from north east
19 - Locality C. Monaco, segment of the gas pipeline route crossing s.c. S. Niceta, view from north

20 - Locality C. Mascenzio, segment of the gas pipeline route, view from north east
21 - Locality Le Cupe, segment of the gas pipeline route, view from north east

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40 - Locality Mass. Capitano, reception terminal area, surface visibility