

## **Analysis of the evidence from the “Olmo Bello” cemetery - Benedetti-Stefani Investigations 1927-1931**

Between the 20ies and early 30ies of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, one of the richest funerary clusters located near Bisenzio was uncovered in the area named “Olmo Bello”. The investigation led to the discovery of hundreds of tombs dating back between late 10<sup>th</sup> century BC-early 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. If many of the burial assemblages had been plundered, almost 80 were untouched. To date, only 16 of these graves have been published. The Bisenzio Project aims at sketching a better historical and social framework of the local community by analyzing the whole number of the preserved funerary contexts either published either unpublished.

## **Analysis of the evidence from the archaeological soundings on the Bisenzio hill – Fugazzola Delpino-Delpino Investigations 1978-1979**

At the very end of the ‘70ies of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche and the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici dell’Etruria Meridionale carried out a series of archaeological investigations on both the top of the Bisenzio hill and on one of its minor summit terraces even to prevent a wide housing development in the archaeological area. Below modern, renaissance and middle age layers, turned to light contexts referring mainly to the protohistoric and archaic periods (respectively 12<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC). Notably, on the top of the hill were uncovered remnants of residential structures dating back to the advanced 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC.

## **Analysis of the evidence from the earlier survey – Raddatz fieldwalking activity 1972-1975**

During the 70ies of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the german archaeologist Klaus Raddatz carried out a series of fieldwalking activities to describe and to map the many archaeological pieces of evidence brought to light in the fields around the Bisenzio hill by the rather deep ploughing exerted by the farmers. Even if Raddatz published the results of his investigation already in 1976, the evidence collected by the archaeologist is going to be reconsidered in the light of the up-to-date knowledge.

## **Analysis of the evidence from the new survey – RGZM-JGU fieldwalking activity 2015-2017**

A new and quite accurate survey of a large part of the area neighbouring the Bisenzio hill will be achieved. Thanks to a net of geo-referenced points each piece of archaeological evidence will be recorded and geo-referred. Besides, the diagnostic elements will be accurately studied. The goal is to enrich the on-line GIS, already set up, with maps representing the variety of archaeological findings and, through their integrated interpretation, try to give an answer to the unresolved scientific features.

## **Analysis of the evidence from the geophysical prospection – geophysical campaigns 2015-2017**

Between 2015-2017 an area of about one square kilometer will be investigated with geophysics instruments, in order to delineate without any excavation the localization, the preservation conditions and the main features of the architectural evidence. During the first campaign (2015) 40 hectares have already been surveyed.

## **Analysis of the underwater evidence – Di Mario discoveries 1972-1976**

In the framework of the Bisenzio Projeet also the underwater archaeological finds turned up between 1972-1976 by Alberto di Mario from the lake bed in front of the Bisenzio hill will be studied and published.