

The Villanovan Age

In this region, the clear evidence of a human presence dating back to the early Iron Age (IX-VIII c. b.C.) is represented by the discovery of a large waste pit, about 7.2 ft. diameter and 5 deep.

This big pit must have been used for a long time as a place to dispose of ash and other materials coming from the cleaning of domestic fireplaces, as it contained several pieces of pottery and other objects, as well as little artefacts, such as andirons and fuseruola (that is, a little sphere used to balance the spindle when spinning).



The Roman Age

This portion of land, located in the country area (ager bononiensis) which is closest to the city, was characterised by a rural landscape with little houses here and there and big and rich villas.

Among the few structural elements which survived the erosion by Savena stream, we have the ones relating to two wells for the taking of aquifer water, where we found the objects exhibited on the first floor.



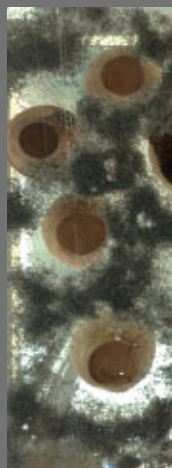
The Late Medieval jetty

The excavations brought to light a structure composed of thirty wooden poles arranged in three rows, probably a river jetty; it was connected to a dyke reinforced by a further palisade, though today we can only see the two rows of holes in the ground left by the poles.

We suppose that this structure carried a footbridge. Radiocarbon datings place it between the end of the Middle Ages and the Modern Age (beginning of XV-XVI century).



The relics exhibition



Here at Camplus Bononia we tried to arrange the exhibition of the relics in a modern and innovative way, yet historically accurate. On the ground floor we recreated the disposition of the jetty poles by placing tiny ceramic discs on the floor, while the wooden poles found a new life within the artworks made by Sandro Ricci, placed on the other floors of the building. In the foyer you can find a very accurate recreation of the brick coat of the roman well, at which foot a glass showcase lies, containing the most important objects discovered.

The jetty poles exhibited on the floors: first floor, one pole second floor, two poles third floor, ...

Artworks by Sandro Ricci










The excavation

During the building of the new residence in via Sante Vincenzi, near the sports centre Villaggio del Fanciullo, in Bologna – in accordance with the Emilia Romagna department responsible for the archaeological heritage – in Summer 2010 an archaeological investigation was made, with the aim of documenting and examining the evidences found.

The area lies in the north-eastern quarter of the city, a place where once the Savena stream ran and which became important, from the archaeological point of view, after the finding of very interesting ancient ruins, among which: the necropolis of Savena (in via Rimessa) and San Vitale, which date back to the Villanovan age and were found at the beginning of the last century; the built-up area near the Villaggio del Fanciullo, which also dates back to the early Iron Age (IX-VIII c. B.C.).



Legend

-  pebble structures
-  fixed poles
-  collapsed poles
-  holes left by poles (with decomposed pole)
-  boundaries of the fluvial erosion
-  wells
-  Villanovan pit



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ARCHAEOLOGY IN BOLOGNA THE EXCAVATIONS IN VIA SANTE VINCENZI



Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali
Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici
dell'Emilia-Romagna



Past and future live together in the present time at Camplus Bononia: cradle of the Villanovan culture in the past, nowadays a cutting edge place oriented towards the future.

Camplus Bononia, residence of excellence for university students, preserves the archaeological relics discovered during its building, thus creating a perfect harmony between tradition and modernity.

