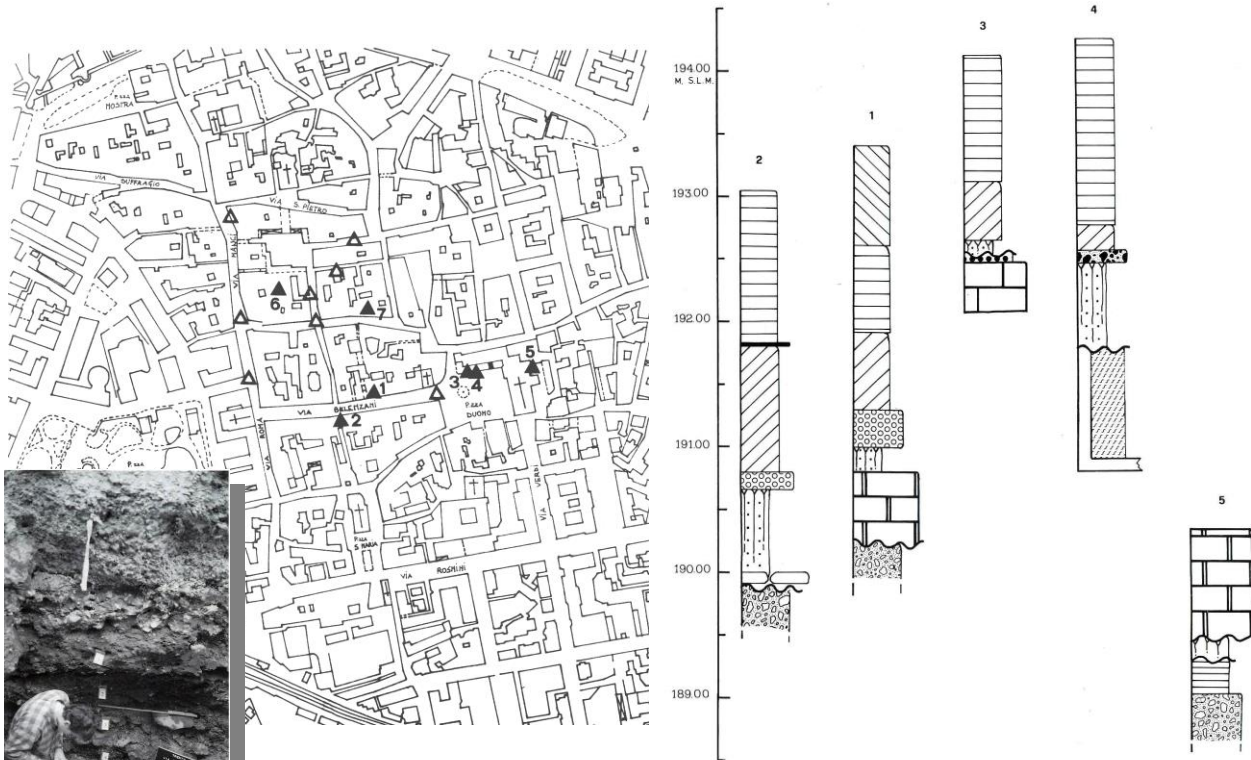
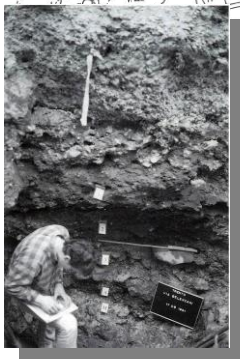
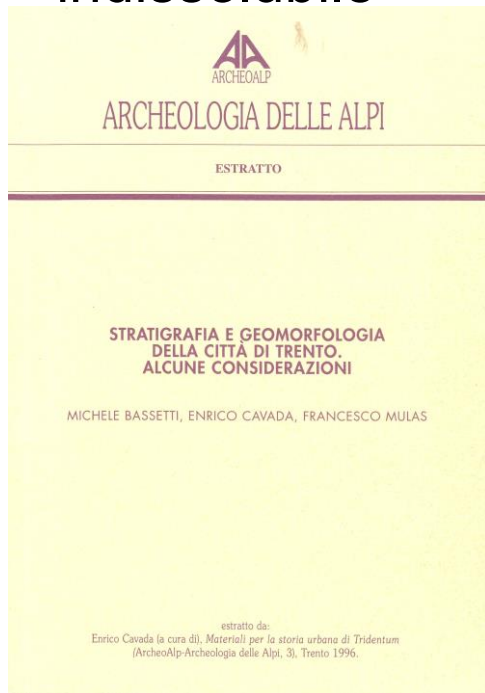


**Geologia urbana di Trento. 3000 anni di
storia tra l'Adige e il Fersina ricostruiti
attraverso la geoarcheologia**

Michele Bassetti
geoarcheologo

Prima parte

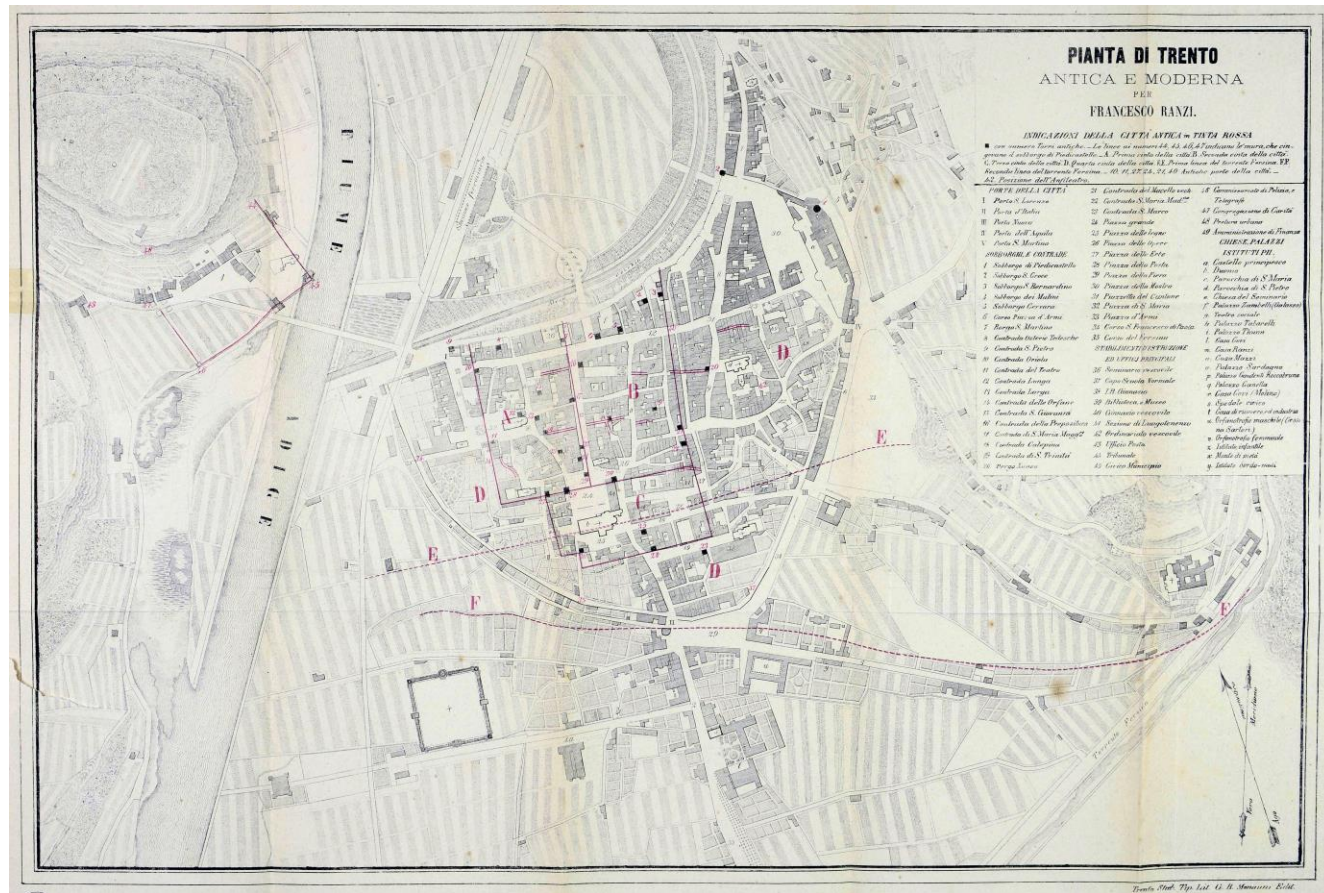
Geologia e archeologia urbana: un binomio indissolubile



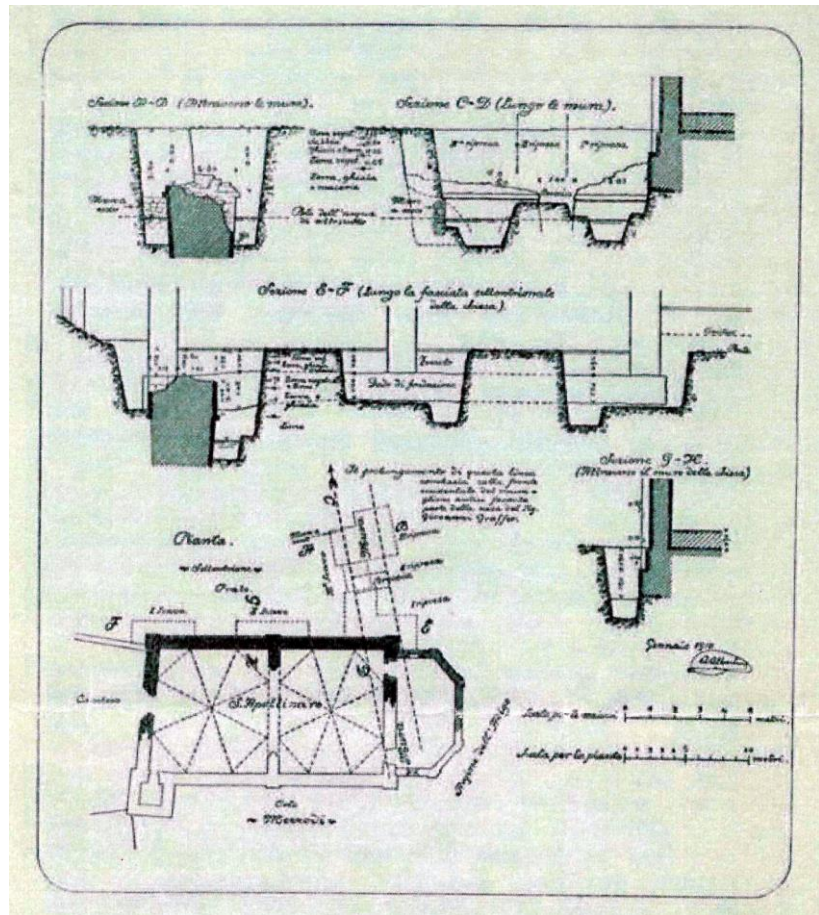
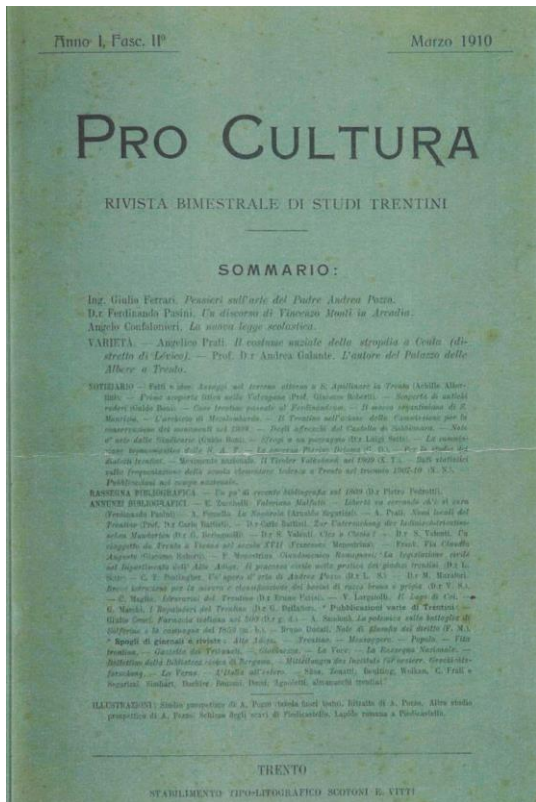
Gli antefatti

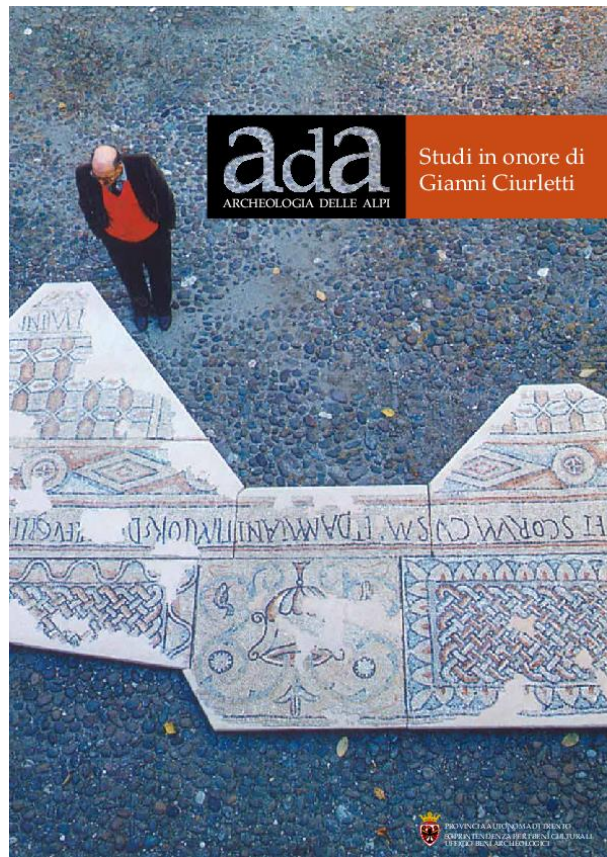
*“Pianta antica della città
di Trento”*

Francesco Ranzi (1869)



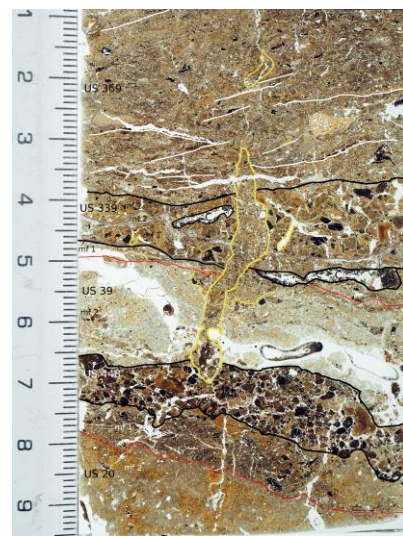
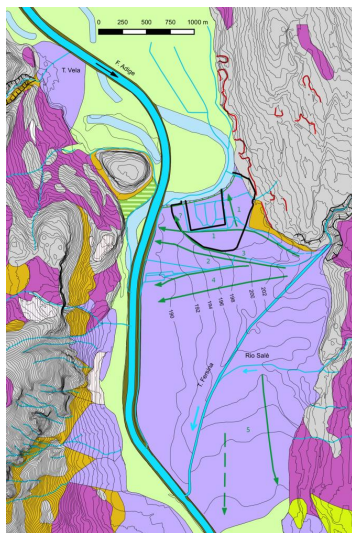
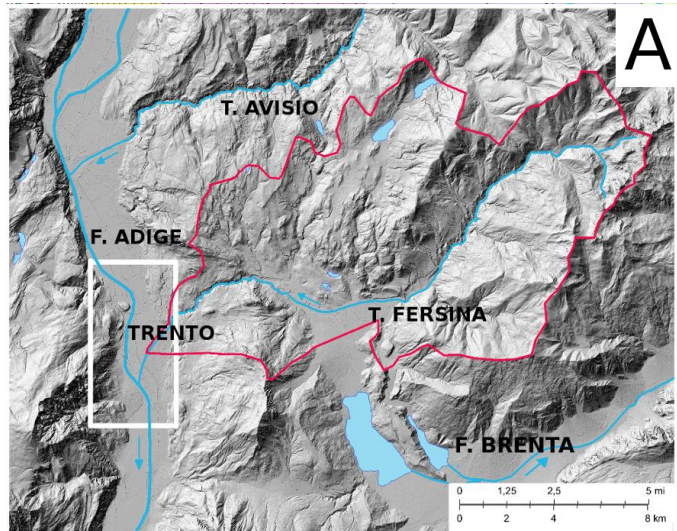
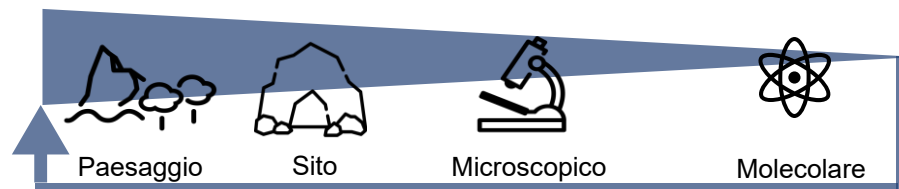
*“Assaggi nel
terreno attorno a
S. Apollinare in
Trento”*
Achille Albertini
(1911)





“L’acqua disfa li monti e riempie le valle...” Il ruolo dei processi fluviali nell’evoluzione del paesaggio urbano di Trento (2018)

L'approccio multiscale della geoarcheologia



Descrizione di campagna dei sedimenti archeologici:

secondo *Guidelines for soil description* (FAO 2006)

1. Identificazione del Sito (localizzazione geografica, uso del suolo, vegetazione)

2. Rilievo grafico e fotografico del profilo

3. Identificazione degli Orizzonti/Strati (differenziazione verticale).

Orizzonti codificati secondo la *Soil Taxonomy* (USDA, Keys To Soil Taxonomy 2006);

Litofacies sedimentarie codificate secondo la lista di Miall (*The geology of Fluvial Deposits: Sedimentary Facies, Basin Analysis, and Petroleum Geology*, 2013)

4. Per ogni Orizzonte/Strato (da superficie a profondità):

Colore (Munsell Soil Color Chart - umido/secco)

Granulometria matrice (percentuale sabbia/limo/argilla - al tatto)

Granulometria scheletro (dimensioni, forma, quantità, arrotondamento, *fabric*)

Componenti mineralogiche

Componenti antropogeniche (tipo, dimensioni, forma, quantità e *fabric*)

Struttura pedogenetica (forma, dimensione, grado di aggregazione)

Strutture sedimentarie (F. Ricci Lucchi, *Sedimentologia*, Clueb, 1980;

A. Bosellini, E. Mutti, F. Ricci Lucchi, *Rocce e successioni sedimentarie*, UTET, 1989)

Consistenza (tenacità/plasticità)

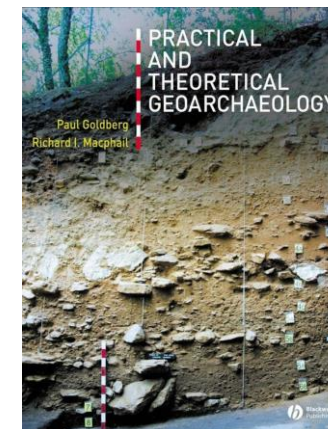
Componenti biologiche (radici ecc.)

Caratteristiche chimico-fisiche (carbonati, figure redox ecc.)

Limite inferiore

5. Campionatura

6. Interpretazione e Classificazione (World reference base for soil Resources, IUSS Working Group WRB 2015)



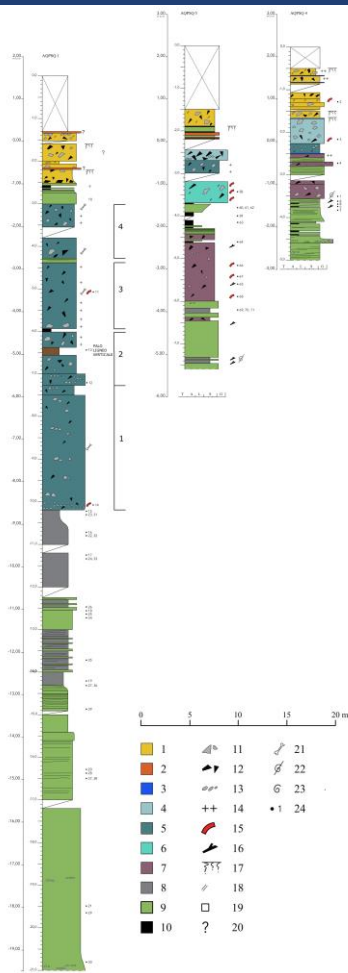
Aquileia - ex fondo Pasqualis



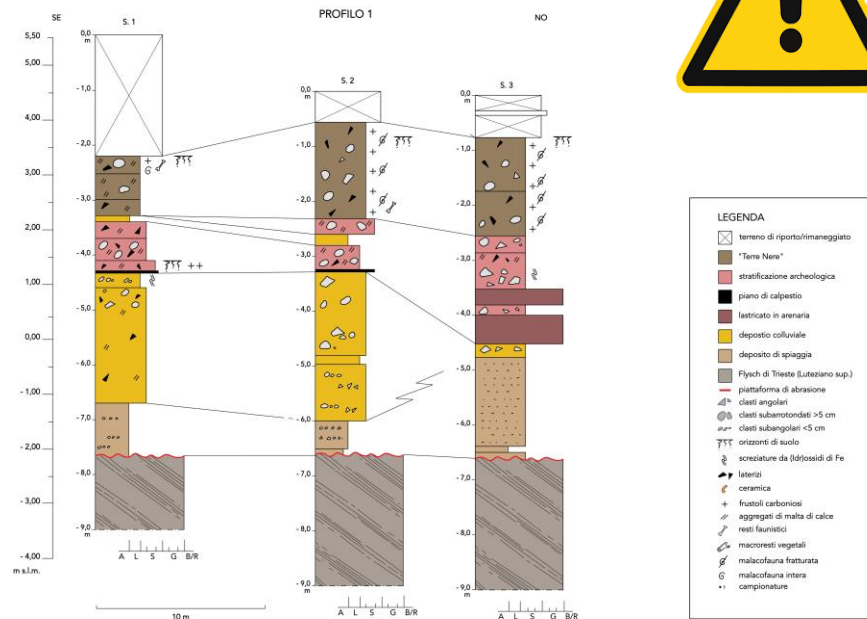
Riporti attuali

**1: stratificazioni
antropogeniche
(2: piano in malta)**

**5: apporti antropici di
riempimento spondale**



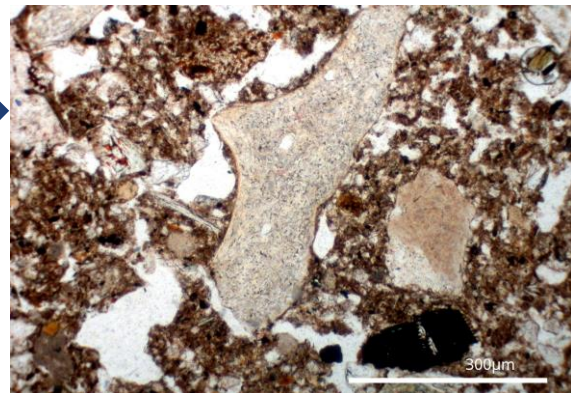
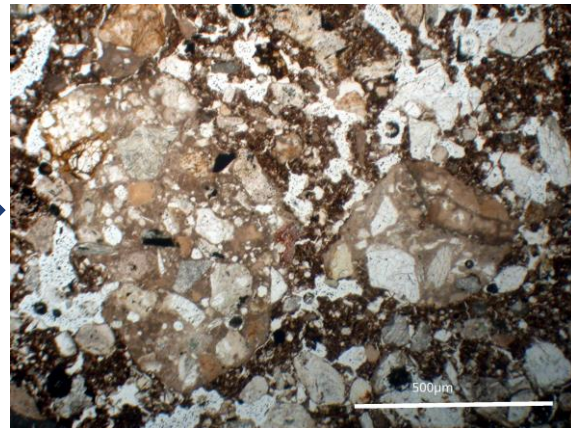
Trieste – Via Crosare-Capitelli



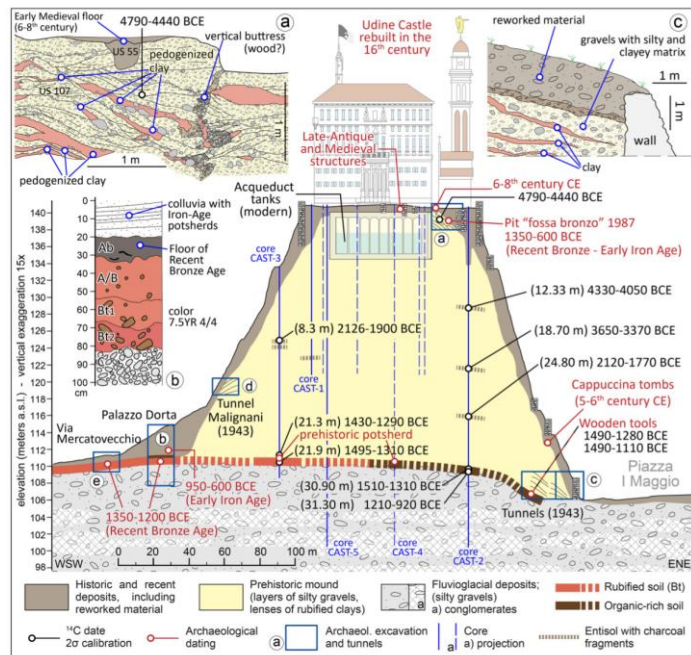
Trento – Piazza Cesare Battisti



Trento – Via Rosmini





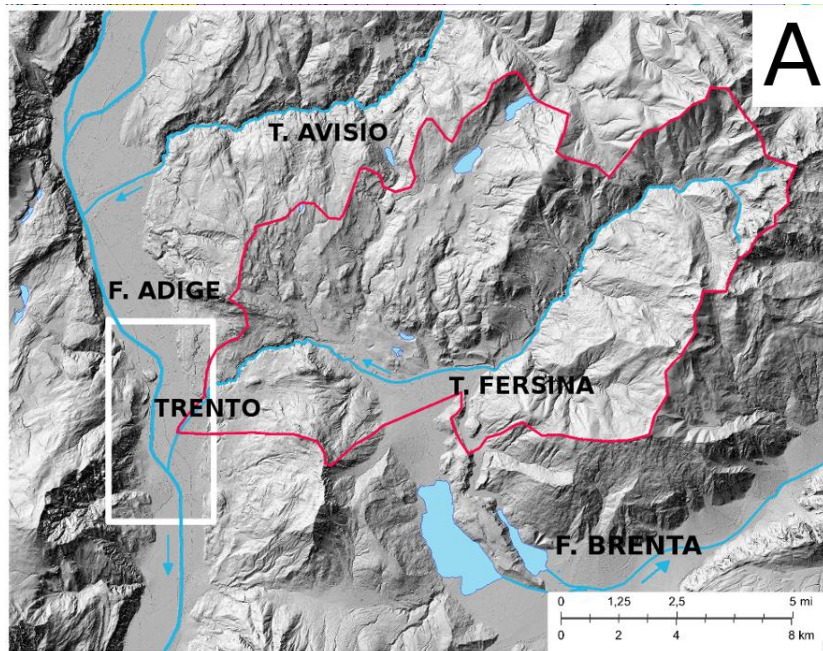


The largest prehistoric mound in Europe is the Bronze-Age Hill of Udine (Italy) and legend linked its origin to Attila the Hun

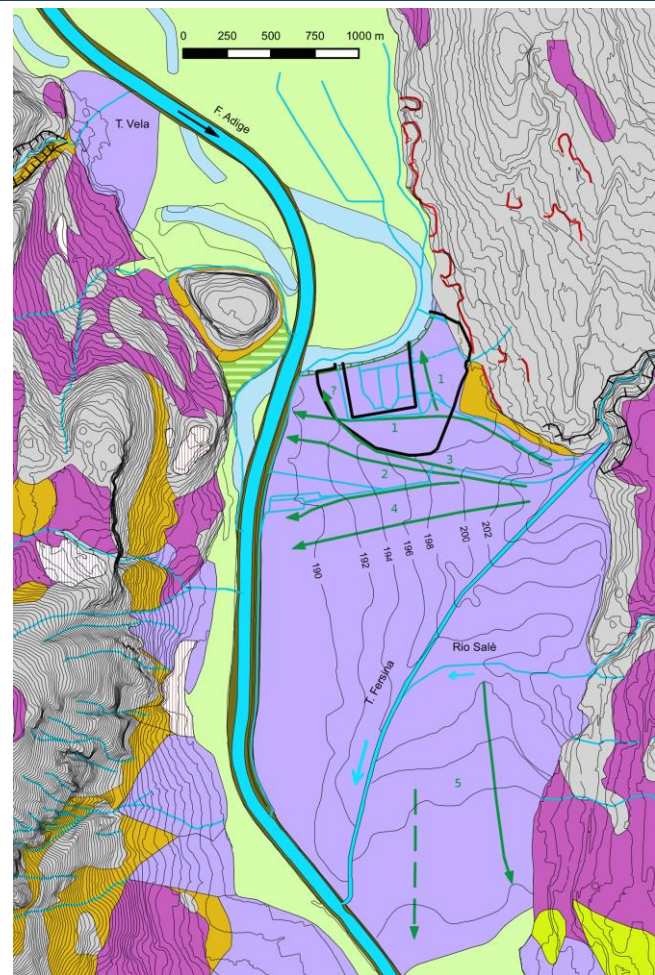
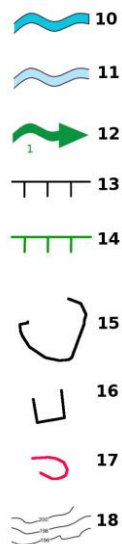
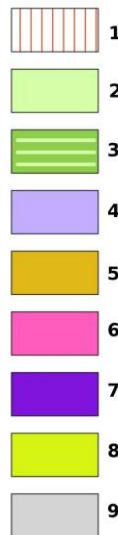
A. Fontana^{1,2}, G. Vinci^{1,2}, L. Ronchi³, A. Mocchietti³, G. Muscio⁴, P. Visentini⁴, M. Bassetti⁵, M. D. Novellino^{1,4}, F. Badino^{1,4}, G. Musina⁷ & S. Bonomi⁷

Udine – Colle del Castello





LEGENDA



Legenda:

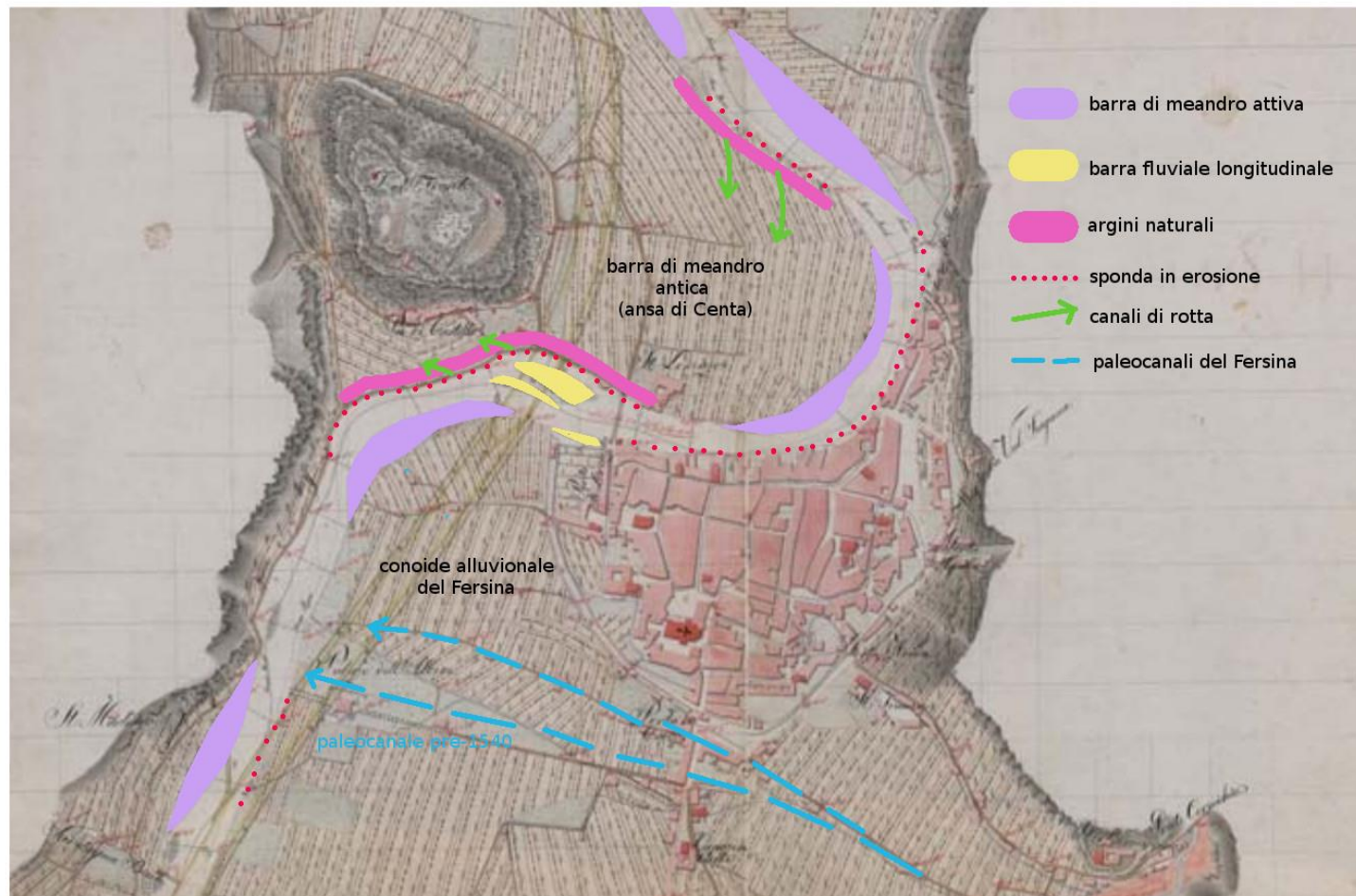
	riporti antropici attuali e sub-attuali		interfaccia antropica
	piani di calpestio		superficie erosiva
	apporti antropici		pietre
	scarichi antropici		laterizi/ ceramica
	strade glareate		concolato
	strutture murarie XIX sec.		malta
	strutture murarie medievali		carboni
	strutture murarie romane		osso
	depositi dell'Adige		macroresti vegetali
	depositi del Fersina		laminazione incrociata
	depositi del Fersina con laterizi		laminazione piana parallela
	depositi di versante		laminazione piana ondulata

A L Sm G
Sf Sg

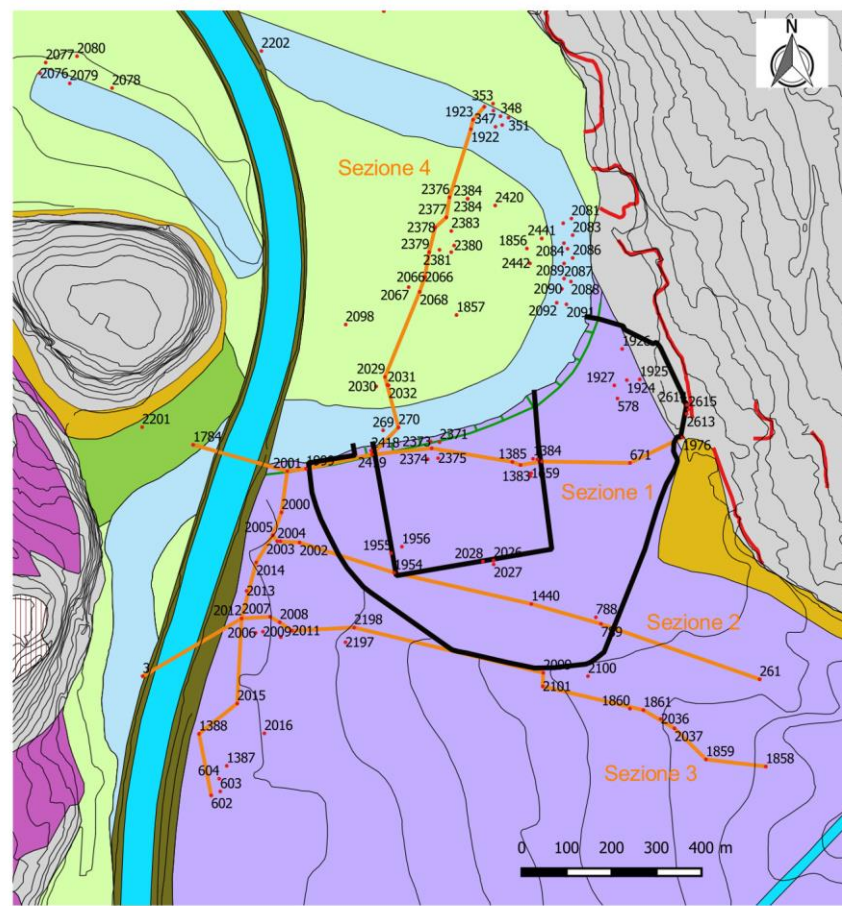
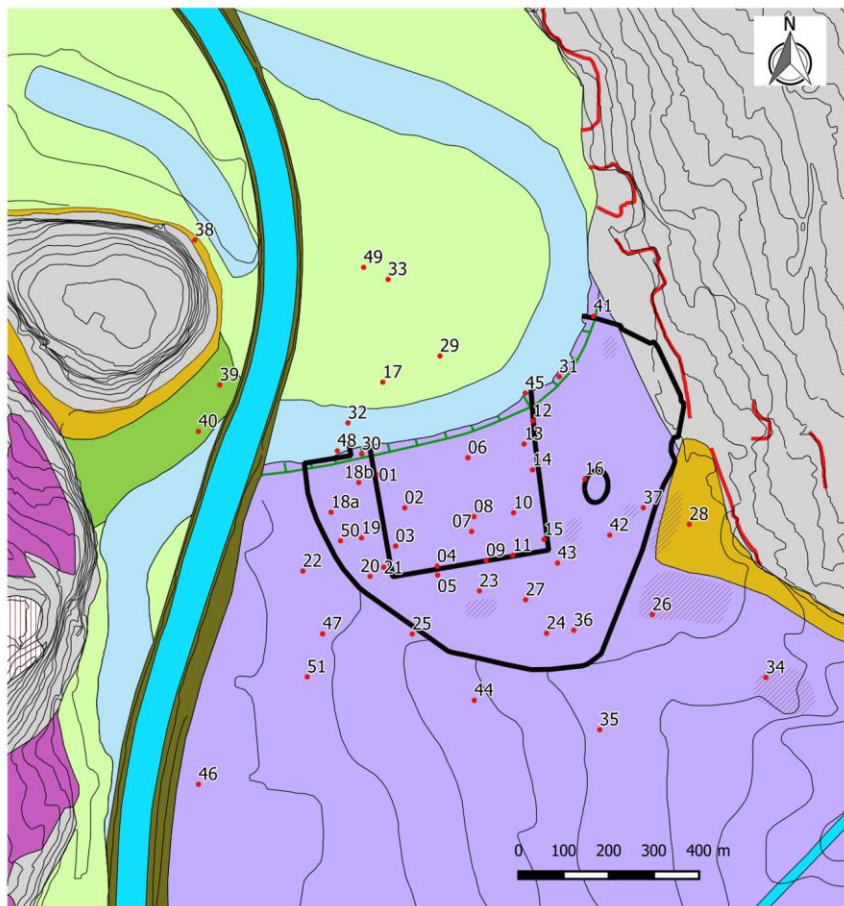
A = argilla; L = limo; Sf = sabbia fine;
Sm = sabbia media; Sg = sabbia grossa;
G = ghiaia

SCALA GRANULOMETRICA

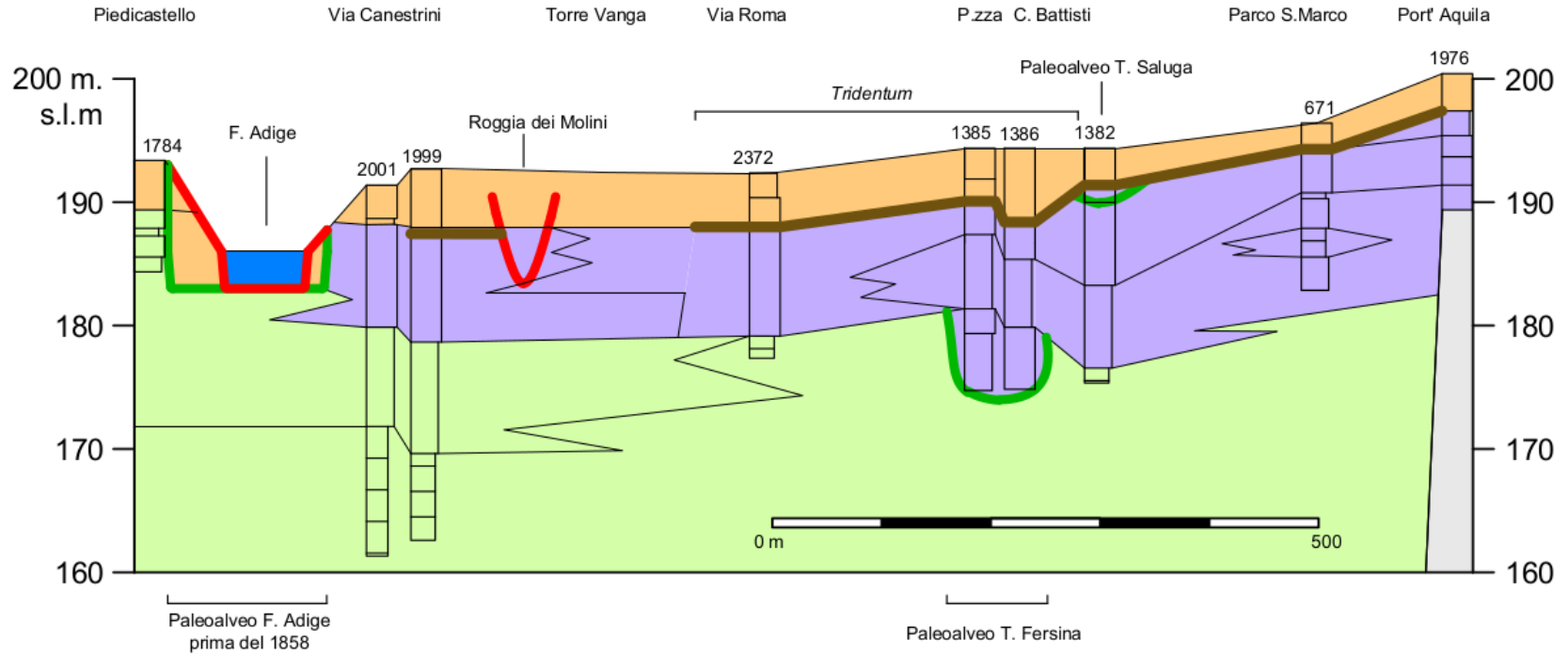
mm	Ø	Classi granulometriche (Wentworth)		
4096	-12	Blocchi	GHIAIA	
256	-8	Ciottoli		
64	-6	Ciottolotti		
micron 4000	-2	Granuli		
2000	-1	Sabbia molto grossa	SABBIA	
1000	0	Sabbia grossa		
500	1	Sabbia media		
250	2	Sabbia fine		
125	3	Sabbia molto fine		
62.5	4	Silt grosso	SILT (limo)	FANGO
31	5	Silt medio		
15.6	6	Silt fine		
7.8	7	Silt molto fine		
3.9	8	ARGILLA		
2	9			
0.98	10			
0.49	11			
0.24	12			



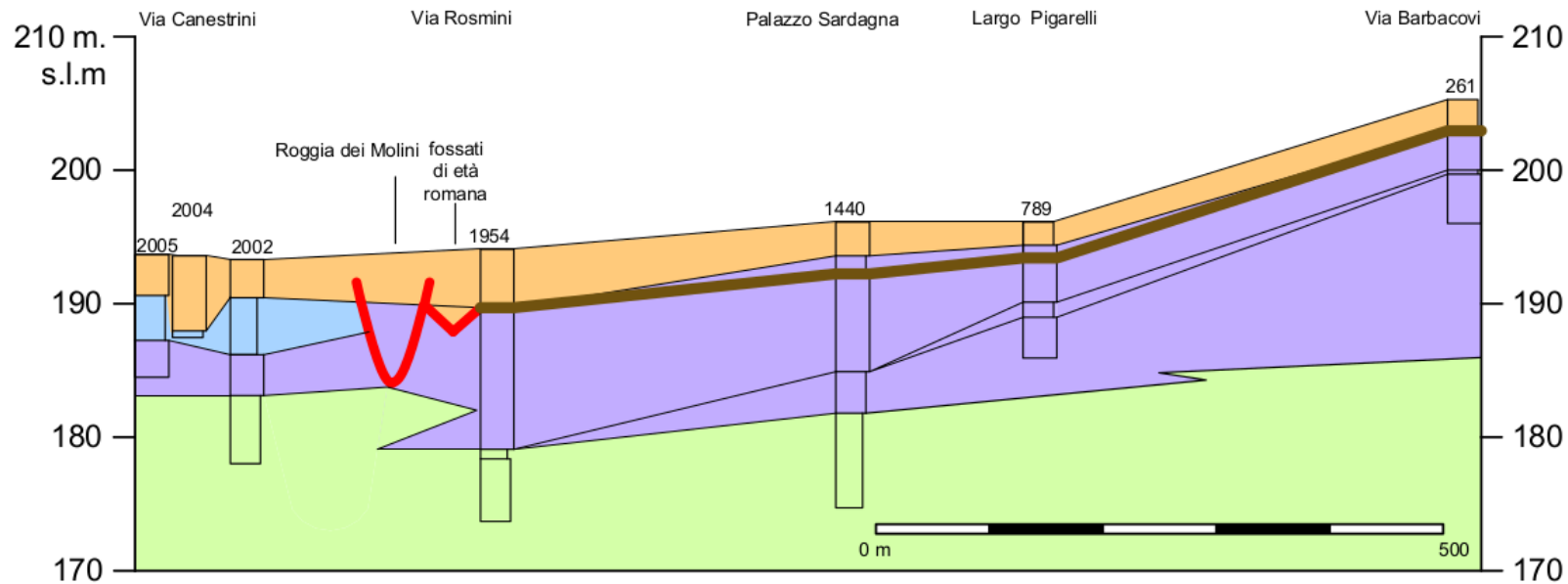
Base cartografica:
Hydrologische-
oeconomische Karte
des Etsch-Thales
sammt Profils und
Niveaucoten, weiters
den eingezeichneten
Arbeiten zur
Regulierung dieses
Flusses vom Schloss
Tirol angefangen bis
Besenello, ing. Major
von Nowack im Jahre
1803-5, Vienna, KAW,
BIX b 149-30, nr. CXV).



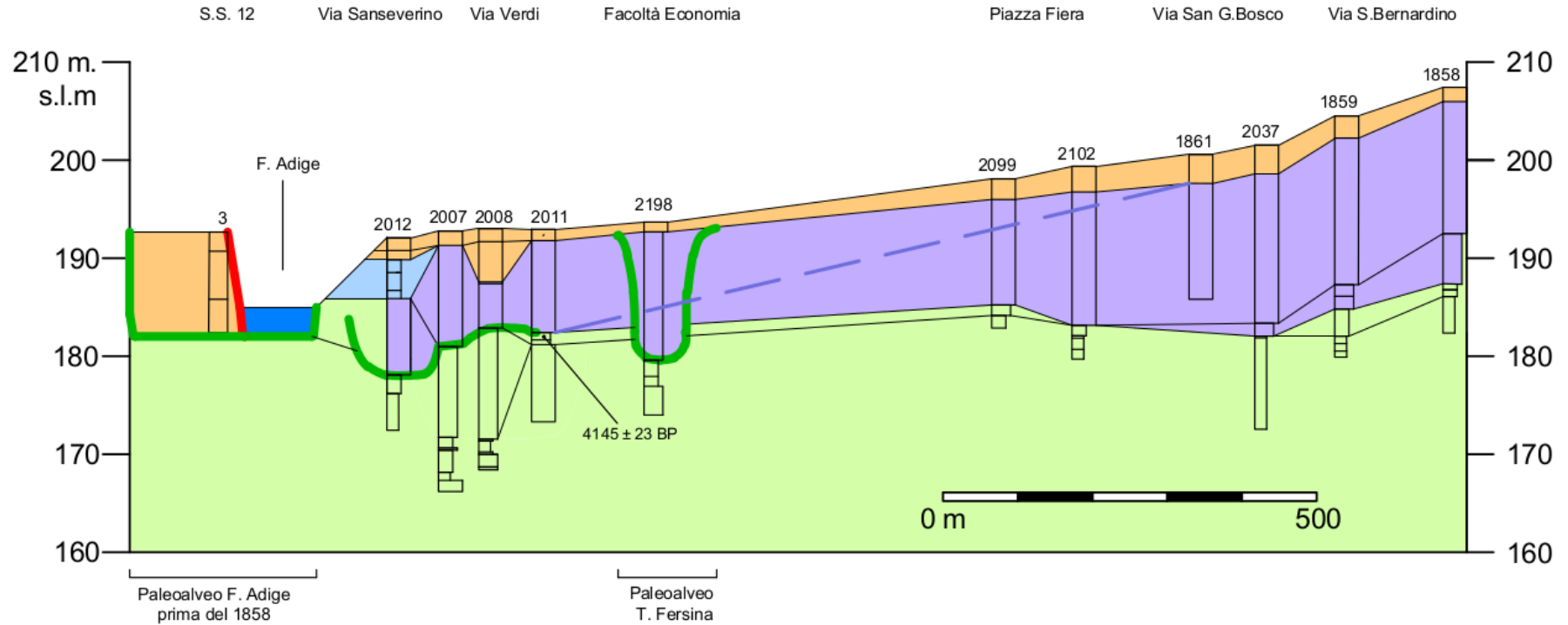
SEZIONE 1



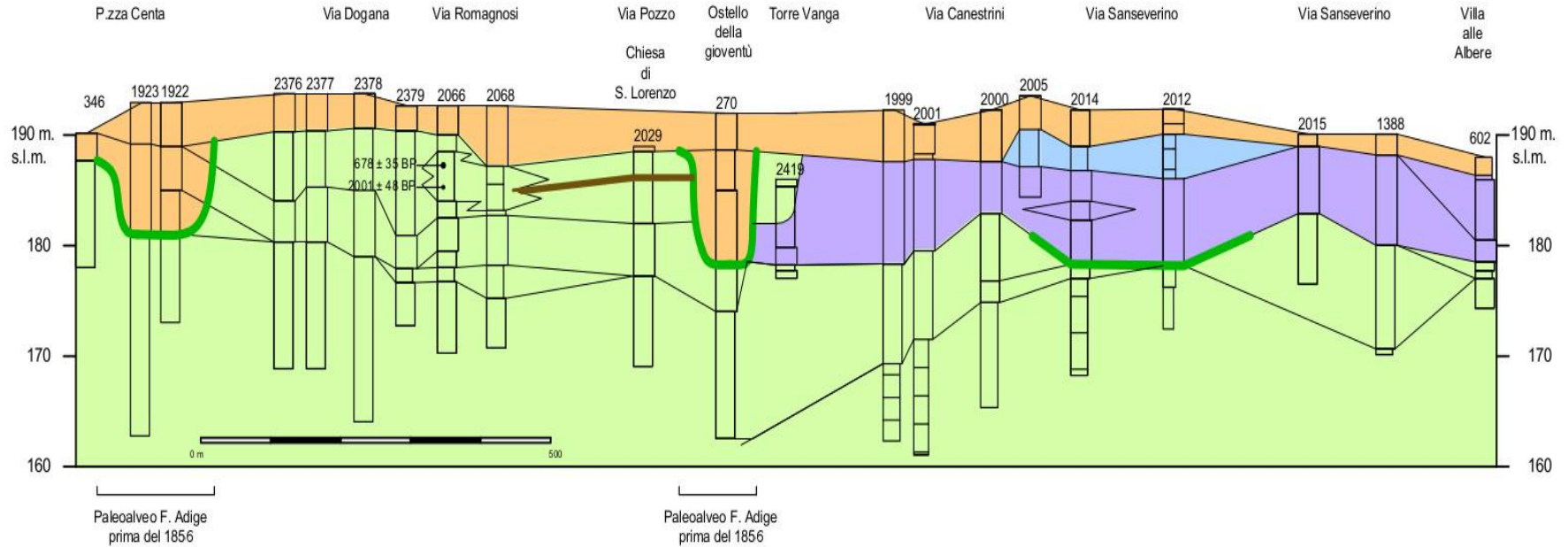
SEZIONE 2



SEZIONE 3



SEZIONE 4



Fine prima parte

