

# **SYLLABUS**

Third and Fourth Semester  
2021/2022



**ARCHITECTURE  
LANDSCAPE  
ARCHAEOLOGY**  
ERASMUS+  
JOINT MASTER

Modules	Aims	Professors	Scientific disciplinary sectors (SDS)	ECTS	Hours	Didactics	Assessment
<b>1.g Legislation and Conventions</b>	Legislation and Conventions / The Module will offer knowledge concerning analysis and interpretation of International and European doctrinal texts related to the protection, enhancement and management of architectural and archaeological heritage, historic urban landscapes as well as natural heritage and cultural landscapes.	E. Konstantinidou	IUS/13	2	50	online course	2500 word essay
<b>1.i Research Methodologie</b>	Research Methodologies / The course covers various methods of research in architecture and archaeology, such as the scientific method and its implications in disciplinary theoretical and philosophical issues; the relationship of design and building detail with the theory and history of architecture; bibliographic research, field work and laboratory scale studies in architecture and archaeology; research through design focused on methodologies and tools; drawing as a research instrument in Architecture and Archaeology.	G. C. Moniz	ICAR/14	2	50	online course	presentation of the thesis project in a critic jury session
<b>1.f Traineeship</b>	Traineeship / This practical course, that will take place in selected archaeological sites related with the four Consortium Partners, allows students to get acquainted with the archaeology field techniques of surveying. A placement of 350 hours allows to get a deeper knowledge of the sites, and respective problematics.	P. Carafa M. Ippoliti V. Lopes M. R. Costa C. Lopes D. Panagiatopoulos	L-ANT/07 ICAR/17	14	350	practical course	report
<b>1.k Research Seminar and Thesis</b>	Research Seminar and Thesis / "Research Seminar and Thesis" is a research by design course on architecture and archaeology in which a specific design exercise is developed by cooperation between architects and archaeologists. Through a shared reflection on project design strategies in heritage areas, the course concludes the education proposed by the ALA Master.	A. Capuano P. Miano K. Demiri P. Providência	ICAR/15 ICAR/14 ICAR 17 L-ANT/07	30	700	tutored design based research	final presentation of the Thesis in a critic jury session

**Professor**

Elena Konstantinidou

**Guest Lecturers**

Cristiana Lauri  
Eleni Maistrou  
Fernanda Paula Marques de Oliveira  
Konstantina Demiri

examples of interventions. Doctrinal texts previously analyzed will be evaluated in relation to their effectiveness in protecting archeological sites and monuments, while allowing for the necessary contemporary interventions. Furthermore, Italian, Greek and Portuguese legislation is presented concerning protection and management of archaeological and architectural heritage.

**Themes**

The 13 video lectures cover the most important legislation exercised by international bodies and organisations.

**Methods**

This online module combines asynchronous and synchronous methods of offering knowledge to students. Thus, on the one hand students have time to attend and study video-lectures by themselves and on the other hand they interact online simultaneously with other students and professors through three online webinal meetings.construction.

**Aims**

The Module offers knowledge concerning analysis and interpretation of International and European doctrinal texts related to the protection, enhancement and management of architectural and archaeological heritage, historic urban landscapes as well as natural heritage and cultural landscapes. European heritage charters, recommendations and conventions will be interpreted in theoretical terms as well as by showcasing concrete

**Assessment**

Students are expected to write an essay approx. 2500 words based on a selection of one topic from 3 proposed that are related to issues of legislation in Italy, Greece and Portugal and in certain cases in the country of their origin.

**Professor**

Gonçalo Canto Moniz

**Guest Lecturers**

Alessandra Capuano  
Bianca Ferrara  
Diamantis Panagiotopoulou  
Francesca Coppolino  
Luigi Cicala  
Nelly Marda  
Pasquale Miano  
Paulo Providência  
Pedro Martins  
Ricardo Cabral

**Themes**

The themes are organised in three groups: Introduction; Problem, Goals, Concept, Field of Observation; Research methods - Quantitative analysis, Qualitative research, Bibliographical research, Research in the arts and architecture, Research through/by/for design, Visual ethnography, Digital tools and big data, Research by 3D models, Research through field trip, Methodological Excavation, Case Studies, Tools; Conclusions and Dissemination

**Methods**

The course will follow an e-learning teaching method with the support of the ALA e-learning platform. The theoretical lessons are organised in twenty offline videos of 15-20 minutes prepared by each teacher with a PPT and bibliographic support. The four practical lessons will be workshops to discuss and present the student's thesis proposal with teachers from the four universities.

**Assessment**

Development of a "thesis project" to be discussed with the supervisors during the workshop sessions and to be presented in a final session with a jury.

**Aims**

This online course aims to problematize, organize and develop the "Thesis Project" in the field of Architecture, Landscape and Archaeology. This process of reflection and action allows the researcher to arrive to a systematization of results or recommendations that supports following investigations, as a design proposal or a theoretical study for/of archaeological sites.

**March**

- 09 Introduction/clarifications concerning the structure/answer questions
- 30 First online presentation of the essays

**May**

- 02 Final submission of the essays
- 04 Presentation in front of the jury

**Lectures**

- 1 e. Konstantinidou Introduction
- 2 e. Konstantinidou He evolution of the concept of protection, enhancement and management of architectural heritage
- 3 e. Konstantinidou Documents, declarations and charters (α) from the athens charter of 1931 to venice charter of 1964
- 4 e. Konstantinidou Documents, declarations and charters (β) from the venice charter of 1964 to the most recent ones
- 5 e. Konstantinidou Protection and management of historical cities and settlements: documents, declarations and charters (nairobi, washington, vienna, valletta)
- 6 e. Maistrou Archaeological sites conservation and management (a) from the athens charter 1931, to the charter for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas, 1987.
- 7 e. Maistrou Archaeological sites conservation and management (b) from the council of europe recommendation (1989) to the european code of good practice (2000)
- 8 e. Maistrou International policies on landscape
- 9 e. Maistrou Contemporary interventions in historic settings
- 10 k. Demiri Heritage bodies exercising heritage policy

- 11 Cristiana Lauri Italian legislation concerning protection and management of archaeological and architectural heritage
- 12 e. Maistrou Greek legislation concerning protection and management of archaeological and architectural heritage and the competent public bodies
- 13 Fernanda Paula Marques de Oliveira Portuguese legislation concerning protection and management of archaeological and architectural heritage

**April**

- 20 Introduction First online session to present the course  
**G. Canto Moniz**
- Introduction  
**G. Canto Moniz**  
Problem  
**G. Canto Moniz**  
Concept  
**A. Capuano**  
Field of Observation 1  
**G. Canto Moniz**  
Field of Observation 2  
**D. Panagiotopoulou**

**May**

- Method 1 Quantitative analysis, Qualitative research  
**G. Canto Moniz**
- Method 2 Bibliographical research  
**G. Canto Moniz**
- Method 3 Research in the arts and architecture  
**K. Demiri**
- Method 4 Research through/by/for design 1  
**N. Marda**
- Method 4 Research through/by/for design 2  
**N.Marda**
- Method 6 Research through/by/for design 3  
**P. Providência**
- 13 Research Proposal submission

**June**

- 18 Presentation of the Research Proposal  
**G. Canto Moniz**  
**A. Capuano**  
**P. Providência**  
**K. Demiri**  
**P. Miano**
- Method 7 Visual ethnography  
**G. Canto Moniz**
- Method 8 Digital tools and big data  
**R. Cabral**  
**P. Martins**
- Method 9 Research by 3D models  
**P. Providência**
- Method 10 Research through field trip  
**P. Miano**
- Method 11 Methodological Excavation  
**B. Ferrara**  
**L. Cicala**
- 08 Thesis Project Draft submission
- 12 Presentation of the Thesis Project Draft  
**G. Canto Moniz**  
**A. Capuano**  
**P. Providência**  
**K. Demiri**  
**P. Miano**
- Tools  
Conclusions  
Dissemination  
**G. Canto Moniz**
- July**
- 08 Thesis Project Final submission
- 14 Presentation of the thesis project with the supervisors and an invited jury  
**G. Canto Moniz**  
**A. Capuano**  
**P. Providência**  
**K. Demiri**  
**P. Miano**
- 15

**Rome****Archaeological Field Activities***Stages of the Emperor***Site***Palatine, Rome***Receiving Organisation/Enterprise**

Archaeological Park of the Colosseum

**Coordination**

Prof. Paolo Carafa, Full Professor in Classical Archaeology, Sapienza University

**Tutor**

Mattia Ippoliti, Researcher in Classical Archaeology, Sapienza University

**Scheduled**

From April 4th, 2022

**Positions 7****Abstract**

In the last thirty years, thanks to Geographic Information Systems, it has been possible to create archaeological maps and databases capable of managing huge amounts of data that can be obtained from every available source of information (archaeological, literary, iconographic sources, etc.). Landscape archeology has therefore been able to use these tools to propose reconstructions of urban and agricultural landscapes articulated by phases. The possibilities offered by the three-dimensional architectural survey, through photogrammetry and point clouds, and vector and three-dimensional drawing software have made it possible to propose increasingly refined architectural reconstructions of important contexts of antiquity. The Roman imperial machine, starting from the Augustan reform and up to late antiquity, is one of the systems of power for which we have a greater quantity of direct evidence available: the tales of the ancients. Furthermore, one of the main sites of application of this power, the imperial palaces of the Palatine, is now extensively excavated and documented and this has allowed the realization of some studies on its uses and on the messages that were at the basis of the design of some of its parts. Despite this extraordinary amount of information available, no attempt has yet been made to systematize the various data. The goal of this project is to create phase plans and reconstructions of the different phases of the buildings to be able to analyze them in a complementary way to the information relating to the reforms of the organization of the imperial court and, more generically, of power. Thus, it will be possible to understand whether a trace of the administrative and political reforms is legible in the design of the different parts of the buildings, it will be possible to analyze the communication choices evidenced by the architecture and furnishings and it will finally be possible to analyze the perception that the ancients had of it.

**Methodology**

The research project is divided into three interconnected objectives that can be reached through intermediate steps.

The first objective, functional to the achievement of all the others, consists in the realization of an in-depth bibliographic and archival survey and - targeted - on the ground for the completion and verification of previous knowledge aimed at the census of the archaeological heritage preserved and / or documented. Through the collection, analysis and recording of all published and unpublished data relating to the context of the imperial palaces, a georeferenced archaeological map linked to a database will be created. The recording method is the one theorized and already successfully tested in the "Sistema Informativo di Roma Antica, del suo suburbio e delle città del Lazio e dei loro territori". At the base of the logical structure of this system are the Topographic Units (TU). These are the smallest identifiable entities in the landscape, they are finite elements which by aggregation generate the most complex elements of the landscape: for example, in cities, different Topographical Units (domus, insulae, horrea etc.) form blocks, neighborhoods and regions; instead, in the countryside various funerary monuments can be aggregated into a necropolis (Site Unit). The second objective is to create a new three-dimensional survey of the Imperial Palace aimed at editing the context and building a new management and analysis system for all available data.

This second objective is divided into three different steps:

1. Create a topographic polygon for the georeferencing of shared documentation (historical surveys, scans / point clouds, photogrammetry).
2. Verify the degree of reliability of the published data through topographic validation procedures developed for the Atlas of Ancient Rome.
3. Create and process point clouds by laser or photographic scanning of monuments.

Once the second objective has been completed, the first product of the research will be available: the three-dimensional survey of the Imperial Palace. This will be both the indispensable tool to proceed with the research, and an important tool for monitoring the state of the monument to be delivered to the Direction of the "Parco Archeologico del Colosseo" for protection and maintenance operations.

The third objective consists in the merger in the Archaeological Information System of the Imperial Palace of the data obtained from the filing of the published and the new surveys, the System will be the tool at the basis of the last phase of research that will lead to the final analysis.

This last phase will be divided into 4 steps:

1. An in-depth stratigraphic analysis of the detected structures.
2. The recomposition of the architectural-decorative contexts.
3. The elaboration of plans, sections and reconstructive elevations of the buildings of the Palace according to the methodology and philology developed for the Atlas of Ancient Rome.
4. The analysis of every ancient literary source in relation to the different phases of the reconstructed contexts.

**Naples****Archaeological Site Field Activities****Site**

Roman villa of C. Olius Ampliatius in Ponticelli, Naples

**Coordination**

Prof. Pasquale Miano

**Receiving Organisation/Enterprise**

Archaeological Superintendence of Naples Rocca (Superintendence) and Giuliana Boenzi (Officer), contact person: Luigi La

**Tutor**

Prof. Luigi Cicala, Prof. Bianca Ferrara (University of Naples Federico II)

**Scheduled**

2nd May – 10th June.

**Positions 6**

The team of ALA Master students will participate in the 2022 campaign of the interdisciplinary project in the Roman villa of C. Olius Ampliatius in Ponticelli, Naples. The project takes place under the auspices of the Archaeological Superintendence of Naples. The main goal is the systematic documentation of the remains the Roman villa toward a better understanding of its architectural features and its state of preservation. This work will include two main fields:

**1. Analysis of the surface layers**

In selected sectors of the villa (lacus, cella vinaria, courtyard) students will remove ground deposits from the surface layers in order to analytically analyze the original ground levels of the complex. Under the supervision of the archaeological tutors, ALA students will be engaged in a delicate phase of documentation of the context approaching the theory and methods of archaeological stratigraphic excavation process.

**2. Analysis of architectural stratigraphy**

Students will be involved in a phase of documentation and study of the stratigraphic relations of built elements of the ancient villa in order to clarify the relative chronological development of the building. Through architectural drawings of the main sectors of the villa, a revised analysis of its architectural features will be accomplished and a 2D and 3D reconstruction of its original layout will be suggested. Furthermore, students will be engaged in a study of the state of preservation of the walls (for the original as well as restored parts) highlighting the main issues of preservation and suggesting the best strategy for the conservation of the archeological remains.

**Athens****Archaeological Site Field Activities Sites**

Koumasa, Phaistos and Agia Triada archaeological sites in Crete.

**Tutor**

Prof. Diamantis Panagiotopoulos (University of Heidelberg). Visiting Scholar of ALA

**Scheduled**

March to June (combined work in Crete and Athens) 2022.

**Positions 5**

The team of ALA Master students will participate in the 2022 campaign of the interdisciplinary project Minoan Koumasa. Reconstructing an Archaeological Landscape" which takes place under the auspices of the Archaeological Society of Athens and the Institute of Classical Archaeology, University of Heidelberg. Its main objective is the systematic excavation, study, and publication of a South Cretan regional centre of the 3rd and 2nd millennium BCE and the conception and realisation of a master plan for the sustainable development of the cultural landscape of the wider Asterousia region. It is envisaged that the ALA students will cooperate with the members of the archaeology staff for exploring the potential of interdisciplinary approaches in the study, preservation, and presentation of rural archaeological sites. This work will include two main fields:

**1. Digital mapping and architectural drawings of the Koumasa settlement.**

The area of the Minoan settlement, which is currently under excavation, includes several uncovered buildings with various architectural elements. For their systematic documentation, different methods of manual and digital drawing will be employed. A special emphasis will be given to innovative ways of the documentation and reconstruction of architecture in its relationship to the landscape. On the basis of this systematic mapping, a thorough analysis of architectural features (materials, construction techniques, settlement planning) will be undertaken.

**2. Modelling an archaeological site**

One major objective of the on-going project is to make archaeological sites accessible to visitors following innovative concepts of heritagisation. Taking the neighbouring sites of Phaistos and Agia Triada as case studies, the trainees will work on design solutions for the presentation of archaeological sites not as void and petrified landscape of ruins but as vivid places of history. In close cooperation with the archaeology staff, the ALA students will be actively engaged in the development of innovative strategies for the accessibility and presentation of an excavated site (including the key issues of fences/boundaries, accesses, visibility, movement, raised paths, presentation of the architectural remains, interventions within the archaeological area, embedment into the landscape and the network of archaeological sites of South Crete).

**Archaeological Site Field Activities****Site**

Athens Ancient Agora

**Tutor**

Elena Kountouri, Archaeologist, Deputy Director of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Athens City

**Scheduled**

March to June 2022.

**Position 1**

Ivan Zaninovic, Croatia.

The trainee will have the opportunity to get in touch with the ancient monuments and road net of the archaeological site of the ancient agora of Athens, to explore their structure and functions as part of the ancient city-state and to understand the guidelines for their incorporation in the enhancement projects of the site. Furthermore, he will have the opportunity to apply his architectural skills for documenting the site's modern infrastructure and making proposals for its improvement.

**Coimbra****Field Activities 2022 (April and May)****Mértola Campo Arqueológico de Mértola CAM Tutors**

Virgílio Lopes (CAM)

Miguel Reimão Costa (UALgarve)

**Positions 5**

Mértola, the city in the Alentejo countryside that once was Myrtilis, the Roman inland port of the capital of Lusitania Emerita Augusta, is a major example of the urban, social, cultural and economic capitalization of the archaeological heritage. Although there was an earlier Iron Age fortification, the archaeological excavation focused on the Islamic Martulah, with its Alcáçova, later converted into a medieval fortification, occupying the same topographical prominence over the Guadiana River.

The installation of an archaeological field initially dedicated to Islamic Archeology by Cláudio Torres, António Borges Coelho and José Luis de Matos, in the mid-1970s, propelled Mértola to the forefront of studies of identity and cultural sustainability of archaeological sites, in the Portuguese panorama. The subsequent construction of the Mértola Archaeological Field and the Mértola Museum consolidated the initial project.

Currently, the Archaeological Field of Mértola presents, under excavation and investigation, the core of the Baptistries, the Islamic and Cryptoportic House, the Rossio do Carmo, and the important discovery of a significant set of togados, under the Casa Cor de Rosa.

Although there is a systematic survey of the historic city within the walls of contemporary Mértola, with the buildings at its various levels including the public space, the interpretation of the monumental set - especially in the historical stratigraphies of the Roman and Islamic city - an Urban Atlas of synthesis of the archaeological field is lacking, an instrument which allows understanding the topographical and physical role of each fragment. The main objective of this internship is to carry out the graphic productions with a view to the realization of the aforementioned Atlas.

The internship program includes the following activities:

1. Consultation and collection in the library, archive and data center of the Mértola Archaeological Field, of cartography, reports and excavation drawings of the relevant elements for the production of a synthesis cartography.
2. Identification of Roman, Islamic and Medieval stone work in specific sections of the Mértola monumental wall. Mapping of Mértola's wall, indicating construction phases, overlaps, reconstructions and alignment corrections.
3. Complementary surveys, through photogrammetry, of elements relevant to the aforementioned interpretation, and production of detailed graphic representations of these surveys.

4. Carrying out synthesis mapping at an urban scale, at 1/ 2 000 and 1/ 500, of the southeastern slope of Mértola and the northern area, including Baptistries and Rossio do Carmo, with the integration of excavation fragments from the Roman stage of the city, the time of Augustus, including information on the port area. This synthesis cartography makes it possible to integrate existing elements, and to identify the structure of the Roman city; the interpretation of the roman structure of the city, using GIS cartography, through archaeogeography, allows to understand the processes of Islamic and medieval transformation of the roman city.

The first three tasks will have a duration of one month, and the fourth, the second month of the Traineeship.

**Beja - Roman Forum of Beja****Tutor**

Conceição Lopes (UC)

**Positions 2**

The Roman Forum of the Roman colony of Pax Iulia is located in the historic center of the city of Beja. The city, founded by Julio César after the victory in the Battle of Munda, in 45 BC was the capital of the conventus pacensis, of the Province of Lusitania.

Urban structures dating from the pre-Roman period and with particular importance in the Roman Republican and Augustan period (immediately after Augustus's first stay in Hispania) and, later, and with great emphasis, in the Tiberian period, with the construction of the great temple, of unprecedented structure, integrated in the peninsular "project" of worship to the Emperor, are available for study and treatment, in a morphological context integrated with material culture and some epigraphy dispersed in local and national archives.

The internship, organized under the research project Archeology of the Cities of Beja / where the city meets with its construction, which a CEAACP team has been developing since 2010, has the following contents:

1. In the context of the new excavations, make a compilation of data in order to reconstruct the dimension and plan of the Beja forum in Tiberius' times.
2. Finish the excavation and reconstruct the monumental fountain complex of the forum.
3. Make a survey and archeometry of the basement of the Church of Santa Maria in Beja city centre, namely the stones, stone apparatus and spolia, in order to be able to reconstruct the podium of the temple.
4. To integrate the baths and respective sewers into the network infrastructure of the roman city systems.

Students, during their second year, select one of the four universities destinations to develop their traineeship and thesis.

The Master Thesis work starts from the third semester individually and within the Research Methodology Course. Because of the professionalizing nature of the degree, the thesis will be connected either to the activities taking place during the professional traineeship on the archaeological site or to the design experience developed in the city where the thesis takes place. The main focus of the thesis can be developed either as a written dissertation or as a design project. In both cases the student should clarify the hypothesis (concept) and the methodology that will lead to the final product.

The thesis will be tutored by at least two professors: one architect and one archaeologist. The tutors will be assigned by the Consortium Committee, after listening to the wishes of the students and distributing the tasks equally among the professors. The thesis should be submitted according to the announced deadlines approximately 1 month before final discussion.

Final presentation will be held before July 15th. In serious circumstances (illness or mourning) the thesis could be discussed September 15th of the same year. The thesis is evaluated by a panel composed by at least three members (maximum 7). The Thesis is marked following the Italian system of evaluation.

Together with the thesis, students should submit a report on their professional practice period along with evaluation of the Associate Partner and Thesis Supervisor stating that the student has satisfactorily completed the task and assessing his/her performance. Honors and extraordinary mentions will be awarded by the master academic committee to the 10% top ranked students

#### Thesis Requirements

(Please note that these are MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS and that we expect that a postgraduate thesis goes beyond the minimum)

Both types of theses should be printed in an A3 format, horizontal and bound. Front cover format will be distributed to uniform the layouts.

Thesis has to be handed in on the platform in PDF format.

Each student will produce 4 printed copies of the A3 book.

Presentation of the work will be through ppt. Each presentation will last 20 min.

#### 1. Analysis and design for the enhancement of archaeological sites

a thesis based especially on drawings

##### Introductory text

Min. 15,000/20,000 characters spaces included  
The text must be complementary to the drawings, establishing the motivation, theme, goals, methodology, structure and the theoretical-conceptual nature. It needs to explain the relationship of the context to archaeology and open a discussion on the results and future possible developments of the studies. It may include in addition a design report. Organized bibliography, according to APA style and additional documents

#### The design process should be organized in A3 plates

##### Photographs

Pictures introducing the current state of the site.

##### Context analysis

Diagrams, plans, sections, elevations, 3d drawings illustrating the archaeological, landscape and/or urban context, explaining the historical evolution and the current problematics on which the design approach or the thesis analysis is based.

##### References

Other relevant case studies that can guide the design or analytical approach. Explain why. It can be presented through pictures of realized interventions, explanatory diagrams, keywords, etc. It needs indicate bibliography.

##### Strategy

What does the thesis propose? Masterplan with sections and explanatory diagrams, insertion of the project in the larger context.

##### Development

Drawings at all the appropriate scales (to be established with thesis' supervisors) identifying the type of intervention (survey, design, etc.). Plans, sections, elevations, axonometric, views, details.

#### 2. Approaches in the study of archaeological sites

a thesis based especially on text  
min. 90.000 characters spaces included

##### Introduction and Research question

Motivation, theme, goals, methodology, structure and the theoretical-conceptual nature.

##### State of the art and references

What studies have been conducted so far on the topic. Other relevant case studies that can guide the thesis' approach. Explain why.

##### Context analysis of the case study

Besides the text the thesis should include: Photographs, cartography drawings illustrating the archaeological, landscape and/or urban context, explaining the historical evolution and the current problematics on which the thesis is based

##### Development and results

This part of the text is the core of the thesis (to be established with thesis' supervisors). In addition to a clear development of the text, visual materials must be included.

##### Conclusions and future openings

This part of the text should open a discussion on the results and future possible developments of the studies

##### Bibliography and annexes

Organized bibliography, according to APA style, and additional documents

February	March	April	May	June	July	September to November	December	February
07 naples	01 mobility	01 legislation 30 present.	01	01 method.	01 method.	thesis		01
08 workshop	02		02 legislation 4	02 traineeship	traineeship			02
09	03		03 jury	03 thesis	thesis			03
10	04	02 weekend	04 method.	04 weekend				04 weekend
11	05 weekend	03	05 traineeship	05				05
12 weekend	06	04 legislation	06 thesis	06 method. 8	02 weekend			06
13	07 legislation 9	05 traineeship	07 weekend	07 project draft	03			07
14 naples	08 intro.	06 thesis	08	08 traineeship	04 method. 8	03 weekend		08
15 workshop	09 thesis	07	09 method. 13	09 thesis	05 project sub.	04		09
16	10	08	10 proposal sub.	10	06 thesis	05 thesis		10
17	11	09 weekend	11 traineeship	11 weekend	07	06		11 weekend
18	12 weekend	10	12 thesis	12	08	07		12
19 weekend	13	11 legislation	13	13 method. 12	09 weekend	08		13 Thesis
20	14 legislation	12 traineeship	14 weekend	14 draft present.	10	09		14 presentation
21 naples	15 thesis	13 thesis	15	15 traineeship	11 method. 14, 15	10 weekend		15 and dicussion
22 workshop	16	14	16 method. 18	16 thesis	12 jury	11		16
23	17	15	17 present.	17	13 thesis	12 thesis		17
24	18	16 weekend	18 traineeship	18 weekend	14	13 presentation		18 weekend
25	19 weekend	17	19 thesis	19	15	14 rome		19
26 weekend	20	18 legislation	20	20 method.	16 weekend	15		20
27	21 legislation	19 method. 20	21 weekend	21 traineeship	17	16		21
28 mobility	22 thesis	20 Intro.	22	22 thesis	18 thesis	17 weekend		22
	23	21 traineeship	23 method.	23	19	18		23
	24	22 thesis	24 traineeship	24	20			24
	25	23 weekend	25 thesis	25 weekend	21			25 weekend
	26 weekend	24	26	26	22			26
	27	25 legislation	27	27 method.	23 weekend			27
	28 legislation 30	26 method.	28 weekend	28 traineeship	24			28
	29 present.	27 traineeship	29	29 thesis	25 thesis			
	30 thesis	28 thesis	30 method.	30	26			
	31	29	30 traineeship		27			
		30 weekend	thesis		28			
					29			
					30 weekend			
					31			

**Lectures**

**Alessandra Capuano**, Full Professor in Architectural Design, Sapienza University of Rome.

**Andrea Grazian**, PostDoc Researcher in Classical Archaeology, Sapienza University of Rome.

**Anna Giovannelli**, Associate Professor in Architectural Design, Sapienza University of Rome.

**Anna Irene Del Monaco**, Associate Professor in Architectural Design, Sapienza University of Rome.

**Alfonso Ippolito**, Full Professor in Architectural Survey and Representation, Sapienza University of Rome.

**Bianca Ferrara**, Associate Professor in Classical Archaeology, at the University of Naples Federico II.

**Cristian Sammarco**, Architect and Tutor, Sapienza University of Rome.

**Cristiana Lauri**, Assistant Professor of Town Planning and Cultural Heritage Regulatory Framework, Sapienza University of Rome.

**Daniele Frediani**, Researcher in Architectural Design, Sapienza University of Rome.

**Diamantis Panagiotopoulos**, Professor, Director of the Institute of Classical Archaeology at the University of Heidelberg. Visiting Scholar of ALA.

**Elena Konstantinidou**, Associate Professor, School of Architecture, NTUA.

**Eleni Maistrou**, Prof. Emeritus, School of Architecture, NTUA.

**Eva Andronikidou**, Architect, Tutor, School of Architecture, NTUA.

**Thesis' Supervisors**

**Fernanda Paula Marques de Oliveira**, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Coimbra.

**Francesca Coppolino**, PostDoc researcher at the University of Naples Federico II.

**Federica Morgia**, Associate Professor in Architectural Design, Sapienza University of Rome.

**Gonçalo Canto Moniz**, Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, University of Coimbra and Researcher at CES, UC.

**João Muralha**, Assistant Professor, FCSH Nova University of Lisbon.

**Konstantina Demiri**, Prof. Emeritus, School of Architecture, NTUA.

**Konstantinos Moraitis**, Prof. Emeritus, School of Architecture, NTUA.

**Luigi Cicala**, Associate Professor in Classical Archaeology, the University of Naples Federico II.

**Luísa Bebiano**, Architect, Coimbra.

**Manolis Mikrakís**, Assistant Professor, School of Architecture, NTUA.

**Maria da Conceição Lopes**, Associate Professora at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Coimbra, and Researcher and Coordinator of CEAACP/ Coimbra.

**Mattia Ippoliti**, Researcher at the Department of Sciences of Antiquity, University of Roma La Sapienza.

**Miguel Reimão Costa**, Assistant Professor at Universidade do Algarve, Researcher at CEAACP/Ualg and Mértola.

**Thesis' Tutors**

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