

Article

Studying the water supply system of the Roman villa of Pisões (Beja, Portugal) using ground-penetrating radar and geospatial methods

Rui Jorge Oliveira^{*1,2,3}, Pedro Trapero Fernández^{1,3,4,5,6}, Bento Caldeira^{1,2,3}, José Fernando Borges^{1,2,3}, André Carneiro^{5,6}

¹ Instituto de Ciências da Terra (ICT), Universidade de Évora, Portugal

² Departamento de Física, Escola de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade de Évora, Portugal

³ Earth Remote Sensing Laboratory (EaRSLab), Universidade de Évora, Portugal

⁴ Área de Historia Antigua, Departamento de Historia, Geografía y Filosofía, Universidad de Cádiz, Spain.

⁵ Centro de História de Arte e Investigação Artística (CHAIA), Universidade de Évora, Portugal.

⁶ Departamento de História e Arqueologia, Escola de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Évora, Portugal.

* Correspondence: ruio@uevora.pt

Abstract: The Roman villa of Pisões (Beja, Portugal), was part of the Lusitanian colony of Pax Iulia. This place stands out for the predominance of the water element in several structures of the villa, highlighting the *balneum* and the large *natatio*, one of the largest known in Roman Hispania. The records of the initial excavations that took place since 1967 do not allow the establishment of clear functionalities of the villa. The University of Évora, owner of the site, conceived an action plan for the requalification and enhancement of the archaeological site. One of the tasks aims to investigate using Applied Geophysics. This work analyses the landscape directly related to the villa, given that it is in the flooded area of a river, with a Roman containment dam. It is uncertain whether the water supply comes from this structure or other nearby springs. The use of ground-penetrating radar, combined with unnamed aerial vehicles, all integrated in a geographic information system, allows us to know the location of underground water connections and create a topographic model with high resolution. Considering all the information, we propose a model for the water transport inside the villa and estimate the location of the water supply.

Keywords: GPR survey; Roman Villa of Pisões; Water Supply Location; Combined archaeological data; Roman Lusitania.

1. Introduction

The management and supply of water in a productive and recreational center such as a Roman villa was one of the needs that every owner had to fulfil. Generally, a water supply was required for human consumption and cooking, which came from wells or salubrious springs. A larger quantity was used for irrigated agriculture or for animal consumption, which may come directly from streams and rivers, but did not require the same quality of drinking water. Finally, there was a large use of water for the recreation of the owners, generally in fountains, pools and thermal baths. Studying how this water circuit worked, where the water collection points were, how it was distributed and in what way, requires a broad knowledge of Roman architecture and hydraulics, which is difficult to recognize in archaeological cases due to the lack of studies and precise contexts.

This work describes a case study of the Roman villa of Pisões, classified as the property of public interest in 1970, located in Santiago Maior (Figure 1), 10 km southwest Beja.

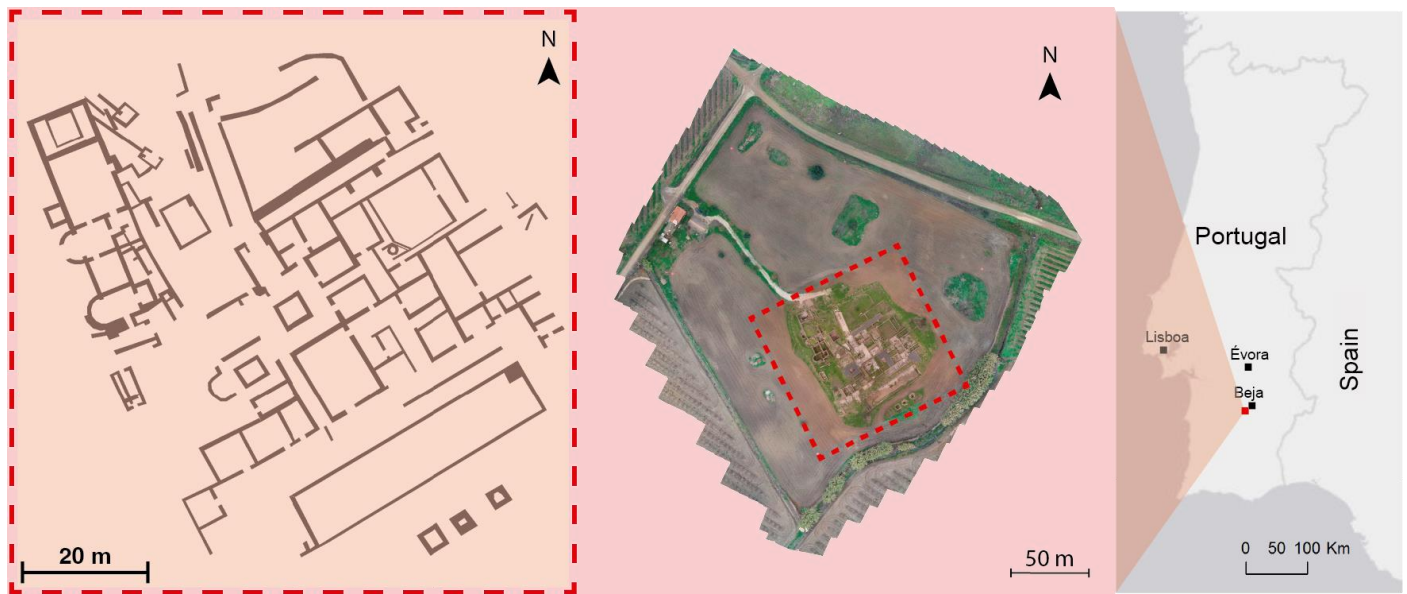


Figure 1. Location of the Roman villa of Pisões, general aerial overview of the site and archaeological schematics.

The archaeological remains of the villa complex extend well beyond the protection area of approximately 6 ha divided into two adjacent areas. In the eastern area there is a Roman dam, while in the west part is located the center of the villa. Although the remains areas are extensively excavated and the main results have been published, the reality is that Pisões was found by chance in 1967 when a tractor pulled a mosaic out of the ground. The excavation began immediately, coordinated by Fernando Nunes Ribeiro, one of the benefactors of the regional museum of Beja and at the time mayor of the municipality [1]. Although he had a great archaeological experience, he was not an archaeologist, but a veterinarian, which meant that the excavation was carried out without the appropriate rigor and methodology. For example, we do not know for sure when the foundation phase of the villa took place, although from the planimetry we can assume that it was sometime in the 1st century AD. Likewise, we do not know the duration of the occupation or when it was abandoned, nor its phases and stratigraphy. Some archaeological materials collected in the area from the Visigothic period maybe up to this chronology.

The villa has 48 excavated rooms, centralized in a small peristyle with four columns, a rather original architectural plan for this type of site [2–7]. It comprises a small but complete thermal complex to the west, with a second peristyle attached, several access passages with mosaics and a large corridor leading to a monumental *natatio* measuring 39 by 8 meters [7]. Although it has never been well publicized, Pisões is a relevant villa as far as we can tell from an inscription, consecrated to the goddess *Salus* by *Numerius*, slave of *Caius Atilius Cordus*, probably the owner of the complex by the 1st century AD. Given the importance of the villa, it is likely that there is a *pars rustica* and a *pars fructuaria* near the *pars urbana*, but it has not been detected, although three marble wine or oil presses have been documented.

The villa belongs to the University of Évora since 2017 and is part of the Experimental Farm of Almocreva. In this place, it intends to install an experimental field for archeological sciences, to carry out multi-disciplinary research, in which Applied Geophysics is one of the sciences contemplated [8].

In 2017, several geophysical surveys have been carried out with different methods to prospect the subsurface and assess the state of conservation of some structures. Between 2018 and 2020 was carried out a magnetic survey (vertical gradient mode) and ground-penetrating radar (GPR) in several sectors around the *pars urbana* (Figure 2) [9–11].

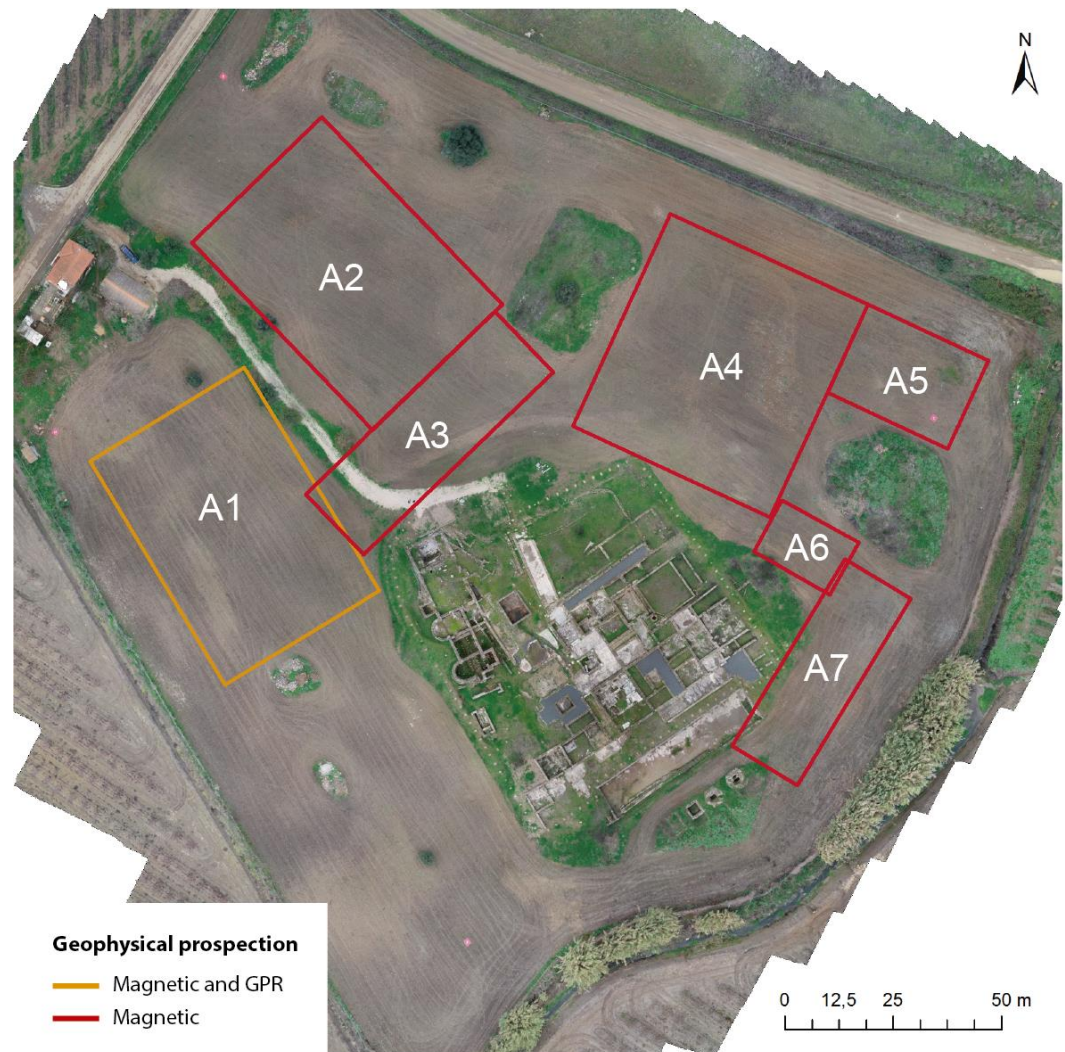


Figure 2. Location of the geophysical surveys carried out at Pisões.

In the context of this work, we would like to know how the water supply and its distribution for the hydraulic elements of the villa were articulated. To this purpose, we carried out an archaeological study of the emerging elements that can be analyzed and a series of ground-penetrating radar (GPR) surveys around the perimeter and inside the site. This information has been georeferenced with a differential global navigation satellite system (GNSS), with centimeter precision, to determine the slope and direction of water flow. A geospatial survey with unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) was also carried out to obtain a photogrammetric model, to study altimetric elevations and their relationship with water transport. With all this we present in this article the results with a proposal of water distribution, relevant information for the interpretation of GPR data and hypotheses generated that can give us thoughts on the existence of other constructive phases that had not been put in sight.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Archaeological method

The fieldwork consisted of the analysis of the emerging elements, for which we proceeded to photograph, measure and geolocation with precision GNSS, and the construction of a database in a Geographic Information System. In this initial stage, we proceeded to register the hydraulic structures and conduits, making the first catalog proposal for their location and continuity. We know the direction of the water flow due to accurate topography study with GNSS. The elements are classified according to their formal

similarity, given that there are water conduits that have different functions, from small pipes only for draining small quantities of water, to galleries and sewers where a person can fit. The elements that have been studied have been photographed for their relationship, measured and contrasted with the rest of the information. In this stage, a first interpretation of the site was carried out, analyzing what the distribution of water in the villa must have been like so that we planned geophysical surveys in the form of cross-sections in the areas we estimated.

2.2. Geophysical method

In this work, the GPR method was used to prospect the hydraulic pipeline system that transports water and effluents in the exposed *pars urbana*. A GPR GSSI model SIR-3000 equipment was used, using two antennas with different central frequencies (400 and 1600 MHz). The acquisition parameters for each antenna are detailed in Table 1. The processing applied to each B-scan obtained is detailed in Table 2 and consisted of the following standard applications [12]: surface position correction, background noise removal, gain rectification.

Table 1. Acquisition parameters of GPR surveys.

Acquisition Parameters	400 MHz Antenna	1600 MHz Antenna
Antenna frequency (MHz)	400	1600
Scans per meter	40	200
Samples per trace	1024	1024
Temporal depth (ns)	50	20
IIR band-pass filter (MHz)	100–800	295–1930

Table 2. Processing parameters of GPR datasets, performed in the GSSI RADAN software.

Processing Operation	2013 Survey	2015 Survey
Correction of the surface position	4.83 ns	2.03 ns
Background removal	Average all scans	
Gain adjustment	Exponential, 1 point	

2.3. Geospatial methods

Complementarily, differential GNSS measurements were carried out to record the absolute altitude and position of the inner lower part of the ducts. Spectra Precision equipment, EPOCH 50 (base and rover) was used. The processing was carried out later with correction with a fixed station of the National Geodesic Network of the Directorate-General for the Territory (Portugal).

A photogrammetric survey was also carried out with an UAV (DJI Phantom 4 Pro), with ground control points obtained with differential GNSS measurements.

3. Results

3.1. Detailed analysis of each water conduit

In the first stage of surface work, we have been able to discover a total of 46 water conduits in the villa, within which they serve different functionalities and may not be related to each other. Figure 3 shows the visible conduits, which are described below in groups according to their function. The altitude values of the visible ducts were measured with differential GNSS (Table 3).



Figure 3. Location of visible water conduits in Pisões on the orthophotography of the site.

Table 3. Altitude values of top of each visible water conduits.

Conduit	Altitude values (m)	Conduit	Altitude values (m)
1	181.60	24	176.67
2	181.55	25	175.90
3	181.20	26	177.60
4	180.40	27	177.20
5	180.42	28	177.30
6	180.80	29	177.30
7	180.50	30	177.90
8	179.70	31	177.40
9	179.48	32	177.90
10	179.81	33	178.10
11	179.40	34	178.60
12	178.36	35	178.90
13	179.50	36	179.00
14	180.30	37	178.90
15	180.12	38	179.70
16	180.20	39	180.14
17	179.38	40	180.70
18	178.40	41	179.40
19	178.40	42	178.20
20	178.30	43	178.10
21	187.90	44	178.60
22	178.35	45	180.30
23	177.95	46	180.20

Ducts 1 to 9 correspond to the original supply of the thermal building, where pipe 1 is at an elevation of 181.60 m, the highest topographical point in the whole villa. This part of the complex can be understood quite well, given that the water flows from pipe 1 and 2 to 6 and from there through 3, 4 and 5 to the *natatio* located there, the water exiting at pipe 9.

The ducts 10 to 13 are part of the main private *therma* or *balneum*, but only 12 and 13 correspond to the water exit of the whole, while the other two elements are isolated and at lower levels.

Ducts 14, 15 and 16 correspond to a very shallow water supply circuits which is difficult to pinpoint, as we can neither see its origin nor its end.

Ducts 17 and 18 correspond to the exit of one of the large pools and a small sewer that is visible near the center of the villa, which corresponds to pipe 46.

Elements 19, 20 and 21 are related to the latrines, a clean water inlet and a sewage exit.

Ducts 22 and 23 are the water exit of the central impluvium and the water inlet of one of the rooms, which due to its marble cladding could be a low recreational pool.

Ducts 24 and 25 are the water exit of the monumental *natatio* and possibly another conduit that takes water from other parts of the villa to this point, which seems to be a collector.

The remaining ducts are very difficult to identify. The elements 26, 27, 29 and 30, whose connection is not clear. The same for pipes 35, 36, 37 and 38, which seem to be related to a well located to the northeast of the villa. It is not clear whether element 40 is a wall or a conduit, but structure 39 is an aqueduct with manholes that must have supplied water to the town, given that it is located at a very high elevation. The remaining elements are isolated in the villa and in general, do not seem to be connected to other hydraulic elements. They are mainly holes in the walls measuring 8 x 16 cm which could well be elements for cleaning the rooms or even in the restoration and consolidation of the elements themselves to prevent the accumulation of rainwater.

Figure 4 shows examples of the different elements that we have detected in the villa with a water conduction function, whose numbering corresponds to the structures identified in Figure 3. Conduit 4 would be under the pavement and would serve to conduct water within the enclosure itself, while conduit 6 is on the side of the *balneum*. Duct 9 is the water exit of one of the *natatio*, and duct 12 is where the water would have gone, which can be seen on the floor of the well-preserved *hypocaustum* with its brick basins. Element 13 is the only water exit that we have located on the side of the *balneum* for the hot water. Structure 18 is the water conduit that would have supplied water to the center of the villa, while the number 20 is from the latrines. Structure 23 is a strange element that seems to be to supply water to the room which could be a low *natation*. Finally, structure 25 would be the main sewage collector of the villa in a bad state of preservation.

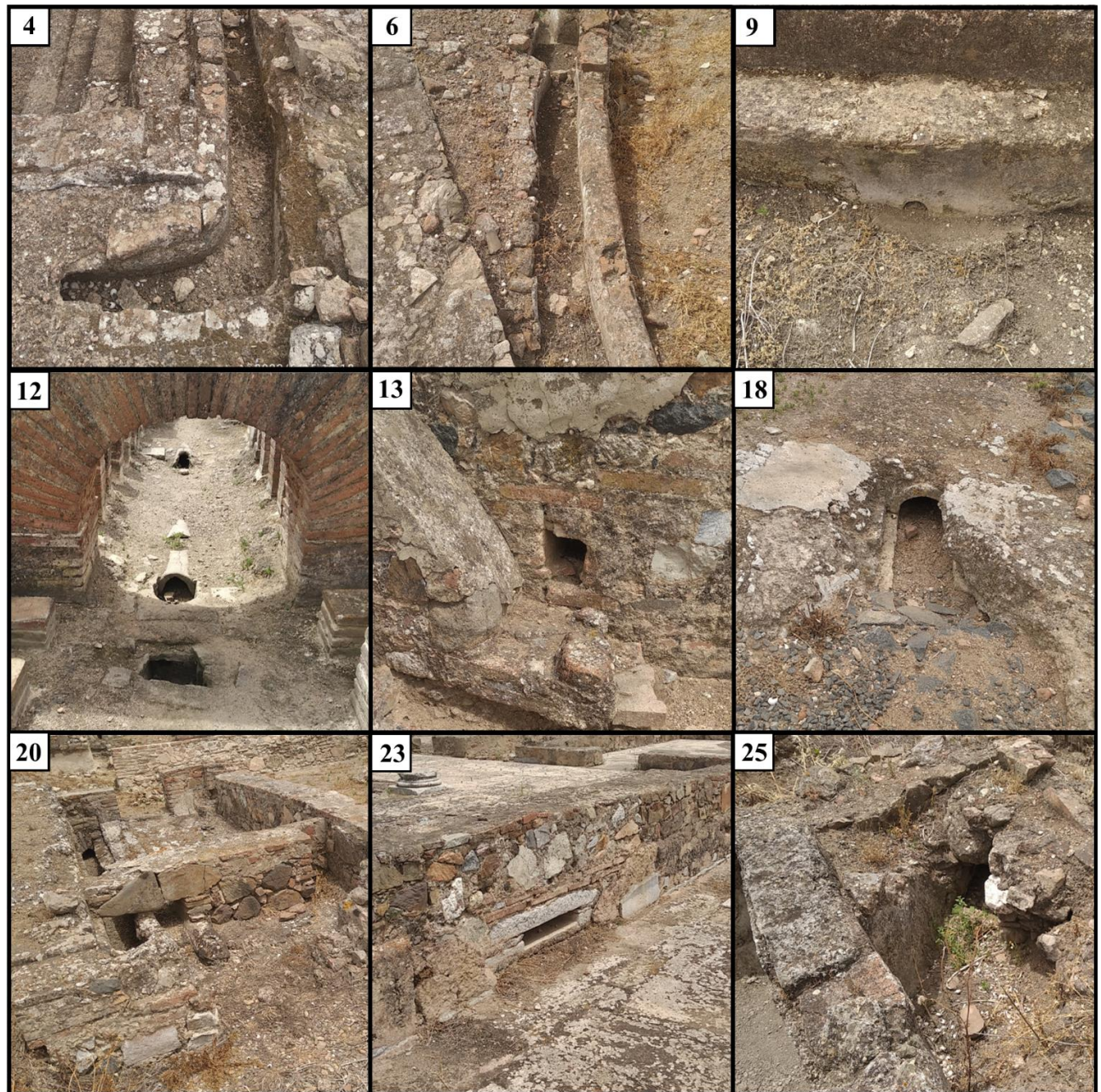


Figure 4. Examples of water conduits of Pisões. The numbering corresponds to the structures identified in Figure 3.

Considering all the elements analyzed, the only water supply point, i.e., where it may have come from, is the conduit 39. This is a small, partially collapsed brick vault in which small access and cleaning well is preserved, as well as part of its roof being visible. This

construction is very similar in shape to an aqueduct located at northeast of the villa [13–14] and which could be the access point for water from nearby springs. In addition, structure 39 is very similar in shape to number 11, so all three could be part of the same aqueduct, as can be seen in Figure 5.

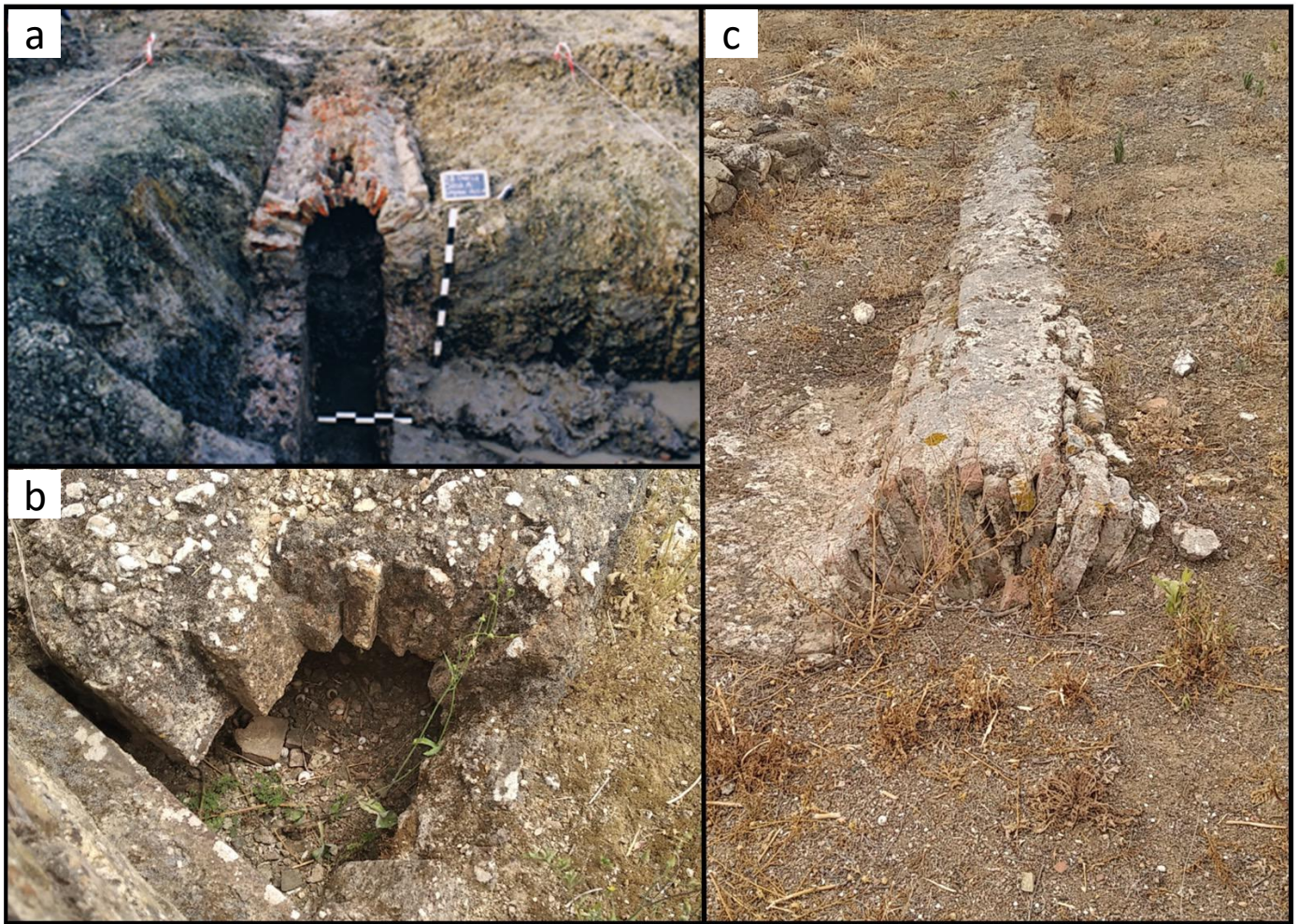


Figure 5. (a) Underground aqueduct discovered in an archaeological survey carried out on the outside of Pisões [13]. (b) Upper part of duct 11. (c) Traces of upper part of duct 39.

3.2. Structure detection using GPR

The results of the geophysical studies of the GPR and magnetic methods reveal that there is a great possibility of large structures existing in all sectors that surround the excavated urban part [10–11]. For Pisões, a problem of lack of perceptibility of buried structures was also identified, caused by the physical and chemical characteristics of the soil and the materials that make up the structures [10–11]. For GPR method, the size of the clay particles causes scattering to add to the strong attenuation characteristic of this type of soil. The characteristic hydration of clays also causes strong attenuation. Even with these conditions described, GPR surveys were carried out using antennas of various frequencies, until it was proved again which ones allow the best results to be obtained.

Therefore, the study carried out consisted of the acquisition of 38 B-scans around and inside the *pars urbana*, using antennas with the following central frequency values: 100, 200, 400 and 1600 MHz. The best antennas to prospect buried structures in archaeological context is the 400 and 200 MHz. However, at Pisões site, only the 200 MHz antenna allowed to see reflections compatible with structures, but near the border of the *pars urbana* we cannot detect any reflections. In the inner part of the *pars urbana*, the 400 and 1600 MHz antennas worked well, allowed the detection of buried structures. The location of all registered B-scans is shown in Figure 6.

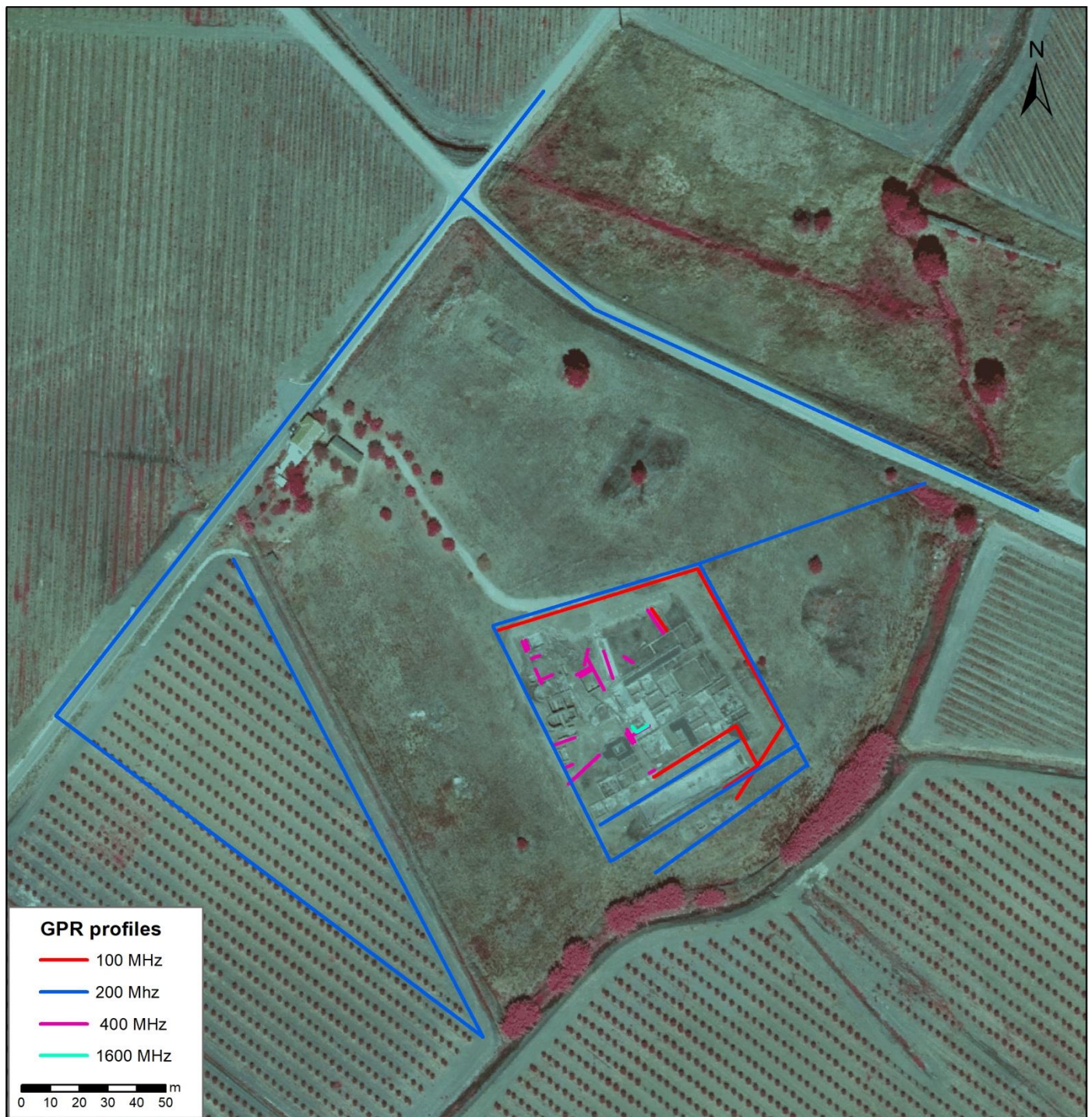


Figure 6. Location of GPR B-scans carried out inside and outside Pisões site.

Thus, in the inner part of the *pars urbana* 17 reflection patterns were identified in the B-scans, all compatible with water conducts, and at expected locations, near visible conducts or structure holes. The location of these patterns is shown in Figure 7.

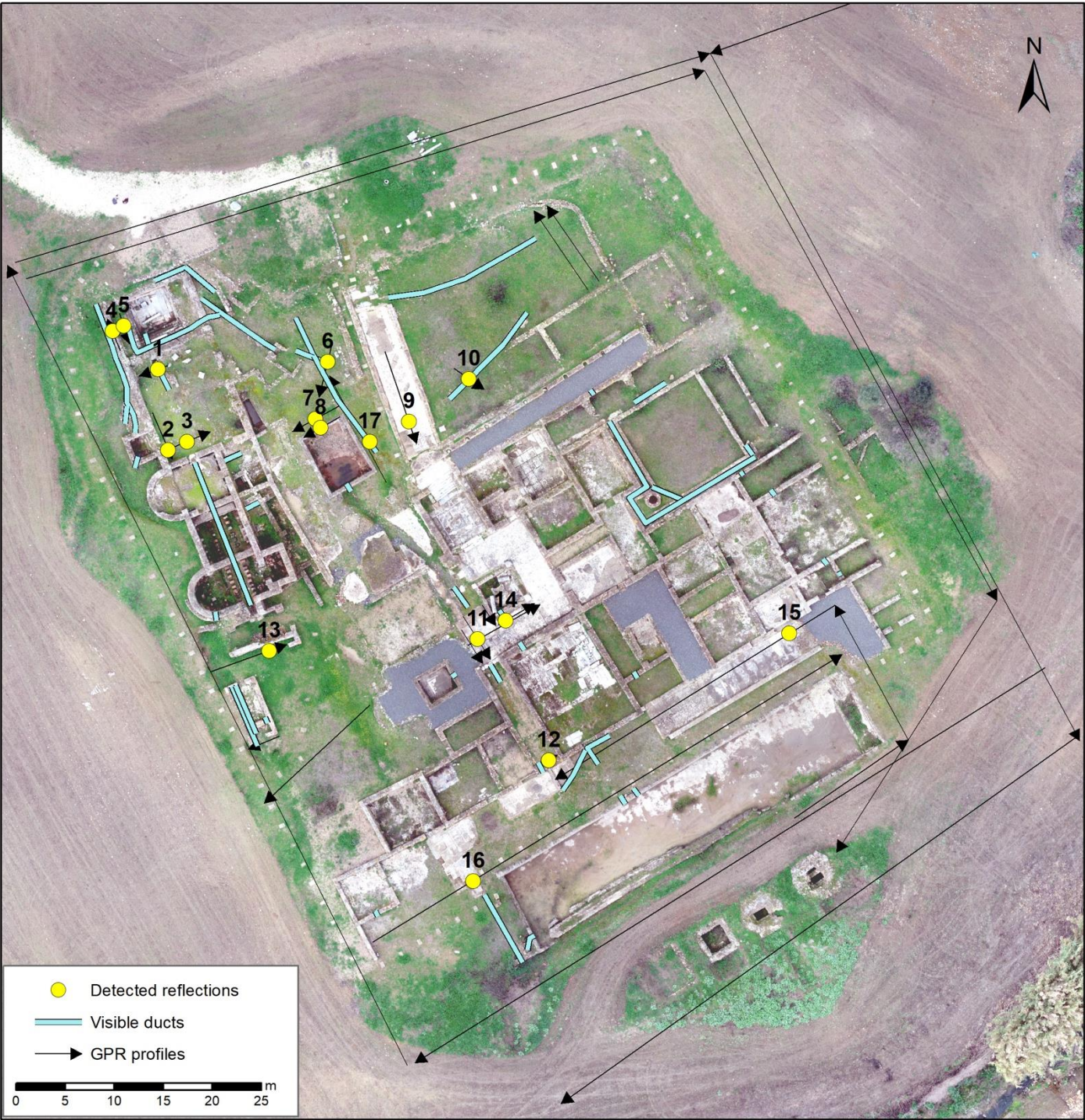


Figure 7. Location of GPR reflection patterns compatible with water conducts.

The results of GPR survey can be observed in the figures. All B-scans are overlaid to a picture of the prospected sector in Pisões, with a schematic of the profile location and direction.

In Figure 8 is shown a B-scan acquired near the remains of 2 conducts. However, just one is possible to observe and make the correspondence with the observed in the field. As these tubes are quite degraded, it is possible that part of them no longer exist.

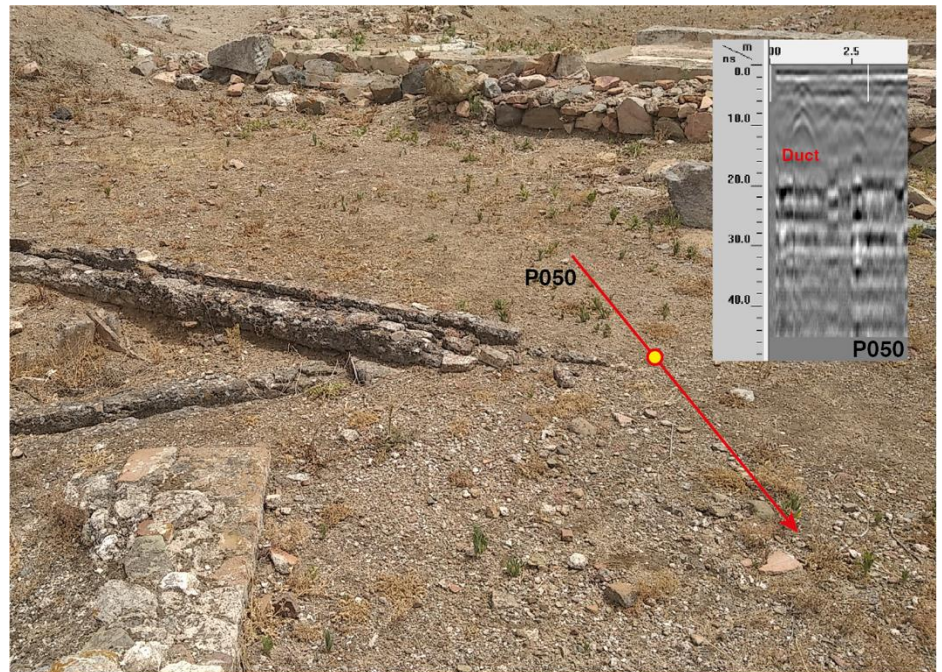


Figure 8. Representation of the B-scan P050 and location in the field.

In Figure 9 is shown 2 B-scans carried out with 400 and 1600 MHz antennas. Both profiles were acquired partially in the same location and shows a reflection pattern compatible with a duct, in the expected location of the *peristilum* drainpipe. For small structures, 1600 MHz antenna allowed to observe more details.

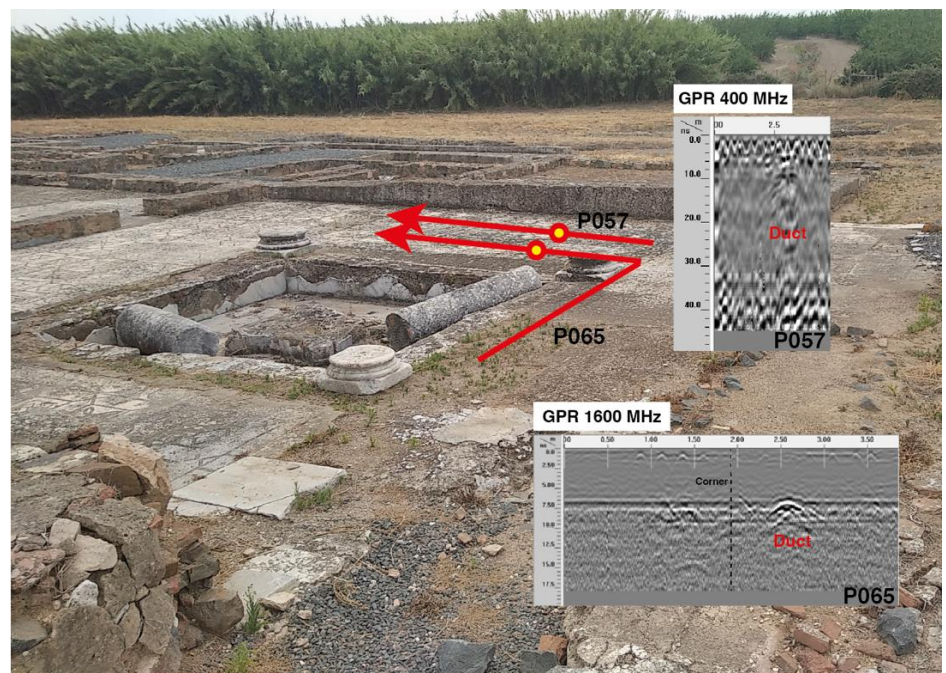


Figure 9. Representation of the B-scans P057 and P065 and location in the field.

Figure 10 shows the spatial distribution of an underground aqueduct. Near P054 B-scan we can observe the top part of the structure. The results show reflections compatible

with a great conduct, which passes under the mosaic floor, continues towards the small pool towards the thermal baths.

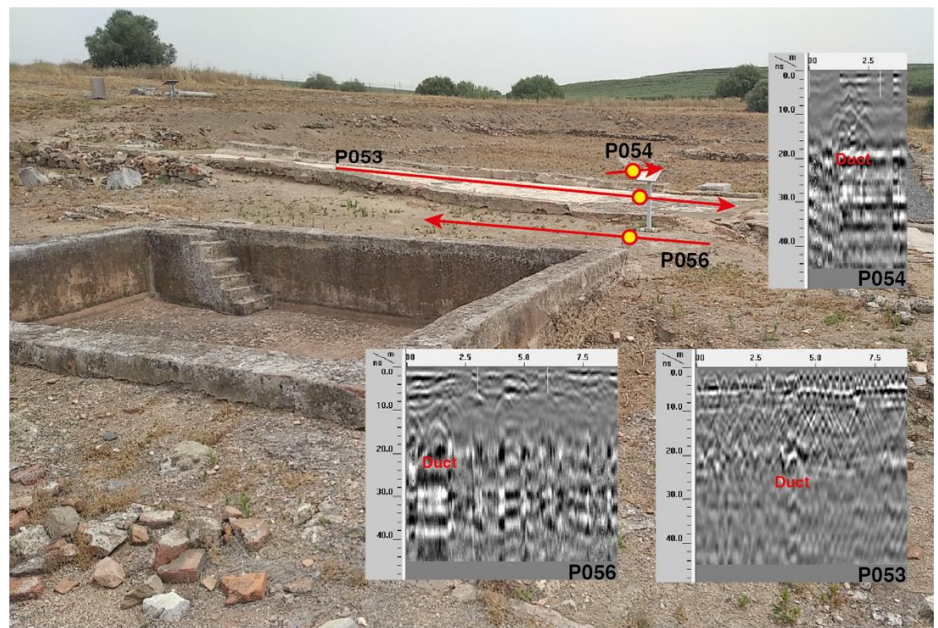


Figure 10. Representation of the B-scans P053, P054 and P056 and location in the field.

Figure 11 and Figure 12 shows the B-scan reflections in the continuation of a drainage conduits.

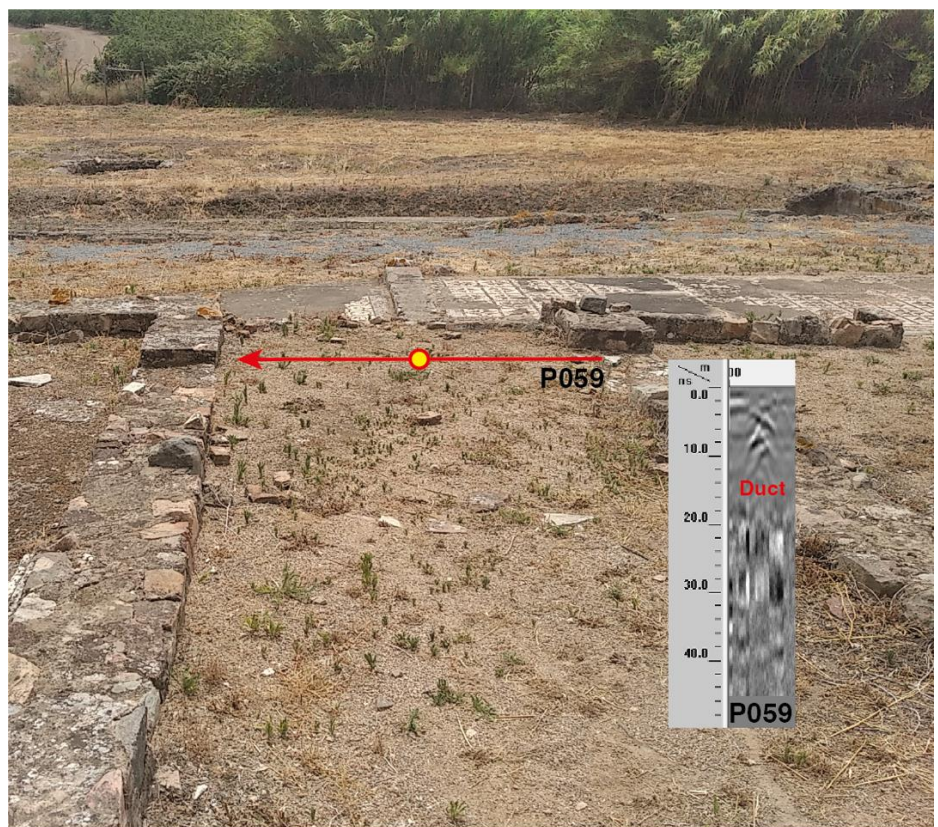


Figure 11. Representation of the B-scan P059 and location in the field.



Figure 12. Representation of the B-scan P061 and location in the field.

4. Discussion

The interpretation of all information, whether archaeological, geophysical and geospatial, allow us to make several considerations in discussion mode.

Excluding from the initial analysis several conduits that are not related to the main entrance, such as some small ones in the rooms and others related around the well, we propose a series of conduits that should have existed, based on the combination of all the data (Figure 13). The tracing drawn was made by considering the connections between the visible and preserved elements that explain the water circulation of the main system. There is a high possibility that many of these features are not preserved on the surface, either because of the history of the site, such as the agricultural works. These problems may also have been detected in previous excavations, but the lack of technical information at that time does not allow us to know if this happened. Therefore, we can describe the water communications that seem to have worked at the time of greater expansion of the villa, when the main hydraulic elements were in operation. Added to this, is a series of elements located in the northwest that have no direct connection, and which may date from another phase, as will be discussed later.

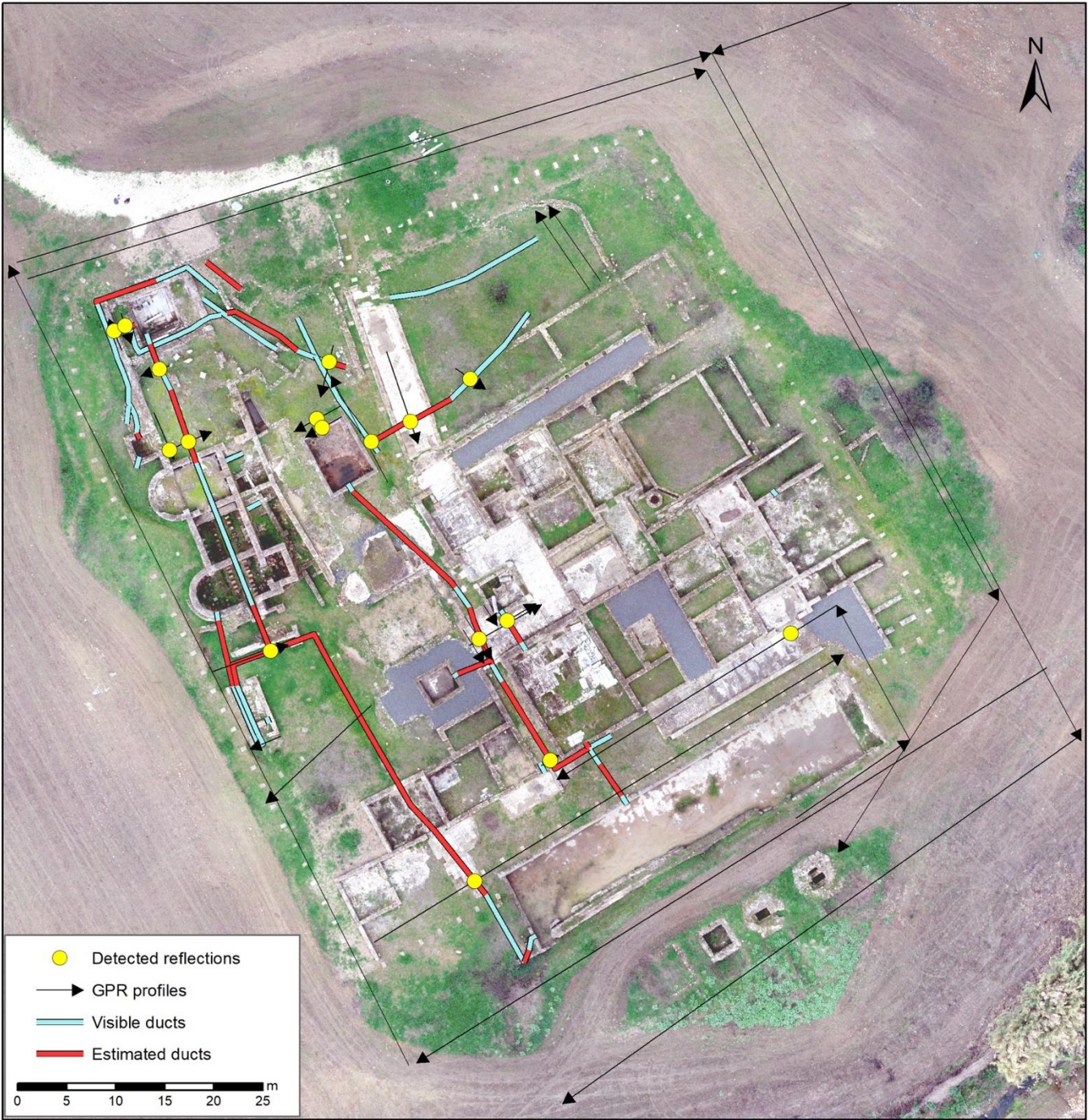


Figure 13. Location of estimated ducts, combining archaeological and GPR information sources.

The detailed study between the visible water pipelines and those estimated by geophysics allowed us to reconstruct almost all the missing sections. The estimated sections are about twice the length of the parts that are currently preserved. The reconstruction of the main water connections can be observed in Figure 14.

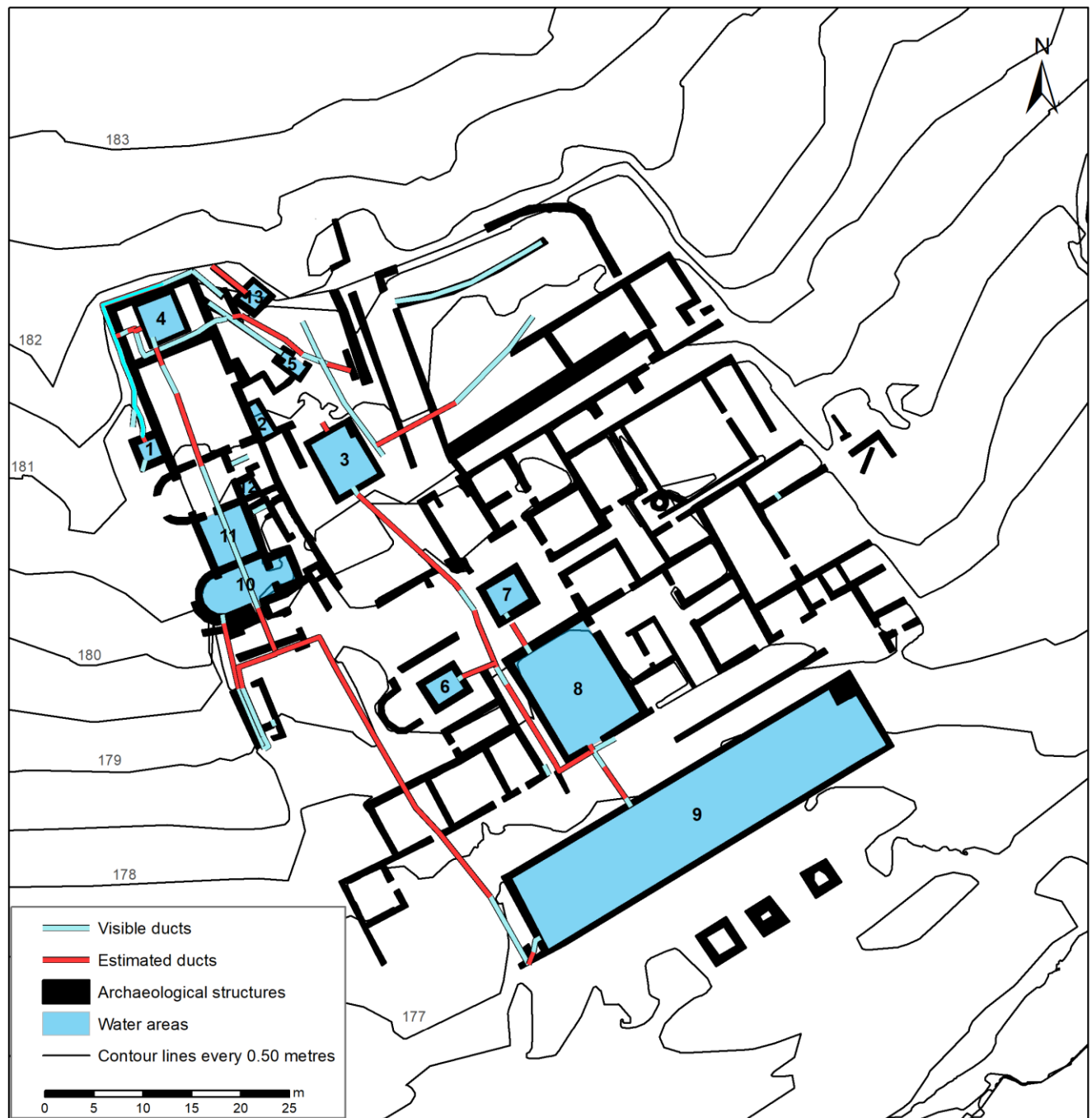


Figure 14. Location of the estimated water connections between the existing conducts (visible and detected by geophysics).

Considering the altitude values of the bottom part of conducts and water receptacles, we can suggest that the water access is located at the northwest corner of the *pars urbana*, with altitude value of 181.60 m, the highest value measured in Pisões. The lowest value is in the large *natatio* to the south part of the villa, with altitude value of 175.90 m. The villa is therefore distributed on a hill that slopes down in a south-easterly direction with a change in elevation of more than 6 m in total. The water supply must necessarily come from the northwest. Therefore, the main water access can be well reconstructed to supply the main hydraulic elements of the *balneum*, corresponding to the elements 1 and 4 (Figure 14). The first one would correspond to a *labrum* supplied from outside the building, while the second would be a cold-water *natatio*. This little pool has a hole that crosses the wall that supplies water to this structure, but there is a second conduit in continuation, confirmed by GPR method, but we have no further information about its distribution in space. It may be connected to *natatio* 3, which we know that could have a water conduit to supply

it. This element could be outdoors and therefore would not need an inlet pipe. In addition, no water passages are visible in the wall, although it may have been covered up during site restoration and consolidation.

Following the pipes to the *balneum*, we have no evidence of where the water enters for rooms 10 and 11, but there is some evidence that comes from the same place as for room 1. However, this part of the building is in a poor state of conservation. The exit from these rooms is identified in the southwest corner, after the structure 10. From pool 4, passing underneath the *hypocaustum*, there is a small sewer for dirty water which connects precisely with this exit, and we have found that it also connects with the dirty water that would have come out of the latrine. We can suggest that it is precisely at this point to the west that the wastewater from the entire bath complex and the latrine is concentrated. We have confirmed the continuation of this conduit makes a bend, although from there to the water collector to the south, together with the monumental *natatio*, was not detected. The geophysical data in this area do not give clear results.

From pool 3, which has a marble sluice gate, the water flows into another conduit that crosses the main path and stores the water from *impluvium* 6 and 7. In room 7, we observed that the water does not go directly to this conduction but to room 8, which is a low pool lined with marble. We did not detect any conduits between these two elements, but they are connected to take the water to the monumental *natatio* 9. It is possible that all these elements could be outdoors, with their distribution to the main pool and from there to the south exit collector that connects the water of these elements with the water of the *balneum*. We did not find elements implying that in water areas 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 there is water supply from an aqueduct, but that it would be mainly rainwater. Even so, the entire complex could be supplied by pool 3 and, therefore, this would be a water reservoir in case the impluvium ran out of water.

With all this, we have another series of isolated elements that we have not analyzed. As we have already mentioned, the well to the east has a series of conduits around it, which we believe have to do with storage and cooking areas, whose water supply would be from the well itself. The same is true of the northeastern section of the villa, where there are a series of isolated conduits, such as the aqueduct mentioned above. To reach the knowledge of these structures it is necessary to locate the *pars rustica* and *pars fructuaria* of the villa, which requires the application of methodologies dedicated to this purpose [15].

Above this element, we have a series of pools that have been interpreted as part of the previous villa, specifically structures 2, 5, 12 and 13, and therefore there are two superimposed thermal complexes (Figure 15). This hypothesis includes the *natatio* 3 within these elements, where there would also be a *hypocaustum* below some archaeological elements at a much lower level than the second one, something we have been able to verify given that several pools are found in a profile approximately one meter below those of the second thermal complex. We also verified that the direction of the two generations of bath complex has slightly rotated directions from each other.

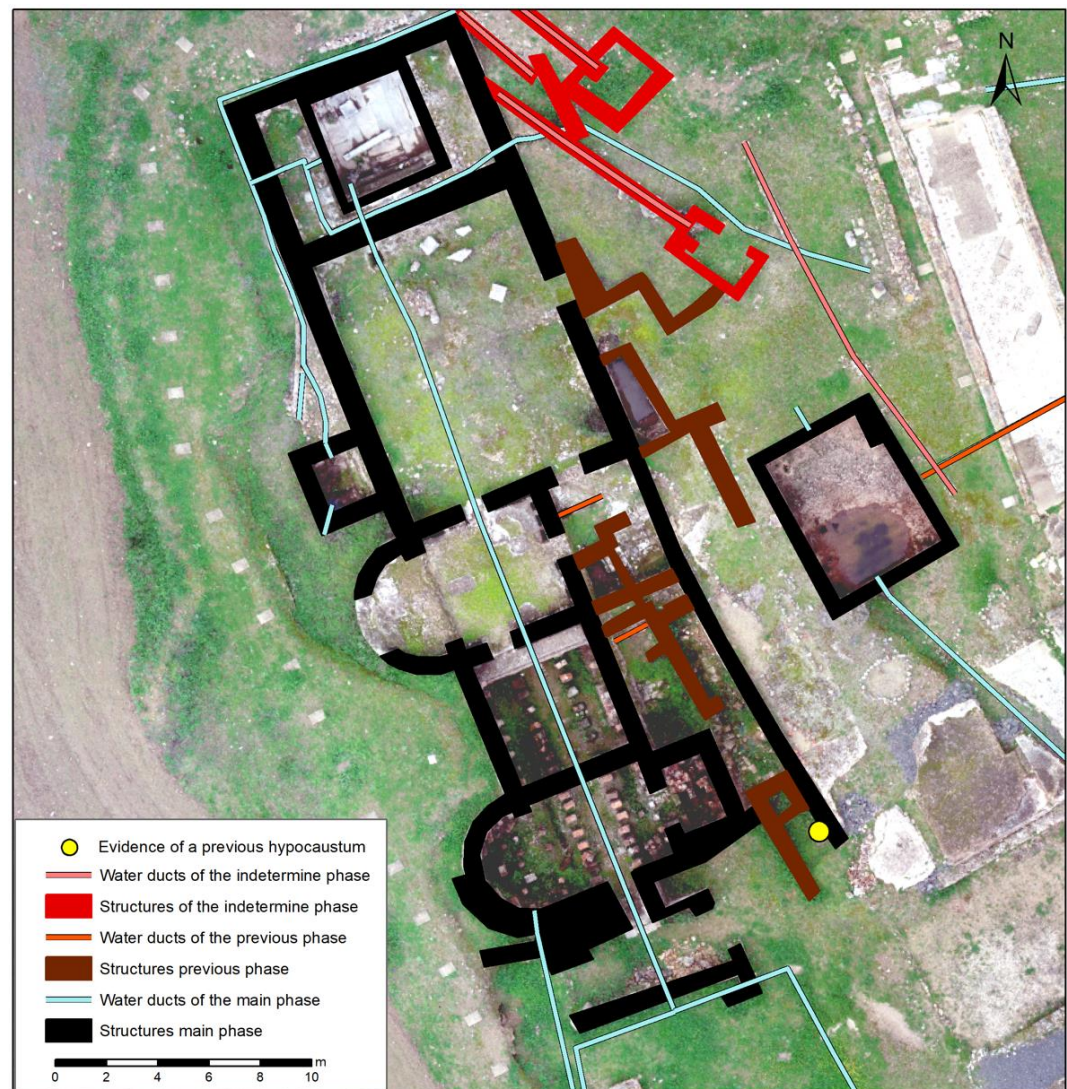


Figure 15. Possible different archaeological phases detected with this study.

We can discuss the water inlet in the villa. Undoubtedly, due to the appearance of the aqueduct referred to in Figure 5, this can be the main source coming from nearby springs. However, the continuation of this aqueduct up to the second *balneum* must be questioned, given that the roof of the aqueduct is at altitude 180.10 m and 179.80 m, i.e., with a difference in height of 30 cm at the two points where we have been able to document it. Bearing in mind the height of this type of vault-shaped aqueduct, it is possible that the water circulated at altitude 179.50 m, with the hydraulic elements of the *balneum* at 179.70 m at the lowest point and 180.40 m at the highest point. It is unlikely that the water was distributed from these elements, especially since the access to the water for the northernmost *natatio*, which is well preserved, is at 180.30 m. Moreover, *natatio* 3 is right in the middle of the conduction, the bottom of which is at 179.30 m, i.e., it is impossible for the aqueduct to pass under this pool. It could go around it, but we have found no traces of this hydraulic element in the prospections planned precisely for this purpose.

With these considerations, we can suggest that the aqueduct found at the outside part of the villa [13] can correspond to the first phase of the villa, or at least can be related to the ancient *balneum*, and to *natationes* 2 and 12, which were partially divided by the second and more recent bath complex and *hypocaustum*, which has not been excavated. *Natatio* 3 must necessarily be later and possibly contemporary with the second, as it seems to cut off the access to water from the oldest *balneum*.

Other elements remain, such as the structures 5 and 13, which correspond to small cisterns or *natatio*, which, due to their orientation, could be related to the first phase of the

villa. However, these are located at altitude 180.50 m and 181.60 m, making it impossible to have been supplied from the aqueduct. These elements have a series of conduits, with unknown direction, but which are not in line with the second *balneum*. Our interpretation suggests that there are three construction phases at the site. The first *balneum* with aqueduct, several pools and a partially preserved *hypocaustum*. The second bath complex, that is currently preserved was built on top of the first. Finally, in a post stage, for which we have no chronology, the water access from the *balneum* was reused to supply these other constructions, possibly for uses other than recreation. This hypothesis is based on the impossibility of supplying water to these hydraulic elements from any of the spaces.

About the origin of the water for the second phase of the villa, we consider feasible that the main aqueduct had a branch that supplied water to the villa in the northwest corner since otherwise there would have to be another element that we have not detected or was not preserved. This water deviation can be in a cistern that serves to redirect water to the second term on a higher level. In the future, this hypothesis may be confirmed by the continuation of the geophysical surveys, directed to certain areas based on the results of this work.

5. Conclusions

In this article, we have analyzed the water distribution of an excavated villa using non-invasive technologies such as ground-penetrating radar (GPR), complemented by datasets obtained by unnamed aerial vehicle (UAV) flights assisted by differential global navigation satellite system (GNSS) measurements. The lack of documentation in the previous excavation process makes it difficult to interpret the elements found there. Our proposal is based on an archaeological analysis of the visible elements to plan targeted geophysical surveys. The results allow us to know a good part of the water circuit of the villa, and to create criteria to be able to determine construction phases of the site, especially concerning the thermal complex. The process has shown the importance of the use a wide range of frequency antennas in the GPR method. The choice of the best frequency value depends on the size of the element to be detected. This approach is a contribution to the knowledge about the space distribution of a Roman villa, in cases where documentary elements are not available, as well as a relevant experience to understand the behavior of GPR method in certain terrains conditions and different type of landscapes.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, R.J.O. and P.T.F.; methodology, R.J.O. and P.T.F.; software, R.J.O. and P.T.F.; validation, R.J.O., P.T.F, B.C., J.F.B. and A.C.; formal analysis, R.J.O. and P.T.F.; investigation, R.J.O., P.T.F, B.C., J.F.B. and A.C.; resources, R.J.O. and P.T.F.; data curation, R.J.O., P.T.F, B.C., J.F.B. and A.C.; writing—original draft preparation, R.J.O. and P.T.F.; writing—review and editing, R.J.O., P.T.F, B.C., J.F.B. and A.C.; visualization, R.J.O., P.T.F, B.C., J.F.B. and A.C.; supervision, R.J.O. and P.T.F. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.”

Funding: This work has been supported by the European Union through the European Regional Development Fund included in COMPETE 2020, and through the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) project UIDB/04683/2020 (Institute of Earth Sciences).

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Ribeiro, F. N. (1972). A Villa Romana de Pisões. Comissão Municipal de Turismo de Beja.
2. Alarcão, J. (1988). Roman Portugal. Introduction I, Gazetteer II / Fasc. 2, Coimbra e Lisboa. Aris and Phillips, Warminster, England.
3. Pereira, C., Soares, A., & Soares, R. (2013). Os mausoléus da villa romana de Pisões: a morte no mundo rural romano. *Revista Portuguesa de Arqueologia*, 16, 303–321.
4. Costa, M. L. V. (1983). Contribuições para o estudo de alguns dos mosaicos da Villa Romana de Pisões. *Arquivo de Beja*, 2a Série (2), 95–122.
5. Fallis, A. (1998). Transição de signos: os motivos representados num mosaico da Villa romana de Pisões. *Revista Da Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas*, 1(11), 247–255.
6. Reis, M. P. (2004). Las termas y balnea romanos de Lusitania. *Studia Lusitana*, 1.
7. Couto, M. B. S. M. (2007). Balnevm da villa romana de Pisões. PhD thesis, Universidade Nova de Lisboa.
8. Caldeira, B., & Borges, J. F. (2017). Relatório de Geofísica Prévio à Construção do Centro de Interpretação e Acolhimento do Sítio Arqueológico da Villa Romana de Pisões. Universidade de Évora, Évora, Portugal.
9. Caldeira, B., Oliveira, R.J., Teixidó, T., Borges, J.F., Henriques, R., Carneiro, A., Peña, J.A. (2019). Studying the Construction of Floor Mosaics in the Roman Villa of Pisões (Portugal) Using Noninvasive Methods: High-Resolution 3D GPR and Photogrammetry. *Remote Sens.* 2019, 11, 1882.
10. Oliveira, R. J. (2020). Prospeção Geofísica aplicada à Arqueologia. PhD Thesis in Earth and Space Sciences (Geophysics), Institute of Research and Advanced Training, University of Évora, Évora, Portugal.
11. Oliveira, R.J.; Caldeira, B.; Teixidó, T.; Borges, J.F.; Mourad, B. (2022, submitted). Geophysical data fusion of ground-penetrating radar and magnetic datasets using 2D Wavelet transform and singular value decomposition. *Frontiers in Earth Science*.
12. Jol, H. M. (2009). Ground penetrating radar. Elsevier, 524.
13. Serra, M. (2007). Novos dados para o conhecimento da Villa romana de Pisões (Beja). *Vipasca*, (2), 503-507.
14. Viana, A. (1947). Notas históricas, arqueológicas e etnográficas do Baixo Alentejo. VI - Hidráulica agrícola na época romana. *Arquivo de Beja*, Vol. IV.
15. Trapero Fernández, P., Rondán Sevilla, I., Lagóstena Barrios, L. (2022, in press). Innovative techniques to study Roman viticulture in Baetica. En A. Dodd y D. Van Limbergen (Eds). *The Handbook of Roman Wine Archaeology: New data, methods, and scientific approaches*, Bloomsbury.