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1996 - 2007: First Archaeological Field School.

In 1996 the first archaeological field School courses began in the Roman port of Sanitja. For the next three years, until 1998, several archaeological field school sessions were held, with a total participation of 400 students from several European countries.

After a study period between the years 1999 and 2003, the excavation work was re-started, with scheduled digs between 2004 and 2007 through international courses, in which, a total of 189 students from different universities in the USA, Canada and Australia, have been involved. Other students from Great Britain, Spain, Italy and Portugal have also taken part in the field school.

Fieldwork practice in the archaeological courses focuses on the excavation of the Roman military camp, dating from 123 B.C. to 50 B.C.



The main objective is to teach students the basic principles of stratigraphy, so they are familiar with the recording system and obtain some experience in archaeological fieldwork. Other subjects taken into consideration include the inventory and classification of pottery and other artifacts recovered from the excavated sectors, completed with lectures and cultural excursions all over Menorca

The Roman Conquest of the Balearic Islands (Spain)

The research project, directed by the archaeologist Fernando Contreras, currently focuses on the study of the site interpreted as a military camp contemporary to the conquest of the islands, which according to the classic sources, took place Under the Roman general Quintus Caecilius Metellus between 123 B.C. and 121 B.C.

As a result of the excavations carried out between 1996 and 2007, several buildings were discovered where Roman soldiers and the famous Balearic mercenaries (skilled slingers) would have been accommodated.