

The Roman Archaeology Conference 11
The Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference 24

University of Reading, UK, Thursday 27 – Sunday 30 March 2014

Programme
and
Abstracts



The Roman Finds
Group



The Society for the
Promotion of Roman
Studies



The Theoretical
Roman Archaeology
Group



The Study Group for
Roman Pottery

Welcome



Welcome to RAC/TRAC at the University of Reading! RAC began as the idea of a newly formed Archaeology Committee of the Roman Society, and its first conference was here at the end of March in 1995. We set out to create a meeting that brought together the various communities studying the Roman World, professional and amateur archaeologists, school and university teachers, indeed anyone with an interest in the Roman period. We had no idea if it was going to be a success or work. Would people come? I had the challenge of organising it and worrying over my spreadsheets. TRAC had already become a successful feature of the conference landscape, having started in 1991, so we knew there was a market there, but we wanted to enlarge and build on the scope and appeal of TRAC's offer; in the 1990s there were still some out there who thought of 'theory' as alien territory best kept beyond the Roman frontiers. We were delighted TRAC joined us, a pattern that has continued since. Back then we had 12 sessions running in parallel, and much to my relief just over 300 delegates came and the books balanced; but more importantly a community came together and exchanged ideas, learnt, networked and I hope thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

TRAC / RAC Organising committee:

John Creighton (RAC), Tom Brindle (TRAC), Hella Eckardt, Emma Durham, Martyn Allen, Alex Smith and Meike Weber

The conference became an established event: Nottingham (1997), Durham (1999), Glasgow (2000), Leicester (2003), Birmingham (2005), London (2007), with our first overseas venture across to Ann Arbor (2009), then Oxford (2010), and Frankfurt am Main (2012). Some of the parties and dinners have been infamous: the 15-piece Jazz funk band at Reading, the Céilidh dancing in Glasgow and Leicester, the piles of pork on a plate in Frankfurt which even Obelix would have been challenged by. But most of all we have learnt new things and played with ideas. Many sessions have been published along the way, both within the annual TRAC volumes (many now on Open Access on the TRAC Website) and also in works published by John Humphrey as *Journal of Roman Archaeology Monographs*. We owe John a huge debt over the years since JRA began in 1988.

RAC has since grown and become more and more international. More than half the speakers are now from outside the UK with 16 countries represented. We have 163 presentations spread across 26 sessions. Over half are speaking at a RAC/TRAC for the first time. How many delegates come we will find out shortly. But I hope you enjoy the rich and varied programme.

We especially welcome this year the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Roman Finds Group. Material is at the heart of archaeology, so it is great to bring them in to the biennial RAC gatherings.

Enjoy!

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'J' followed by a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke.

John Creighton

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An Overview of Events

THURSDAY 27 MARCH – EVENING (Palmer Building)

4.00	Registration opens in the Palmer Building Foyer
6.00	Arrival reception in the Palmer Building Foyer
6.45	Official welcome and presentation of the Roman Archaeology Dissertation Prize (Palmer G10)
7.00	Plenary lecture: Fraser Hunter: Late Roman silver and the barbarian world: the Traprain Treasure in context (Palmer G10)

FRIDAY 28 MARCH – MORNING Session 1

1A HBS G11	RAC	Recent work on the Roman Frontiers
1B HBS G15	RAC	New synergies? The impact of the Roman conquest of Italy on settlement and society
1C HBS G10	TRAC	Roman concepts of landscape: new approaches and perspectives
1D Palmer 1.09	RAC	The Role of Zooarchaeology in the Study of the Western Roman Empire (Part 1)
1E Palmer 1.02	TRAC	Insularity and Identity in the Roman Mediterranean

FRIDAY 28 MARCH – LUNCHTIME

Poster Display Session in the Palmer Building and the Ure Museum of Greek Archaeology will be open

FRIDAY 28 MARCH – AFTERNOON Session 2

2Ai HBS G11	TRAC:	Abandonment and Repopulation in the Settlement Record of the Roman North
2Aii HBS G11	RAC	Augustus: How to Build an Empire
2B HBS G15	TRAC	An Archaeology of Gesture: Performing Rituals, Sharing Emotions
2C HBS G10	RFG	Roman Metal Small Finds in Context
2D Palmer 1.09	RAC	The Role of Zooarchaeology in the Study of the Western Roman Empire (Part 2)
2E Palmer 1.02	RAC	Early Latium: A Laboratory for Excavation, Survey, and Material Culture Analysis

FRIDAY 28 MARCH – EVENING

Conference Dinner at the Shehna Ballrooms, arrive 7.00 – All delegates welcome to join after dinner, 9.00 onwards

SATURDAY 29 MARCH – MORNING Session 3

3A HBS G11	RAC	New Approaches to the Romano-British Countryside (Part 1)
3B HBS G15	RAC	In the Shadow of Vesuvius: the centuries before AD 79 (Part 1)
3C HBS G10	TRAC	Small Finds and Ancient Social Practices
3D Palmer 1.09	TRAC	Current Themes in the Bioarchaeology of Roman Skeletons
3E Palmer 1.02	SGRP	Return to the Sauce: New Investigations into Amphorae

SATURDAY 29 MARCH – LUNCHTIME

Palmer 1.09	TRAC	AGM
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SATURDAY 29 MARCH – AFTERNOON Session 4

4A HBS G11	RAC	New Approaches to the Romano-British Countryside (Part 2)
4B HBS G15	RAC	In the Shadow of Vesuvius: the Centuries before AD 79 (Part 2)
4C HBS G10	TRAC	TRAC Open Session: Landscape Exploitation, Urbanism and Religion
4D Palmer 1.09	TRAC	Romans and Barbarians beyond the Northern Frontiers
4E Palmer 1.02	SGRP	Deposits full of Character
4F Palmer 1.03	TRAC	Back to the Future: Religion, Culture and Cognitive Theory

SATURDAY 29 MARCH – EVENING

TRAC Party at the RISC Centre

SUNDAY 30 MARCH – MORNING Session 5

5A HBS G11	RAC	Recent work on Roman Britain
5B HBS G15	TRAC	Interdisciplinary Approaches to Conservation: the example of the Vesuvian Area
5C HBS G10	RAC	Clay and Cult; Roman Terracottas in Domestic, Religious and Funerary Contexts
5D Palmer 1.09	RAC	Roman Landscapes and Preventive Archaeology in Northern France:
5E Palmer 1.02	RAC	Continuity and Change – the Impact of Foodways on Provincial Pottery Traditions

SUNDAY 30 MARCH – AFTERNOON

Silchester Excursion: Packed lunches collected from Palmer Building – Coach departs from Chancellor's Way at 1:15

Detailed Programme

THURSDAY EVENING

Registration opens at 4.00 in the Conference office in the Palmer Building Foyer

6.00 – 6.45 Welcome Reception

6.45 – 8.00 Welcome by the President of the Roman Society, the award of The Roman Society Undergraduate Archaeology Dissertation Prize, followed by:

Keynote Address – Fraser Hunter: Late Roman silver and the barbarian world: the Traprain Treasure in context

Palmer Building G10

FRIDAY MORNING (Session 1)

(A) Henley Business School G11	(B) Henley Business School G15	(C) Henley Business School G10	(D) Palmer Building 1.09	(E) Palmer Building 1.02
RAC Recent Work on the Roman Frontiers	RAC New Synergies? The Impact of the Roman Conquest of Italy on Settlement and Society	TRAC Roman concepts of Landscape: New Approaches and Perspectives	RAC The Role of Zooarchaeology in the Study of the Western Roman Empire (Part 1)	TRAC Insularity and Identity in the Roman Mediterranean
9.00 Introduction: The Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project, David Breeze	9.00 The changing face of South Etruria, Hilary Becker	9.00 Changing patterns of interaction: using the Spanish 'jinete' coinage to understand the Republican landscape of Eastern Spain, Benjamin Naylor	9.00 Introduction: Removing the appendix: integrating zooarchaeology into Roman studies, Mark Maltby	9.00 Continuity and resistance? Insularity and identities in Roman Republican Sardinia, Andrea Roppa
9:10 Roman Camps in Germany, Steve Bödecker				
9.35 The first Roman Deployment in the Rhine Delta: a Fortified Supply Line to Britain, Erik Graafstal	9.30 Settlement and Society in Hellenistic Etruria, Robert Witcher	9.30 Roman ideas and ideals of landscape: transported landscapes, imported landscapes and glocalization, Hector A. Orengo	9.30 Was Romano-British husbandry innovative? An integrated approach to a complex question, Umberto Albarella, Claudia Minniti and Silvia Valenzuela	9.30 A study in small-island interaction: Pottery from Late Punic and Roman Malta, Maxine Anastasi
10:05 The Raetian Limes - Findings and Discussions on a Late Antonine Frontier of the Roman Empire, C. Sebastian Sommer	10.00 Local elites of Adriatic Italy and their 'paradoxical' Romanization, Fabio Colivicchi	10.00 Roman undercurrents in the configuration of Valencia's cultural landscape (Eastern Spain), Maria Jesús Ortega, Hector A. Orengo and Josep M. Palet	10.00 Variety in Livestock Breeds in the Roman Mediterranean World: Evidence from Zooarchaeological, Literary and Artistic Sources, Michael Mackinnon	10.00 Re-evaluating Sicilian identity and insularity in the Roman period: the view from ceramics, Carmela Franco

10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee
11.00	The Frontiers of Roman North Africa in the Satellite Age, David Mattingly and Martin Sterry	11.00	Developments in Larinum and its surrounding territory in the aftermath of the Roman conquest of Italy, Elizabeth Robinson	11.00	Cartography of Roman colonialism, Jeremia Pelgrom	11.00	Animals in rites, sacrifices and funerary practices in Roman Gaul, Sébastien Lepetz	11.00	Insularity and Identity in the Northern Sporades Islands: the question of Roman policy in central Greece, Alkiviadis Ginalis
11.30	The Complexity of Intramural and Extramural Relationships on the Northern Frontier of Roman Britain, Andrew Birley	11.30	The dynamics of higher order settlements on the Italian peninsula (350 - 200 BC): a quantitative analysis, Jamie Sewell	11.30	Conception versus perception: ideas about the course of the Roman road from Radwinter to Great Chesterford (Essex, UK) John Peterson	11.30	The tell-tale hearth: burnt offerings and private sacrifice in Pompeii, Rachel Hesse	11.30	Cretan Insularity and Identity in the Roman period, Anna Kouremenos
12.00	Meals and the Roman Military, Penelope Allison	12.00	Village type settlements and Roman expansion in the mid-Republican period: new evidence from Molise and Basilicata, Tesse Stek	12.00	A forever home? An investigation of the rationale behind changing settlement patterns, Anouk Vermeulen	12.00	'People-Like-Us' or regional speciality? Why did the Roman army occupy northern England for 350 years? Sue Stallibrass	12.00	An Island Backwater? Insularity and Identity in Roman Cyprus, Jody Michael Gordon

FRIDAY LUNCHTIME 12:30-2:00

Ure Museum of Greek Archaeology is OPEN, and POSTER SESSION in the Palmer Building Foyer

FRIDAY AFTERNOON (Session 2)

(A) Henley Business School G11	(B) Henley Business School G15	(C) Henley Business School G10	(D) Palmer Building 1.09	(E) Palmer Building 1.02
TRAC Abandonment and Repopulation in the Archaeological Settlement Record of the Roman North	TRAC An Archaeology of Gesture: Performing Rituals, Sharing Emotions	RFG Roman Metal Small Finds in Context	RAC The Role of Zooarchaeology in the Study of the Western Roman Empire (Part 2)	RAC Early Latium: A Theoretical and Methodological Laboratory for Excavation, Survey, and Material Culture Analysis
2.00 Imperialism, genocide and integration: new research on the Caesarian conquest of Northern Gaul, Nico Roymans and Manuel Fernández-Götz	2.00 Enacting rituals in sanctuaries, houses and burials. Prolegomena for an archaeology of gesture, Valentino Gasparini	2.00 Design, function and everyday social practice: a case study on Roman spoons, Ellen Swift	2.00 'Think global, act local: regionalism and the supply of meat to the Roman army, Sabine Deschler-Erb and Maaike Groot	2:00 Introduction, Marcello Mogetta and Ivan Cangemi 2:10 Exchange and Urbanization in Early Rome: Perspectives from S. Omobono, Ivan Cangemi

2.30	Disruptive patterns of occupation in the early and middle Roman countryside of Northern Gaul, Wim De Clercq	2.30	Cultic objects from an extra- <i>moenia</i> sanctuary in Pompeii, Mario Grimaldi	2.30	Metropolitan styling. The figurines from London and Colchester, Emma Durham	2.30	Cont. (double paper)	2:35	The Roots of Roman Urbanism: New Evidence from Archaic and Early Republican Gabii, Marcello Mogetta
3.00	Depopulation in the late third century in the rural areas of northern Gaul: archaeological trends versus historical narratives century, Stijn Heeren	3.00	Changes of ownership in the Pompeian houses: archaeological evidence, Marco Giglio	3.00	'Treasure', 'trash' and taphonomy: Approaches to the excavation and interpretation of Roman finds from the Walbrook valley, Michael Marshall, Natasha Powers, Sadie Watson	3.00	Regional factors in production and consumption of animal-derived food in the Roman Empire, Anthony King	3.05	Hidden Landscapes of South Lazio, Martijn van Leusen
3.30	Afternoon Tea	3.30	Afternoon Tea	3.30	Afternoon Tea	3.30	Afternoon Tea	3.30	Afternoon Tea
RAC									
Augustus: How to Build an Empire									
4.00	Representing Empire in the Capital: Ideology, Imagery and Identities in Augustan Rome, Maureen Carroll	4.00	A Mould Lamp with <i>Lampadodromia</i> from Pompeii, Luigi Pedroni	4.00	First generation urban communities: comparing ceramic and brooch assemblages in Roman Britain, Martin Pitts	4.00	Food, furs and friends: an integrated zoo-archaeology of feasting in late Iron Age and Roman southern Britain, Martyn Allen	4.00	Surveying South Lazio: approaches, results and debates, Tymon C. A. de Haas
4.25	Roman urban foundations in Hispania: the Augustan perspective, Thomas Schattner	4.30	The Tomb of Obellius Firmus and the Necropolis of Porta Nola at Pompeii, Llorenç Alapont Martin	4.30	What's in the name? 'Britishness' of British-made brooches abroad, Tatiana Ivleva	4.30	Imperialism, identity and ideology: the fallow deer of the Roman Empire, Naomi Sykes, Holly Miller, Angela Lamb, Jane Evans, Richard Madgwick and Karis Baker	4.30	The 'New Perspectives on Ancient Pottery' Project, Martina Revello-Lami <i>et al</i>
4.50	Augustus in Germany: how not to build a province, Gabriele Rasbach	5.00	Acting life in the death. The Necropolis of Porta di Nocera as theatre of Pompeian society, Marianna Castiglione	5.00	Immigrant soldiers at Hollow Banks Quarry, Scorton? New work on crossbow brooches, burial rites and isotopes, Hella Eckardt	5.00	Facilitated discussion – The role of zooarchaeology in the study of the Western Roman Empire, Martin Millett	5.00	Discussion, Christopher Smith
5:15	Coins for an Empire, David Wigg-Wolf								

FRIDAY EVENING

Conference Dinner @ The Shehnai Ballroom

Welcome drinks (7.00-7.45) and dinner (7.45-9.00) bar open until 11.30

Delegates not attending the dinner are welcome to join everyone after 9.00

SATURDAY MORNING (Session 3)									
(A) Henley Business School G11		(B) Henley Business School G15		(C) Henley Business School G10		(D) Palmer Building 1.09		(E) Palmer Building 1.02	
RAC		RAC		TRAC		TRAC		SGRP	
New Approaches to the Romano-British Countryside (Part 1)		In the Shadow of Vesuvius: the Centuries before AD 79 (Part 1)		Small Finds and Ancient Social Practices		Current Themes in the Bioarchaeology of Roman Skeletons – Theories on Health in the Roman Empire		Return to the Sauce: New Investigations Concerning Amphorae and their Contents	
9.00	Introduction: The Romano-British countryside – where are we now? Neil Holbrook	9.00	Regional environmental economics: fuel for Pompeii and Campania third century BC to AD 79, Robyn Veal	9.00	Not Just for Bathing: Shops and Commerce in and around Roman Public Baths, Alissa Whitmore	9.00	Investigations at Poundbury Camp, Dorset: setting the agenda for child health in Roman Britain, Mary Lewis	9.00	Roman fish sauces and their amphorae: an experimental approach to the products and how they were transported, Sally Grainger
9.30	Long-term rhythms versus short-term ruptures: Roman rural settlement from a long-term perspective, Zena Kamash	9.30	Scale and structure of the wine economy in the environs of Vesuvius, Ferdinando de Simone	9.30	Bathing, Eating and Communing: Glimpses of Daily Life from a Late Antique Bathhouse in Gerasa, Jordan, Louise Blanke	9.30	Health and disease in Romano-British children: theories on lifeways along the urban-rural divide, Anna Rohnbogner	9.30	Some suggestions on the primary content of flat-bottomed amphorae produced in Sicily in the Roman period, Carmela Franco
10.00	The fields of Britannia: the survival of Romano-British field systems in the landscape of today? Stephen Rippon	10.00	Public buildings and private opportunities: the dynamics of Pompeian urban development, Michael Anderson	10.00	Down the Drain: Understanding the Deposition of Roman Intaglios and Signet Rings, Ian J. Marshman	10.00	Time for a change? New insights and challenges in understanding health, diet and mobility in Roman Britain, Rebecca Redfern	10.00	Stamping their authority? Investigating amphora workshops on the Atlantic periphery, Andrew Souter
10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee
11.00	New light on Romano-British rural settlement archaeology, Alex Smith	11.00	Making sense of Pompeii's growth spurts: the changing shape of Pompeii in its 'golden' and Augustan ages, Steven Ellis	11.00	Performance in the Holy Cave? – Archaeological Evidence for the Initiations into the Mysteries of Mithras, Ines Klenner	11.00	A 'new violence phenomenon'? Exploring the evidence for elder abuse in Roman Britain, Rebecca Gowland	11.00	Modes of production in Africa Proconsularis viewed through the amphorae from Portus. A study of vessel technology and society, Pina Strutt
11.30	Coins and other artefacts in the Romano-British countryside, Tom Brindle	11.30	Changing contexts? Pompeii, IX.8: the 'Insula del Centenario', Antonella Coralini and Daniela Scagliarini	11.30	Roman cutlery and provincial Roman table manners, Stefanie Hoss	11.30	The people of Eboracum: a biocultural assessment of health status in a Roman town, Lauren McIntyre	11.30	Amphora production in Cyprus: new evidence on the complexity of economic organization in the eastern Mediterranean, Anthi Kaldeli
12.00	Realising potential: the contribution of environmental remains to the study of rural society in Roman Britain, Martyn Allen	12.00	Changes in Roman Herculaneum townscape (c. 40 BC ~ AD 70), Nicolas Monteix	12.00	Staring at Death: The Jet Gorgoneia of Roman Britain, Adam Parker	12.00	The Roman extraurban population during the Imperial Age: migration and endogamy, Mauro Rubini	12.00	Rethinking quantified data from amphorae: volumetric calculations and displacement values, Victor M. Martínez

SATURDAY LUNCHTIME 12.30-2.00

TRAC AGM (in Palmer 1.09, starting 1.15)

SATURDAY AFTERNOON (Session 4)

(A) Henley Business School G11	(B) Henley Business School G15	(C) Henley Business School G10	(D) Palmer Building 1.09	(E) Palmer Building 1.02	(F) Palmer Building 1.03
RAC New Approaches to the Romano-British Countryside (Part 2)	RAC In the Shadow of Vesuvius: the Centuries before AD 79 (Part 2)	TRAC TRAC Open Session: Landscape Exploitation, Urbanism and Religion	TRAC Romans and Barbarians Beyond the Frontiers: Ideology and Identities in the North	SGRP Deposits Full of Character	TRAC Back to the Future: Religion, Culture and Cognitive Theory
2.00 Beyond villa and farmstead: fresh challenges to researching Roman rural landscapes, Jeremy Taylor	2.00 Transport amphorae and maritime trade at Pompeii, Gary Foster	2.00 Resilience landscapes: conservative agro-sylvo-pastoral strategies in Roman Etruria, Edoardo Vanni	2.00 Roman Britain from the outside: comparing western and northern frontier cultures, Andy Gardner	2.00 Pre-consumption deposits and their enormous importance for trade and interpretations of the economy, Meike Weber	2.00 Religion and cognition: the role of individuals in Re-shaping local cults, Ralph Haeussler
2.30 Homogeneity vs diversity: searching for identity among the rural population of Roman Britain, Michael Fulford	2.30 Mediterranean connections: money and commerce in pre-ruption Pompeii', Richard Hobbs	2.30 Characterization of exploitation of riparian vegetation in the Ulterior-Baetica Roman province, Daniel J. Martín-Arroyo, Pedro Trapero and J. Antonio Bocanegra	2.30 Compare and contrast: a Caledonian glance along and across the Limes, Fraser Hunter	2.30 Pottery consumption at pre- and early Roman Silchester: pots for foreigners or immigrants? Jane Timby	2.30 Psychological approaches to studying communities on Roman military bases, Anna Walas
3.00 Connecting producers and consumers: some recent evidence for (mainly) economic functions of minor nucleated settlements in south-east Britain, Paul Booth	3.00 Pots, patterns and preferences: consumer behaviour in a Pompeian insula, David Griffiths	3.00 Roman Intervention in a Lacustrine Environment: The Case of Fuente De Piedra Lagoon, Lázaro Lagóstena, M. Mar Castro Garcia and Ángel Bastos	3.00 Frontier zones and culture contact – Ireland and the Roman Empire, Jacqueline Cahill Wilson	3.00 Ordinary Objects Transformed: utilitarian items in non-utilitarian contexts, Mara Vejby	3.00 From shared intentionality to sacred space: the cognitive origins of Roman religious reality, Jacob Mackey
3.30 Afternoon Tea	3.30 Afternoon Tea	3.30 Afternoon Tea	3.30 Afternoon Tea	3.30 Afternoon Tea	3.30 Afternoon Tea
4.00 New directions in the rural archaeology of northern England, Nick Hodgson	4.00 The conservation of goods in Roman households: a gendered reading, Ria Berg	4.00 The development of the Roman Empire's urban network, Damjan Donev, Mathew Hobson, Pieter Houten, Paul Kloeg, K. Pazmany, Frederico Pellegrino, C. Tzanetea and Rinse Willet	4.00 TBC	4.00 The Ritual Consumption of Evergreen trees in the Roman Empire: economic and cultural implications, Lisa Lodwick	4.00 Religious identities at the fringes of the Empire: the case of southern Pannonia, Blanka Misis

4.30	Populating a landscape. Romano-British rural settlement in Wales: new perspectives, Jeffrey Davies	4.30	Only where children gather: material culture of children's activities in Pompeii, Katie Huntley	4.30	Re-defining the Roman 'suburbium' from Republic to Empire: a theoretical approach, Matthew J. Mandich	4.30	Two emperors - one Border: the roman Limes before 1914, Wolfgang Moschek	4.30	Residual or ritual? Pottery from grave backfills and non-funerary features in cemeteries, Edward Biddulph	4.30	Back to the future: modern-day orixás and Roman gods – theoretical interpretative possibilities, Josipa Lulic
5.00	<i>Discussant:</i> Richard Hingley	5.00	Public/private, social/intimate: space and society in houses of Pompeii, Anna Anguissola	5.00	Religion and small finds in Early Roman Britain, Katrina-Kay S. Alaimo	5.00	A World of Warcraft - warrior identities in Roman Iron Age Scandinavia, Xenia Pauli Jensen	5.00	The curious case of the riverside shaft deposits, Birgitta Hoffmann	5.00	Defying instinct and practice: Roman military religious self-sacrifice and the self-preservation instinct, Adam Anders
								5.30	SGRP Annual General Meeting (members only)		

TRAC Party @ RISC (Reading International Solidarity Centre)

Downstairs is the 'global café' open to the public, while upstairs is a private function room for TRAC/RAC delegates where 'Dolly and the Clothespegs' will be performing

SUNDAY MORNING (Session 5)

(A) Henley Business School G11		(B) Henley Business School G15		(C) Henley Business School G10		(D) Palmer Building 1.09		(E) Palmer Building 1.02	
RAC Recent Work on Roman Britain		TRAC Interdisciplinary Approaches to Research and Sustainable Conservation: the Example of the Vesuvian Area: a Workshop		RAC Clay and Cult; Roman Terracottas and their Production and Use in Domestic, Religious and Funerary Contexts		RAC Roman Landscapes and Preventive Archaeology in Northern France: New Approaches and New Evidence		RAC Continuity and Change – the Impact of Foodways on provincial Pottery Traditions	
9.00	Silchester: the Iron Age oppidum, Mike Fulford	9.00	Conservation and Accessibility in the Vesuvian Sites: Problems and Perspectives. An Introduction, Stefano De Caro	9.00	Composite bodies: gods, humans and the anatomical votive in the Republican sanctuary, Emma-Jayne Graham	9.00	Introduction to the session, Olivier Blin, Pierre Vallat	9.00	New vessels for drinking old drinks in new ways? Eastern England 100 BC to AD 43, JD Hill
						9:05	Saint-Romain-sur-cher and regularly gridded secondary agglomerations in Central France, Philippe Salé		

9.30	Recent work in Roman London, Julian Hill	9.20	New Approaches to Conservation: The Pompeii Sustainable Preservation Project, Albrecht Matthaei and Daniele Malfitana	9.30	Clay artefacts from Roman Ostia: overview of patterns of consumption in urban and funerary contexts, Elena Martelli	9.30	Long distance roads and territories. What the excavations of the Orléans-Paris road and its milestones can tell us about ancient road networks , Jean Bruant, Sylvain Gautier and Régis Touquet	9.30	Are we what we grind? An investigation of the use of mortaria in Roman Britain through organic residues, Lucy JE Cramp, Richard P Evershed and Hella Eckardt
		9:40	The Centro Internazionale Studi Pompeiani: Towards a holistic Approach for Pompeii, Mario Grimaldi						
10.00	Developing our understanding of Roman Lincoln, Cecily Spall	10:00	Multi-institutional Collaboration on the Site of Ancient Roman Stabiae, Thomas N. Howe and Paolo Gardelli	10.00	Broken Deities: The Pipe-Clay Figurines from Roman London, Matthew Fittock	10.00	Gallo-Roman ceramics of the first to third centuries AD between the Sénon and Carnute territories, and Alix Fourré	10.00	Cooking practices in northern Roman Dacia, Mihaela Ciausescu-Hockey
10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee	10.30	Morning Coffee
11.00	The Roman Temples Project, Maryport, Ian Haynes and Tony Wilmott	11.00	Augmented Archaeology? The Vesuviana Project, Daniela Scagliarini and Antonella Coralini	11.00	Clay figurines, masks and animal-shaped vessels in children's burials in Roman Imperial Africa, Solenn de Larminat	11.00	The settlement of the plateau de Mer (Loir et Cher) – a synthesis, Fabrice Couvin	11.00	Bread across the Empire: case studies from Britain, Italy and Egypt, Roberta Tomber
11.30	Roman conquest and cultural interaction in rural Britain: new research at Ipplepen (Devon), Ioana Oltean	11.30	Digital Strategies for the Preservation and Publication of Villa A ('of Poppaea') at Oplontis (Torre Annunziata), Simon J. Barker	11.30	Terracottas from Roman Palestine: Workshops, Shrines and Tombs, Adi Erlich	11.30	Between craft and environment: studies of wooden ecofacts from ancient wells in Ile-de-France, Anne Dietrich	11.30	Following the frying pan. Using internal red-slip wares in the Roman world, Laura Banducci
12.00	Sensing the late Iron Age and Roman Past: community archaeology, geophysics and the landscape of Hertfordshire, Kris Lockyear and Ellen Shlasko	12:00	Chair and discussant: Jens-Arne Dickmann	12.00	Terracottas in a domestic context: the case of the House of Orpheus in Nea Paphos, Cyprus, Demetrios Michaelides, Giorgos Papantoniou and Maria Dikomitou-Eliadou	12.00	Romanization and territorial reorganization on the Plateau de Sénart (Seine-et-Marne) from the conquest to late antiquity, Gilles Desrayaud	12.00	Sliced rim casseroles: scrutinising culinary practices and identity in the Levant, Paul Reynolds
						12:25	Concluding discussion- the contributions of preventive archaeology, Pierre Vallat, Olivier Blin		
12.30	Conference ends	12.30	Conference ends	12.30	Conference ends	12.30	Conference ends	12.30	Conference ends

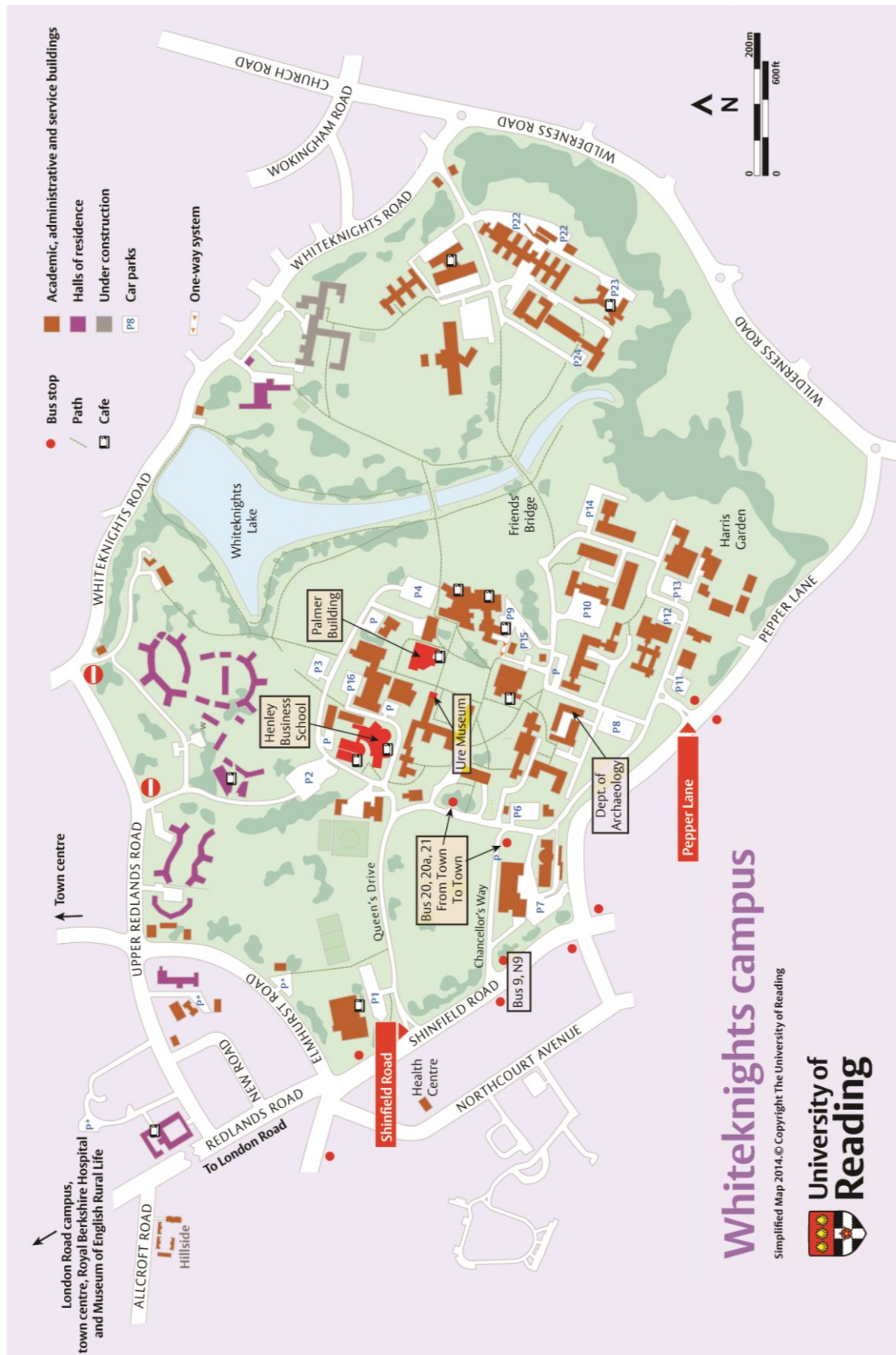
SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Optional Excursion to Silchester Roman Town

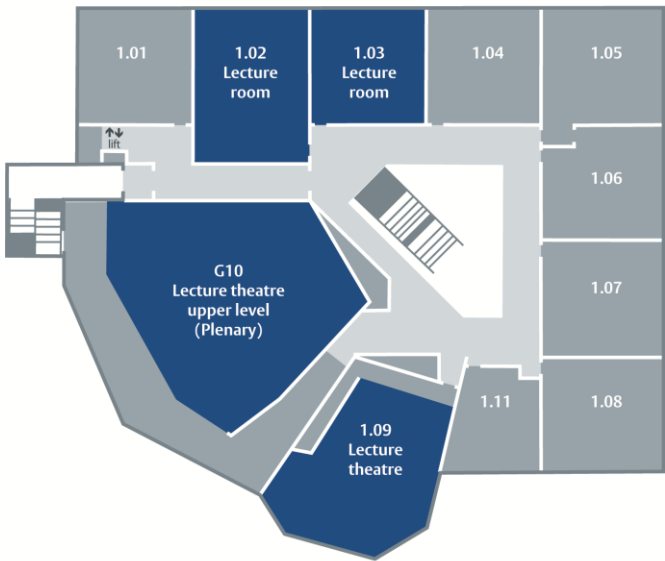
Packed lunches collected from Palmer Building – Coaches departs from Chancellor's Way at 1.15 (near the bus stop)

Conference Location Maps

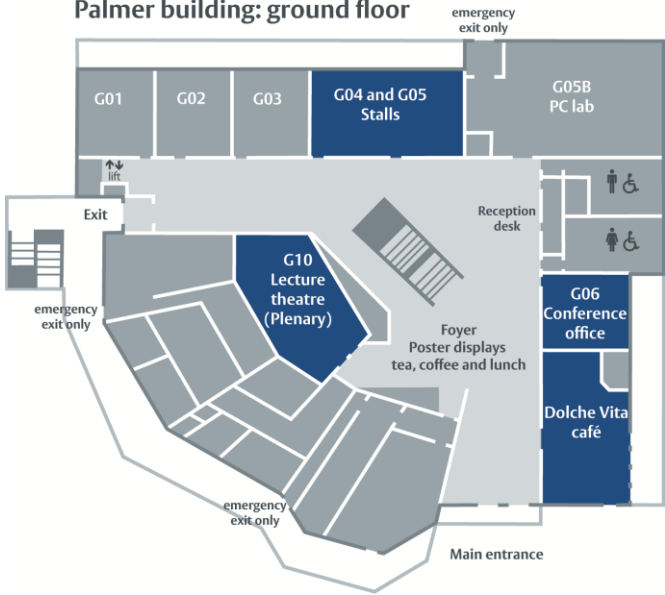
RAC 2014 will be centred on the Palmer Building and Henley Business School on the Whiteknights Campus of the University of Reading.



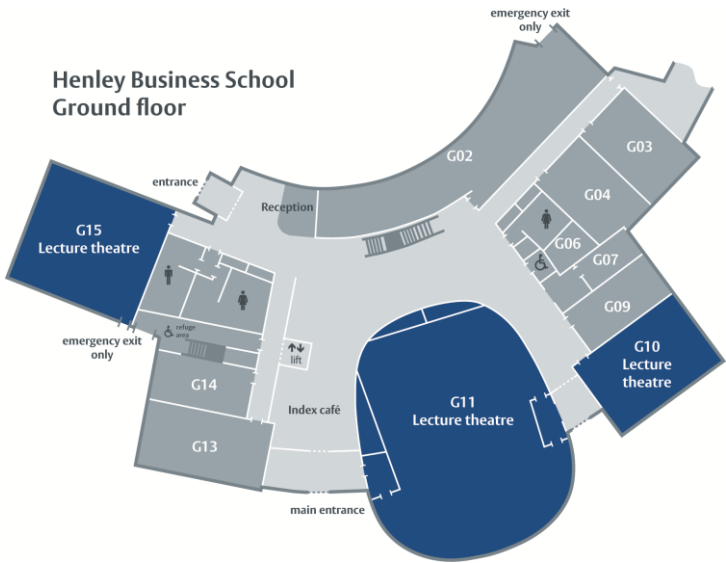
Palmer building: first floor

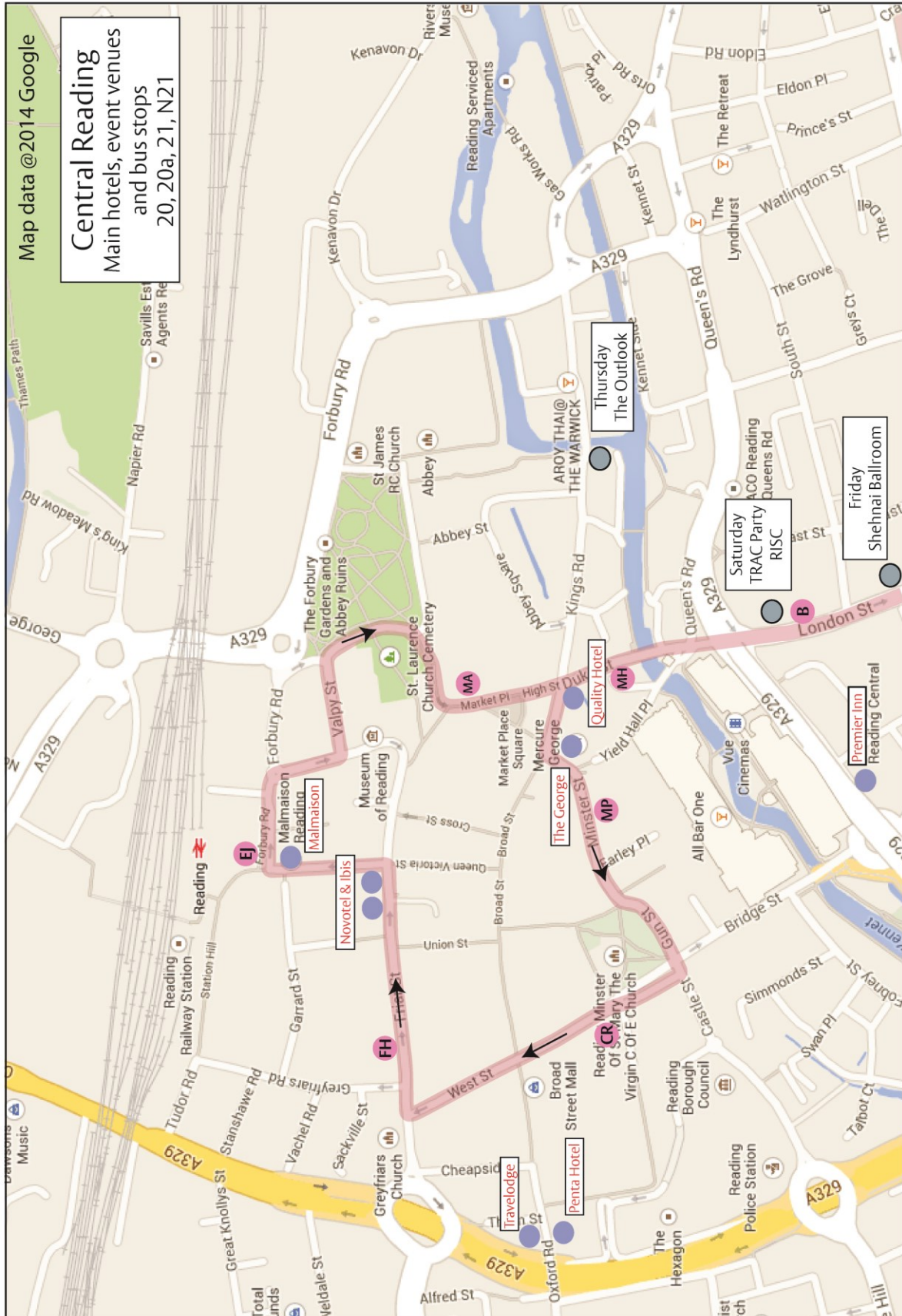


Palmer building: ground floor



Henley Business School
Ground floor





Key Information: Various

Busses to Campus from the Centre of Town

Busses from the centre of Reading to the University are Single £1.90 / Return £3.60

No. 20, 20a, 21: Claret Coloured busses come into the University (UoR Whiteknights House). No. 9 Red coloured busses pass by the University entrance (Chancellor's Way). A full bus map can be downloaded here: <http://www.reading-buses.co.uk/university/>

Free Bus time Apps available: ANDROID and iPhone: 'My Bus Reading'

Taxis

We recommend Yellcars: 0118 9660 660. From campus to the station is c.£6 (car) or £10 (MPV).

Registration & Conference Office

Registration will open from c. 4.00 on Thursday in the Palmer Building Foyer. Thereafter it can be done in the Conference Office, which will be staffed from 8.30 each morning (Palmer G06).

Information and Bookstalls

During the Conference, the Roman Society, the Journal of Roman Studies and other organisations will have display stalls in the Palmer Building in Rooms G04 & G05.

Posters Session

A Poster display will take place in the Palmer Building Foyer. Posters must be given to the Conference Office by 10.00 on the Friday. Authors are encouraged to stand by their posters on Friday lunchtime.

Tea, Coffee and Lunches on Friday and Saturday

There are coffee and tea breaks in the mornings and afternoons, and this will be served in both the Palmer Building and Henley Business School. Lunches on Friday and Saturday are included in the conference fee and will be served in the Palmer Building Foyer.

Car parking

Public transport to and from the venue is encouraged. There will be limited general car parking which is likely to be in Car Park 2 (there will be clear signage on the day directing you). The nearest **disabled bays** to the Palmer building are behind the Carrington Building. Follow signs to delivery area at the rear of this building (it is the unmarked car park behind the building to the right of Palmer on the map).

Internet Access

Both venue buildings have Wi-Fi. Delegates from other Universities may have Eduroam on their Wi-Fi devices, in which case they should be able to seamlessly link up to our network (in theory). Otherwise we hope to be able to provide delegates with temporary login details which can be bought from the Conference Desk for £3.

Tweeting

Please use the hashtag: #RAC/TRAC

Key Information: Events

Thursday Evening Reception and Keynote

There will be a reception from 6.00 in the Palmer Building Foyer. After the reception, at 6.45 everyone will be invited into G10 for the welcome by the President of the Roman Society and the Plenary Lecture.

After this there are no formal later evening events, but delegates are invited to congregate at The Outlook Pub in town later in the evening after dinner (though they do serve some pub food there too). The Outlook has real ale and also overlooks the River Kennet.

Friday Evening Conference Dinner

At the **Shehnai Ballroom**, <http://shehnaiuk.rtrk.co.uk>, 75-77 London Street, RG1 4QA

Guests arrive 7.00-7.45, there are free welcome drinks (and free soft drinks all evening), thereafter there is a pay-or bar. Guests seated for a buffet dinner 7.45. The buffet will comprise: Starter: Papdi Chaat , Chicken Tikka, Fish Amritsari; Main : Lamb Roganjosh, Paneer Butter Masala, Veg Jhalfrezi, Jeera Rice , Assorted Naan, Cucumber Raita, Salad; Dessert Chocolate Mud-pie.

Please note. Other delegates will be welcome to join everyone from 9.00 when we hope to have music. The bar closes at 11.30.

Saturday Evening TRAC Party

At the **RISC**, <http://www.risc.org.uk>, 35-39 London Street, RG1 4PS

The TRAC party will take place at RISC (Reading International Solidarity Centre) which is close to town centre and many of the hotels and accommodation. RISC works with schools and community project groups to raise the profile of global issues and promote action for sustainable development, human rights and social justice. It has a 'global café' which serves an extraordinary range of world cuisine.

The TRAC party is upstairs in the function room. Numbers will be limited for safety reason to 175, so if it is full, feel free to linger downstairs in the café-bar. A live local band will be performing a set. 'Dolly and the Clothespegs', style themselves as a Riverbilly band, dipping into the archive of Alan Lomax, but also writing their own material and occasionally playing a song or two from an unlikely genre to catch everyone out.

Dolly and the Clothespegs: <https://myspace.com/dollyandtheclothespegs/music/songs>

Sunday Departure

Sessions end around 12:30. The conference office will close by 1.30. There are very limited eating venues on campus on Sundays out of term.

Sunday Excursion to Silchester and Lunch

The tour will be guided by Professor Michael Fulford and Amanda Clarke, the directors of the ongoing excavations there. Packed lunches can be collected after the morning session ends from the Palmer Building Foyer (included in the price as there will be no open eating establishments open on campus on the Sunday). The coaches will leave at 1.15 from Chancellor's Way, close to the bus stop returning to town. Delegates will be able to lock their luggage in the coach. It takes about half-an-hour to get to Silchester. You will be at the site for about two hours, walking around the walls, viewing the amphitheatre and visiting the site of the current excavations. We aim to return to Whiteknights campus by 4.15, with a follow-on stop at Reading Station no later than 5.00 for those wishing to book trains.

The Sponsoring Organizations



Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies

Dominic Rathone (President) and Peter Guest (Archaeology Committee Chair)

The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies - The Roman Society - was founded in 1910 as the sister society to the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. The Roman Society is the leading organization in the United Kingdom for those interested in the study of Rome and the Roman Empire. Its scope is wide, covering Roman history, archaeology, literature and art down to about A.D. 700. It has a broadly based membership, drawn from over forty countries and from all ages and walks of life. The Society supports a library of over 130,000 volumes and 675 periodicals; it supports a programme of public lectures and conferences; it has a grants programme for research and to support teaching and students. Membership is open to all.

The Roman Archaeology Conference is its biennial conference.

www.romansociety.org/



Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference

Darrell J. Rohl (Chair) and Ian Marshman (Vice-Chair)

TRAC developed around a series of annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conferences held since 1991. It aimed to widen the range of perspectives offered, and voices heard, in Roman Archaeology. Since the mid-1990s, TRAC has been held—in alternate years—alongside the Roman Archaeology Conference (RAC). In 2001, the TRAC Standing Committee was established to ensure that TRAC continues to serve its purpose well into the future.

In 2013 it launched its website which includes a forum to promote discussion and debate in the 12-month gaps between conferences. Visit it, sign-up and engage with the online community.

The site also hosts many of the past TRAC published volumes on Open Access.

<http://trac.org.uk>



TRAC Bursaries

The TRAC Bursaries have been funded by generous donations from both the Roman Society and from Barbican Research Associates, an independent consultancy specialising in the analysis of archaeological finds and post-excavation management. <http://www.barbicanra.co.uk/>



Study Group for Roman Pottery

Paul Booth (President) and Jane Timby (Secretary)

The Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP) was formed in 1971 to further the study of pottery of the Roman period in Britain. It provides a forum for the presentation and discussion of the latest research, and of issues affecting the subject and its practitioners. Its Annual conference and Regional meetings promote contact between specialists and the opportunity to handle pottery from different regions. The Group currently has over 170 members, from all over the British Isles, Europe and further afield. Membership is open to all those interested in the study of Roman Pottery, whether actively working in, researching, interpreting or teaching the subject of Roman ceramics - both professionals and amateurs.

All attendees at RAC 2014 are welcome to attend.

<http://www.romanpotterystudy.org/>



Roman Finds Group

Roy Friendship-Taylor (President), Justine Bayley (Chair) and Angela Wardle (Membership Secretary)

The Roman Finds Group provides a forum for all those with an interest in Roman artefacts. Founded in 1988, our membership is both professional and amateur, and new members are always welcome. Meetings are held twice a year across the country, with invited speakers presenting papers on a particular theme, site, exhibition, or region, and occasional short contributions from members on newly discovered artefacts. Recent themes have included surveys of artefacts from cemeteries, an examination of the opportunities and problems provided by waterlogged finds, and a review of the evidence for craft and industry in Roman Britain. Regional reviews have taken place in the areas of Hadrian's Wall, South Wales and the South-West of England. The aim of our meetings is to provide members with access to current research in advance of publication. From time to time joint meetings are held with museums or other special interest organizations.

All attendees at RAC 2014 are welcome to attend.

<http://www.romanfinds.org.uk/>

GS DW

Graduate School
Distant Worlds

Pompeii and Roman Housing Bursaries

We would also like to thank the Distant Worlds: Munich Graduate School for Ancient Studies, for their sponsorship of PhD and Early Career scholars presenting within the poster session 'Framing interactions. New approaches to coexistence in the houses of Roman Pompeii'



Plenary Lecture

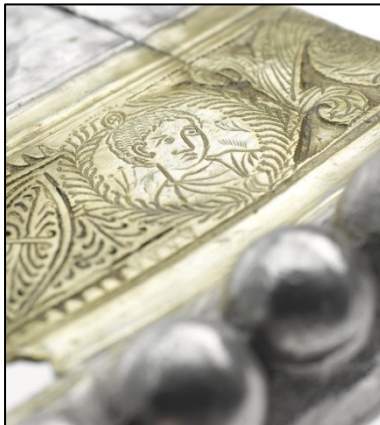
Late Roman Silver and the Barbarian World: the Traprain Treasure in Context

Fraser Hunter, National Museum of Scotland

Some of the most impressive remains from the late Roman period are hoards of Roman silver. The gleam of intact plate and jewellery from finds such as Kaiseraugst, Mildenhall and Hoxne rather overshadows another category of hoard - Hacksilber. This bent, broken and crushed material has long been an intriguing sideshow to the story of late Roman silver. A key find is the Traprain Treasure, found on Traprain Law (south-east Scotland) in 1919 and currently the focus of a major international project. It has been interpreted as everything from loot to pay-off to diplomatic gift. The results of this ongoing project offer a chance to look afresh at Hacksilber, presenting the latest news from Traprain, examining the nature of silver use in the Roman world, and questioning what these battered silver fragments can tell us about the 'barbarians' to the north.

F.Hunter@nms.ac.uk

Thursday 7pm, Palmer Building Room G10





Recent work on the Roman Frontiers

Session Organizers: Maureen Carroll and David Breeze

In the last few years, research activities, such as The Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project, various EU-funded projects, publications, and Roman Frontier Studies Conferences, have made significant contributions to furthering our understanding of the Roman frontiers in Europe and beyond. Modern techniques, such as LiDAR and satellite remote sensing, have led to new discoveries and changing perceptions of the frontiers, with implications for the building, occupation and function of the *limes*. New research on life in and around the forts also suggests more complex relationships between the inhabitants of the fort and *vicus* and between the military and civilian population than a simplistic or binary explanation of the two can provide. This session presents and examines selected case studies of new research on various aspects of Rome's frontiers, from Britain to North Africa, and reconsiders the organization of the frontier zones and the role the frontier played for groups living in and around the edges of the Roman Empire.

p.m.carroll@sheffield.ac.uk and davidbreeze@hotmail.co.uk

Friday, Room G11, Henley Business School

Chair: Maureen Carroll

- 9.00 *Introduction: the frontiers of the Roman Empire project*, David Breeze
- 9.10 Roman camps in Germany, Steve Bödecker
- 9.35 *The first Roman deployment in the Rhine delta: a fortified supply line to Britain*, Erik Graafstal
- 10.05 *The Raetian limes - findings and discussions on a late Antonine frontier of the Roman Empire*, C. Sebastian Sommer
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *The frontiers of Roman North Africa in the satellite age*, David Mattingly and Martin Sterry
- 11.30 *The complexity of intramural and extramural relationships on the Northern frontier of Roman Britain*, Andrew Birley
- 12.00 *Meals and the Roman military*, Penelope Allison

Introduction: The Frontiers of the Roman Empire Project

David Breeze (UK)

Over the last 12 years two sections of the Roman frontiers have been inscribed as World Heritage Sites, three projects funded by the EU have been run, and eight multi-language booklets published, in addition to the more traditional activities such as the Congress of Roman Frontier Studies. The contribution of these activities to research on Roman frontiers in Europe and beyond will be examined.

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Roman Camps in Germany

Steve Bödecker (LVR-Amt für Bodendenkmalpflege im Rheinland, Germany)

A combination of aerial reconnaissance, excavations and LiDAR in the vicinity of Vetera Castra/Xanten has led to the discovery of one of the largest concentrations of Roman practice camps on the continent. Since the last publication by Irwin Scollar in 1986, their number has doubled to more than 140, providing a better understanding of the disposition and layout of practice camps and their distinction from marching camps. The relationship of Roman camps to the Iron Age landscape also can now be discussed on sites in the lower Rhine area. Furthermore, new discoveries of practice camps made by LiDAR in the vicinity of Castra Bonnensia/Bonn show another large manoeuvre area of the Rhine army. All together, the new inventory of practice camps in the Rhineland provide new perspectives into training standards, manoeuvre concepts and land use of the Roman army in Germania inferior and beyond.

steve.boedecker@lvr.de

The First Roman Deployment in the Rhine Delta: a Fortified Supply Line to Britain

Erik Graafstal (Municipality of Utrecht/Leiden University, Netherlands)

The early chain of small forts along the Oude Rijn ('Old Rhine') in the western Netherlands has generally been taken as the prototype 'river frontier', a concept supposedly implemented along the rivers Rhine and Danube by the emperor Claudius from the 40's of the first century. New dating evidence and topographical analysis recently have cast doubt upon this interpretation, and suggested a close historical and functional relationship with Caligula's planned, and his successor's actual, invasion of Britain in AD 40 and 43. A comparison with similar arrangements along the Middle Rhine, the Upper and Middle Danube may shed light on a forgotten requisite of Roman frontier dispositions: continuous protection of supply traffic. This is particularly relevant for the British situation.

e.graafstal@utrecht.nl

The Raetian Limes - Findings and Discussions on a Late Antonine Frontier of the Roman Empire

C. Sebastian Sommer (Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Germany)

In recent years, doubts about the traditional dating – sometime in the first half of the second century AD – of the Raetian Limes have been cast. Collecting all the evidence, including dendro-dates, a late Antonine date is now much more likely, immediately after the Antonine Wall was given up. Consequently the various phases of the development are somewhat later and also have to be discussed afresh. In connection with the WHS- application and the Management Plan for the ORL, much new research was possible. In this presentation, abundant new material about the disposition of towers and fortlets, the layout of forts and their military vici, and the development of the frontier as a whole will be discussed.

Sebastian.Sommer@blfd.bayern.de

The Frontiers of Roman North Africa in the Satellite Age

David Mattingly and Martin Sterry (University of Leicester, UK)

The Roman frontier in Africa is one of the least well understood, due to the near cessation of fieldwork in the post-colonial age. However, the application of satellite remote sensing offers a new way to advance study of the archaeology of arid North Africa. As part of the ERC-funded Trans-Sahara project we have used high-resolution satellite imagery to support a major review of the African frontier, identifying new Roman forts and fortlets, additional linear barriers and, perhaps most significantly of all, ample evidence of civilian and indigenous settlements villages in the frontier zone. Additionally, our work in Saharan oases is demonstrating that areas beyond the frontiers were inhabited by large sedentary agricultural populations. Here these new discoveries of both the military infrastructure and the frontier settlement record are outlined to reconsider

the organization of the *limes* zone and the role the frontier played for groups living in (and around the edges of) Roman North Africa.

djm7@leicester.ac.uk, mjs66@leicester.ac.uk

The Complexity of Intramural and Extramural Relationships on the Northern Frontier of Roman Britain

Andrew Birley (Vindolanda, UK)

In 2008 the Vindolanda Trust embarked upon a new and ambitious five year research project. The project was aimed at exploring whether or not modern definitions of fort and *vicus*, which have so often been regarded as being binary, hindered rather clarified the interpretation of military settlements and their communities. The spatial deposition of three domains of material culture were examined by this project to indicate the presence, location and activities of soldiers (combatants), non-combatants as exemplified by adult women, and shared activities that may have been common bonds across the whole community. A series of new excavations were started in 2008 which explored large sections of the third century fort and *vicus* simultaneously, providing a more thorough contextual perspective to historical datasets from the site and further broadening the datasets available for this study. The results of the project have provided new and often surprising perspectives into life at Vindolanda.

andrewbirley@vindolanda.com

Meals and the Roman Military

Penelope Allison (University of Leicester, UK)

This paper examines how we can use the wealth of material culture associated with food preparation and food consumption that has been excavated from Roman military bases to investigate these essential daily foodways. It discusses ways in which these artefacts, mainly ceramics, can be analysed from more consumption-oriented approaches, and how these analyses, together with bioarchaeological, assemblage and spatial analyses, might be used for more informed and holistic approaches to where these foodways took place in and around Roman military bases, and possibly how and with whom the various members of military communities prepared and consumed food. It will focus mainly on data compiled from early imperial military bases, especially in the German provinces.

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New Synergies? The Impact of the Roman Conquest of Italy on Settlement and Society

Session Organizers: Jamie Sewell and Tesse Stek

The Romano-centric historical narrative of the conquest (341 to 265 BC) is well studied, as is the phenomenon of Roman colonization which came in its wake. Yet an impressive quantity of published results from recent field projects is shedding bright new light on the conquest from the point of view of the conquered. In the period 350 to 300 BC, very large quantities of fortified and rural settlements were created, revealing that communities across much of the peninsula were flourishing. Societal and institutional change at this time is reflected, for example, in settlement dynamics, burial practice, and the development of civic institutions. The conquest created complex patterns of abandonment, continuity and change. New synergies resulted, particularly apparent in new land use strategies, the survival and enhancement of pre-conquest cult places, and the coalescing of new urban centres on or near major pre-conquest settlement sites. Rather than focusing upon Roman impact versus local reaction, the panel proposes to study the dynamics of the post-conquest period in terms of synergy in a broader framework of Hellenistic technological and ideological developments. By addressing the formative period of Roman imperialism in this way, important parallels with the Roman provinces may be drawn, adding chronological depth to, as well as further exploring currently emerging concepts of Roman imperialism that are less centre-periphery oriented. With papers covering a consistent geographical spectrum, the panel will present results on many aspects of the reconfigurations occurring during and after the conquest period (settlement dynamics, land use, elite roles, religion, cultural and institutional change).

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Friday, Room G15, Henley Business School

- 9.00 *The changing face of South Etruria*, Hilary Becker
- 9.30 *Settlement and society in Hellenistic Etruria*, Robert Witcher
- 10.00 *Local elites of Adriatic Italy and their 'paradoxical' romanization*, Fabio Colivicchi
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *Developments in Larinum and its surrounding territory in the aftermath of the Roman conquest of Italy*, Elizabeth Robinson
- 11.30 *The dynamics of higher order settlements on the Italian peninsula (350 - 200 BC): a quantitative analysis*, Jamie Sewell
- 12.00 *Village type settlements and Roman expansion in the mid-Republican period: new evidence from Molise and Basilicata*, Tesse Stek

The Changing Face of South Etruria

Hilary Becker (University of Mississippi, USA)

After the fall of Veii, cities such as Caere, Tarquinia and Vulci vacillated between peace, cautious truce, to full-out war and even the succession of land to Rome. This paper seeks to map the experience of Romanization in south Etruria during the Hellenistic period. To seek this out, we will look in particular at archaeological and epigraphic evidence to explore how the mechanisms of daily life in Etruria were impacted by Rome's encroaching presence, in the areas of commerce, trade, and transport, coinage, governance, and warfare. The frescoes of the Tomb of Giglioli at

Tarquinius, and its walls decorated with armour, will provide one of the valuable case studies used in this examination.

hwbecker@olemiss.edu

Settlement and Society in Hellenistic Etruria

Robert Witcher (Durham University, UK)

In this paper I examine the changing settlement, population and economy of Etruria during the Hellenistic period. My previous study of Etruria, focussing on the early imperial period, identified considerable sub-regional variability which appeared to result from the long-term effects of Roman colonial control, and the specific economic and demographic impact of the development of Rome as a metropolis. In particular, regional survey suggested that whereas settlement density reached its peak along the coast and in southern Etruria during the early imperial period, settlement across inland Etruria appeared to reach its maximum density during the Hellenistic period before declining, sometimes sharply, in the early imperial period. This paper seeks to review some of the evidence for settlement from Hellenistic Etruria in order to tease out the origins of later settlement trajectories, and to explore the dialogues between Romans and Etruscans, between urban and rural populations, and between elites and commoners which defined the extension of Roman power across Etruria during the final centuries BC.

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Local Elites of Adriatic Italy and their 'Paradoxical' Romanization

Fabio Colivicchi (Queen's University, Ontario, Canada)

Through the discussion of two different case studies, the port city of Ancona and the region of Daunia, a seemingly paradoxical phenomenon is evident that is visible especially in Adriatic Italy – but by no means exclusively – between the third and the first centuries BC: a strong increase in signs of 'Hellenization' precisely when the political control of Rome is established over Italy. The two case studies confirm that the dualism of 'Hellenism' and 'Romanization' in the traditional sense of binary opposition is not a productive heuristic tool. In fact Hellenism was not used by the communities of Adriatic Italy to separate themselves from Rome, but to join the developing system of Roman Italy, where Hellenism was a fundamental component for the construction of an increasingly integrated peninsular network.

colivicf@queensu.ca

Developments in Larinum and its Surrounding Territory in the Aftermath of the Roman Conquest of Italy

Elizabeth Robinson (ICCS - Intercollegiate Center for Classical Studies, Rome)

This paper presents a local-level case study of the effects of the Roman conquest on Larinum and its surrounding territory from 400 BC to AD 100. By considering all of the available evidence, it creates a context-sensitive narrative of Larinum's transition from independent community to Roman *municipium*. Prosopographical analysis of epigraphic and literary sources shows significant continuity in the local population, particularly among the elites. This is mirrored in the settlement patterns, where reanalysis of the Biferno Valley Survey evidence demonstrates stability of both farms and villas throughout this period. Such findings seem to contrast with new Hellenistic monument types and decorative schemes appearing in the town, but by combining all the evidence it becomes clear that it was the local elites who chose to employ these elements. The stylistic changes reflect the adoption of Mediterranean-wide trends by the local people, rather than the arrival of outside groups at Larinum.

Elizabeth.robinson.400@gmail.com

The Dynamics of Higher Order Settlements on the Italian Peninsula (350 - 200 BC): a Quantitative Analysis

Jamie Sewell (Durham University, UK).

My paper examines the impact of the Roman conquest on all fortified settlements larger than 2 hectares on the Italian peninsula south of the Po. For much of central and southern Italy the late fourth and early third centuries BC represent an intense period of settlement creation and renewal. This flourishing coincides exactly with the period of the Roman conquest. How should this phenomenon be understood? Traditionally, it has been studied on a regional basis. As a result, the suggested processes responsible for it differ according to region. My analysis is interregional, comparing local trajectories and their scholarly traditions. Although many centres endured the conquest, by the second century BC their overall number had reduced, and many large urban centres had been redimensioned. This raises an intriguing question, the complexity of which will be explored in the paper: on balance, could Rome be considered as a force for de-urbanization?

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Village Type Settlements and Roman Expansion in the Mid-Republican Period: New Evidence from Molise and Basilicata

Tesse Stek (Leiden University, Netherlands)

Roman expansion has typically been associated with urbanism. As a result - and with considerable success - research has often focused on urban contexts, urbanization processes, and, with regard to the hinterland, on the related rationalization of the territory (centuriation). New research hypothesizes, however, that 'lower-order' rural settlements and institutions played a considerable role in early Roman expansion and settlement strategies. A combination of the re-reading of epigraphic and archaeological settlement data from colonial territories indeed points to the existence of nucleated or clustered settlement patterns, rather than the anticipated neatly divided landscapes. In this paper, this research direction is further explored and illustrated with new archaeological evidence from the recently started Landscapes of Early Roman Colonization project (NWO), which tests the above hypothesis in the colonial territories of Aesernia (founded 263 BC, modern Molise) and Venusia (founded 291 BC, modern Basilicata).

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TRAC

Theoretical
Roman
Archaeology
Conference

Roman Concepts of Landscape: New Approaches and Perspectives

Session Organizers: Hector Orengo, Benjamin Naylor and Anouk Vermeulen

Landscape archaeology has been one of the most prominent fields where post-processual approaches, such as phenomenology, have been applied to. Unsurprisingly, however, these have been more directed towards the study of prehistoric landscapes (e.g. Tilley 1994; Parker-Pearson et al. 2006) for which no textual information exists on religion or ritual.

Despite the opportunity that our knowledge of Roman belief systems presents, examples of studies tackling the Roman perception and conceptual adaptation of the landscape are still rare. Roman landscapes have been considered projections of the Roman ideal territory (López 1994) and examples exist of foundation rituals (Carandini 2007, Magli 2008), which involved the conceptual division and conceptualization of the city and its territory. If Roman landscapes are considered as embodying the 'platonic' idea of Roman territory, they can provide an unsuspecting window to the Roman conceptualization of their environment and to Roman views of the world.

Relatively recent methodological approaches and tools, such as GIS, virtual reconstructions and Remote Sensing can offer new ways to explore these questions. Their application, however, has not been without problems while the focus still remains on earlier periods.

This session will invite papers presenting case-studies on Roman landscapes from different perspectives and employing a variety of techniques, which show or aim to investigate the ideological background behind Roman territorial organization, environmental change and/or landscape exploitation. These will attempt to provide evidence not just on Roman culturally-determined practices, but also on the way Romans conceptualized their world.

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Friday, Room G10, Henley Business School

- 9.00 *Changing patterns of Interaction: using the Spanish 'jinete' coinage to understand the Republican landscape of eastern Spain*, Benjamin Naylor
- 9.30 *Roman ideas and ideals of landscape: transported landscapes, imported landscapes and glocalization*, Hector A. Orengo
- 10.00 *Roman undercurrents in the configuration of Valencia's cultural landscape (eastern Spain)*, Maria Jesús Ortega, Hector A. Orengo and Josep M. Palet
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *Cartography of Roman colonialism*, Jeremia Pelgrom
- 11.30 *Conception versus perception: ideas about the course of the Roman road from Radwinter to Great Chesterford (Essex, UK)*, John Peterson
- 12.00 *A forever home? An investigation of the rationale behind changing settlement patterns*, Anouk Vermeulen

Changing Patterns of Interaction: Using the Spanish 'Jinete' Coinage to Understand the Republican Landscape of Eastern Spain

Benjamin Naylor (University of St Andrews, UK)

This paper attempts to combine actor-network and social network analysis with material-culture studies to suggest ways in which coins were part of new relationships among Iberians in the changing landscape of the republican period in central eastern Spain. The paper analyses the numismatic evidence for changes in Iberian groups and practices during this period. The *jinete* coinage of *Hispania Citerior* has been well studied for its role in the spread of an urban, monetary

economy and as an expression of Iberian identities. The geographical distribution of coin finds has been less studied, however, and primarily used to indicate commercial links and the local nature of Iberian economies. The paper maps coin distributions against the backdrop of disruptions in Iberian groups and territories, as well as considering recent work on the materiality of coins that raises questions about their use and expands the roles they can play

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Roman Ideas and Ideals of Landscape: Transported Landscapes, Imported Landscapes and Glocalization

Hector A. Orengo (University of Nottingham, UK)

Roman landscapes can be interpreted as representing the ideological projections of the groups inhabiting them. In many cases, landscape arrangements were conducted by populations of Roman origin, who reproduced/imported their native landscapes. However, in other cases, the creation of typical Roman landscapes was implemented by native populations as a means to assert their own *romanitas* and, thus, reproduce their perceptions of what an ideal Roman landscape should look like. Should these be considered as 'imported' landscapes? What about these groups of people who did not want to be identified as Romans, did they manage to keep their pre-Roman landscapes; and, if they did, how were these affected by the Roman rule?

This paper investigates how the interactions between the diverse ideas and ideals of Roman landscape can be identified and studied and, in doing so, attempts to provide new insights into the use of landscapes as ideological assertions.

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Roman Undercurrents in the Configuration of Valencia's Cultural Landscape (Eastern Spain)

Maria Jesús Ortega, Hector A. Orengo and Josep M. Palet (Catalan Institute of Classical Archaeology, Spain and University of Nottingham, UK)

Historical, archaeomorphological and archaeological work in Valencia's territory (Eastern Spain) have shown how Roman landscape perceptions and culturally-determined landscape arrangement practices created what could be considered as a Roman 'transported landscape' in this area. On it, the Roman conception of the world was clearly stated and reflected. Since the Roman period this originally transported landscape has evolved and incorporated the ideas of landscape of subsequent settlers with different cultural and ideological backgrounds. Valencia's cultural landscape reflects nowadays all these landscape perceptions in its configuration: the Roman landscape acted as a background to which later cultures had to adapt and ultimately incorporate in their landscape perceptions. This landscape can therefore be considered as a cultural legacy in which previous landscape perceptions have been incorporated.

In this paper an attempt to unravel this complex landscape will be attempted paying special attention to its conceptual origin: a Roman transported centuriated landscape.

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Cartography of Roman Colonialism

Jeremia Pelgrom (Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome, Italy)

This paper analyses modern representations of Roman colonial territories as rational and geometrically organized landscapes. After having discussed the fragile empirical basis of these studies, the paper attempts to reveal and disentangle the complex combination of intertwined modern and ancient ideologies and practices which have directed prevailing conceptualizations of Roman colonial territorial strategies. It argues that our current understanding has been strongly influenced by Greek sociopolitical philosophy, cultural evolutionary theory and by cartographic representations of field survey data.

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Conception versus Perception: Ideas about the Course of the Roman Road from Radwinter to Great Chesterford (Essex, UK)

John Peterson (University of East Anglia, UK)

Based on different conceptions, there have been conflicting perceptions of the route of the Roman road between Radwinter and Great Chesterford (Essex, UK). Despite discordant evidence from aerial photography, an early dominant proposal has not been abandoned, apparently because there has been no realistic conception of how the road might have been designed. The presence of a *limitatio*, proposed 25 years ago, provides such a conception, since the part of the road shown on topographic maps is evidently at 1:1 to it. Given that this theoretical relationship suggests precisely where the road's extension might be perceived, close attention to Google Earth and Bing images then seems to reveal it. Modelling of the road demonstrates that its design is similar to that of other nearby roads. The military surveyors in this area could have been working in a world that was mathematically based, precisely defined and harmonious.

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A Forever Home? An Investigation of the Rationale behind Changing Settlement Patterns

Anouk Vermeulen (University of St Andrews, UK)

There have been several suggestions of what the ideal Roman landscape should look like, but especially when it comes to rural landscapes, a comprehensive, decisive answer is still awaited. Using the site of the later Roman colony *Tarraco*, this paper attempts to establish how settlement patterns changed in the transition from Iberian to Roman, and which landscape elements (rivers, main roads, land division, soil type, etc.) influenced these changes. This can help us to understand which elements were important, and if a change can be detected when the area came under Roman rule. It has often been assumed that land division played a key role in these developments and changes, but there appear to be many other factors that played a role. By taking all these different elements into account, we can work towards a rationale behind the changing settlement patterns after Roman conquest.

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The Role of Zooarchaeology in the Study of the Western Roman Empire

Session Organizers: Martyn G. Allen and Mark Blagg-Newsome

Zooarchaeological research now has a solid history of contributing to our understanding of the Western Roman Empire, informing on aspects of dietary preference, livestock husbandry, butchery techniques, and the uses of animal products (skin, horn, and bone, etc.). Traditionally, however, many studies have tended to formulate within an isolated framework of investigation, aiming admirably but perhaps failing to articulate fully with wider research on the Roman world. One concern is that faunal studies are either ignored by other researchers or, at best, used as an 'add-on' to embellish overviews where required. Yet, recent theoretical advances have drawn attention to the social significance of animals, highlighting their central role in everyday life, in local landscapes, and in their economic importance, values which informed and directed the behaviours and practices of contemporary individuals, family groups and wider communities. As such, the zooarchaeological community has now recognized that its work needs to develop and utilize new approaches, both methodological and interpretative, in order to change existing perceptions, placing its research at the forefront of knowledge on the great range of cultures which persisted at this time. To highlight this growing recognition, this session seeks to showcase some of the latest zooarchaeological research in the area, and whilst the geographical remit for the session focuses on the Western Roman Empire, its implications encompass Roman studies as a whole. Consequently, we hope to draw researchers from the wider community for an informed discussion on the place of zooarchaeological work and to help direct its future course.

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Friday, Room 1.09, Palmer Building

- 9.00 *Introduction: removing the appendix: integrating zooarchaeology into Roman studies*, Mark Maltby
- 9.30 *Was Romano-British husbandry innovative? An integrated approach to a complex question*, Umberto Albarella, Claudia Minniti and Silvia Valenzuela
- 10.00 *Variety in livestock Breeds in the Roman Mediterranean world: evidence from zooarchaeological, literary and artistic sources*, Michael Mackinnon
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *Animals in rites, sacrifices and funerary practices in Roman Gaul*, Sébastien Lepetz
- 11.30 *The tell-tale hearth: burnt offerings and private sacrifice in Pompeii*, Rachel Hesse
- 12.00 *People-Like-Us' or regional speciality? Why did the Roman army occupy northern England for 350 years?* Sue Stallibrass
- 12.30 Lunch
- 2.00 *Think global, act local: regionalism and the supply of meat to the Roman army*, Sabine Deschler-Erb and Maaïke Groot (double length paper)
- 3.00 *Regional factors in production and consumption of animal-derived food in the Roman Empire*, Anthony King
- 3.30 Tea

- 4.00 *Food, furs and friends: an integrated zoo-archaeology of feasting in late Iron Age and Roman southern Britain*, Martyn Allen
- 4.30 *Imperialism, identity and ideology: the fallow deer of the Roman Empire*, Naomi Sykes, Holly Miller, Angela Lamb, Jane Evans, Richard Madgwick and Karis Baker
- 5.00 *Facilitated discussion – The role of zooarchaeology in the study of the Western Roman Empire*, Martin Millett

Removing the Appendix: Integrating Zooarchaeology into Roman Studies

Mark Maltby (University of Bournemouth, UK)

This presentation will provide a review of the history of animal bone studies on Roman sites in Britain and other areas of the western Empire since the 1970s. Drawing upon evidence from general syntheses and reports on specific assemblages, it will critically evaluate how well zooarchaeological analyses have been incorporated into general Roman studies and how successfully they have been integrated into excavation reports. It will consider ways in which zooarchaeologists can make more effective contributions by highlighting examples of good practice and innovative research.

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Was Romano-British Husbandry Innovative? An Integrated Approach to a Complex Question

Umberto Albarella, Claudia Minniti and Silvia Valenzuela (University of Sheffield, UK)

The role that animal husbandry has played as part of the cultural changes that affected the Iron Age/Roman transition in Britain is still very incompletely understood, despite much research on the subject. In this paper we will present evidence from both zooarchaeology and Strontium isotopic analysis, which contributes to our understanding of this question. It will be argued that important innovations in husbandry strategies can be interpreted within the context of parallel changes in material culture. Although important changes appear to coincide with the Roman conquest, it becomes clear that late Iron Age husbandry was not entirely conservative and that waves of changes carried on occurring later on in the Roman period. It is also important to consider differences between geographic areas, with the south and east of the country witnessing more substantial changes and the north and west preserving elements of Iron Age husbandry styles into the Roman period.

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Variety in Livestock Breeds in the Roman Mediterranean World: Evidence from Zooarchaeological, Literary and Artistic Sources

Michael Mackinnon (University of Winnipeg, Canada)

Integrating zooarchaeological evidence with literary and artistic data for animals in Roman antiquity, allows a more comprehensive picture of livestock change to emerge. This paper links these sources to identify, in greater detail, the development, spread, trade and manipulation of domestic livestock breeds in the Roman Mediterranean. General 'improvements' and height increases occur among cattle, sheep, and pigs, but neither equally nor simultaneously across areas of the Mediterranean. Evidence shows that the Romans variously manipulate different traits, such as height, weight, stamina, strength, meat and fat content, among other characteristics and products, in their quest to breed livestock that best catered to the social and economic demands of various regions of the Empire. This integrative approach provides a more holistic picture of animal use and economics during antiquity by highlighting the shrewdness, efficiency, adaptability, innovation, and regionalism of the Romans in terms of animal husbandry and breeding tactics.

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Animals in Rites, Sacrifices and Funerary Practices in Roman Gaul

Sébastien Lepetz (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris)

Zooarchaeological studies present valuable insights into Roman husbandry innovation, food consumption, and trade in animal products. More recently, the role of animals in ritual practice has come to the fore, concerning both funerary rites and domestic or public sacrifices, through the study of necropolis sites and isolated burials. Unsurprisingly, excavation of sacred buildings and sanctuary areas tend to produce remains of cattle, sheep/goat and pig primarily. However, new discoveries, as well as an analytical focus on specific features of an assemblage, allows us to examine diversity in religious practice, regional variation and, importantly, Roman traditions. An important aspect of this concerns the relationship between urban butchery, sanctuaries, and sacrifices, forming a 'chaîne opératoire' of production and distribution of meat from the *macellum*. Currently, these are poorly understood facets and this paper aims to better understand religious belief and potential differences between 'Celtic' and 'Roman' funerary behaviour.

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The Tell-Tale Hearth: Burnt Offerings and Private Sacrifice in Pompeii

Rachel Hesse (Merton College, Oxford, UK)

Familial religion in the Roman home was inextricably linked to the rituals which defined it, one of the foremost of which was animal sacrifice. Environmental remains - arguably the most archaeologically accessible evidence of ritual offerings - provide critical insight into domestic religion, yet they have received remarkably little attention in Classical discourse. Instead, our current understanding of Roman domestic religion is defined by broad assumptions pieced together from limited iconographic evidence and literary sources predominated by poets and playwrights. Zooarchaeological evidence challenges our current understanding of household offerings, calling for a re-examination of the animals selected for ritual slaughter, the details of the rite, deposition of the remains, and the role economic concerns played in animal sacrifice in the Roman home. The burnt deposits discussed in this paper, recovered from excavations of private gardens in Pompeii, exemplify this line of evidence, suggesting profound implications for the wider discourse on religion in the Roman home.

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'People Like Us' or Regional Speciality? Why Did the Roman Army Occupy Northern England for 350 Years?

Sue Stallibrass (English Heritage, UK)

Traditional views suggest the Roman Empire incorporated 'People-like-us' -with towns, developed social hierarchies and market economies. So why did the conquest continue into the rural uplands of Northern and Western Britain? Although the initial aim may have been military prestige, the 'socio-economic' perspective predicts a withdrawal to more comfortable south-east England. Instead, a large and expensive military garrison was paid to stay for 350 years in the northern area. This paper combines archaeological evidence from animal bones and charred plant remains with modern agricultural data. Differences are observed between north-west and north-east England. These are mirrored by distributions of metal ores, Roman villas and small towns, and PAS coin data. How did the Roman army cope in the north and why did it stay? The north-east is quite similar to the south-east. If the 'People-like-us' hypothesis is correct, did north-west England contribute some special added value?

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Think Global, Act Local: Regionalism and the Supply of Meat to the Roman Army

Sabine Deschler-Erb and Maaïke Groot (University Basel, Switzerland/VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

In this paper, we will look at the early occupation of the Roman army in the north-western provinces, and discuss how the supply of meat to the first troops was organized. We will investigate developments in two different regions: northern Switzerland and the Lower Rhine area in the Netherlands, focusing on military occupation in Vindonissa and Nijmegen. These two regions show a different situation before the arrival of the Roman army, with urbanization existing in Switzerland but not in the Netherlands, whilst late Iron Age husbandry regimes also varied. Local traditions, such as smoked meat production, appear to have affected local food supplies to the army. A first analysis of the data suggests a complex interaction of different factors, with a large degree of variability continuing between the two regions and over time; regionalism seems to have been just as important as any overall military strategy.

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Regional Factors in Production and Consumption of Animal-Derived Food in the Roman Empire

Anthony King (University of Winchester, UK)

In a previous study (JRA 12, 1999), I presented evidence for geographically distinct dietary regions within the Roman Empire, largely based on the interplay of proportions of ox, sheep/goat and pig bones from all types of site (including both 'producer' and 'consumer' sites). This paper builds on that work by selecting villas and other types of 'producer' site, and relating animal bone counts to geo-environmental factors such as climatic zones, soil fertility, etc. It focuses specifically on *Britannia* as a case study, because of the good quality and quantity of the data. Regional differences between Yorkshire, the Midlands, Cotswolds, Thames Valley, East Anglia, the South-East and Wessex are discussed. It is shown that sites located on soils of high fertility (in the Soilscape definition) tend to have bone assemblages dominated by cattle, whilst poor soils have much more even counts of cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones. The implications of this for Romano-British agricultural economy are brought out, and the opportunity is also taken to respond to Hesse's (JRA 24, 2011) critique of my 1999 article by integrating cultural and environmental factors into a micro-regional model of husbandry and dietary variation.

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Food, furs and friends: an integrated zoo-archaeology of feasting in late Iron Age and Roman southern Britain

Martyn Allen (University of Reading, UK)

Feasting was integral to northern European society during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Food consumption on an excessive scale was central to these events, with meat especially being processed and apportioned in very particular ways, relating both to the mode of consumption and the complex socio-economic relationships being engaged. In addition to food, the exchange of prestige goods helped to crystallize those relationships. This paper presents new evidence for feasting from archaeological sites in central southern Britain, forming a string of events which straddled the Iron Age/Romano-British transition. Special attention will be paid to the taphonomy of the cultural 'debris' from feasting events and their deliberate placement into specific landscape features, observing how these actions might have changed through time. The assemblages will be discussed in relation to the potential social and political context, and the impact of the region's gradual integration into the Roman Empire.

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Imperialism, Identity and Ideology: the Fallow Deer of the Roman Empire

Naomi Sykes and Holly Miller (University of Nottingham, UK), Angela Lamb and Jane Evans (British Geological Survey, Keyworth, UK), Richard Madgwick (Cardiff University, UK) and Karis Baker (University of Durham, UK)

It has long been suggested that the Romans were responsible for transporting and establishing fallow deer across their Empire but, until recently, such claims have been based largely on received wisdom and cultural interpretations have been lacking. In the last few years the diffusion of fallow deer has been the subject of intensive scientific research, in particular isotope and genetic analyses. This paper brings together all these data, for the first time, to examine when, how, from where and, most importantly, why fallow deer were selectively taken across Roman Europe.

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Insularity and Identity in the Roman Mediterranean

Session Organizer: Anna Kouremenos

Insularity – the state or condition of being an island – has played a key role in shaping the identity of populations inhabiting islands of the Mediterranean. As entities surrounded by water and usually possessing different landscapes and ecosystems from those of the mainland, islands allow for the potential to study both the land and the sea. For Robb, islands are ‘ideas, inhabited metaphors with natural symbols of boundedness’ (Robb 2001). Archaeologically, they have the potential to reveal distinct identities shaped by forces such as invasion, imperialism, colonialism, trade, etc. However, the theme of insularity and identity is seldom studied in Roman archaeology but has been more prevalent in scholarship dealing with the prehistoric periods (see e.g., Held 1993; Broodbank 2000; Knapp 2007 and 2008).

Taking the broad theme of islands as ‘symbols of boundedness’ into account, the papers in this session will look at the concepts of insularity and identity in the Roman period by addressing some of the following questions: how has insularity shaped ethnic, cultural, and social identity in the Mediterranean during the Roman period? How were islands connected to the mainland and other islands? Did insularity produce isolation or did the populations of Mediterranean islands integrate easily into a common ‘Roman’ culture? How has maritime interaction shaped the economy and culture of specific islands? Can we argue for distinct ‘island identities’ during the Roman period?

The papers in this session explore the themes of insularity and identity in both large (Sardinia, Sicily, Crete, Cyprus) and small (Malta, the Northern Sporades) islands.

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Friday, Room 1.02, Palmer Building

- 9.00 *Continuity and resistance? Insularity and identities in Roman Republican Sardinia*, Andrea Roppa
- 9.30 *A study in small-island interaction: pottery from Late Punic and Roman Malta*, Maxine Anastasi
- 10.00 *Re-evaluating Sicilian identity and insularity in the Roman period: the view from ceramics*, Carmela Franco
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *Insularity and identity in the Northern Sporades Islands: the question of Roman policy in central Greece*, Alkiviadis Ginalis
- 11.30 *Cretan insularity and identity in the Roman period*, Anna Kouremenos
- 12.00 *An island backwater? Insularity and identity in Roman Cyprus*, Jody Michael Gordon

Continuity and Resistance? Insularity and Identities in Roman Republican Sardinia

Andrea Roppa (University of Leicester, UK)

The island of Sardinia was annexed to Republican Rome in 237 BC as a result of the First Punic War. Unlike other early annexations, such as northern Italy, in Sardinia no Roman colonies were founded and no evidence of a typical Roman ‘centuriated’ landscape can be found during the whole Republican period. Because of the island’s strong Punic cultural background and remote location in the central Mediterranean, this is generally interpreted as evidence of continuity and resistance to the Romans. In this paper, I focus on the archaeological record at the urban site of Nora in south-eastern Sardinia, and settlement patterns in the countryside surrounding Olbia in

the north-eastern part of the island. Through an in-depth analysis of these two urban and rural case-studies, I aim to show how the island's involvement in Rome's political and commercial networks had a strong impact on Sardinia's identities

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A Study in Small-Island Interaction: Pottery from Late Punic and Roman Malta

Maxine Anastasi (University of Oxford, UK)

Little has been done to investigate the idea of insularity and interaction on Malta during periods other than the prehistoric. The transition between the Late Punic and Roman period in the Maltese islands offers an interesting window into exploring how a small island's role and identity within the wider Mediterranean context may have adapted to a radically changing geo-political and economic climate. One way of investigating these roles is by tracing the economic exchanges between islands and elsewhere. This paper aims to explore this theme by using quantified pottery data from three Maltese sites in a bid to gauge the degree and nature of imported and exported ceramics throughout the course of the Late Punic and Roman periods and offer some interpretations about the cultural and economic choices the islanders made.

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Re-evaluating Sicilian Identity and Insularity in the Roman Period: the View from Ceramics

Carmela Franco (University of Oxford, UK)

Sicily's unique topographical position, at the crossroads of the Mediterranean Basin, between the two halves of the Roman Empire, make the island a privileged point for the study of socio-economic, political and cultural processes that fostered the development of particular ethnic and linguistic identities. This paper discusses Sicilian identity through evidence derived from material culture. First, it addresses the adoption of the symbol of the Triskeles in ceramics as a distinctively Sicilian symbol. An overview of Sicilian wine amphorae produced from the first to the sixth century AD offers new perspectives on the economic interactions between Sicily and Rome, while assessing the unitarian regional morphological logic behind the adoption of a specific flat-bottomed shape. The literary evidence mentioning the '*urnalia sicula*' and Sicilian '*lagonae*' will be presented. Differences in technological aspects of manufacture and morphologic variations will provide a basis for ensuring the presence, beyond the 'Sicilian amphorae koinè', of several sub-regional types of amphorae manufacture which were all integrated into the wider Sicilian artisanal production, thereby indicating a high degree of insularity.

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Insularity and Identity in the Northern Sporades Islands: the Question of Roman Policy in Central Greece

Alkiviadis Ginalis (University of Oxford, UK)

The Northern Sporades, an archipelago which includes the three main islands of Skiathos, Skopelos (ancient Peparethos) and Alonnesos (ancient Ikos), formed one of the most important island groups in the Aegean. Due to their geographical position off the Thessalian coast, they constituted not only the gate for the military control of continental Greece but also formed an important junction for the trading routes and shipping lanes to the markets of Asia Minor and the Black Sea. However, the Roman Empire followed a somewhat contradictory policy in the area that can best be described as isolation and globalization. This paper aims to investigate the ways the close vicinity of the Northern Sporades to the mainland influenced Roman policy in the region and, consequently, how this policy affected the degree of insularity and the nature of island identity in the Northern Sporades.

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Cretan Insularity and Identity in the Roman Period

Anna Kouremenos (University of Oxford, UK)

Homer called Crete the land of 100 *poleis* but during the Roman period there were only about 20 cities left. As the largest island in the Aegean Sea, Crete is an ideal place for the study of insularity and identity. The island's environment played an important role in determining the course of its history long before the Romans conquered it in 67 BC. Crete's long pre-Roman history had a significant impact in shaping Roman attitudes toward a uniquely Cretan socioeconomic system that could not be reconciled with the Roman way of life. The island's location in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea made it an ideal place for the east-west and north-south trade route which, through trade in goods and ideas arriving from both the eastern and western parts of the Empire, shaped much of its prosperity during the Roman period. Yet, this relative peace and prosperity came as a result of a shifting identity across the island which was distinctly different from the one that had been established in Crete long before the Roman conquest.

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An Island Backwater? Insularity and Identity in Roman Cyprus

Jody Michael Gordon (Wentworth Institute of Technology, USA)

For most of the twentieth century, Roman Cyprus' archaeology was characterized as that of a generic, backwater province of the Roman East. Mitford stated that Cyprus' Roman history was marked by a 'tranquil obscurity', while Maier and Karageorghis called Rome's cultural influence 'all-pervading'. More recently, however, scholars—such as Danielle Parks—have stressed how Cyprus' nature as a sea-girt island permitted Cypriots to be influenced by the cultural trends of the wider Empire 'while maintaining a distinctly Cypriot identity'. This paper expands on such perspectives by examining how Cyprus' insularity affected the construction of local identities. First, Cyprus' *permanent island features*, such as its geographical location, ports, resources, and long-term cultural history are explored to discern Rome's administrative attitude and Cyprus' connectedness to imperial culture. Then, by analyzing coins, sculptures, and architecture, I show how Cypriots could construct polyvocal cultural identities that were meaningful on both the imperial and island-wide levels.

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Abandonment and Repopulation in the Archaeological Settlement Record of the Roman North

Session Organizer: Vince Van Thienen

Drastic changes in regional habitation can be investigated by studying burial sites and by physical-anthropological and palynological studies. Conversely, settlement evidence can also reveal information about dramatic changes in habitation, social and economic dynamics at different scales. While historic sources are often limited and problematic, settlement archaeology has the potential to provide us with crucial new data on short-term processes of abandonment and resettlement in the northern parts of the Empire. Multiple cases are known from the Northern Provinces that resulted in both increases and decreases of population. Some of these can be attributed to natural causes, such as environmental change and plagues, while others can be related to the use of mass violence, the migration of groups, economic problems or sociocultural stress. These crises, however, can also be seen as transformational turning points in which a society's capacity for resilience can be assessed.

This session aims to discuss issues of depopulation and repopulation as transformations in regional habitation dynamics both from a methodological as well as from an interpretative point of view. Can we understand these transformational events? Which theoretical frameworks can we apply in the specific context of the Roman world? Can we adopt resilience theory in Roman archaeology? At which spatial and time scale should we work to understand these processes? Were stressed communities able to recover at all? In which way were recoveries facilitated? How can we understand regional abandonment or processes of emigration? What was the role of the Roman authorities in such processes?

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Friday, Room G11, Henley Business School

- 2.00 *Imperialism, genocide and integration: new research on the Caesarian conquest of Northern Gaul*, Nico Roymans and Manuel Fernández-Götz
- 2.30 *Disruptive patterns of occupation in the early and middle Roman countryside of Northern Gaul*, Wim De Clercq
- 3.00 *Depopulation in the late third century in the rural areas of northern Gaul: archaeological trends versus historical narratives*, Stijn Heeren
- 3.30 Coffee

Imperialism, Genocide and Integration. New research on the Caesarian Conquest of Northern Gaul

Nico Roymans (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Manuel Fernández-Götz (University of Edinburgh, UK)

This paper aims to introduce a new research project on the Roman conquest of Northern Gaul. In these districts, especially in the 'Germanic' frontier zone, the conquest had dramatic negative effects; the emphasis was on destruction, mass enslavement, deportation and probably even genocide. Here, Roman imperialism revealed itself in its most aggressive form. This more negative aspect of the Roman conquest has scarcely been the subject of serious research. Until recently, this was hardly possible because of the lack of independent archaeological data for such research. However, the situation has changed substantially in the last two decades. Thanks to new archaeological, palaeobotanical and numismatic evidence, it is now possible to develop a more accurate picture of the conquest and its social and cultural impact on indigenous societies, as well as of Caesar's narrative itself. At a broader level, the research project can provide new theoretical

and methodological insights into ancient war narratives and the archaeology of genocide and mass violence.

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Disruptive patterns of Occupation in the Early and Middle Roman Countryside of Northern Gaul

Wim De Clercq (University Ghent, Belgium)

While it is often assumed that Roman rural occupation in the Northern part of *Gallia Belgica* showed a high degree of continuity and density between the late first and the middle of the third century AD, detailed research based on new large-scale excavations and a combined study of dating techniques, now seriously questions these ideas of stability in rural settlement during the 'pax romana'.

A pattern of shorter periods of occupation (some generations) of farms emerges with a large group of these being creations *ex nihilo* up until the second century AD. Equally important is the intense disruption and abandonment of rural occupation already during the late second century AD, which seems to coincide with the appearance of the Roman Army along the coast and in the hinterland. Resettlement of abandoned farms during the third century is limited, and often nucleated in specific areas.

Former interpretations for the important military investments in the region were focussed solely upon the erection of a defensive coastal network against the marauding activities of the Germanic tribe of the Chauci. However, it is now believed that a deeper understanding of the drastic events should be based on more than written evidence, some coin hearths and military settlements. The paper brings the rural settlement evidence and new dating evidence into the debate, as well as some methodological implications, resulting in a more complex interpretation for Northern Gaul's rural history.

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Depopulation in the late third century in the rural areas of Northern Gaul: archaeological trends versus historical narratives

Stijn Heeren (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Written sources of the third century are full of civil war, invading barbarians, epidemic disease and other problems. This was very convenient for archaeologists confronted with a site ending somewhere in the late second or third century. Until the 1990s, it was not seen as problematic to explain archaeological trends with references to the written sources. However, on closer scrutiny, the proposed ending dates and the causes mentioned are unconvincing. When the archaeological evidence is studied independently from the written sources, other patterns emerge.

In this paper the habitation history of the region between Meuse, Demer and Scheldt is studied. Surrounding areas are treated as a comparison but with a less detailed analysis. After a critical evaluation of the available sources and their chronological resolution, the ending date of over 40 excavated sites was established with a maximum precision of about 30 years. Apart from the ending date, clues for a violent end of the settlements were looked for. Not before the trends of depopulation have been analysed on archaeological grounds, the connection with historical sources is sought.

Two elements stand out. The first is that the depopulation is complete: no settlements of this area survive into the fourth century. The second is that traditional explanations (warfare, invasions, disease, and soil degradation) do not fit the case study. Indications for fire or destruction, present for other periods, are absent for the last phases of these settlements in the third century. Epidemic disease and soil degradation may have occurred, but do not fit the completeness of the depopulation. An alternative explanation, possibly a political measure, must be looked for.

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Augustus: How to Build an Empire

Session Organizers: David Wigg-Wolf and Maureen Carroll

When Octavian defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC to become sole ruler of the Roman world, he was not the first to have enjoyed such power. Both Sulla and Octavian's adoptive father, Julius Caesar, had done so before him and assumed the office of Dictator. But these were two figures who achieved this later in life, and both episodes were short-lived. Octavian, on the other hand, was a young man of only 32, and was to remain in power for 45 years; not since the age of the Kings had one person been at the helm of the ancient city state for so long; never before had there been an opportunity for one person to shape and form the Roman world. The result was a period of transition between the piecemeal, ad-hoc policies of the rivalling factions of the late Republic to an organic if diverse unity.

On the political stage, Augustus presented himself as the constitutional successor of the Republic, and in Rome embarked on an ideological programme that ranged from widespread building activity to the poetry of Vergil. But what happened in the provinces? To what extent did Augustus follow a coherent policy there? How were the provinces affected by the changing situation, and how did they react to it? What turned them into the "Roman Empire"?

The session will look at various aspects of Augustus' Empire building in the very different environments of the East and West; at the perception of provincials and other nations in Rome and how they, in turn, perceived Rome; at the role of coinage in unifying the Roman world; and at the underlying political ideology behind the work of Augustus

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Friday, Room G11, Henley Business School

- 4.00 *Representing Empire in Rome: Ideology, imagery and identities in Augustan Rome*, Maureen Carroll
- 4.25 *Roman urban foundations in Hispania: the Augustan perspective*, Thomas Schattner
- 4.50 *Augustus in Germany: how not to build a province*, Gabriele Rasbach
- 5.15 *Coins for an Empire*, David Wigg-Wolf

Representing Empire in Rome: Ideology, Imagery and Identities in Augustan Rome

Maureen Carroll (Sheffield University)

In the *Res Gestae* Augustus highlighted the presence in Rome of many royal embassies and suppliants from distant lands and the influx of foreign captives and prisoners from far-flung conquests during his reign. 'Entire nations' later were said to have migrated to Rome. This paper will examine the visual, literary, and epigraphic evidence for the Augustan claim to global hegemony, particularly as it manifested itself in the images of numerous and exotic peoples and the physical expression of identities through dress and habitus. It will explore both the Roman perception of the foreign 'other' as a physical and ideological element of the Roman world and the self-perception of non-Roman peoples in the political, social and cultural construction of Empire.

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Roman Urban Foundations in Hispania: the Augustan Perspective

Thomas Schattner (DAI Madrid, Spain)

After the first Roman troops landed in northern Spain in 218 BC, it took Rome nearly 200 years to pacify the Iberian peninsula, relying on a tenacious mixture of perfidy, brutality, and the clever instrumentalization of internal strife among the native population. The peninsula was only occupied gradually, and accordingly Roman settlement evolved slowly and at different speeds in individual regions. From the late-second century the dynamic became more systematic as Italic settlers arrived, reaching a peak after the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, and above all under Augustus.

This contribution examines the various urban solutions in their respective historical context and the different regional perspectives. Half of the urban foundations lie in Baetica; they have a regular orthogonal street-grid and are often placed close together, and the situation on the Mediterranean coast of Tarraconensis is similar. The case elsewhere is very different; many towns are at a considerable distance from each other, they seldom have a regular layout and variations are common.

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Augustus in Germany: How not to Build a Province

Gabriele Rasbach (RGK Frankfurt, Germany)

At the end of the first century BC - and even more so after the Roman conquest - Mediterranean architectural forms can increasingly be observed in the Germanic areas on the left bank of the Rhine. In archaeological research there has been controversial discussion as to whether the Romans intended to build communities in newly conquered territories, and whether they really planned to create a new province east of the Rhine. In the earliest Roman architecture we see a close relationship between the architecture of types of military (*principia*) and civilian (*fora* without temple) central buildings. In Germany new archaeological research confirms the intention of the Romans to indeed build a new province beyond the Rhine. But although Roman occupation in Germania magna and the beginning of urbanization had a furious start, it came to an abrupt end (AD 16).

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Coins for an Empire

David Wigg-Wolf (RGK Frankfurt, Germany)

Among the central reforms of Augustus was the introduction of a new coinage system that came to be used across the entire Roman Empire, a "monetary union" on a scale never before seen in the ancient world. For many, today it is one of the iconic features of Roman rule.

But what was the motivation behind the reform? To what extent was there a conscious decision to introduce a symbol of unification, even of domination? Or was it instead a reaction to more direct needs, with no ideological background; a necessary step following the almost chaotic, *ad hoc* nature of late Republican coinage? What was the reaction to the coinage in the provinces, and what does this tell us about the nature of the Augustan Empire?

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TRAC
Theoretical
Roman
Archaeology
Conference

An Archaeology of Gesture: Performing Rituals, Sharing Emotions

Session Organizer: Valentino Gasparini

The world is experienced both through worldly and bodily expressions. Emotions are embodied, deeply rooted in the corporeal and sensual experience, and directly communicated through gestures and vocalizations.

This session aims to reconstruct with a transdisciplinary approach the materiality of gestures in the Roman world. Thanks to the study of the archaeological record, it is possible to identify the 'techniques of the body', through which emotions are perceived, enacted, shared and communicated. Objects are not merely neutral things, but a channel which allows us to detect the agency behind the gesture and (even through the repetition and intensification of an act, i.e. ritual) its use of media in order to interact with the socially structured environment and networks it belongs to.

Speakers - chosen among the international specialists - are challenged to test this paradigm on the field of Pompeii, focusing on the material culture concerning sanctuaries, domestic religious practices and funerary rituals.

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Friday, Room G15, Henley Business School

- 2.00 *Enacting rituals in sanctuaries, houses and burials. Prolegomena for an archaeology of gesture*, Valentino Gasparini
- 2.30 *Cultic objects from an extra-moenia sanctuary in Pompeii*, Mario Grimaldi
- 3.00 *Changes of ownership in the Pompeian houses: archaeological evidence*, Marco Giglio
- 3.30 Tea
- 4.00 *A mould lamp with lampadodromia from Pompeii*, Luigi Pedroni
- 4.30 *The tomb of Obellius Firmus and the necropolis of Porta Nola at Pompeii*, Llorenç Alapont Martin
- 5.00 *Acting life in the death: the necropolis of Porta di Nocera as theatre of Pompeian society*, Marianna Castiglione

Enacting Rituals in Sanctuaries, Houses and Burials: Prolegomena for an Archaeology of Gesture

Valentino Gasparini (Universität Erfurt, Germany)

The paper aims to introduce the panel from a methodological perspective, analysing - through the archaeological record - the materiality of gestures and their power in communicating emotions, during religious practices both in primary and secondary spaces (sanctuaries, houses and burials). A specific attention will be devoted to the 'biography' of artefacts in rituals. Objects carry multiple and transferable meanings, embedded within very specific contexts and consequently varying according to different times and different cultures. Because of their social interaction, artefacts exhibit agency (as actants or inter-agents) and influence primary actors (the intentional beings), who encode physical things with significance which allows them to express complex ideas. Through objects, actors enact and make effective agency in their social milieu: 'agents *are* and do not merely *use* the artefacts which connect them to social others'.

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Cultic Objects from an Extra-Moenia Sanctuary in Pompeii

Mario Grimaldi (Università di Napoli Suor Orsola Benincasa, Italy)

The complex of the House of Marcus Fabius Rufus is one of the most remarkable examples in the architectural landscape of Pompeii. Before the occupation of the private, were built impressive works of levelling through waste that led to recovery of large quantities of pre-Roman ceramic material. From the garden of the House of the Golden Bracelet, bordered to the north, comes the cycle of metopes pottery dating from the third to second century BC originally belonged to a sacred building and then reused as building material. These findings can be put into connection with each other through the finds from the drain in the garden of the House of Marcus Fabius Rufus. The whole band was so affected by the probable presence of a sacred area, devastated and destroyed at the end of the second first half of the first century BC.

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Changes of Ownership in the Pompeian Houses: The Archaeological Evidence

Marco Giglio (Università di Napoli L'Orientale, Italy)

The text aims to analyze, through the study of the archaeological data, the problem of ownership and change of ownerships in the houses of Pompeii. The study of private buildings has often highlighted changes in the spatial organization of the *domus*, which may have modified their plan, expanded or reduced in size through acquisitions or disposals of rooms from other buildings, showing a very high mobility. These changes have always been interpreted as the result of a change in ownership or a change in the social status of the owner. These phenomena are apparently only conceivable on the basis of the archaeological data in our possession. The paper, through some cases emerging from recent excavations in some Pompeian *domus*, intends to focus on a few elements that can be considered archaeological markers of domestic rituals to be connected with changes in ownership.

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A Mould Lamp with *Lampadodromia* from Pompeii

Luigi Pedroni (Independent Scholar, Italy)

During the excavations conducted by the University of Innsbruck in the House of Popidius Priscus in Pompeii (VII 2, 20) a pottery lamp mould has been recovered in a late Augustan context with potter's signature: Q. Cupidcenius. Its discovery allows us to clarify some doubts about its reading and the interpretation of the scene, which the few known positive specimens were not able to solve. The scene shows an uncertain female figure on horseback, with torch, and in the act of *adoratio*, accompanied by a smaller male one. The identification of the characters and the eventual ritual performed are very doubtful. Since a *lampadodromia* is represented, it is possible to suggest the identification of the female protagonist with Bendis (Selene). More difficult is to understand the reasons behind such a particular iconographical composition and its choice in Julio-Claudian Pompeii.

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The Tomb of *Obellius Firmus* and the Necropolis of Porta Nola at Pompeii

Llorenç Alapont Martin (Universitat de València, Spain), Luigi Pedroni (Independent Scholar, Italy)

The research project focused its attention on the small necropolis outside Porta Nola in Pompeii. We will discuss the results, still preliminary, of the study of *Obellius Firmus*' tomb, consisting in a rectangular enclosure around the burial place, and, in particular, of the decorated bone fragments found within attributed to his funeral bed. We will present also the anthropologic investigation conducted also with modern technologies on the casts of fugitives discovered in 1975 near the necropolis outside Porta Nola, and still totally unknown. In particular, in the last campaign, besides the direct examination of the bones visible through the plaster, a survey with laser scanner and X-Ray examination were conducted.

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Acting Life in the Death: The Necropolis of Porta di Nocera as Theatre of Pompeian Society

Marianna Castiglione (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)

Tombs, like houses, are strictly related to people, both to the deceased and the alive, and inform on their characters, some of them not always easily perceivable.

This paper, through the examination of different data collected in the Necropolis of Porta di Nocera - one of the most important at Pompeii - , aims to evaluate verbal, gestural and material aspects of this context, which testify ritual and religious practices associated with burials, but also features of life, intimacy and emotions of each person, even deeply connected to the social mobility in the ancient city.

Inscriptions, objects, clothing and posture are all 'media' that give us information not only about the owners of the funerary monuments and their socially normative patterns of behaviour, but also about the social and economic dynamics of the whole population.

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Roman metal small finds in context

Session Organizer: Hella Eckardt

This session brings together a range of specialists to demonstrate the social and cultural meanings that can be extracted from Roman metal artefacts. Some of these artefacts have long been published but have benefitted from recent re-examination while others are new finds. All papers share a contextual, artefact-centred approach, but individual speakers have employed different methods to address the overarching question of what metal small finds can reveal about life in the Roman provinces. Case studies range from an exploration of social practice through an analysis of the design and use wear of Roman spoons to the contextual analysis of material culture from the major Romano-British urban sites of London and Colchester. For the latter sites, two papers discuss the ritual use of material culture, be that the repertoire and distribution of bronze figurines or the peculiar nature of the London Walbrook assemblage. Several speakers relate metal finds to other artefact categories such as pottery and indeed to other categories of data such as human remains, epigraphy and isotope analyses. It is often through such comparative and contextualized approaches that more nuanced meanings can be revealed. The aim of the session is to highlight the research potential of what can be neglected objects, and to present the results of some very recent work.

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Friday, Room G10, Henley Business School

- 2.00 *Design, function and everyday social practice: a case study on Roman spoons*, Ellen Swift
- 2.30 *Metropolitan styling. The figurines from London and Colchester*, Emma Durham
- 3.00 *'Treasure', 'trash' and taphonomy: approaches to the excavation and interpretation of Roman finds from the Walbrook valley*, Michael Marshall, Natasha Powers, Sadie Watson
- 3.30 Tea
- 4.00 *First generation urban communities: comparing ceramic and brooch assemblages in Roman Britain*, Martin Pitts
- 4.30 *What's in the name? 'Britishness' of British-made brooches abroad*, Tatiana Ivleva
- 5.00 *Immigrant soldiers at Hollow Banks Quarry, Scorton? New work on crossbow brooches, burial rites and isotopes*, Hella Eckardt

Design, Function and Everyday Social Practice: a Case Study on Roman Spoons Ellen Swift (University of Kent, Canterbury, UK)

This paper explores the design and function of Roman spoons, utilising both design theory and empirical study of artefacts to further our understanding of Roman everyday living, especially the construction and performance of culturally specific behaviour. Documentation of different kinds of wear marks shows that Roman spoons had a wider variety of uses than those often assumed from textual sources. Evidence of design intended, consciously or not, for right-handed users, and wear resulting from left-handed and right-handed use, allows us to explore how cultural convention was enacted and contested through everyday objects. The wider relationship between the design and function of everyday objects is shown to be complex. While some developing features of spoons apparently relate to changes in dining behaviour, more overt stylistic aspects do not appear to be related to function, and were arguably influenced by a wider context of social competition and the display of cultural knowledge.

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Metropolitan Styling: the Figurines from London and Colchester

Emma Durham (University of Reading, UK)

Bronze figurines are an important artefact category, providing insights into manufacture, art and religious beliefs. The figurines from London and Colchester make up some 14% of the figurines recorded in my recent PhD from all of Britain. As one might expect they range from high quality figurines, some imported from Italy, to stylized provincial examples, many of which may have been produced in Britain and possibly even London or Colchester. A wide variety of types is found within these two towns, but one factor that stands out is the concentration of Eastern deities, particularly those of the Cybele and Isis cults. This paper will review the collections from London and Colchester within the wider context of figurines from Britain as a whole and what they can tell us about the religious habits of their inhabitants.

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'Treasure', 'Trash' and Taphonomy: Approaches to the Excavation and Interpretation of Roman Finds from the Walbrook Valley

Michael Marshall, Natasha Powers and Sadie Watson (MOLA, UK)

The River Walbrook, which flowed through the heart of *Londinium*, has produced one of the most important collections of finds from Roman Britain. This material, recovered by workmen, antiquarians and archaeologists over the course of centuries, includes many thousands of well-preserved artefacts as well as a notable collection of human remains. This material has played an important role in the interpretation and display of the city but there has also been fierce debate as to what the 'special' character of Walbrook assemblages really reflects: votive deposition into the river, casual dumping of rubbish, the use of middens in landscaping or simply the superb preservation of finds in waterlogged deposits. This paper surveys previous interpretations, discusses some methodological approaches to characterising deposition in the valley as well as presenting evidence from large-scale excavations by Museum of London Archaeology at Bloomberg Place which shed new light on the problem.

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First Generation Urban Communities: Comparing Ceramic and Brooch Assemblages in Roman Britain

Martin Pitts (University of Exeter, UK)

This paper compares elements of finds and pottery assemblages in Roman Britain, with emphasis on exploring the diverse cultural scenarios presented in the establishment of Britain's first urban communities. By isolating recurrent combinations of particular artefacts (or 'suites'), and examining assemblages in the light of pre-Claudian as well as Continental comparanda, I suggest that new ways of visualising cultural geographies are possible for this crucial formative period. In particular, I argue that past interpretations of Claudio-Neronian urban communities (e.g. Chichester, Colchester and London) have been disproportionately driven by studies of (often later) settlement patterns and written historical sources. The finds data seemingly present a rather different – and arguably more nuanced picture, in which the nature of pre-conquest political affiliation and connections with Continental and military communities constitute major fault-lines of difference.

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What's in the Name? 'Britishness' of British-Made Brooches Abroad

Tatiana Ivleva (Univeristy of Leiden, Netherlands)

British-made brooches were the result of cultural mixtures (a combination of Roman, Continental and British craftsmanship) and once they were brought abroad they ended in mixed cultural conditions (within a multiethnic Roman provincial society). Being made in Roman Britain and brought overseas for the purpose of fastening clothes, their functional aspect started to be overshadowed by other meanings attached to them by their owners, users and viewers. In this

way these objects underwent a ‘conceptualized’ mobility just as their users experienced physical mobility, moving from one place to another within the Roman Empire. This paper presents the result of my recently completed PhD thesis on the mobility of Britons and the circulation of British-made objects in the Roman Empire.

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‘Immigrant Soldiers at Hollow Banks Quarry, Scorton?’ New Work on Crossbow Brooches, Burial Rites and Isotopes

Hella Eckardt (University of Reading, UK)

Portable material culture generally, and dress ornaments in particular, are sometimes used to distinguish between locals and immigrants, but recent work on skeletons from Later Roman Britain shows that there is not always a straightforward link between identities as expressed through material culture and burial rite and geographical origin as defined by isotopic signatures. Excavation at Hollow Banks Quarry in Scorton (Yorkshire) revealed a small (15 burials) later Roman cemetery, characterized by an unusually high number of crossbow brooches and belts and by the unusual age and sex profile of the people buried there. The paper explores whether burial rites often viewed as intrusive in Britain (such as the wearing of personal ornaments in death) can be related to geographical origin. The new data from Scorton will be contextualized through a comparison with other later Roman burials, in particular Catterick and Lankhills (Winchester).

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Early Latium: A Theoretical and Methodological Laboratory for Excavation, Survey, and Material Culture Analysis

Session Organizers: Marcello Mogetta and Ivan Cangemi

The 1970s and 1980s witnessed an explosion of interest in the archaeology of Republican and earlier *Latium*. The results of this wave of work, which was conducted primarily by Italian teams, were presented at large conferences and published in landmark volumes. In recent decades, however, this coherent program of research and divulgation has to a certain extent disintegrated. While excavations and surveys continue to be carried out throughout the region, their results are seldom presented with the thematic unity and depth that characterized earlier efforts. In an attempt to return to and extend the impetus of the golden years of the archaeology of *Latium*, we bring together members of four large research projects for the first of a series of open discussions on the state of the art in the field. The theme of this initial meeting focuses on the theoretical and methodological innovations in the archaeology of Latium. The complex record from the region poses significant research challenges; key Republican and earlier sequences at many sites are difficult to access, and continued development is threatening entire landscapes. Research projects both old and new have met these challenges by adapting or developing progressive theoretical approaches and survey and excavation techniques. The panellists represent three large-scale urban excavations (Gabii; Rome-S. Omobono; Satricum) and a regional survey (Hidden Landscapes Project) that have made important contributions to the archaeology of Latium in recent years. The discussant, Christopher Smith, has produced seminal syntheses of the archaeology and history of the region and, as Director of the British School at Rome, is intimately familiar with how research on Republican and earlier Latium has been evolving.

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Friday, Room 1.02, Palmer Building

- 2.00 Introduction, Marcello Mogetta and Ivan Cangemi
- 2.10 Exchange and urbanization in early Rome: perspectives from S. Omobono, Ivan Cangemi
- 2.35 The roots of Roman urbanism: new evidence from archaic and early Republican Gabii, Marcello Mogetta
- 3.05 Hidden landscapes of South Lazio, Martijn van Leusen
- 3.30 Tea
- 4.00 Surveying South Lazio: approaches, results and debates, Tymon C. A. de Haas
- 4.30 The 'new perspectives on ancient pottery' project, Marijke Gnade, with Martina Revello-Lami
- 5.00 Discussion, Christopher Smith

Introduction

Marcello Mogetta (University of Michigan, USA) and Ivan Cangemi (University of Michigan, USA)

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Exchange and Urbanization in Early Rome: Perspectives from S. Omobono

Ivan Cangemi (University of Michigan, USA)

Since the 1930s, excavations at the site of S. Omobono have revealed an uninterrupted archaeological sequence stretching back at least to the Early Iron Age (EIA). Recent work by the University of Michigan and Università della Calabria has corrected many misconceptions about the character of the earliest phases of activity and prompted the launch of a large-scale research project designed to investigate the role of exchange in the sociopolitical development of EIA Rome. This paper contextualizes the recently launched project within the long history of research at the site, presents some preliminary results from the 2013 campaign, which reached archaic levels, and outlines future goals and perspectives, including the excavation work planned for 2014 and a developing program of environmental reconstruction based on the presence of waterlogged deposits throughout the area.

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The Roots of Roman Urbanism: New Evidence from Archaic and Early Republican Gabii

Marcello Mogetta (University of Michigan, USA)

Gabii was one of the largest cities in *Latium* and it emerged in the Early Iron Age as a part of the same regional phenomenon that brought nearby Rome into existence. The site flourished in the Archaic and Republican periods, but declined dramatically in the Late Republican period, thus offering unique taphonomic conditions for the preservation of extensive portions of the early horizons. This paper presents the preliminary results of recent fieldwork by the Gabii Project, which has exposed well-stratified deposits of the eighth through fifth centuries BC. The stratigraphic sequence allows us to observe and date with much greater precision than ever before the process of consolidation of the urban fabric from the sparse EIA habitation clusters that according to surface evidence seem to characterize emerging cities in central Italy. This culminated with the introduction of a centrally imposed urban 'zoning', with clearly defined and centrally regulated (public) spaces. The evidence, therefore, represents a starting point to develop a new model for state formation in the region, which could also be applicable to the case of Rome.

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Hidden Landscapes of South Lazio

Martijn van Leusen (University of Groningen, Netherlands)

It has been demonstrated that large surveys in the 'topographic' tradition, many of which were conducted in the 1960 and 1970s and published as volumes in the *Forma Italiae* series, require a thorough and critical methodological reassessment. The extensive 'legacy' data they generated can, after several decades of continued working of the landscape followed by widespread abandonment of marginal areas, no longer be replicated by modern surveys. However, neither can we take them at face value due to the (mostly undocumented) systematic biases and blind spots affecting the original field teams. From 2005 to 2010, the Hidden Landscapes project directed by the author has been investigating ways to circumvent, or compensate for, such biases as part of the long-term Pontine Region landscape archaeological program. In this paper I will present the (geo-)archaeological approaches developed by the HLP, and discuss some of the relevant results.

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Surveying South Lazio: Approaches, Results and Debates

Tymon C. A. de Haas (University of Groningen, Netherlands)

Within the Pontine Region Project, the University of Groningen has been studying the landscapes of south Lazio for more than 25 years. The project has had a particular focus on the late Iron Age to early Republican periods, and its field surveys and ceramic studies have yielded new insights

with regard to processes of urbanization, the earliest phases of Roman colonization, and intraregional variations in their impact. At the same time recent and on-going work shows that methodological issues pose formidable challenges in studying the sixth to fourth centuries BC, particularly where it concerns the ceramic evidence from the field surveys. In this paper, I will therefore critically reassess the insights of the project in light of this issue, and point out possible avenues to further our understanding of this period.

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The 'New Perspectives on Ancient Pottery' Project

Martina Revello-Lami, Marijke Gnade, Muriel Louwaard, Jeltsje Stobbe (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands)

In 2007 the Amsterdam Archaeological Centre (University of Amsterdam) launched the new research project 'New Perspectives on Ancient Pottery' (NPAP). The main aim of the project has been to pay attention to the large amounts of pottery sherds stacked away in Mediterranean storerooms and often referred to as 'non-diagnostic'. To bring the non-diagnostic to the fore as a meaningful material category, the research members of NPAP are integrating conventional typological and contextual approaches with techniques from the material sciences and digital humanities, and intend to share this work online in future.

One of the main pillars of the research project is the storeroom of ancient Satricum (Lazio, Italy). The storeroom contains a great diversity of archaeological materials that spans nearly 700 years of settlement history, and runs from the early Iron Age to the mid Republican Period. To trace the development of pottery technology through time, three researchers are in the process of carrying out a geoprosection of the surrounding area in conjunction with an elaborate analysis of technological styles of the ancient pottery collection. In future, this work might be expanded to or incorporated with other projects in the area.

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Discussion

Christopher Smith (University of St. Andrews, UK; and British School at Rome, Italy)

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New Approaches to the Romano-British Countryside

Session Organizers: Neil Holbrook and Alex Smith

There has been an upsurge in interest in the Romano British countryside in recent years. This is due in no small degree to the quantum of investigation of rural settlements, fieldsystems and whole landscapes undertaken in advance of development proposals. The data acquired as a consequence of the introduction of PPG 16 in 1990 have completely changed the knowledge base that underpinned important earlier works such as David Miles' edited volume on *The Romano-British Countryside* (1982) or Richard Hingley's *Rural Settlement in Roman Britain* (1989). Indeed Jeremy Taylor's *Atlas of Roman Rural Settlement in England* (2007) demonstrated a scale of resource that few could have imagined twenty years earlier – in the order of 100,000 rural settlements in England alone – and it would appear that we now have several thousand sites where investigations have the potential to contribute to one or more research themes. A comparatively low knowledge base has been transformed in the space of a few decades to one where we risk drowning in data that no one has the time to assimilate.

Several new projects are currently working with these data sources to draw new conclusions on the rural landscape of Roman Britain. This session will present emerging results from various projects, and elucidate new research directions. We hope that the session will be a start in defining a fresh agenda for the investigation and research of the Romano-British countryside.

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Saturday, Room G11, Henley Business School

- 9.00 *Introduction: The Romano-British countryside – where are we now?* Neil Holbrook
- 9.30 *Long-term rhythms versus short-term ruptures: Roman rural settlement from a long-term perspective*, Zena Kamash
- 10.00 *The fields of Britannia: the survival of Romano-British field systems in the landscape of today?* Stephen Rippon
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *New light on Romano-British rural settlement archaeology*, Alex Smith
- 11.30 *Coins and other artefacts in the Romano-British countryside*, Tom Brindle
- 12.00 *Realising potential: the contribution of environmental remains to the study of rural society in Roman Britain*, Martyn Allen
- 12.30 Lunch
- 2.00 *Beyond villa and farmstead: fresh challenges to researching Roman rural landscapes*, Jeremy Taylor
- 2.30 *Homogeneity vs diversity: searching for identity among the rural population of Roman Britain*, Michael Fulford
- 3.00 *Connecting producers and consumers: some recent evidence for (mainly) economic functions of minor nucleated settlements in south-east Britain*, Paul Booth
- 3.30 Tea
- 4.00 *New directions in the rural archaeology of northern England*, Nick Hodgson

- 4.30 *Populating a landscape. Romano-British rural settlement in Wales: new perspectives*, Jeffrey Davies
- 5.00 *Discussant*: Richard Hingley
- 5.15 *General Discussion*
- 5.30 Close

The Romano-British Countryside – Where Are We Now?

Neil Holbrook (Cotswold Archaeology, UK)

Archaeological sites which have strong potential to further an understanding of the Romano-British countryside are being investigated on an almost daily basis by teams working in advance of new developments. It can, however, be difficult for the excavators to readily appreciate the research context which will allow appropriate and insightful discussion and contextualization of their findings. Many of the key general texts on the Romano-British countryside were based on an evidential base that has now been swamped by discoveries over the last 25 years. We need a new research agenda, accompanied by a set of professional working practices, to allow us to maximize the research gain from the millions of pounds which have been spent on these investigations. This paper will provide an introduction to the session and set it in the context of research on the Romano-British countryside over the last quarter century.

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Long-Term Rhythms versus Short-Term Ruptures: Roman Rural Settlement from a Long-Term Perspective

Zena Kamash (University of Oxford, UK)

This paper will use data gathered from numerous national datasets as part of the EngLaID project, which spans the period from 1500 BC to AD 1086, to shed light on questions relating to Roman rural settlement in Britain from a long-term perspective. I will explore the extent to which patterns of Roman settlement were the continuation of longer-term settlement patterns. If this is the case, to what extent might the landscape have been an active agent in the creation and maintenance of these patterns? In addition, when we do see ruptures in longer term patterns, for example the second century reorganization of the landscape in the Thames Valley, what effects might have these had on the day to day lives of the inhabitants of rural Roman Britain and to what extent did these changes have an impact on later patterns of settlement and land-use?

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Fields of Britannia: the Survival of Romano-British Field Systems in the Landscape of Today?

Stephen Rippon (University of Exeter, UK)

The Fields of Britannia Project has examined the Roman to medieval transition from an explicitly landscape perspective. An analysis of the pollen sequences has shown marked regional variation in the proportions of the four main land-uses – woodland, arable, improved pasture, and unimproved pasture – in the Roman period, and how these changed in the early medieval period. Nowhere, however, is there evidence for a widespread woodland regeneration that suggests that the landscape in most areas continued to be managed. An analysis of the relationship of excavated Roman field systems and the medieval landscape suggests that in lowland areas around 60% of Late Roman field boundaries share a common orientation or alignment with medieval features. While some of this may be due to topography – such as unrelated field ditches both draining down a slope – elsewhere stratigraphic sequences of Roman, early medieval, and later medieval ditches strongly suggest the continued use of these fields.

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New Light on Romano-British Rural Settlement Archaeology

Alex Smith (University of Reading, UK)

It has often been stated that Roman Britain was quintessentially a rural society, with the vast majority of the population living and working in farmsteads and occasional larger villages. Yet there was clearly a large degree of regional variation, and with the huge mass of mainly developer-funded excavation data created over the past 20 years, the incredible diversity and density of Roman rural settlement across the landscape is now starting to be demonstrated. The current *Rural Settlement in Roman Britain* project is using quantitative and qualitative data collected from both published sources and unpublished 'grey literature' to provide new light on how the Romano-British countryside worked, including chronological and regional trends in settlement form and architecture, agricultural and industrial practices, and in matters of ritual expression. This paper will provide an overview of the current state of this research, concentrating on intra-regional diversity in rural settlement character and development within central and eastern parts of Britain.

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Coins and Other Artefacts in the Romano-British Countryside

Tom Brindle (University of Reading, UK)

Coins, brooches, and other 'small finds' are frequent discoveries on Roman sites in Britain. They are, however, unevenly distributed, both geographically and socially. Nucleated settlements and villas are for the most part particularly well represented by these types of evidence, and there is a stark contrast between finds assemblages from such sites and the types of site often characterized simply as low status farmsteads. Yet there is still considerable diversity in the finds assemblages produced by different rural sites, and even within fairly closely defined geographical areas, those identified as farms can produce very different finds characteristics. Drawing upon data gathered by the *Rural Settlement in Roman Britain* Project, this paper will explore how assemblages of coins and small finds can be used to examine the diversity amongst Roman rural sites, and, where variation exists, to consider what this might mean for our understanding of the Romano-British countryside.

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Realising Potential: the Contribution of Environmental Remains to the Study of Rural Society in Roman Britain

Martyn Allen (University of Reading, UK)

Traditionally, environmental remains have been of secondary importance for the study of Roman Britain with archaeologists concentrating on settlement forms, architecture and material culture, even preferring to rehearse the vague historical literature. Yet whilst many Romanists have congregated down this well-trodden path, zooarchaeologists and archaeobotanists have also made significant contributions on a range of pertinent topics. However, two problems persist. Firstly, minimalist datasets have restricted many studies to a few good assemblages, whilst wider syntheses suffer from thin geographic spreads. Secondly, environmental studies tend to formulate in isolation, rarely taking account of wider evidence.

Part of the remit of the *Rural Settlement in Roman Britain Project* is to address these issues by harvesting and examining the masses of new data generated by developer-led archaeology since 1990. This paper seeks to examine the potential of this dataset for generating new perspectives and for laying a platform to inspire future research.

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Beyond Villa and Farmstead

Jeremy Taylor (University of Leicester, UK)

The extensive and exciting progress made by the recent and current projects outlined in this session is undoubtedly transforming the breadth and quality of our understanding of the rural landscapes of Roman Britain. Inevitably, however, many of these syntheses rely on a body of data collected as part of the research interests of archaeologists since the 1970s and the national pattern of development pressures that have led to archaeological interventions, and as such reflect both the strengths and weaknesses of them. This contribution looks at the emerging images of the Romano-British countryside thus created and seeks to map out some fresh challenges for archaeological research and fieldwork on Roman rural society in the future.

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Homogeneity vs Diversity: Searching for Identity Among the Rural Population of Roman Britain

Michael Fulford (University of Reading, UK)

The mass of new data emerging from the Leverhulme Trust and English Heritage-funded *rural settlement project* on late Iron Age and Roman Britain allows us to think again about a number of concepts and frameworks which have dominated interpretations over the last several decades. Can these new data shed any fresh light on key themes and problems such as tribal identity, land ownership, including imperial and villa estates, systems of taxation, the third century crisis and population growth and decline? The paper will try and address some of these problems.

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Connecting Producers and Consumers: Some Recent Evidence for (mainly) Economic Functions of Minor Nucleated Settlements in South-East Britain

Paul Booth (Oxford Archaeology, UK)

The range of potential functions of 'small towns' and other minor nucleated sites in relation to rural settlements is relatively well known in principle, but until recently has been less clearly demonstrated by archaeological evidence than might be thought. Extensive examination of landscapes including parts of nucleated sites, and in particular integrated examination of structural sequences, artefactual and environmental material, is providing evidence which sheds important new light on some of these aspects. Examples will be drawn from a variety of sites in south-east Britain.

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New Directions in the Rural Archaeology of Northern England

Nick Hodgson (TWM Archaeology, UK)

Thanks to the advent of developer-funded archaeology, the pre-Roman Iron Age landscape of northern England can be characterized for the first time. In the north-east new types of settlement, of greater complexity than the simple rectilinear enclosures usually associated with much of the region, have been found, and a pattern of enclosure-complexes and spelt-wheat cultivation of 'East Midland' type extends north of the Tyne. In the north-west we have for the first time an impression of late-Iron Age and Roman rural settlement of lowland Lancashire.

The military frontier became a crucial determinant of the fate of settlements under Roman rule. North of Hadrian's Wall traditional Iron Age sites were abandoned not long after the Wall was built. In contrast, east of the Pennines some rural settlements in the zone immediately to the south of the Wall show an increased pace of development in the second century AD, with conspicuous use of Roman pottery, metalwork and building styles. In Yorkshire a mixture of continuity and development from the pre-Roman Iron Age prevails. Here the decisive break with pre-Roman traditions came not with the conquest or its consolidation, but in the mid- to late-Roman period, when new and previously unknown types of settlement and buildings appeared.

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Populating a Landscape. Romano-British Rural Settlement in Wales: New Perspectives

Jeffrey Davies (University of Wales Aberystwyth, UK)

The past decade has seen substantial advances in our understanding of the character and distribution of rural settlement in Roman Wales. Whilst all Welsh regions have benefited from some archaeological input, for the first time some progress has been made towards the identification of Romano-British settlement in those areas which were blanks on the distribution map, as for example in west-central Wales, as well as rectifying an imbalance in the regional pattern. Three areas; Ceredigion in the west, Anglesey in the north-west and Flintshire in the north-east will be studied. The first and last named 'old' Counties have also produced examples of *villae*, occurring well beyond the bounds of the long-established southern Welsh distribution pattern, and take villa studies – both in terms of distribution and chronology – in an exciting new direction. The scope for future research and research questions in general will also be addressed.

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Discussion

Richard Hingley (Durham University, UK)



In the Shadow of Vesuvius: the Centuries before AD 79

Session Organizers: Hilary Cool and David Griffiths

This one day session will bring together people working on a range of international projects in the cities of Pompeii and Ercolano and the surrounding countryside. The focus will be on the new information emerging from excavation of the pre-eruption layers, and explore what lead up to the cities and sites that everyone thinks they know. It will start with two papers exploring the hinterland resources. These will serve too as an introduction to the area under discussion. It will then move on to four papers exploring the changing townscapes of the two cities, and will show how the well-known landscape of houses, bars and bakeries was a relatively recent phenomenon. A century before visitors would have encountered industrial installations bordering even main roads into the centre. The afternoon will be start with three papers exploring changing consumption patterns and contacts. These will set the sites within the wider Mediterranean world, and show the development of the consumer society that is so familiar to us from exhibitions such as that in the British Museum during the summer of 2013. The day will conclude with three papers exploring aspects of life in AD 79 as demonstrated by the eruption level. These will both sum up the day and look forward to the workshop.

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Saturday, Room G15, Henley Business School

Chair and discussant: Andrew Wallace-Hadrill

- 9.00 *Regional environmental economics: fuel for Pompeii and Campania third century BC to AD 79*, Robyn Veal
- 9.30 *Scale and structure of the wine economy in the environs of Vesuvius*, Ferdinando de Simone
- 10.00 *Public buildings and private opportunities: the dynamics of Pompeian urban development*, Michael Anderson
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *Making sense of Pompeii's growth spurts: the changing shape of Pompeii in its 'golden' and Augustan ages*, Steven Ellis
- 11.30 *Changing contexts? Pompeii, IX.8: the 'Insula del Centenario'*, Antonella Coralini and Daniela Scagliarini
- 12.00 *Changes in Roman Herculaneum townscape (c. 40 BC to AD 70)*, Nicolas Monteix
- 12.30 Lunch
- 2.00 *Transport amphorae and maritime trade at Pompeii*, Gary Foster
- 2.30 *Mediterranean connections: money and commerce in pre-eruption Pompeii*, Richard Hobbs
- 3.00 *Pots, patterns and preferences: consumer behaviour in a Pompeian insula*, David Griffiths
- 3.30 Tea
- 4.00 *The conservation of goods in Roman households: a gendered reading*, Ria Berg
- 4.30 *Only where children gather: material culture of children's activities in Pompeii*, Katie Huntley
- 5.00 *Public/private, social/intimate: space and society in the houses of Pompeii*, Anna Anguissola

Regional Environmental Economics: Fuel for Pompeii and Campania third century BC to AD 79

Robyn Veal (University of Cambridge, UK)

Fuel is a little considered part of the economy, and yet it was required every day to cook food, heat buildings and baths, process metals, and make ceramics, to name the most common uses. It constituted perhaps 20 per cent, or more, of the value of the economy. The provision of fuel is both complementary to, and in competition with, the provision of timber. Using charcoal data from several sites in Pompeii, this paper will examine the fuel economy of the city in the wider context of the likely supply areas in Campania (and general regional supply requirements), from the third century BC to the eruption level. Fuel types observed in Pompeii include: raw wood, charcoal fuel and 'non-wood' fuels such as olive pressings. Some of these appear reserved for specific purposes, while changes in fuel patterns through time are also observed. Fuel volumes required, and possible supply mechanisms shall be modelled.

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Scale and Structure of the Wine Economy in the Environs of Vesuvius

Ferdinando de Simone (University of Oxford, UK)

This paper will provide a comprehensive picture of the wine economy on Vesuvius's slopes and assess its economic and cultural importance for the neighbouring cities. It argues that the *villae* on the slopes were almost entirely devoted to the production of wine, other foodstuffs and most of the fuel being provided by other territories within and beyond ancient Campania.

It is based on a complete collection of published and grey literature on the *villae*, field survey on the northern slopes, and information from recently excavated sites. This has resulted in a new map of the *villae* which enables calculation of how much land was available for different types of cultivation. Wine production is calculated through the capacities of the wine cellars and *dolia*. Downtrends in wine production from the beginning of the first century AD are traced by analysing the decrease of Vesuvians across the Empire and by comparing the architectural remains with the artefacts in the *villae*.

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Public Buildings and Private Opportunities: the Dynamics of Pompeian Urban Development

Michael Anderson (San Francisco State University, USA)

The interaction between civic construction and private property was a vital force behind Pompeii's urban development and a key factor in determining the character of the urban fabric of the city in AD 79. When city officials planned the construction of a new public edifice in Pompeii the effects wrought on the local neighbourhood were extensive, simultaneously creating new challenges and providing new opportunities, especially if the building required the appropriation of private land. This paper examines the widespread evidence for this process at Pompeii in the light of recent excavations in Insula VII.6 directed towards understanding the effect of the creation of the *Terme del Foro* on an adjacent neighbourhood. Examining effects of public construction on private property clarifies how individual motivations and particular decisions could have a considerable impact on local urban growth and produce changes that transformed the local urban layout throughout the subsequent century.

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Making Sense of Pompeii's Growth Spurts: The Changing Shape of Pompeii in its 'Golden' and Augustan Ages

Steven Ellis (University of Cincinnati, USA)

The urban development of Pompeii was not a product of gradual, isolated changes over time, but was rather shaped by more episodic developments that wholly transformed its townscape. The

focus of this paper is on the two earliest and arguably most significant urban growth spurts at Pompeii: those of the second century BC (Pompeii's so-called 'Golden Age') and the Augustan period. This paper draws from the latest results of the University of Cincinnati's excavations into the earliest history of Pompeii (Insulae VIII.7, I.1, and the Porta Stabia) to illustrate how these urban developments can be contextualized with broader Italian- and Mediterranean-wide urban histories. Specific topics include: the earliest adaptations to the local topography (quarries and terracing); the impact of massive, city-wide infrastructural developments (streets and drainage); and the concurrent reorganization of the industrial landscape with the development of a retail one (cottage-industries and shops).

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Changing Contexts? Pompeii IX.8: the 'Insula del Centenario'

Antonella Coralini and Daniela Scagliarini (University of Bologna, Italy)

Pompeii is one of the most important archaeological sites in the world: a site that represents a paradigm for Classical archaeology. As yet the rich documentary evidence it provides has not been adequately studied, above all that relating to ancient contexts. Nowadays these are no longer perceived as monolithic sets, but rather as parts of developing systems.

The aim of this paper is to show, through the analysis of a case study, how our understanding of living spaces in the ancient town relies on accurate analysis of all their modern contexts. This means taking into consideration both context of discovery and preservation issues. Only a thorough study of all the available information enables a close knowledge of the primary evidence. A sort of stratigraphic excavation in the site preservation history from its rediscovery to the present is undertaken.

The case study is the *Insula del Centenario*, that the University of Bologna has been investigating since 1998.

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Changes in Roman Herculaneum Townscape (c. 40 BC to AD 70)

Nicolas Monteix (University of Rouen, France)

Unlike the situation at Pompeii, the extent of Herculaneum remains unknown. It is impossible to determine the proportion represented by the 9 hectares known from tunnel exploration and open air archaeology (c. 4 ha). There have also been fewer stratigraphic excavations limiting our knowledge of the town's earliest history.

Despite this, via building evolution and wall archaeology, it is possible to follow in detail the changes to the urban fabric between the moment when the town became part of the Roman world with its elevation to the status of a *municipium* (38 BC), and the eruption of Vesuvius.

One such analysis shows that parallel to the establishment of the public buildings, which seems to have been completed in the first half of the first century AD, domestic spaces continued to develop throughout the period. They increased in height and also underwent more and more internal divisions. These observations emphasize an urban vitality scarcely slowed down by the different seismic events.

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'I see no ships' – Pompeii, Maritime Trade and Amphora-borne Commodities

Gary Foster (Archaeological Practice, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK)

The intention of this paper is to investigate the evidence provided by recent excavations at Pompeii (Insula VI.I – 'House of the Surgeon') for changes in consumption of the most common amphora borne commodities. The discussion will highlight the range of amphorae present on the site together with their geographical origins. In doing so, an attempt will be made to demonstrate the extent to which they represent significant changes in use within the city through time (principally, in the volume and variety of oil, wine and other foodstuffs consumed).

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Mediterranean Connections: Money and Commerce in Pre-Eruption Pompeii

Richard Hobbs (British Museum, UK)

Whereas in today's world the use of coins to facilitate exchange is taken for granted (even if other forms of money, such as credit and debit cards, are increasingly rendering 'small change' obsolete), coinage as a medium of exchange for commercial transactions had to be 'learned' by the people of Pompeii. The success of struck bronze is unquestionable, given the vast numbers of coins discovered abandoned during the eruption phase: yet in the preceding centuries, there is little evidence for use much earlier than the second century BC. This paper traces the history of coin use at Pompeii by examining finds recovered from excavation of the pre-AD 79 deposits, and what coinage and other materials such as ceramics tell us about the complex network of trading connections across the Mediterranean world – particularly between Pompeii and Massalia, Ebusus and Rome.

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Pots, Patterns and Preferences: Consumer Behaviour in a Pompeian Insula

David Griffiths (University of Leicester, UK)

The Vesuvian sites are unique, not solely for being 'frozen in time', but also for the well preserved pre-AD 79 layers. The general perception of consumption at Pompeii is of high-status goods from elite houses in the years immediately prior to AD 79, with little regard for the utilitarian or the hundreds of years of urban living before its destruction. Rooms, structures and spaces were inhabited by people from all levels of society, all of whom consumed a wide range of goods and services, the material remains of which reflect personal needs and desires. This paper presents the analysis of the entire repertoire of pottery from a fully quantified assemblage from pre-AD 79 deposits in a Pompeian insula (VI.1), occupied for almost 400 years. The patterns identified have the power to inform on broad changes in consumer behaviour, social and economic practice, and urban development and growth at Pompeii.

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The Conservation of Goods in Roman Households: a Gendered Reading

Ria Berg (Institutum Romanum Finlandiae, Rome, Italy)

The question of engendering Pompeian houses by analysing the portable finds has been posed several times in the past. One of the most cited conclusions of Penelope Allison in this respect has been that the frequent finds of loom weights in the *atria*, proves female presence in the most public areas of the house. However, the analysis of finds has not brought clear results about gendered use of any particular room type. In my research on gender, objects and space in Pompeian houses the crucial question has appeared to be the identification of larger picture patterns of deposit and use in the house, and its interaction with gendered activities and female agency; rather than the identification of female areas. In this paper these interactions are demonstrated by case studies of a group of Pompeian atrium houses.

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Only Where Children Gather: the Material Culture of Children's Activities in Pompeii

Katie Huntley (Boise State University, USA)

Children in the Roman world have often been studied as part of an adult-child dichotomy, wherein children and their material culture are considered separate from adults. Research has focused on 'children's objects' and adult society's constructions of childhood. In actuality Roman children lacked distinctive material culture and their activities intertwined with those of adults. Their lives have often been dismissed as an 'invisible' aspect of the archaeological record on account of this difficulty in identifying distinctive children's material culture. This paper proposes that, through a methodological investigation, instances of Pompeian graffiti can be identified with some certainty as the creation of children. Patterns in the graffiti can inform us about Pompeian children's activities, relationships, and responsibilities. We can use these inferences to come to a more nuanced understanding of what might constitute material culture used by children and to better incorporate children into the interpretation of the archaeological record.

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Public/Private, Social/Intimate: Space and Society in the Houses of Pompeii

Anna Anguissola (Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, Germany)

The terms 'public / social' and 'private / intimate', parallel to Vitruvius' *loca communia* and *loca propria*, are widely applied to describe the distribution, function, and qualities of spaces within the Roman home. Due to the extraordinary concentration of contextual archaeological evidence, Pompeii is generally employed as the ideal test bed to inquire into the ideas of privacy vs. intimacy and of inclusion vs. exclusion in the domestic life of the Romans.

The paper challenges these concepts by focusing on a particular typology of dwellings: the multi-storey houses of the *Insula Occidentalis*. It addresses how layout and architecture exploited the potential offered by shape and position (i.e. efficient distribution of activities on various levels, landscape views), while complying with major structural concerns (i.e. communication of light and air). How were traditional patterns adapted to the peculiar needs of these buildings? Were new criteria expressly devised to organize transit and connection? How was everyday life affected? How can the study of these buildings contribute to the debate about privacy in the houses of Roman Pompeii?

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TRAC

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Small Finds and Ancient Social Practices

Session Organizers: Alissa Whitmore and Stefanie Hoss

While archaeology has always focused on artefacts, theoretically informed studies of material culture over the past 20 years have rewritten our understanding of the past.

Studies of material spatiality which link artefacts with their most probable users have revealed varying ancient uses of space, uncovering the presence of unexpected groups and underappreciated practices. Such studies have taught Roman military archaeology, for example, a valuable lesson regarding the integration of civilian and military life by catching soldiers sewing on Hadrian's Wall and women spinning in Roman forts.

Studies examining the agency of objects have underlined the centrality of artefacts to religious and everyday rituals and that it is the latter, and the experience of objects, which shape the human world. Such theoretical studies reinforce the social importance of small finds, which can provide detailed evidence of ancient activities.

This session will focus upon analyses and interpretations of small finds that shed new light on ancient behaviours and spaces. We offer novel evidence for previously unknown activities and social groups in Roman spaces, as well as studies which contradict existing ancient sources and scholarly beliefs, forcing us to confront opposing sets of evidence and rethink our understanding of past social practices.

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Saturday, Room G10, Henley Business School

- 9.00 *Not just for bathing: shops and commerce in and around Roman public baths*, Alissa Whitmore
- 9.30 *Bathing, eating and communing: glimpses of daily life from a Late Antique bathhouse in Gerasa, Jordan*, Louise Blanke
- 10.00 *Down the drain: understanding the deposition of Roman intaglios and signet rings*, Ian J. Marshman
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *Performance in the holy cave? – Archaeological evidence for the initiations into the mysteries of Mithras*, Ines Klenner
- 11.30 *Roman cutlery and Provincial Roman table manners*, Stefanie Hoss
- 12.00 *Staring at death: the jet gorgoneia of Roman Britain*, Adam Parker

Not Just for Bathing: Shops and Commerce in and around Roman Public Baths

Alissa Whitmore (University of Iowa, USA)

While studies of small finds have provided confirmation and elaboration of the bustling social environments of Roman public baths, these growing artefact assemblages also suggest that the baths held an important economic function as retail spaces for everyday Romans.

In this paper, I analyse textual and archaeological evidence for commerce in public baths in Italy and the North-west provinces. Texts, graffiti, broken vessels, and animal bones provide evidence for the various wares of bathhouse vendors, and other artefacts, including needles, scalpels, and crucibles, suggest that a wide range of services were available in the baths. Small finds from the shops of Pompeii's Stabian baths provide a case study for examining the relationship between public baths and nearby shops and the degree to which the proximity of baths affects a shop's merchandise and target clientele. This integration of commercial activities into public baths

highlights the truly multi-functional nature of Roman spaces.

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Bathing, Eating and Communing: Glimpses of Daily Life from a Late Antique Bathhouse in Gerasa, Jordan

Louise Blanke (University of Copenhagen, Denmark)

The importance of bathing in the Roman world is known from classical authors and from the abundant remains of bathhouses in both urban and rural environments. Written sources supplemented by archaeological work from Europe have shown that a visit to the bathhouse included social activities beyond bathing: Eating, drinking and gambling were common practice, and even sewing and sometimes dentistry took place in the baths. In contrast, only little is known from the bathhouses of the East.

Drawing on new results from a bathhouse in Gerasa, this paper attempts to rectify this situation. The excavation of the baths and its drainage system has brought forth architecture and finds from the construction of the bathhouse in the fourth century to its demise in the eighth-century. An analysis of these data has offered a glimpse into the past and revealed a changing bathing practice, while many social activities remained the same.

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Down the Drain: Understanding the Deposition of Roman Intaglios and Signet Rings

Ian J. Marshman (University of Leicester, UK)

It has long been known that Roman engraved gemstones, like their ancient Greek and Etruscan predecessors, were used by individuals for sealing. Traditionally such intaglios have been studied as miniature objets d'art, valuable for their iconography, rather than as evidence for the lives of the people who used them. Correspondingly, their inclusion in theoretically informed archaeological research has been relatively limited.

There is now a growing assemblage of intaglios from known Roman sites in Britain. This paper will present the results of an investigation into where such gems were found, and what this can tell us about how they were used in the province. Whilst it is well known that such objects are found in the drains of baths, this represents just one of a wider range of circumstances of deposition. Studying intaglios contextually as archaeological objects can enable us to challenge many assumptions about their use in Roman society.

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Performance in the holy cave? – Archaeological evidence for the initiations into the mysteries of Mithras

Ines Klenner (University of Hamburg, Germany)

Both of the two Mithrea excavated between 1999 and 2003 in the *vicus* of Göglingen (South-west Germany) fell victim to a fire. Of the two, the interior of the wooden Mithraeum II was preserved to an as yet unrivalled degree of completeness, with in situ depositions of liturgical objects, cult dishes, animal bones and a sword as well as inscriptions and sculpture. While literary sources and inscriptions give tantalising hints on the initiations into the mysteries of Mithras, archaeological parallels to these descriptions could be documented for the first time at Göglingen. This allowed for an unrivalled degree of insight into the liturgical praxis in Mithrea, in which weapons and other objects seem to have played an important role in staged scenes, perhaps representing dares.

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Roman cutlery and Provincial Roman Table Manners

Stefanie Hoss (University of Cologne, Germany)

This paper explores the two main manners of communal eating during the Roman period and the various pieces of cutlery used for it. The modern idea of Roman communal eating is dominated by the *cena*, the formal dinner party, with the food partaken of while lying on a *kline* in a special room, the *triclinium*. The eating utensils traditionally connected with this manner of dining are spoons and little metal skewers to pick up small morsels, while knives and forks are supposed to have not been used during meals. In this paper, I would like to present the evidence for communal eating round a table and for the use of knives and forks during meals.

Theoretical reflections on room size and furniture costs demonstrate the feasibility of communal eating in a sitting position and decorated knife handles form an additional proof for both the use of tables and of knives while eating. In addition, some exceptional finds provide evidence for the use of forks. The analysis of the difference in body posture during eating (lying vs. sitting) connects the use of both knives and forks to eating while sitting at the table.

From the archaeological evidence, it seems that this manner of dining was a habit especially prevalent in the north-western provinces of the Roman Empire. It apparently spread from these provinces to the Mediterranean, where it became more regular during Late Antiquity. This points to a cultural shift from Mediterranean conventions to more northern European ones during that time.

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Staring at Death: The Jet *Gorgoneia* of Roman Britain

Adam Parker (York Museum Trust, UK)

Jet artefacts are well known from Roman Britain, with a production centre based around Yorkshire. Of the jet artefacts, iconographical pendants are particularly rare and those depicting images of the Medusa even more so. Despite few being available to modern study, these *gorgoneia* represent a dispersed collection of inter-connected objects not yet discussed as a cohesive group.

Comparative and contextual analyses of these objects allows us to build a better picture of their use within the spatial and personal dimensions of individuals within Romano-British society. The approach is, out of necessity, multi-disciplinarian and involves aspects of art, religion, magic and apotropaism, personal belief, burial practices and practical archaeology.

The magical nature of jet as a material adds an additional superstitious element to the potential efficacy and agency of *gorgoneia*, which in combination with the depositional conditions, allows us to discuss their uses as protective amulets in life and death.

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Current Themes in the Bioarchaeology of Roman Skeletons – Theories on Health in the Roman Empire

Session Organizer: Anna Rohnbogner

Bioarchaeology and its related disciplines enable the investigation of biological stress and ill-health in human skeletal remains. In Roman archaeology, this approach has generated some surprising and conflicting results that diverge from the iconographic and written sources of the time period.

Recent research on health has yielded new insights into the lives of adults and children alike. Differences in health were identified between urban and rural populations and for different geographic locales. Bioarchaeological research also reveals patterns of migration across the Roman world, dietary habits, and child rearing and feeding practices. Holistic approaches are emerging, drawing on not only the body itself but also its treatment in death; much recent work compares and contrasts aspects of health based on bioarchaeology, funerary archaeology, iconography and the classical literature. The integration of bioarchaeological research allows for the identification of subtle patterns in the lives and death of people living under Roman rule, and goes beyond traditional binary opposites such as 'local' and 'Roman'.

This session hosts papers on Roman skeletal materials discussing health and elaborating on theories on behaviour, lifeways and population dynamics. Research in every aspect of the bioarchaeological repertoire is presented, discussing theoretical as well as practical approaches that engage with health during the Roman period.

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Saturday, Room 1.09, Palmer Building

- 9.00 *Investigations at Poundbury Camp, Dorset: setting the agenda for child health in Roman Britain*, Mary Lewis
- 9.30 *Health and disease in Romano-British children: theories on lifeways along the urban-rural divide*, Anna Rohnbogner
- 10.00 *Time for a change? New insights and challenges in understanding health, diet and mobility in Roman Britain*, Rebecca Redfern
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *A 'new violence phenomenon'? Exploring the evidence for elder abuse in Roman Britain*, Rebecca Gowland
- 11.30 *The people of Eboracum: a biocultural assessment of health status in a Roman town*, Lauren McIntyre
- 12.00 *The Roman extraurban population during the Imperial Age: migration and endogamy*, Mauro Rubini

Investigations at Poundbury Camp, Dorset: Setting the Agenda for Child Health in Roman Britain

Mary Lewis (University of Reading, UK)

Since their excavation (1966-1987), the 1400 skeletal remains from this late Romano-British cemetery have been the subject of many research investigations. In particular, researchers have highlighting several important child burials including a potential embryotomy, a prone deaf child and a possible 'Greek'. A full re-analysis of the 400 non-adult remains was carried out in 2011 as part of the Diaspora Project at the University of Reading. The results revealed an incredible array of pathology previously unreported: from rickets and scurvy, tuberculosis, trauma and congenital anomalies, to the first examples of genetic anaemia. Why was living in Romano-British Dorset so

bad for child health? The extent and range of pathology mirrors similar results from post-medieval England and hints at terrible living conditions for those in *Durnovaria*. More research into child health from this period is needed to allow us to understand the true nature of the population buried at Poundbury.

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Health and Disease in Romano-British Children: Theories on Lifeways along the Urban-Rural Divide

Anna Rohnbogner (University of Reading, UK)

Recent archaeological research into life under Roman rule has raised opposing views. Were benefits of sanitation, administration and agricultural inventions outweighed by the detrimental effects of urbanization? By assessing non-adult (0-17 years) palaeopathology in urban and rural Romano-British populations, trends in health status become apparent. The manifestations of metabolic and infectious diseases in non-adults across Roman Britain are not uniform, indicating differences in diet, status, environmental pressures and feeding practices.

This paper presents preliminary findings on lifeways of non-adults in urban and rural environments by using palaeopathology as an exploratory tool for gauging concepts of 'Romanization'. This in turn enables hypotheses on the susceptibility of the 'Celtic' population to Roman influence, which is likely to have been spatially mediated.

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Time for a Change? New Insights and Challenges in Understanding Health, Diet and Mobility in Roman Britain

Rebecca Redfern (Centre for Human Bioarchaeology, Museum of London, UK)

Over the last decade, how we understand life in Roman Britain has fundamentally changed, because of the inclusion of bioarchaeology and stable isotope research in the interpretation of these communities. The results of these studies has shown that Romanization, gender, age and status all played a significant part in the health statuses and diseases observed in these cemetery populations. This paper seeks to further the debate by examining the extent to which our results and perspectives are biased by migrant health and childhoods spent elsewhere in the Roman Empire. It will share new aDNA, stable isotope and bioarchaeological data from London to explore these themes and introduce a new approach to address these issues in Roman Empire.

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A 'New Violence Phenomenon'? Exploring the Evidence for Elder Abuse in Roman Britain

Rebecca Gowland (Durham University, UK)

The elderly are the most neglected demographic in archaeology. In today's youth-obsessed society the elderly are consistently denigrated, particularly those perceived to be physically or mentally frail. This negative construction is partly a consequence of the unprecedented ageing population, often conceptualized as problematic and burdensome to society. A related issue is the physical abuse of the elderly, which has recently been identified as an escalating phenomenon today. This study investigates whether it is likely to have been a feature of past societies too. The utility of skeletal evidence in the identification of violent trauma has been detailed in cases of child and domestic abuse, both modern and archaeological. This study aims to throw a spotlight on the elderly and elder care in Roman Britain and the potential contributions that bioarchaeology can make towards understanding this invisible demographic in the past.

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The People of *Eboracum*: a Biocultural Assessment of Health Status in a Roman Town

Lauren McIntyre (University of Sheffield, UK)

This doctoral study presents new health status information from a comprehensive study of the Roman inhabitants of York, England. New and pre-existing osteological evidence was combined with archaeological evidence in order to examine differences in health according to social and occupational status categories within the population. The results of this biocultural study show that compared to similar Romano-British urban sites, York had significantly elevated prevalence of ante-mortem and peri-mortem trauma, brucellosis, and os acromiale. Comparatively high rates of dislocation, spondylolysis, non-specific infection, porotic hyperostosis and osteochondroma were also observed. Some of the observed pathological conditions with elevated values at York may be the result of poor comparative data, osteological rarity of a condition, or a combination of complex causal factors. Elevated prevalence of traumatic injury to some skeletal elements of the cranium and post-crania was significantly associated with an unusual group of burials from sites located on Driffeld Terrace.

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The Roman Extrarurban Population During the Imperial Age: Migration and Endogamy

Mauro Rubini (Foggia University, Italy)

In the first centuries of the Roman Empire (first to second century AD) the development of the economy was mainly based on the military conquest. This fact produced a great movement of people in the Mediterranean Basin and also a parallel flow of gene and pathologies.

The Roman population before the birth of the Empire shows great homogeneity due to an archaic endogamic pattern. With the Empire there was a movement of people toward Rome and (mainly) its extrarurban territory. Many Republican *villae* were transformed into great productive settlements with a new rural society well stratified. For these causes a new endogamy pattern was present in some kinship structures to maintain their commercial, political or social status.

Our study was effected on 1360 individuals from 19 cemeteries of Imperial Roman Age dated between the first to third century AD and located in the territory near Rome.

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Return to the sauce: new investigations concerning amphorae and their contents

Session Organizer: Andrew Souter

Given the multitude of amphora forms known in the Roman world, it is crucial to explore their significance as more than just simple containers for goods such as oil, wine and fish products: careful consideration of these containers can ultimately provide unique insights into product specialization (both form and content) and the development of local and interprovincial trade networks. Themes to be addressed include the relation between amphora forms and product specialization; practical considerations concerning production at the kilns; and investigating the commercial organization of production and subsequent distribution of amphorae to local producers and consumer markets. Papers will therefore present current research on surviving amphora material from across the Roman world in addition to discussions that consider theoretical or experimental aspects of production: priority will be given to discussions that deal with relatively unusual or lesser known amphorae or those that can offer new perspectives on previously well-known material.

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Saturday, Room 1.02, Palmer Building

- 9.00 *Roman fish sauces and their amphoras: an experimental approach to the products and how they were transported*, Sally Grainger
- 9.30 *Some suggestions on the primary content of flat-bottomed amphorae produced in Sicily in the Roman period*, Carmela Franco
- 10:00 *Stamping their authority? Investigating amphora workshops on the Atlantic periphery*, Andrew Souter
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11:00 *Modes of production in Africa Proconsularis viewed through the amphorae from Portus. A study of vessel technology and society*, Piña Franco
- 11.30 *Amphora production in Cyprus: new evidence on the complexity of economic organization in the eastern Mediterranean*, Anthi Kaldeli
- 12.00 *Rethinking quantified data from amphorae: volumetric calculations and displacement values*, Victor M. Martínez

Roman Fish Sauces and their Amphoras: an Experimental Approach to the Products and How They Were Transported

Sally Grainger (freelance, University of Reading *alumna*, UK)

It is rather strange that Roman fish sauce amphorae are found in an array of baffling and unusual shapes and sizes, the logic of which design we cannot comprehend. This is in stark contrast to the vessels associated with oil and wine which, because we understand the products at least in theory, seem entirely logical. The author has conducted numerous experiments over the last few years to manufacture the various kinds of fish sauce and offers a new approach to this problem. It has been possible to see that the residues generated by fish sauce manufacture are key to understanding the specific design features common to the Dressel 7-11/14 group of amphorae. This paper will also consider how to recognising whether fish sauce or salted fish was being transported from a consideration of the residues found in key shipwreck sites.

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Some suggestions on the primary content of flat-bottomed amphorae produced in Sicily in the Roman period

Carmela Franco (University of Oxford, UK)

Interest in Roman Sicilian amphorae and their economic importance is a relatively recent phenomenon, previously hampered by the lack of scientific excavations and a general assumption that the locally-made amphorae were trading commodities in local contexts. In more recent years the areas in which Sicilian amphorae were produced have become better understood thanks to the publication of new material. Furthermore, doctoral research being conducted by the writer, specifically devoted to Sicilian amphorae and their role in trade and the economy, has established a more accurate typology and is showing that Sicilian flat-bottomed containers were widely distributed across the Western and Eastern Mediterranean from the 1st to –at least– the end of the 5th century. This paper focuses on the clarification of the nature of the primary content of the flat-bottomed containers exported abroad as provided by epigraphic, literary and archaeological evidence. I will present some reflections and hypotheses with the aim of showing the reasons of the adoption of these forms and whether there was a connection with the quality of wine they contained. carmela.franco@wolfson.ox.ac.uk

Stamping their authority? Investigating amphora workshops on the Atlantic periphery

Andrew Souter (freelance, University of Nottingham *alumnus*, UK)

Recent studies have established a good understanding of the main categories of Lusitanian amphorae, and attention has been given to their distribution in both local and distant contexts. Nevertheless, the appearance of stamped letters on these containers has only received limited consideration: analysis of such material can provide useful insights concerning the organization of production and the individuals groups involved. This is particularly important to understand given that, apart from simple scratch marks, no other inscribed detail survives on Lusitanian forms. This paper will therefore examine a selection of documented stamps and place them within the context of the workshops in which they are known. Examples attested away from the kilns will also be considered in addition to a commentary on their likely origin. The possible meaning of these letters and the reasons for their appearance will be discussed, thereby revealing unique aspects of production at the series of workshops that functioned in south-west Lusitania.

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Modes of Production in Africa Proconsularis viewed through the Amphorae from Portus. A Study of Vessel Technology and Society

Piña Franco (University of Southampton, UK)

The principal use of archaeological amphorae, the ‘traded containers of antiquity’ is for analysis of trade networks. While this has greatly advanced our understanding of ancient commerce it has however with time detached this type of vessel from the people who manufactured them and their social context of production. A recent approach to archaeological ceramics sees technology as a means to connect ceramic vessels and their social structures of production, and emphasize the production of all ceramics as a social phenomenon. ‘How things are made’ informs us about the people making vessels and allows us to analyse technological signatures of production, which are observable in ceramics. This paper aims to assess a technological approach considering two amphora types widely traded in the third century AD from Africa Proconsularis to Portus, the *Africana 1* and Tripolitanian vessels, and presenting observations carried out at traditional workshops in modern Tunisia. The aim of this analysis is to develop an understanding of the social groups and structures producing the amphorae, and how these relate to Portus.

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Amphora production in Cyprus: new evidence on the complexity of economic organization in the eastern Mediterranean

Anthi Kaldeli (University of Cyprus, Cyprus)

Despite the increasing archaeological evidence from recent research in the eastern part of the Roman Empire, economic activities are still largely unknown. The aim of this paper is to present the new evidence concerning amphora production in Cyprus, as it provides a clear insight into the character of amphora manufacture and the associated economic aspects. Evidently, the strategic location of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean makes the island central in tackling the pertinent aspect of production in the broader region and the subsequent exchange mechanisms. Thus, the line of enquiry followed in this paper will draw on the broader socio-economic context which triggered production, as it offers the means to understand specialization, the organization of production and the character of trade and exchange in this part of the Roman world. Key-issues, such as the modes and scale of production, value, the phenomenon of imitation, and the market forces of supply and demand will also be addressed in an attempt to examine the complexity of the economic processes and eventually increase our knowledge on the character of the Roman economy in the Mediterranean as a whole.

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Rethinking Quantified Data from Amphorae: Volumetric Calculations and Displacement Values

Victor M. Martínez (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA)

The last few decades have seen a boom in the identification of typologies and methodologies applied in the analysis of amphorae. Thus, while we have moved from simply counting and weighing diagnostic sherds to more complex methods of quantifying samples, such as EVRs or EVEs, it is easy to lose track of the fact that these ceramic containers were designed to carry commodities across land, overseas, and into the hands of consumers, private or public. The Palatine East Pottery Project (PEPP), directed by J. Theodore Peña of the University of California-Berkeley, has initiated an ambitious program of pottery analysis that includes the calculation of the average maximum capacity of various classes of amphorae from 3D models generated in AutoCAD. As one of the pottery specialists for PEPP, I have undertaken to complete this analysis for the western amphorae from the excavations. The volumetric models produced through this technique can be used to compare the amounts of various products—chiefly oil, wine, and garum—that were transported in amphorae. Through this process, we hope to present a more nuanced picture of the movement of quantifiable goods. Similarly, this methodology allows for further possibilities in understanding the production of the amphorae themselves. How efficient were individual amphora classes? Do the modern typologies reflect coherent modules of volume? Is there a correspondence with values in dipinti? This paper presents some of my preliminary finding in this methodology.

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TRAC Open Session: Landscape Exploitation, Urbanism and Table Manners

Session Organizers: TRAC Organising Committee

As well as sessions, TRAC also invites individual papers. This session draws together some of the interesting proposals, the first three all form a strong environmental archaeology group looking at the decisions made interacting with the ecosystem, with examples from Etruria and southern Spain. After the break we move into the towns and cities of the Roman world, with an overview of a large new project coming out of Leiden; then focusing down to look at suburbia, and finally zooming in on the individual within their home and how they are living life at the table.

Saturday, G10, Henley Business School

- 2.00 *Resilience landscapes: conservative agro-sylvo-pastoral strategies in Roman Etruria*, Edoardo Vanni
- 2.30 *Characterization of exploitation of riparian vegetation in the Ulterior-Baetica Roman province*, Daniel Martín-Arroyo, Pedro Trapero and J. Antonio Bocanegra
- 3.00 *Roman intervention in a lacustrine environment: The Case of Fuente De Piedra Lagoon*, Lázaro Lagóstena, M. Mar Castro Garcia and Ángel Bastos
- 3.30 Tea
- 4.00 *The development of the Roman Empire's urban network*, Damjan Donev, Mathew Hobson, Pieter Houten, Paul Kloeg, K. Pazmany, Frederico Pellegrino, C. Tzanetea and Rinse Willet
- 4.30 *Re-defining the Roman 'suburbium' from Republic to Empire: a theoretical approach*, Matthew J. Mandich
- 5.00 *Religion and small finds in Early Roman Britain*, Katrina-Kay S. Alaimo

Resilience Landscapes: Conservative Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral Strategies in Roman Etruria

Edoardo Vanni (University of Foggia, Italy)

Archaeological study of ancient landscapes in the Roman Mediterranean has traditionally focused on main economic factors as villa system, harbours, long-distance trade and settlement patterns. Questions about why people adopted specific agro-pastoral strategies have been left to historical analysis. We need to contextualize the decision-making processes of people from an archaeological point of view. Rich new archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological data sets from the Mediterranean, offer an opportunity to reconstruct agricultural and land-use strategies and to study diachronic changes in those practices in relation to contemporary changes in political economy. This article uses the case studies of Roman Etruria to illustrate new approaches for reconstructing agro-pastoral decision making from archaeological data and to contextualize diachronic changes in pastoralism and agriculture within their social and economic framework. I argue that several aspects of landscapes are mainly conservative. Continuity does not concern the practices in itself but the network of natural resources and human choices. Natural resources are points of electrification and activation of strategies into the landscape. I conclude that farmers and herders are more likely to adopt environmentally sustainable land-use practices by activating ways in which landscape becomes conservative. Resilience theory as a conceptual framework will assist archaeologists in interpreting the past in ways that are interesting and potentially relevant to contemporary issues. Many aspects of this theory primarily concentrate on the relationships associated with patterns of human extraction of resources and the impacts of those human activities on the continuing condition of the ecosystem.

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Characterization of Exploitation of Riparian Vegetation in the *Ulerior-Baetica* Roman Province

Daniel Martín-Arroyo, Pedro Trapero and José Antonio Bocanegra (Universidad de Cádiz, Spain)

Our Riparia project examines the interaction between society and the environment in the riparian settings of the Roman world, especially in the *Ulerior-Baetica*. In this case we propose the study of the vegetal cover in the riparian environments from the perspective of economic utilization. The interest that could arouse certain riparian wild plants or crops, has gone unnoticed by current researchers compared to other activities (wine and olive oil production or fish salting). Although the usage of such plants could leave an associated archaeological record, to address this lack of archaeological data collection we proceed to compilation of classic literary testimonies, ethnological information and toponymy. On the one hand, it is intended to interest the scientific community about the material forms, tools and structures, as consequence of the exploitation of the riparian vegetation. On the other hand, a first classification of riparian areas is proposed according to their natural characteristics and possible models of anthropization. As an example of extensive farming systems we identified those associated with livestock and network linked by glens (cattle trails). We include the silviculture of the species of rushes (*genus Iuncus* and others) among the intensive exploitation systems, based by demand for canopies, sail or other articles, reflected in the construction of farmhouses and villae.

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Roman Intervention in a Lacustrine Environment: The Case of Fuente De Piedra Lagoon

Lázaro Lagóstena, María del Mar Castro Garcia and Ángel David Bastos Zarandietta (Universidad de Cádiz, Spain)

Riparia as environmental concept is applied to human's relationship with the riverbanks and shorelines spaces from historic times. The environmental characteristics of these transitional spaces generate a certain socio-natural systems. Wetlands are representative of Riparia, and are subject to different perceptions, ranging from the occupation and settlement of the territory, to their production or tax function, in relation to the possibilities of communication, to their perception as part of the marginal and not ordered landscape, or under the consideration to their importance as cultural, geographical and political boundary limits. Our research group has undertaken a project that aims to study the territorial articulation of these spaces in the area of the Hispania Vltior Baetica province. Fuente de Piedra Lagoon is the most important wetlands of Andalusia (Spain), and presents historical elements that allow characterizing this entity as an essential structure of the territory that has been susceptible of exploitation in Roman times. The analysis of its settlement, the function of this space as *confinium* of the civic communities Urgapa and Singilia Barba, the economic exploitation aimed at the production of salt, or the analysis of the communication paths, has allowed us to understand the role of this area in Roman times.

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The Development of the Roman Empire's Urban Network

Damjan Donev, Matthew Hobson, Pieter Houten, Paul Kloeg, Karolien Pazmany, Frida Pellegrino, Chrysoula Tzanetea and Rinse Willet (University of Leiden, Netherlands)

This paper offers a critique of current attempts to understand the processes behind the formation of the Roman Empire's urban network. The sheer number of urban centres within the Empire has always been a major obstacle to formulating broad explanatory models tackling this subject directly. Current literature focusing on ancient urbanism at the macro level falls into two categories. The first, making up the vast majority of studies, employs quantitative or abstract methods of analysis, reducing the problem of urban development to a limited number of factors

(such as city area, population, degree of connectivity, etc.), which can then be managed more easily and analysed statistically, often missing certain qualitative nuances present within the data (Bekker-Nielsen 1989; Bowman and Wilson 2011). In recent times these works have been increasingly concerned with the issues of demography, the performance of the economy, urbanization rates, and so on (Scheidel *et al.* 2007). The second group attempts to understand the social processes involved in the construction of the urban landscape (Laurence *et al.* 2011; Revell 2009), but is often overwhelmed by the complexity and individuality of different regional case studies. Our ERC-funded project, *An Empire of 2000 Cities: urban networks and economic integration in the Roman Empire*, starts from the conviction that a team effort, completing a systematic study of the huge amount of historical and archaeological data accumulated over the past fifty years, can produce more satisfactory explanatory models at the Empire-wide level of analysis.

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Re-defining the Roman ‘Suburbium’ from Republic to Empire: A Theoretical Approach

Matthew J. Mandich (University of Leicester, UK)

Studies on the suburbs of Rome (commonly referred to as the ‘suburbium’) have long been hindered by the ambiguity of the zone, as the majority of attempts to set boundaries on this realm have tended to be more arbitrary in nature. This is chiefly due to the lack of direct primary source material, as no specific demarcations for this space exist in ancient literature or epigraphy. In fact, the term *suburbium* only appears twice in known classical sources (Cicero, *Philippics* 12.10.24; Schol. *ad Iuvenalium* 4.7). Instead, approaching the subject from a modern perspective offers scope to reignite the debate: by examining Rome from an Ekistical standpoint, as a dynamically expanding *polis* (see Doxiadis 1968), new theoretical approaches may be employed to assess, track, and delineate its hinterland. Specifically, the use of isochrones and time contours can provide new ways by which to map Rome’s ancient suburbs, in the process elucidating extra-urban zones with specific functional characters. From this it will become possible to model how these zones fluctuated across various periods, and how the functions of the sites within them (especially villas) were dictated by such changes.

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Religion and Small Finds in Early Roman Britain

Katrina-Kay Alaimo (University of Exeter, UK)

The relationship between archaeology and religion is a complex situation laden with complicated definitions and theoretical debates. In order to take the study of temple assemblages and material finds forward, we need to look to the archaeological evidence on the sites. Likewise, small finds is also a growing field, and their abundance on temple sites lends us a hand in analysing the practices of the people participating in the rituals. Both of these fields - that of small finds and the archaeology of religion - contain the potential to inform us on the relationship between material culture and ritual through further discussion. I look to integrate small finds studies and that of religion in the context of early Roman Britain.

Approaches relying on the literary evidence of this province can only take us so far. In order to effectively address the issue of religion in Roman Britain, as mentioned above we need to incorporate the material evidence while paying attention to the context of each individual site. The temple sites at Great Chesterford and Harlow, as well as other temples in the vicinity, are piloted using an approach reliant on how the finds draw out patterns and what this can tell us about local practices. Understanding the social practice of these peoples helps explain what activities were performed at the temple sites, and in turn how these sites may have been used differently throughout the year.

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TRAC

Theoretical
Roman
Archaeology
Conference

Romans and Barbarians beyond the Frontiers: Archaeology, Ideology and Identities in the North

Session Organizers: Sergio Gonzalez Sanchez and Alexandra Guglielmi

Until recently, the importance of Barbarian elements in the creation of Roman identity has been overlooked and the influence of *Romanitas* on Barbarian identities highlighted instead. Nowadays though, one can appreciate how, while European culture claims a Roman past, the identities of its nations are quite often based on 'barbarian' deeds, characters and – often conflicting – interactions with Rome. The influence of this Roman-Barbarian dichotomy in the creation of both ancient and modern identities is an aspect of great potential for discussion and its controversial nature is still to be satisfactorily explored.

The uniqueness and geographical cohesion of the territories washed by the northern seas (Ireland, Britain, Low Countries, Germany and Scandinavia) has not been adequately exposed or even considered by Roman archaeologists, as their territories mainly lie beyond the frontiers of the Roman Empire. However, they did remain within its reach and influence. Despite Wheeler's approach in the 1950s and more recent attempts in RAC/TRAC and RoMEC, 'beyond the frontiers' studies remains a relatively unexplored territory.

Scholars from different academic communities in north-western Europe will present papers drawing on various aspects of current theory and practice in Roman Archaeology (e.g. ancient and modern identities, hybridity, nationalisms, politics and archaeology), applying an 'outsider' perspective to it. This session will give continuity to a very successful and engaging session run at TRAC 2013 on Roman-Barbarian interactions and link very well with this year's RAC's session on the Roman Frontiers, extending its geographical scope and emphasizing its theoretical aspects

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Saturday, 1.09, Palmer Building

- 9.00 *Roman Britain from the outside: comparing western and northern frontier cultures*, Andy Gardner
- 9.30 *Compare and contrast: a Caledonian glance along and across the Limes*, Fraser Hunter
- 10.00 *Frontier zones and culture contact - Ireland and the Roman Empire*, Jacqueline Cahill Wilson
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 TBC
- 11.30 *Two emperors - one border: the Roman limes before 1914*, Wolfgang Moschek
- 12.00 *A world of warcraft - warrior identities in Roman Iron Age Scandinavia*, Xenia Pauli Jensen

Roman Britain from the Outside: Comparing Western and Northern Frontier Cultures

Andy Gardner (University College London, UK)

Archaeological perspectives on the frontiers of the Roman Empire have come a long way from simply describing the installations that supposedly constituted a stark dividing line between two worlds. The dynamic and permeable nature of Roman frontiers is widely recognized, as is the cultural importance of the frontier regions for the development of the Empire and its neighbouring polities, and for post-imperial social formations. But how far can we generalize about the kinds of social processes underway in different frontier areas, even within the 'Atlantic Archipelago' of Britain and Ireland? The western and northern frontiers of Roman Britain manifested distinct dynamics, and in this paper these will be compared within both the Roman context and that of more contemporary identity politics. The aim is to outline the potential, and

the limitations of, the theoretical approaches we might seek to apply in investigating Roman frontier cultures and their legacy.

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Compare and contrast: a Caledonian glance along and across the Limes

Fraser Hunter (National Museum of Scotland, UK)

Scottish material tends to be seen as rather a poor relation in the study of interactions with the Roman world, although this has been changing in recent analyses. This contribution will consider two inter-related questions: how far do the patterns and processes seen in Scottish material correlate with other neighbouring areas of *barbaricum*; and how much regional variation in response is there within what is now Scotland? The intention is to look at the complex causes and effects in these cross-border interactions over some 400 years.

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Frontier Zones and Culture Contact: Ireland and the Roman Empire

Jacqueline Cahill Wilson (Discovery Programme, Ireland)

In September 2011 the Discovery Programme initiated the Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland (LIARI) project with a remit to investigate society and settlement in the later Iron Age (AD 1-500) and Ireland's relationship with Roman Europe. Following a successful 18-month pilot, the results of which will be published in April 2014, the project has now moved into Phase 2 of its research. Employing a range of archaeological methods and approaches including LiDAR and aerial photogrammetry, targeted geophysical surveys, new dating and isotope geochemistry our research suggests that we need to include communities in Ireland when considering the impact of Rome beyond the formal frontiers. Our findings will be presented in relation to contemporary scholarship in other frontier zones and will outline how Roman cultural influences can be read through the archaeology of later Iron Age Ireland.

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Two Emperors - One Border: the Roman Limes before 1914

Wolfgang Moschek (Technical University Darmstadt, Germany)

Unlike any other European state at the time, Germany did not have one border or central government until 1871, when the birth of the German *Kaiserreich* as a state shows parallels to the development of the Roman Empire. Theodor Mommsen's 'Roman History' was written from 1854-56 and became a bestseller which was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1902 – maybe because his description of the Roman Republic's rise up to Julius Caesar made people hope for a possible rise of a modern day German Empire? Needless to say Mommsen played a very powerful role in the reception of Roman history. This fascination for Roman history was not limited to historians. How far did it go? The German Emperor Wilhelm II was so fascinated by everything Roman that he even financed the reconstruction of the Castell 'Saalburg'. But was he only interested in the reconstruction of a building or was he hoping that the nimbus of power and glory that was associated with Roman Emperors might be transferred to himself?

This paper tries to explore if Wilhelm II wanted to be the ruler of an Empire - literally spoken - where the sun never went down – like Antoninus Pius. Could it be that the importance of the reception of Roman History and especially the *Limesforschung* in Germany before 1914 reflect Germany's struggle for power in the world?

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A World of Warcraft: Warrior Identities in Roman Iron Age Scandinavia

Xenia Pauli Jensen (National Museum of Denmark)

In the centuries around the birth of Christ the visualization of military power in southern Scandinavia takes a new form. Weapons are displayed in mortuary practices, on burial grounds,

on settlements, and in wetland areas. With a basis in the large weapon deposits of the second and third century AD, recent research has identified a variety of cultural and geographical affiliations of the sacrificed equipment. But how shall we interpret this diversity? And how does the researcher's basic assumptions influence the interpretations, we make? In other words: How much do the conscious and unconscious choices, we make, colour our concept of warrior and society?

The large weapon deposits have influenced our interpretation of military presence, but not, alas, in context with the society as a whole. This paper demonstrates how formation of military alliances facilitates interaction between military, political, and religious power structures within the society.

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'Deposits Full of Character'

Session Organizer: Meike Weber

This session proposes to look at deposits containing ceramics and/or other specific small finds or coins from the viewpoint of pre-consumption and consumption. Papers will focus on the nature of the deposits, for example, waste, ritual, burial, putting them into a wider social, economic and chronological context. In particular the finds will be considered for the interpretation of the organization of trade, merchants and supply, whilst also offering a glimpse into the potentially more personal world of consumer habits and assemblages for the gods, the deceased and the afterlife.

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Saturday, Room 1.02, Palmer Building

- 2.00 *Pre-consumption deposits and their enormous importance for trade and interpretations of the economy*, Meike Weber
- 2.30 *Pottery consumption at pre- and early Roman Silchester: pots for foreigners or immigrants?*
Jane Timby
- 3.00 *Ordinary objects transformed: utilitarian items in non-utilitarian contexts*, Mara Vejby
- 3.30 Tea
- 4.00 *The ritual consumption of evergreen trees in the Roman Empire: economic and cultural implications*, Lisa Lodwick
- 4.30 *Residual or ritual? Pottery from grave backfills and non-funerary features in cemeteries*,
Edward Biddulph
- 5.00 *The curious case of the riverside shaft deposits*, Birgitta Hoffmann
- 5.30 SGRP AGM (members only)

Pre-consumption Deposits and their Enormous Importance for Trade and Interpretations of the Economy

Meike Weber (University of Cambridge, UK)

Over the years, numerous samian pottery assemblages have been excavated that cannot readily be interpreted as domestic rubbish or the residue of fire or other destructive events. On the contrary, these deposits appear to represent an earlier step in the serviceable life of samian vessels: between production and consumption. Finds with certain distinctive characteristics have been interpreted as pottery shop or warehouse assemblages, which afforded the possibility of studying groups of contemporaneous vessels. These so-called pottery shop assemblages provide an insight into the *modus operandi* of samian exports. They provide a snapshot, both of the spheres of distribution of different samian production centres, and the organization of trade and supply within a narrow chronological time frame.

This presentation presents some of these pre-consumption assemblages from various locations across Britain and the continent with the aim of discussing their potential for the creation of a more defined model of the organization of samian trade.

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Pottery Consumption at Pre- and Early Roman Silchester: Pots for Foreigners or Immigrants?

Jane Timby (freelance, UK)

Silchester has produced one of the larger assemblages of pre- and early Roman imports in Britain and one of the most intensively documented. Traditionally the major tribal *oppida* have been regarded as the first urban centres engaging in commerce importing goods and redistributing them to the hinterland. A recent study of the pottery from the region around Silchester, however, suggests that this is not the case; the settlement seems to be acting as a consumer rather than a market place. Are the new imported tablewares and other commodities part of a marketing ploy by Gallic and Roman entrepreneurs testing out new territories? Is the spread of Roman culture across Britain a deliberate political act prior to an intended invasion or, has the material arrived with new settlers who then created a demand for further supplies from their homelands?

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Ordinary Objects Transformed: Utilitarian Items in Non-Utilitarian Contexts

Mara Vejby (freelance, USA)

This paper will explore the phenomenon of utilitarian items being used in non-utilitarian fashions (seemingly as votive/ritual/symbolic deposits). There are a number of Roman material types created for 'utilitarian' purposes, which are subsequently discovered within contexts that imply a symbolic/votive use. Such items include hobnails, tiles, bricks, pottery, and coins, among others. A few of these material types have been more extensively discussed than others within the context of votive or at least symbolic deposits, especially hobnails and coins, while others have been discussed to a lesser extent. This paper aims to discuss the different meanings, functions, and values that utilitarian items may have gained when they are found within alternative contexts. Specific attention will be paid to materials deposited within the province of Morbihan, in Brittany France.

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The Ritual Consumption of Evergreen Trees in the Roman Empire: Economic and Cultural Implications

Lisa Lodwick (Oxford University UK)

The use of various plant foods in ritual offerings during the Roman period is being increasingly recognized (Robinson, 2002) and in particular the use of parts of Evergreen trees.

Whilst some finds have clear ritual associations, for instance when found within temples, the wider identification of ritual use relies on a contextual analysis of archaeobotanical remains and the state of preservation of cones and nuts. The identification of archaeobotanical remains of stone pine and cypress cones in diverse areas of the Roman Empire, including Britain and Egypt, will be evaluated on a contextual and taphonomic basis, to conclude whether plant remains represent food production/consumption waste or ritual offerings. In many cases ritual uses can be interpreted, and these have important implications for the long-distance trade of plant items specifically for religious practices whilst also providing important evidence for similarity and diversity in aspects of religious practice throughout the Roman Empire.

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Residual or Ritual? Pottery from Grave Backfills and Non-Funerary Features in Cemeteries

Edward Biddulph (Oxford Archaeology UK)

Easily dismissed as residual material from disturbed graves or earlier occupation, miscellaneous fragments collected from grave backfills or non-funerary features in cemeteries may instead represent traces of funerary rites not readily attested, such as funerary feasting or grave-side commemoration. Analysis of such material from Pepper Hill cemetery, which served Springhead

Roman town in north-west Kent, suggested that while much of the 'backfill pottery' originally formed part of grave-goods from earlier graves, some appeared to have been deliberately selected and placed within the graves, and was thus as much part of the graves as the complete grave-goods. Taking a range of cemeteries in south-east Roman Britain, this paper will examine the ceramic profile, condition, and pattern of deposition of miscellaneous, fragmented pottery, as well as the deposits in which it was found, to investigate the extent to which we can identify rites associated with acts of cremation, burial and commemoration.

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The curious case of the riverside shaft deposits

Birgitta Hoffmann (Roman Gask project/University of Liverpool, UK)

In one of the earliest useable archaeological excavation reports from Scotland, the excavator describes a series of shafts that were eroded out by the Almond outside Bertha Fort. The deep pits contain pottery, but the report makes it clear that they are not cremation graves. This paper is going to discuss the original report and compare them to similar deposits since then discovered in sanctuaries and *vici* to gain a better understanding of their original use.

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TRAC

Theoretical
Roman
Archaeology
Conference

Back to the Future: Religion, Culture and Cognitive Theory

Session Organizers: Josipa Lulic and Blanka Misic

In his essay 'Tentacular Mind. Stoicism, neuroscience, and the configuration of physical reality', Thomas Habinek calls for a need to conceptualize a new neuroscience-based approach to examining the Roman world. With recent developments in science, now more than ever, the pertinence of the application of cognitive neuroscience theory to the study of ancient religions has come to the fore. How we think, transfer our knowledge, process information, remember and perceive the outer world is the focal point of the research in cognitive neurosciences; and the products of our thoughts, learning, memory, perception and creation have always been the focal point of the research in humanities. There is a vast field of possibilities for reconceptualization of the material from the Roman world in the light of cognitive theories of religion and culture, evolution, extended mind theory, the gestalt approach to the visual perception, and other methods and theories that have recently emerged in the field. We propose to explore these theoretical concepts with respect to ancient religions, exploring the following questions:

- What is the role of material remains (cult or votive sculpture, architecture, small finds) in religious cognition?
- How can we reconceptualize religious identities and how are they communicated (through epigraphy, burials, etc.)?
- What can we say about some specific religious practices that require extensive religious computation like syncretism or *interpretatio Romana*?
- How have the cognitive processes of learning, communication and perception changed the religious image in the provinces, for all the agents involved?

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Saturday, Room 1.03, Palmer Building

- 2.00 *Religion and cognition: the role of individuals in re-shaping local cults*, Ralph Haeussler
- 2.30 *Psychological approaches to studying communities on Roman military bases*, Anna Walas
- 3.00 *From shared intentionality to sacred space: the cognitive origins of Roman religious reality*, Jacob Mackey
- 3.30 Tea
- 4.00 *Religious identities at the fringes of the Empire: the case of southern Pannonia*, Blanka Misic
- 4.30 *Back to the future: modern-day Orixás and Roman gods – theoretical interpretative possibilities*, Josipa Lulic
- 5.00 *Defying instinct and practice: Roman military religious self-sacrifice and the self-preservation instinct*, Adam Anders

Religion and Cognition: The Role of Individuals in Re-shaping Local Cults

Ralph Haeussler (University of Wales Trinity Saint David, UK)

This paper aims for a better understanding of the role of individuals in shaping cults, cult activities and religious understandings across the Roman Empire. Traditionally, the role of civic cults has generally been overstated in our understanding of ancient religions to the detriment of the individual. When discussing the creation of new civic cults there is a general understanding that people learned new behaviour merely by replicating the actions of others. However, it becomes apparent that we are dealing with an increasingly individualistic society, notably in the first to mid-third century AD. Based on their personal experiences, individuals could make

conscious decisions on their choice of cult and appropriate sacrifice and ritual. This individualization of religion was a creative process, a discourse between the orchestration of civic (and imperial) cults and personal cognition, resulting in the enormous variety of cults and forms of religious communication in the Roman provinces.

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Psychological Approaches to Studying Communities on Roman Military Bases

Anna Walas (University of Leicester, UK)

The paper explores community dynamics in the context of spaces the community occupied. It looks at issues pertaining to one's knowledge of people within the military base by drawing on social psychology, primatology, the predicted extent of human social networks and knowledge of unit structure. This is used to draw out aspects of being stationed in a huge legionary versus a smaller auxiliary base and to bring closer their lived experience.

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From Shared Intentionality to Sacred Space: the Cognitive Origins of Roman Religious Reality

Jacob Mackey (Queens College, New York, USA)

This paper examines two interrelated roles played in Roman culture by the human cognitive capacity for 'shared intentionality', i.e., the human motivation not only to apprehend but also to share the attentional focus, beliefs, intentions, and normative attitudes of others. First, I outline the role of shared intentionality in Roman children's religious acculturation. The thesis I seek to support with ancient evidence is that Roman children could only have acquired Roman religious culture if they came to share the intentional states of Roman adults toward such entities as gods, rituals, and temples. Second, I show that this ontogenetic process of acculturation by way of sharing intentionality *also* accounts for the very existence, that is, the ontology, of Roman religious reality. That is, Roman religious *realia*, such as ritual practices, temples, and sacred space, only existed at all as a result of collective cognition.

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Religious Identities at the Fringes of the Empire: The Case of Southern Pannonia

Blanka Misic (Royal Holloway, University of London, UK / Champlain College Lennoxville, Canada)

By grounding votive evidence from the southern part of the provinces of Pannonia Inferior and Pannonia Superior in psychological acculturation theory and identity theory, this paper aims to explore expressions of individual religious and cultural identities in southern Pannonian settlements. The paper hopes to display the emergence of differing and flexible religious identities specific to each settlement which are nevertheless united by the larger prevailing trend of nature-divinity worship in Pannonia. Moreover, an attempt will be made to illustrate how economic, social, political and geographic factors all produced an impact on the process and extent of cultural and religious integration, thus helping to form local, regional, provincial and imperial expressions of identity(ies).

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Back to the Future: Modern-Day Orixás and Roman Gods – Theoretical Interpretative Possibilities

Josipa Lulic (University of Zagreb, Croatia)

Approaching the discussion on culture from the culture-as-elements point of view, cognitive theory identified the indispensable parts of cultural structure: agents and canals of interaction, processes like cognition and communication, and products like cultural artefacts, all of which

form a large network governed by human cognitive architecture. In that light I am trying to reconstruct the religious network of two religious systems – religion in Roman Dalmatia and candomblé religion in modern-day Bahia, Brazil - in order to identify analogous nodes and links. I will concentrate on the processes of ‘syncretism’ that we can recognize in both systems – in Roman and autochthonous religion in the provinces as well as in African and Christian traditions in Bahia – that are interpreted differently by different authors, and religious officials in the case of candomblé. Special attention will be given to the concepts of Yemanjá/Virgin Mary and Iansã/Saint Barbara in comparison with Venus/Anzotica, Bindus/Neptunus, and Silvanus.

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Defying Instinct and Practice: Roman Military Religious Self-Sacrifice and the Self-Preservation Instinct

Adam Anders (Trent University, Canada)

An instinct towards widespread and systematic intra-species killing is not innate to humans, yet armies have always been able to train soldiers to kill. An exploration of how they did so involves delving into the psychology of combat, and this, in turn, is related to the growing interest in ‘face of battle’ studies within military history. This paper will explore how the self-preservation instinct manifested itself in Roman combat, and what the Roman army did about it.

Examining recent research on the self-preservation instinct, I will compare this to Roman techniques and training and argue that these were specifically designed to work with rather than against such instincts. From there, I will contrast this with instances of *devotio* or self-sacrifice – a religious practice which essentially defies the self-preservation instincts. Why humans are capable of defying their instincts, particularly for religious purposes, is the final thought I will explore and ultimately leave open for discussion.

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Recent Work on Roman Britain

Session Organizer: Pete Wilson

This session, continuing an established theme of RAC, seeks to present developments in our understanding of key sites, while also presenting results deriving from lesser-known sites and projects. Whilst the University of Reading excavations at Silchester are well-known, the emerging results in relation to the Iron Age and earliest Roman aspects of the town are as yet not-widely appreciated. Similarly, whilst discoveries relating to Roman London have been well-publicized and there are on-going publication programmes that regularly deliver new volumes, the results of on-going work focussed on the Walbrook Valley continue to deliver new insights in both Early and Late Roman London. In Lincoln on-going excavations at Lincoln Castle and other sites are providing much new knowledge about the fortress. At Maryport received wisdom regarding the northern parade ground and the internationally renowned collection of military altars has been overturned and new understanding of the late and post-Roman phases of the site. Whilst the research projects in Hertfordshire and at Ippleden, Devon are transforming our understanding of settlement and rural landscapes in the Roman period.

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Sunday, G11, Henley Business School

- 9.00 *Silchester: the Iron Age oppidum*, Mike Fulford
- 9.30 *Recent work in Roman London*, Julian Hill
- 10.00 *Developing our understanding of Roman Lincoln*, Cecily Spall
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *The Roman Temples Project, Maryport*, Ian Haynes and Tony Wilmott
- 11.30 *Roman conquest and cultural interaction in rural Britain: new research at Ipplepen (Devon)*, Ioana Oltean
- 12.00 *Sensing the late Iron Age and Roman Past: community archaeology, geophysics and the landscape of Hertfordshire*, Kris Lockyear and Ellen Shlasko

Silchester: the Iron Age Oppidum

Mike Fulford (University of Reading, UK)

As the Silchester Town Life Project draws to a conclusion in the field, a much fuller picture is emerging of the development of the Iron Age *oppidum* beneath the Roman town from the mid-first century BC up to the Roman conquest of south-east Britain from AD 43. The paper will pull together results from the last few field seasons including those from the initial stages of analysis of finds and environmental data. The period between the earliest occupation in the second half of the first century BC and the Roman conquest from AD 43 appears to be marked by significant fluctuations in the intensity of settlement, its organization and the lifespan of individual buildings.

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Recent work in Roman London

Julian Hill (Museum of London Archaeology)

Recent work in Roman London has included several sites in the Walbrook valley, sites distinguished by the wide range of finds preserved in damp and anaerobic conditions. As well as the rich artefactual evidence these sites inform particularly on the earlier development of the Roman town to c. AD 120. This presentation will focus on the on-going post-excavation work on these being undertaken by MOLA.

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Recent Investigations in Roman Lincoln

Cecily Spall (FAS Heritage, UK)

Archaeological investigations carried out by FAS Heritage as part of the Lincoln Castle Revealed project have provided a rare opportunity to access the deeply-buried Roman stratigraphy of the Upper City, encountering features which were hitherto only glimpsed through antiquarian accounts. To the southwest of the castle, evaluation excavation encountered features and deposits associated with the rear of the legionary fortress rampart, while the more extensive excavations being carried out in the eastern part of the castle yard (ongoing in summer 2013), have revealed structural remains of fourth century date at depths of up to 4 m below ground level, representing the remains of three stone buildings, with two infant burials. A mosaic floor was recorded in this area in the nineteenth century, and the excavations have provided evidence for the layout of a late Roman town house within the *colonia*.

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The Roman Temples Project, Maryport

Ian Haynes and Tony Wilmott (Newcastle University, UK)

Excavations 200 m north-east of the fort at Maryport in Cumbria have unearthed the remains of a classical style temple. The temple is close to the site where the famous Maryport altars were discovered in 1870. Work at the 1870 site in 2011 and 2012, combines with work on the temple and its surroundings to offer a broader picture of changes in the religious landscape in the Roman and early medieval period. It is now possible to explain the circumstances in which the altars were deposited and to propose plans of the late Roman/early medieval timber structures associated with their burial. Furthermore, we are now able to reconstruct the appearance of the temple with which the altars may once have been associated. The discovery of a section of collapsed wall allows us to determine the height and colour scheme of the building.

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Roman Conquest and Cultural Interaction in Rural Britain: New Research at Ipplepen (Devon).

Ioana Oltean (University of Exeter, UK)

The recent discovery of a previously unknown Romano-British large aggregated settlement near Ipplepen in South Devon, as a result of metal-detected Roman coin finds being recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, brings us the opportunity to explore new aspects of rural life and cultural interaction in an area of Roman Britain previously thought to have experienced little contact with the Roman conquerors. This paper summarizes the preliminary results of the on-going investigations by the University of Exeter in conjunction with the British Museum, Portable Antiquities Scheme and the Devon County Council Historic Environment Record Office and outline some of the questions which still remain to be addressed in the future.

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The Iron Age and Roman Landscape of Hertfordshire

Kris Lockyear and Ellen Shlasko (UCL, London)

This project, which was funded under the auspices of the AHRC's Connected Communities scheme, brought together amateur archaeological societies in the county along with the Hertfordshire HER, St Albans and Welwyn Hatfield museum services and St Albans District Council under the leadership of the Institute of Archaeology, UCL in a programme of geophysical surveys across the county during 2013 and early 2014. The aim was to undertake surveys on a variety of Iron Age and Roman sites in order to enhance our understanding not only of the individual settlements, but also of the settlement pattern as a whole. In the process, the contributing groups gained training in geophysical survey techniques and access to the equipment beyond the end of the project. This paper outlines the results of these surveys in the context of our understanding of the Roman settlement pattern.

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Interdisciplinary Approaches to Research and Sustainable Conservation - the example of the Vesuvian Area: a Workshop

Session Organizers: Ralf Kilian, Albrecht Matthaei and Anna Anguissola

In the last decade the Vesuvian Area has become an illuminated laboratory for several projects that combine archaeological research with the intent to rescue important sites that belong to the World Heritage. How can the goals and methods of current archaeological research be combined with the necessities of sustainable conservation? How does the development of new technological materials and of the digital humanities contribute to the effort to preserve the Vesuvian sites and communicate the results of archaeological fieldwork both to the scholarly community and to the wider public? What role can the Vesuvian sites play within the global discourse on site management and sustainable preservation? This workshop provides a venue to debate these and other questions related to archaeological research and conservation. To this aim, the panel gathers representatives from some of the most ambitious projects in the Vesuvian sites, as well as scholars engaged in the launching phase of new archaeological fieldwork and restoration activities in Pompeii.

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Sunday, G15, Henley Business School

- 9.00 *Conservation and Accessibility in the Vesuvian Sites: Problems and Perspectives. An Introduction*, Stefano De Caro

Session Chair: Jens Arne Dickmann

PART 1: The Challenge of Multi-institutional Collaboration

- 9.20 *New Approaches to Conservation: The Pompeii Sustainable Preservation Project (PSPP)*, Albrecht Matthaei and Daniele Malfitana
- 9.40 *The Centro Internazionale Studi Pompeiani: Towards a holistic Approach for Pompeii*, Mario Grimaldi
- 10.00 *Multi-institutional Collaboration on the Site of Ancient Roman Stabiae*, Thomas N. Howe and Paolo Gardelli
- 10.30 Coffee

PART 2: Digital Strategies for Presentation and Accessibility

- 11.00 *Augmented Archaeology? The Vesuviana Project*, Daniela Scagliarini and Antonella Coralini
- 11.30 *Digital Strategies for the Preservation and Publication of Villa A ('of Poppaea') at Oplontis (Torre Annunziata)*, Simon J. Barker
- 12.00 *Discussant: Jens-Arne Dickmann (University of Freiburg, Germany)*

Introduction

Stefano De Caro (ICCROM International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property – UNESCO, Rome, Italy)

PART 1: The Challenge of Multi-institutional Collaboration

New Approaches to Conservation: The Pompeii Sustainable Preservation Project (PSPP)

Albrecht Matthaei (Gerda Henkel Foundation, Rome, Italy) and Daniele Malfitana (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche – IBAM, Italy)

Pompeii is not only the best preserved ancient city but also the world's greatest restoration archive. Therefore this city is the ideal place for a project which aims to restore while studying and teaching restoration. The *Pompeii Sustainable Preservation Project* (PSPP) is a cooperation of leading European research institutions. In this paper we intend to present the plan and structure of the project, for which we are conducting a fundraising campaign and to illustrate our methodology and general aims. The idea behind the PSPP is to help preserving Pompeii by restoring completely one insula through the development and the application of new methods and materials for a long-term, sustainable conservation. Moreover this shall be combined with the training of top students in restoration and archaeology thus giving another long-lasting contribution to these fields and the preservation of the world cultural heritage.

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The Centro Internazionale Studi Pompeiani: Towards a Holistic Approach for Pompeii

Mario Grimaldi (Università Suor Orsola Benincasa, Italy / Université Paris X Nanterre, France)

The paper illustrates the ideas animating the *Centro Internazionale Studi Pompeiani* (CISP - Pompeii). The ultimate goal for this Institution is to establish Pompeii anew as the center of an international network of archaeological sites. Currently –and for a long time–we do not have a unitary and long-term project for Pompeii, that takes into due consideration all possible sides, issues, and aspects of its scientific and social significance: excavation, preservation, measures for the accessibility, valorization and communication of the site. For example, as of today, no museum exists in the archeological site of Pompeii, in which to preserve, study, and exhibit the findings from the city. This site, notwithstanding uniqueness and exceptionality, has been added to the UNESCO list only in 1997. It is as if the State were reluctant to put under International care one of its most important monuments. Within the frameworks of multiple partnerships with other research projects and institutes active in the Vesuvian area, the *Centro Internazionale Studi Pompeiani* intends to promote the exploration of new strategies and avenues of investigation for both the study and conservation of Pompeii.

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Multi-institutional Collaboration on the Site of Ancient Roman Stabiae

Thomas N. Howe (Fondazione RAS, Italy / Southwestern University, Georgetown, USA) and Paolo Gardelli (Fondazione RAS, Italy)

This paper argues that the era of the single-funded or single-institution archaeological project is over. Instead, the authors present the work of the *Restoring Ancient Stabiae Foundation*, a permanent non-profit foundation in Italy with international board representation, which operates to assist the Superintendancy of Archaeology of Pompeii to create an archaeological park at the site of the ancient Roman villas of Stabiae by coordinating numerous academic and non-profit institutions. The Foundation was created in 2002 and became operative as an excavation and an academic institute in 2007, and an accredited research institute in Italy in 2012. The paper will present the original comprehensive Master Plan, it will present two of the excavations coordinated since 2007 by RAS, and will present the long-term funding strategy which exploits the 2002 MOU between US and Italy which allows institutions which support archaeological sites in Italy to request long term loans of antiquities.

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PART 2: Digital Strategies for Presentation and Accessibility

Augmented Archaeology? The Vesuviana Project

Daniela Scagliarini and Antonella Coralini (Università di Bologna, Italy)

In 1998 the University of Bologna launched a collaborative framework project, called Vesuviana, to carry out archaeological research in Vesuvian area. The project has been undertaken in close collaboration with the *Soprintendenza archeologica di Napoli e Pompei*, with the aim to promote interplay between scientific research and enhancement of the archaeological heritage. The framework project has developed into two sub-projects: Pompei – Insula del Centenario (IX 8) (1999-2008); and DHER-Domus Herculaneensis Rationes (2005+), that have been continually exploring new, trans-disciplinary approaches. Virtual and Augmented Reality, in particular, have been applying in Pompeii and Herculaneum since 1999. Ever since, the staff of Vesuviana has always shared an interest for the role played by Virtual and Augmented Archaeology, both in enhancing knowledge and understanding of archaeological heritage and in advancing scientific research. The directors of the project will offer a review of fifteen years' activities about these subjects.

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Digital Strategies for the Preservation and Publication of Villa A ('of Poppaea') at Oplontis (Torre Annunziata)

Simon J. Barker (The Oplontis Project, Torre Annunziata, Italy)

Faced with the problem of studying the 40 painted rooms of Villa A ('of Poppaea') at Oplontis (Torre Annunziata, Italy), the Oplontis Project created a new kind of 3D model. Its purpose was to create the opportunity for the fullest possible contextual study of the decorative apparatus of the Villa. A viewer can navigate the Villa in real time, experiment with different viewing positions; he or she can also change lighting—from dawn to dusk. A user can toggle between the actual state of the walls, floors, and ceilings to reconstructed states. For each surface, a 'query' button allows the user to access the scholarly database, containing the Project's descriptive catalogue, high-resolution photographs, archival sources, and drawings. The paper will present the 3D model and show how we can create new instruments for studying all the objects excavated in an interwoven and—indeed—an interactive experience. The ideal digital archive is one that allows us, and future generations, to find material easily electronically, and to study it in the context of the place where it originally functioned.

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Clay and Cult: Roman Terracottas and their Production and use in Domestic, Religious and Funerary Contexts

Session Organizer: Elena Martelli (University of Reading, UK)

Portable clay artefacts such as figurines, zoomorphic/anthropomorphic jugs and masks have been regarded as items of secondary importance compared to sculpture and pottery, due to a well-rooted culture-historical approach and to a more recent positivistic thought, focused on trade routes and artefacts clearly linked to them (amphorae and Samian ware). During the last decades the significant role played by clay objects in domestic life and funerary practices has been highlighted, together with their significance for the comprehension and interpretation of Roman social structures (Willis and Hingley 2007 *Roman finds, context and theory*). Research on terracottas has become an independent field of study with its own issues and features, as attested by a considerable bibliography and important conferences (Figurines en context: iconographie et function(s) in Lille 2011; and Hellenistic and Roman Terracottas: Mediterranean Networks and Cyprus in Nicosia 2013).

This session endeavours to contribute to a more complete and complex way of examining clay objects' functional and symbolic implications in their contexts. Scholars, with diversified but inter-linking approaches and backgrounds, will deal with issues related to manufacturing techniques, provenance, distribution, find-circumstances, iconography and dating of clay artefacts recovered in Mediterranean sites and beyond. The topics will range from the analysis of patterns of religious and cultural consumption in the domestic sphere, ritual spaces and funerary areas from the centre of the Roman World (Rome and its harbour Ostia) to vital commercial areas (North Africa and the Levant). Attention will be paid to the selection of certain types of terracottas as religious/apotropaic devices in private areas and shrines or as grave goods in burials and their links, in some occasions, with *mors immatura* (child's death).

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Sunday, G10, Henley Business School

- 9.00 *Composite bodies: gods, humans and the anatomical votive in the Republican sanctuary*, Emma-Jayne Graham
- 9.30 *Clay artefacts from Roman Ostia: overview of patterns of consumption in urban and funerary contexts*, Elena Martelli
- 10.00 *Broken Deities: The Pipe-Clay Figurines from Roman London*, Matthew Fittock
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *Clay figurines, masks and animal-shaped vessels in children's burials in Roman Imperial Africa*, Solenn de Larminat
- 11.30 *Terracottas from Roman Palestine: Workshops, Shrines and Tombs*, Adi Erlich
- 12.00 *Terracottas in a domestic context: the case of the House of Orpheus in Nea Paphos, Cyprus*, Demetrios Michaelides, Giorgos Papantoniou and Maria Dikomitou-Eliadou

Composite Bodies: Gods, Humans and the Anatomical Votive in the Republican Sanctuary

Emma-Jayne Graham (Open University, UK)

From the fourth to first century BC votive offerings in the form of clay body parts were deposited at sanctuaries across central Italy. Interpreted traditionally as requests for divine healing, it has been argued that this process might be perceived as the disassembly and subsequent remaking of the body. Their use therefore implies that relationships with the gods were performed in bodily terms. This paper will not challenge arguments which correlate anatomical offerings with experiences of healing, but will seek instead to demonstrate that, simultaneously, they provided the material means through which ancient mortal-divine relationships were enacted: deposition of partible human bodies in the sanctuary was paralleled by the permeable healing attributes of gods. This approach, which promotes an understanding of how human-divine personhood was constructed through the nature of their respective bodies, offers a new conceptual backdrop against which to set the experiences of ancient cult participants.

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Clay Artefacts from Roman Ostia (Rome): Overview of Patterns of Consumption in Urban and Funerary Contexts

Elena Martelli (University of Reading, UK)

Ostia, port of Rome, was a collection point for goods, where people from all over the Roman world took part in trade and shared their religious and cultural beliefs. Visual examination of the clay and the analysis of stamps have revealed that *ca.* 500 previously overlooked terracottas from the town and its necropoleis, are physical evidence of these exchanges and products of this multicultural milieu. A new methodology combining the Italian iconographic tradition for the study of the individual piece with British approaches to finds distribution and social identity, has been applied to money boxes, masks, figurines, anthropomorphic vessels and moulds for making plaster objects. This paper presents some results regarding patterns of consumption of these items in the urban and funerary contexts. For instance, money boxes are connected to the domestic sphere and baths; private shrines are present inside shops and workshops. In necropoleis, terracottas are mainly, but not exclusively, associated with children and freedmen.

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Broken Deities: The Pipe-Clay Figurines from Roman London

Matthew Fittock (University of Reading alumnus, UK)

Ceramic pipe-clay figurines are an important but under-examined category of British-Romano material culture. Imported from Gaul during the first and second centuries AD, the 129 deity, animal, and human figures from Roman London provide a useful snapshot of the wider under-researched and unpublished material now available from Britain. Typological classification reveals that, like continental collections, Venus figurines are the most common type and vary considerably in form. Distinctive patterns of consumption can be distinguished between London, wider Britain and Gaul, including a relatively high frequency of exotic and unusual types from the settlement itself. Alongside a spatial distribution analysis, the contexts and social distribution of figurines on habitation, trade, and religious sites is explored to evaluate their possible function. Whole figurines from burials and subtle fragmentation patterns additionally provide a direct insight into beliefs and ritual practices to help further elucidate the character of religious life in Roman London.

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Clay Figurines, Masks and Animal-Shaped Vessels in Children's Burials in Roman Imperial Africa

Solenn de Larminat (Université Paris-Sorbonne, France)

Clay figurative artefacts deposited in children's burials in Roman Imperial Africa have mainly been found from the late nineteenth century onwards. Usually dissociated from their archaeological context, these items were well described in publications due to their figurative nature. An inventory of this material has been made and this catalogue allows us to analyse the function of this material based on a large quantitative database. The most common types and their geographical distribution have been highlighted. New excavations in North Africa provide well documented archaeological contexts and give new perspectives on this material through the analysis of the age of the deceased, location of artefacts in the tomb, associated gestures (breaking and reversal), association in the same burial. Multi-disciplinary analysis of these data has sometimes permitted a novel interpretation of the material. This new information and the various areas of research involved allow one to consider the role of these artefacts in African graves from different points of view and highlight regional peculiarities.

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Terracottas from Roman Palestine: Workshops, Shrines and Tombs

Adi Erlich (University of Haifa, Israel)

During Roman times terracotta production in the Levant decreased, and the workshops produced small numbers of terracottas compared to the Western centres. Nevertheless, recent excavations of sites in Israel shed new light on the coroplastic production of the region, and the role clay figurines played in different societies and religions. In Roman Palestine clay figurines are found in the same contexts they are discovered elsewhere: workshops, shrines, tombs, and dwellings. The local industries produced figurines and lamps, such as the workshop at Gerasa (first to second centuries AD) and the workshop at Beit Nattif (third to fifth centuries AD). Clay figurines were found in two northern temples, the theatre shrine at Scythopolis and the temple at Omrit. Roman terracottas were also found in tombs and in domestic contexts. These items were used by Pagans and Christians, and not by Jews or Samaritans. The types adhere to the *koinè* of the Roman East and the repertoires resemble assemblages from Tarsus and Cyprus.

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Terracottas in a Domestic Context: the Case of the House of Orpheus in Nea Paphos, Cyprus

Demetrios Michaelides, (University of Cyprus), Giorgos Papantoniou (Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland), and Maria Dikomitou-Eliadou, (University of Cyprus)

The terracottas from the House of Orpheus form a significant material assemblage that spans from Hellenistic to Roman times. The paper offers an overview of an on-going project that aims at a systematic assessment of these artefacts employing, stylistic, iconographic, physiochemical, computational and theoretical methods of study. The presentation of the material in its archaeological and iconographic context will be followed by its qualitative and quantitative compositional characterization through the use of pXRF and NAA, two methods of chemical analysis that allowed us to develop arguments regarding the technology of production and the scale of distribution of these figurines. Through the employment of 3D scanning technology, we were, moreover, able to visualize and further explore aspects of the technology and function of the terracottas in a digital form, and provided the groundwork for the creation of moulds to be used for the physical reproduction of selected specimens. The paper will highlight how this interdisciplinary study of the terracottas from the House of Orpheus has led to the enhanced understanding of the function/s of these artefacts in a Cypriot domestic environment.

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Roman landscapes and preventive archaeology in Northern France: new approaches and new evidence

Session Organizers: Pierre Vallat, Olivier Blin and Nathan Schlanger

Several decades of preventive archaeological operations in northern France have made it possible not only to better distinguish between types of rural settlements, but also, more generally, to identify a range of typological and chronological variables for understanding the evolutions and transformations of the landscape from the end of the Celtic period to the later Roman period.

The corpus of data now available enables us to better grasp the rhythms, continuities and upheavals in the modes of occupation of Northern France from the middle of the first century BC to the third century AD. The precise nature of the sites and their status is a key element for understanding their spatial structuration. Studies of the material culture they contain lead us to the questions of agricultural and artisanal productions, and also to networks of distribution over shorter or longer distances. This brings within reach wider scale perspectives regarding the organization, networks of communication and units of measurements across the landscape, notably in relation to their Celtic origins. The way is then opened for modelling settlement patterns and their economic substrates, in relation notably with the ancient management of spatial conditions and resources as revealed through archaeo-environmental studies undertaken in the framework of preventive archaeology.

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Sunday, 1.09, Palmer Building

- 9.00 *Introduction to the session*, Olivier Blin, Pierre Vallat
- 9.05 *Saint-Romain-sur-Cher and regularly gridded secondary agglomerations in Central France*, Philippe Salé
- 9.30 *Long distance roads and territories. What the excavations of the Orléans-Paris road and its milestones can tell us about ancient road networks*, Jean Bruant, Sylvain Gautier, Régis Touquet
- 10.00 *Gallo-Roman ceramics of the first to third centuries AD between the Sénon and Carnute territories*, Alix Fourré
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *The settlement of the plateau de Mer (Loir et Cher) – a synthesis*, Fabrice Couvin
- 11.30 *Between craft and environment: studies of wooden ecofacts from ancient wells in Ile-de-France*, Anne Dietrich
- 12.00 *Romanization and territorial reorganization on the Plateau de Sénart (Seine-et-Marne) from the conquest to late antiquity*, Gilles Desrayaud
- 12.25 *Concluding discussion- the contributions of preventive archaeology*, Pierre Vallat, Olivier Blin

Saint-Romain-sur-Cher and Regularly Gridded Secondary Agglomerations in Central France

Philippe Salé (Inrap CIF, France)

A section of the Tours to Bourges road, including numerous stretches on both its sides, was excavated in 2002 including over 3 ha at Saint-Romain-sur-Cher (Loir-et-Cher). The earliest antique constructions, dating to the beginning of the first century AD, consist of some lightly built structures within a regularly gridded cadastral plan. At the end of the first century emerges a small secondary agglomeration organized on a new cadastre, based on modules of 150 Roman feet. Each module can be divided into three or four parts, and some are linked together for the establishment of more monumental structures. While undoubtedly linked to the road network, the precise nature of these occupations remains difficult to ascertain; a quarry site and a deposit of rubble-stones suggest some stoneworking activity. Whatever the case, these two antique occupations attest to an authority capable of organising such an architectural programme. Our excavations at Saint-Romain-sur-Cher lead us to examine the cadastral organization of secondary agglomerations in Central France, and to focus on one of them (at Crouzilles in Indre-et-Loire), characterized by presence of pottery manufacturing sites established on a regular pattern.

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Long Distance Roads and Territories. What the Excavations of the Orléans-Paris Road and its Milestones can tell us about Ancient Road Networks

Jean Bruant, Sylvain Gautier, Régis Touquet (Inrap CIF, France)

The excavation of a modern road (the Old path from Paris to Orléans) has exposed along one of its sections prior phases of usage in both Gallo-Roman and proto-historic times. The possible extension and uses of this axis have proved difficult to ascertain, in the lack of archaeological data. However, several relevant strands of evidence have been recently brought together, through the 'archaeo-geographical' analysis of various topographical remains and milestones used for measuring itineraries. Our research method relies on the cartographic observations of ancient measuring rhythms, be they dating to antiquity (the Gallo-Roman league) or to protohistory (the Gaulish league). Among the aspects we address in this paper are: the city limits; the 'point 0' of the itineraries; the relations with the *viae vicinales*; the chronology of some standing stones; the secondary settlements crossed; the interconnections between protohistoric staking and Gallo-Roman land surveying; the distribution of the Gaulish league, and so forth.

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Gallo-Roman Ceramics of the First- to Third-Centuries AD between the Sénon and Carnute Territories

Alix Fourré (Inrap CIF, France)

Preventive archaeological investigations have been initiated by INRAP between Artenay and Courtenay, to the east of the Loiret, prior to the construction of highway A19. Starting in August 2005, a total of 120 sites have been subjected to diagnostics (evaluations), while 30 have been excavated. The path of the A19 partly overlaps from west to east the territory of the Sénon and Carnutes Gaulish tribes. The highway actually parallels over some 10 km the ancient road called 'Caesar's path', linking Orléans/*Cenabum* to Sens/*Agedincum*, and crosses over the limits between the Sénon and the Carnute cities. Hitherto, the ceramics from this period in the region concerned were little known. Numerous studies undertaken on recovered assemblages have now highlighted the specific characteristics of these border zone ceramics. It has become possible to understand the influences of territorial boundaries on regional supplies and on the wares used across the area.

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The Settlement of the Plateau de Mer (Loir et Cher) – a Synthesis

Fabrice Couvin (Inrap CIF, France)

The commune of Mer is located on the margins of the Petite Beauce plateaux which dominates from the north the valley of the Loire River. During antiquity, this natural edge was used for the road leading from Orléans/*Cenabum* to Tours/*Caesarodunum*. Aerial surveys over the past 30 years have confirmed the high density of rural settlements in the area. Since the year 2000, the development of a 280 ha industrial activity zone has made it possible to grasp this territory in an extensive manner, through several diagnostics (evaluations) and five excavations undertaken by INRAP. While the first investigations mainly concerned prehistoric settlements, since 2011, successive excavations of the villa de 'beaudisson' and the rural settlement of *La Geule II* have made it possible to follow the evolution of these two sites, occupied from the second century BC to the fourth century AD. These excavations have also provided the opportunity of a first synthesis concerning the La Tène and ancient settlement examining the plateau as a whole.

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Between craft and environment: studies of wooden ecofacts from ancient wells in Ile-de-France

Anne Dietrich (Inrap CIF, France)

The aim of this paper is to evaluate the numerous tree and shrub branches found in archaeological contexts in ancient wells. When systematically done, the investigation of these recovered wood species can lead us to a better understanding of environmental exploitation by ancient populations. The recovery of data raises methodological issues, insofar as taxonomic identification requires a prior understanding of the history and functioning of the wells under study. It is necessary to take into account the typology of deep well layers, ranging from 'use of water' to 'scrapping and fill deposits'. It needs also be recalled that wells close to dwellings could be associated with small plots of land and gardens, whose presence alongside that of trees should be discussed. Likewise, such connections with an immediate environment should be distinguished from small-wood craft activities. The presentation of some recent archaeological analyses to characterize these remains will therefore serve us to develop strong connections between tree species and water well contexts.

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Romanization and Territorial Reorganization on the Plateau de Sénart (Seine-et-Marne) from the Conquest to Late Antiquity

Gilles Desrayaud (Inrap CIF, France)

Throughout Gaul, the integration of the territories conquered by Caesar into the Roman world was not confined to a policy of 'large scale developments', but included also an important modification of the rural fabric itself. The region of Sénart, to the south of Paris, constitutes one of the better examples of the contribution of rural preventive archaeology to this topic. The most striking features of the Romanization of the Sénart plateau are the implantation of a large scale orthonormed network of drainage ditches, and the multiplication of agricultural installations. Since the beginnings of the Empire, changes in the organization and distribution of the agricultural domains can be observed, probably due to a new partitioning and/or distribution of the available lands. During the Low-Empire (Late Empire), the abandonment of the drainage ditches suggests the disappearance of the modes of agricultural exploitation characteristic of the High Empire (Principate). Nevertheless, we can observe the permanence of the some Gallo-Roman cadastral limits, and/or their orientations, in the modern and contemporary agricultural landscape.

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Continuity and Change – the Impact of Foodways on Provincial Pottery Traditions

Session Organizer: Roberta Tomber

Roman pottery is frequently used to demonstrate cultural unity throughout the Roman world. Furthermore, in many of the western provinces the introduction of amphorae, mortaria and flagons to pottery assemblages is used as an index of the adoption of Romanized food. While there is a veneer of unification throughout the Empire, a closer scrutiny of provincial pottery assemblages highlights important differences between provinces that can be related back to the type of food consumed and culinary habits before and after provincial conquest.

This half-day session will explore the impact that differences in culinary traditions and the introduction of new foodways had on local cultures as reflected by their pottery assemblages. Several papers look at individual provinces to see whether and how their indigenous pottery traditions may have altered after Roman conquest, and if this reflects the introduction of new or the continuation of existing foodways. Others look at particular forms and foodstuffs across provinces or regions to examine broad patterns in pottery used for preparation and consumption. Adopting different approaches to the study of pottery, from archaeometric to typological, these papers demonstrate the complexity of pottery assemblages across the Empire and how they reflect cultural traditions.

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Sunday, 1.02, Palmer Building

- 9.00 *New vessels for drinking old drinks in new ways? Eastern England 100 BC to AD 43*, JD Hill
- 9.30 *Are we what we grind? An investigation of the use of mortaria in Roman Britain through organic residues*, Lucy JE Cramp, Richard P Evershed and Hella Eckardt
- 10.00 *Cooking practices in northern Roman Dacia*, Mihaela Ciausescu-Hockey
- 10.30 Coffee
- 11.00 *Bread across the Empire: case studies from Britain, Italy and Egypt*, Roberta Tomber
- 11.30 *Following the frying pan. Using internal red-slip wares in the Roman world*, Laura Banducci
- 12.00 *Sliced rim casseroles: scrutinising culinary practices and identity in the Levant*, Paul Reynolds

New Vessels for Drinking Old Drinks in New Ways? Eastern England 100 BC to AD 43

JD Hill (British Museum, UK)

Pots are primarily tools for storing, preparing and consuming foods and drinks; their shapes and repertoires the active product of particular foodways - a term that seeks to encapsulate the social and cultural importance of eating and drinking with the practicalities of cooking the meal. As such, archaeology ought to be very good at documenting the changes in foodways over time, space and between social groups through documenting changes in pottery forms, use and combinations. This paper revisits the changes seen in Britain before and during the Roman Conquest through a study of East Anglian pottery assemblages from the Later Iron Age. It argues that the meal and, especially, drinking took on new forms and social roles in this period that required new forms of pottery.

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Are We What We Grind? An Investigation of the Use of Mortaria in Roman Britain through Organic Residues

Lucy J E Cramp and Richard P Evershed (University of Bristol, UK) and Hella Eckardt (University of Reading, UK)

Contact with the Roman world introduced a range of new continental styles of cooking pots, dishes and beakers into Britain. The widely-recovered *mortarium* was entirely without precedent in this province and, with the function not yet unequivocally determined, its relationship with Romano-British food-ways has been difficult to unravel. Techniques of gas chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (GC/MS) and GC-combustion-isotope ratio MS (GC-C-IRMS) have been applied to non-visible lipid residues extracted from Roman-period mortaria and other Iron Age and Roman-period cooking vessels, in order to determine the origin of fats and oils preserved in the ceramic matrix of the vessels. The findings presented here reveal (perhaps surprising) consistency in a specialized plant-processing role for this vessel-type from forts and towns through to rural farmsteads and villas. Nonetheless, we propose that patterns which probably persist from Late Iron Age cultural or economic traditions may still be observed at some locations.

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Cooking Practices in Northern Roman Dacia

Mihaela Ciausescu-Hockey (Birkbeck College, UK)

This contribution examines cooking practices in northern Roman Dacia with a view to shedding light on local communities and identity. Dacia is characterized by a wide range of ethnic groups that were exposed to different levels of Roman culture prior to conquest and furthermore emphasized their pre-Roman origins as a means of differentiation. By looking at the vessel types used and the overall composition of the assemblages from two major sites (Apulum and Napoca) it is possible to observe cultural behaviour at the micro-level of everyday activities. The cooking ware assemblages from these sites, in tandem with other archaeological sources, reflect hybridization from several cultures with the preponderance of pre-Roman traditions.

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Bread Across the Empire: Case Studies from Italy, Egypt and Britain

Roberta Tomber (British Museum, UK)

As a staple of life, the making and eating of bread is deeply embedded within cultural traditions and therefore provides an interesting marker for comparing foodways in different areas of the Roman world. The type of wheat cultivated, influenced by the natural environment, is also significant. Here the archaeological evidence from three provinces with very diverse ethnicities and climates will be examined to assess the effect their pre-Roman traditions had on bread making during Roman times. From Italy an important body of data comes from Pompeii, while

the Eastern Desert of Egypt provides similarly robust evidence. In both these regions preservation is exceptional and includes the recovery of actual loaves in addition to the more widespread categories – ceramic vessels and ovens used for cooking, and archaeobotanical remains. The evidence from Britain is less extensive and more difficult to interpret, but benefits from comparison with Italy and Egypt.

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Following the Frying Pan: Using Internal Red-Slip Wares in the Roman World

Laura Banducci (University of Toronto, Canada)

This paper focuses on a single class of cooking pan which was widely-distributed in the Roman world known as internal red-slip cookware, or Pompeian red-slip ware. It is particularly identifiable owing to what scholars have termed its red ‘non-stick’ internal surface. Though this ware is commonly identified, little information about its use or the duration of its use-life has been demonstrated empirically. This study therefore presents the results of a study of alteration or wear from use, including patterns of surface abrasion and sooting and charring from the cooking process. Petrological samples are also examined to consider these vessels’ thermal properties (shock resistance, durability, conductivity). Results suggest that there was a limited and consistent method of using internal red-slip pans to cook food (specifically, for frying or sautéing) throughout the Empire. This project demonstrates the value of functionally-informed ceramic research and the intersection of foodways and ancient domestic technology.

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Sliced Rim Casseroles: Scrutinising Culinary Practices and Identity in the Levant

Paul Reynolds (University of Barcelona, Spain)

‘Sliced rim’ casseroles and their lids have been long associated with both Jewish religious practices of food purification and the region of ‘Palestine’. Though both these definitions appear to be valid to some extent, this paper will attempt to illustrate the more restricted regional zones within ‘Palestine’ in which cooking vessels of these characteristics were made and used, as well as demonstrate their uniform adoption and use by non-Jewish populations from cities to monasteries from the third to eighth centuries across Roman Phoenicia, Palestine, Jordan and Egypt.

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Silchester – Roman *Calleva Atrebatum*

Guides: Mike Fulford and Amanda Clarke

The parish of Silchester in Hampshire, UK, is the location of a large Roman town *Calleva Atrebatum*. The Roman town, which was founded in the first century AD, was built on the site of an Iron Age town, *Calleva*. The Roman amphitheatre and town walls are some of the best preserved in Britain, and are open to the public. The town was abandoned sometime after 400 AD for reasons that are not fully understood. This makes it one of only six Roman towns in Britain that are not still populated.

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Sunday, 1:15 Coaches depart from Chancellor's Way, Whiteknights campus.

4.15 Intended return-time to Whiteknights Campus, then to Reading Station

