

POLYGONAL MASONRY PLATFORM SITES IN THE LEPINE MOUNTAINS
(PONTINE REGION, LAZIO, ITALY)

T.C.A. DE HAAS, P.A.J. ATTEMA & G.W. TOL

University of Groningen, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands

ABSTRACT: This article discusses research carried out within the Pontine Region Project on thirteen sites with polygonal masonry platforms in the footslopes of the Lepine Mountains. Its aim is to assess the data available on the function, chronology and socio-economic status of this group of sites in light of debates on the broader development of rural estates and agricultural specialization in Republican central Italy. The data regarding the architecture of these sites and pottery samples, recorded during various field surveys, is presented in the accompanying site and artefact catalogue. We first present the data gathered during a number of field surveys carried out between 1988 and 2008, which show that these sites are to be interpreted as farmsteads, with in some cases additional functions such as pottery production. While the scant direct dating evidence suggests that the platforms were constructed in the 3rd or perhaps the 2nd century BC, the pottery shows that the sites themselves had been occupied earlier, in some cases from the Archaic period on. We subsequently discuss these thirteen platform sites in their wider geographical context, showing that they were part of a complex settlement system. The platforms were the sites of farms involved in specialised production of olive oil, intensively exploiting the footslopes around the towns of Cora, Norba and Setia. While platform sites in close proximity to Norba and Setia may represent extra-urban sanctuaries, a third group of platform sites represent estates that exploited the cultivable areas in the interior Lepine Mountains. The evidence thus suggests that the platform site is an important phase in the development of villas: they most probably represent elite estates involved in specialised, market-oriented production. Although the development of these sites, which scholars have attributed to different historical contexts, definitely needs further (stratigraphic) study, in the Lepine Mountains they may well have evolved in the 3rd century BC.

KEYWORDS: Central Italy, Pontine region, Norba, Setia, Cora, Lepine Mountains, Roman Republican period, Pontine Region Project, archaeological field survey, Roman settlement patterns, polygonal masonry, pottery studies.

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of the rural elite estate, often referred to by the term *villa*, is the subject of ongoing discussion. In recent scholarship, both the historical connotations of the term and the villa's (architectural) development have been problematized (Terrenato, 2001). The so-called 'platform villas' or, as we prefer to call them here to avoid attributing an a-priori status, 'platform sites', occur along the limestone mountain ranges of central Italy. So far, they have not played a significant role in these debates, even though some authors have suggested that they represent an important stage in the development of villas (Torelli, 1990). A related but equally under-investigated issue concerns the chronology of the polygonal masonry technique employed in these platforms and, by extension, the chronological context in which the platform sites should be placed.

The investigation of platform sites along the Lepine Mountains has been a focus of the field surveys of the Pontine Region Project (PRP). Yet, until now the publication of the data has been limited to the inclusion of a number of platform sites in a site catalogue (Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04). Furthermore, the evidence has barely

featured in the abovementioned debates on platform-site chronology and, more in general, the rise of villa estates.

The aim of the present article is therefore twofold. First, it presents in full the data concerning platform sites gathered within the PRP. Secondly, it aims to contribute to the debate on the chronology of polygonal masonry platform sites and their role within the agricultural economy of Republican central Italy.

Below, we shall first introduce the issues concerning polygonal masonry and platform sites, as well as the geographical context and the methodological backgrounds of the PRP investigations. Next, we discuss the archaeological evidence regarding the platform sites along the Lepine Mountains, and place them in their wider spatial and chronological context. To conclude, we contextualize our research within the debate on the development of rural estates.

1.1. Polygonal masonry: backgrounds and issues

Polygonal masonry walls, built of large limestone blocks without the use of mortar, have for centuries aroused the interest of scholars (for historiographies, see Lugli, 1957 and Guadagno, 1989). They occur throughout the mountainous areas of central Italy, including ancient Latium,

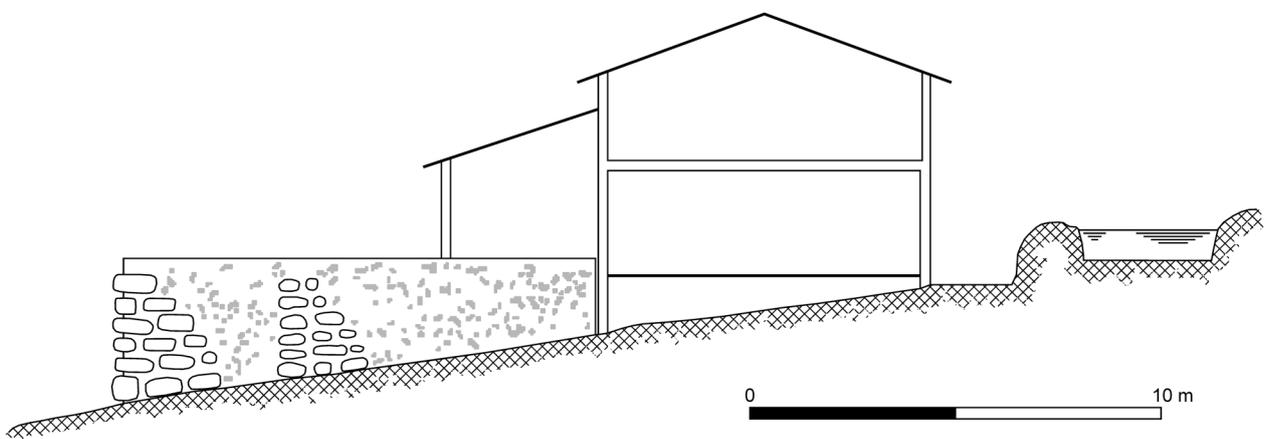
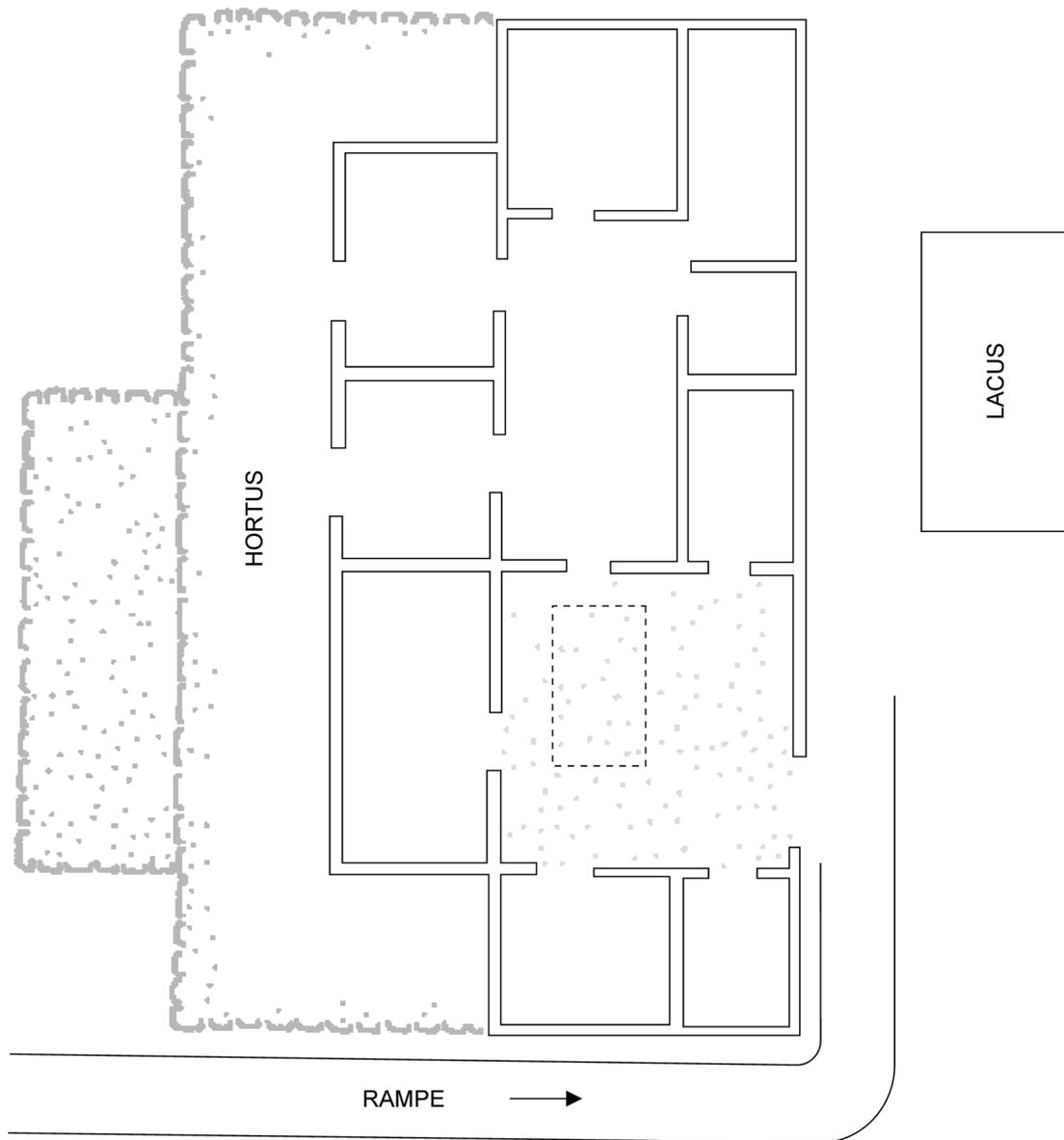


Fig. 1. Lafon's model of platform sites (After: Lafon, 2001: 30).

Etruria, Sabina, Umbria, Marsica, Samnium and northern Campania. Usually, they are not freestanding, but used as terrace revetment walls applied in a variety of contexts, including fortifications, road embankments, agricultural terraces, funerary monuments, cisterns, towers, and as podia for urban and rural buildings (Lugli, 1957: 55/56).

In the wake of Lugli's groundbreaking study, four styles of polygonal masonry are usually discerned, which display an increasing level of technical refinement (Ibid.: 65–83):

- the first style is marked by roughly hewn blocks with rounded corners that often leave gaps in the facing;
- the second style is marked by more angular blocks, and gaps in the facing are filled with small blocks;
- the third style is marked by well-cut angular blocks with smooth surfaces that are tightly fitted together;
- the fourth style, finally, shows a tendency in the placement of the blocks to form horizontal rows.

While it is accepted that the oldest examples of polygonal masonry display the rough first style, the four styles certainly do not represent consecutive chronological stages in the development of this masonry technique.¹

Over the past decades, many studies on the application and chronology of polygonal masonry have appeared, not least in the proceedings of a series of conferences dedicated to the subject (*Mura poligonali, seminario di studi 1-5*). Many such studies present inventories and typologies of indigenous fortified sites (Conta Haller, 1979; Grossi, 1989; Pellegrino, 1989; Oakley, 1995) and Roman colonies (Lugli, 1926 and 1928; Brandizzi Vittucci, 1968; Zaccheo & Pasquali, 1972; see also papers in Quilici & Quilici Gigli, 2000). Furthermore, excavations now provide firmer evidence for placing such fortifications in their chronological context, with the earliest examples dating to the late Orientalizing and Archaic periods (Mengarelli & Paribeni, 1909; Quilici, 1989). Stratigraphical evidence, despite leaving considerable chronological margins, suggests that many defensible sites belong in a mid-Republican context.² At the same time, historical sources (e.g. mentioning foundation dates) are still used as dating evidence for many colonies, even though it has become increasingly clear that their polygonal masonry walls, particularly those in Lugli's third style, go back to phases of urban development of the mid-4th to 2nd centuries BC.³

The use of polygonal masonry at rural sites that are variously referred to as *platee di ville*, *ville a piattaforma*, *basis villae* or platform villas, has received much less attention, although many of these sites have been recorded in topographical inventories in the Sabina (Muzzioli, 1980; Di Manzano & Leggio, 1980; Reggiani, 1985), the Sacco valley (Giuliani, 1966; Mazzolani, 1969; Cassieri & Lutazzi, 1985), the Pontine region (Lugli, 1926 and 1928; Brandizzi Vittucci, 1968), southern Lazio (De Spagnolis, 1982) and northern Campania (Vallat, 1987; Arthur, 1991).⁴ To our knowledge, only one platform site

has been excavated and published (Lafon, 2001: 34–9 with bibliographical references). This site, the villa of Punta Tresino, is situated near Paestum, well outside the main area where platform sites occur. As it is considerably larger than most of the sites we discuss here and Lafon typifies it as a coastal defensive site, its comparability to those found in the interior of central Italy seems doubtful (Lafon, 2001: 38/39).

Nonetheless, combining the evidence from elsewhere and the stratigraphical investigations at Punta Tresino, Lafon composed a model for platform sites that seems to be in line with the evidence from Latial sites (fig. 1). Platform sites, found on broken ground, slopes or natural plateaus, in his view do not essentially differ from simple artefact scatters on level terrain. The platforms are created to obtain a level building space 20 to 30 m in length, although larger platforms of up to 70 by 70 m are documented and some sites have more than one level (Quilici, 1995: 163/164). The platform may either be solid with an earthen fill or contain storage spaces, a ramp and/or a gate construction. The platform was open to the front, with a farmhouse located towards the rear (Lafon, 2001: 27–9). This building was constructed of perishable materials, probably timber or wattle-and-daub. The roof was covered with tiles, and rainwater from the roof was collected in closed cisterns or open basins on the uphill side of the platform (De Spagnolis, 1982: 355).

Opinions differ on the chronology and interpretation of these platform sites. While some put them as early as the 4th century BC – and thus in the context of Rome's expansion over central Italy – others prefer a date in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, in a phase of economic change after the second Punic War (Lafon, 2001: 15/16 with references). Consequently, their socio-economic status too has been interpreted in different ways: while some consider them to be family-run estates, others see them as the first estates to use slave labour. Some have even labelled them the first proper 'Catonian' villas. We shall discuss these hypotheses more fully in section 5, after presenting the evidence from the Pontine region.

1.2. The PRP investigations: geographical setting and methodological background

The area where the investigated platform sites are located covers the southwestern margins of the Lepine Mountains (henceforth: the Lepine margins) between the Roman towns of Cora to the northwest and the colony of Setia to the southeast (fig. 2). Within this strip of approximately 20 km, at least seventeen polygonal masonry platform sites have been mapped, of which thirteen were investigated within the PRP. In addition, at least thirteen platform sites have been identified in the interior Lepine Mountains, but as this took place in the course of topographical surveys, we know very little about their chronology. Therefore, we shall first focus on the sites studied as a part of the PRP.⁵

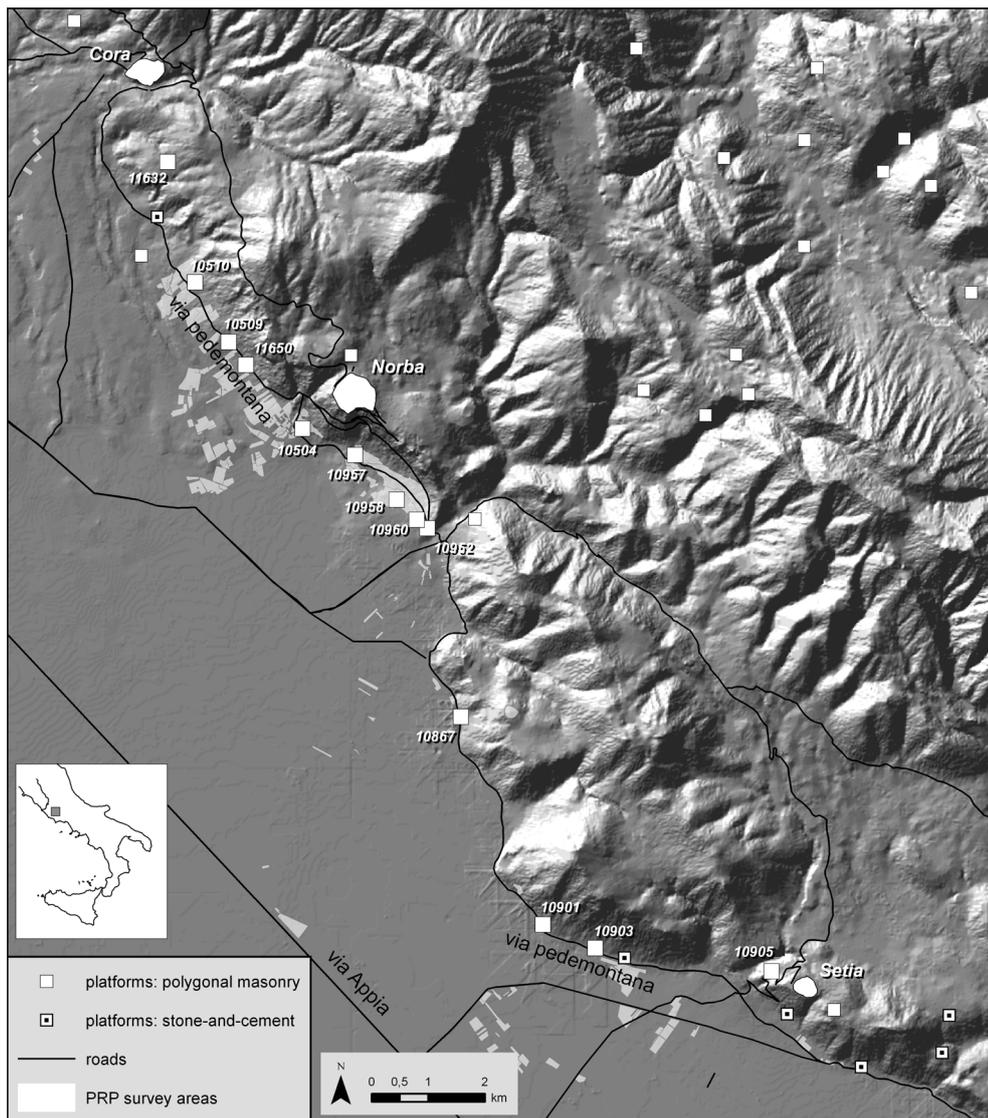


Fig. 2. The Lepine margins between Cora and Setia with platform sites and areas investigated by the PRP (T.C.A. de Haas, RUG/GIA).

The Lepine margins form the transition between the limestone-based Lepine Mountains and the Pontine plain. The transition itself consists of the so-called footslopes, a c. 500-m-wide band of limestone-based colluvium, and a series of alluvial fans that consist of eroded material emanating from the interior Lepine Mountains through a number of valleys (Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 301–3; Attema, Haagsma & Delvigne, 1996/97; Attema, Delvigne & Haagsma, 1999). One of the sites investigated by the PRP (no. 10905) is not situated on either of these units, but in a more elevated position on a protruding limestone plateau. Platform sites along the Lepine margins have been investigated during various PRP surveys.

In 1988, a single platform site was mapped during the second author's transect surveys southeast of ancient Norba (site 10867). It was subjected to systematic field surveying at 20% coverage, during which all observed archaeological artefacts were collected and the wall remains were drawn (Attema, 1993: 128 and 282–5). Artefacts were also collected from what during the sur-

vey of 1995 proved to be a second platform site southeast of Norba (site 10952; Attema, 1993: 332/333).

The Sezze survey of 1994 aimed to study rural settlement on the footslopes and in the plain below ancient Setia (Attema & Van Leusen, 2004a). During this survey two platform sites were identified; one was investigated systematically by means of intensive line-walking (site 10903); at the other (site 10901) visibility conditions were too poor for a regular survey and only a sample of the ceramics was taken. Wall remains were drawn at both sites.

In 1995, the second author extended the investigations along the Lepine footslopes below Norba with a field survey that specifically aimed to study platform sites in this area. During this survey, an area of some 80 ha was systematically surveyed at a coverage of 50%. Recording and sampling of artefacts was done only on the actual sites, where all surface artefacts were collected in string squares of 4 x 4 m. Besides several pottery scatters, the remains of four possible platform sites were identi-

fied (sites 10952, 10957, 10958 and 10960). The survey remained unpublished, but the collected diagnostic artefacts have recently been studied by the third author and are included in the catalogue in the Appendix, as are the masonry drawings made at the time at site 10957.

Additional field surveys on the footslopes below Norba were conducted in 1998 (Van Leusen, 1998; Attema & Van Leusen, 2004b). These surveys aimed to expand the coverage of the footslopes and also investigated off-site distributions through systematic sampling. Three platform sites were recorded (sites 10504, 10509, 10510). These were sampled by collecting diagnostic samples from string squares.

In 2002, eleven platform sites between Cora and Setia that had been mapped in the above-mentioned PRP surveys and by topographical investigations were systematically re-investigated by the first author (De Haas, 2003a and b; sites 10504, 10509, 10510, 10867, 10901, 10903, 10905, 10957, 10958, 11632 and 11650). The aim of this survey was to improve our understanding of the sites' layout and chronology. To this end, the platforms and their surroundings were divided into topographical units that were line-walked at 100% coverage, while diagnostic pottery was collected and notes were made on the overall distribution of artefacts. Where this had not been done previously, platform walls were drawn.

In 2008, three platform sites south of Norba were re-investigated by the first author (De Haas, 2011: 399–401 and 438–444). One was included in a programme of surveys that systematically covered 20% of the surface of 50 by 50 m grid units (site 10504). At the same time, diagnostic samples were collected from two other platform sites (sites 10952 and 10957).

In sum, the thirteen platform sites have been investigated during different phases of the PRP, using different levels of intensity and different sampling strategies. The combined investigations, and particularly those of 2002 and 2008, have yielded a dataset of diagnostic pottery that allows comparing the chronology of these sites. As we will see in the following section, however, the variations in sampling procedures and state of preservation of the platform remains render a comparison of artefact assemblages and architecture on the basis of the PRP research alone more difficult.

2. PLATFORM SITES: TOPOGRAPHY, ARCHITECTURE, LAYOUT AND ARTEFACTS

Having introduced the investigations at the platform sites, we shall now discuss their features in terms of topography, architecture, layout and artefacts. For plans of each site, accompanying photos, wall drawings and information on the artefacts, the reader is referred to the catalogue in the Appendix.

The primary architectural remains of the sites are their platform walls in polygonal masonry, although at many

sites these are either too much obscured by vegetation or too eroded to provide certainty that they formed platforms retained by walls on all three sides. In fact, some sites clearly do *not* have walls on three sides (table 1). The height of the platform walls varies; most of them must have been at least 2 m high, in some cases even considerably higher. The length of the platforms is often difficult to establish, but it generally ranges between 25 and 33 m.

As on most sites just one or two courses of blocks are preserved, it is not in all cases possible to place them in Lugli's typological scheme. In general, the walls are executed in the third or fourth style, the former having angular polygonal blocks fitted together with precision, while the latter have mostly rectangular blocks laid in almost horizontal rows. Site 10905, which also in terms of topography differs from the others, has a single retaining wall in the second style that is not part of a platform. This wall probably antedates the monumental villa situated below the terrace wall; the site originally may have served a different purpose (see below). Site 10957 had an extension to its frontal platform wall in *opus reticulatum*.

At four sites there is evidence of associated buildings with stone-and-cement walls. On some sites without such remains of standing architecture, mosaic tesserae were observed, and in one case a marble column drum. This suggests that standing architecture may have been destroyed (as reported for site 11650) at several sites. Tile scatters on all sites suggest the presence of at least one tile-roofed building; in many cases, the lack of masonry walls suggests that these buildings had walls of perishable materials.

In addition, cisterns have been mapped at three sites. The capacity of these cisterns, although considerable, would not have sufficed for irrigation, but besides domestic use may have allowed the watering of small garden plots (Thomas & Wilson, 1994: 158–161 and 170/171). Ancient agricultural terraces, presumably relating to terraced arboriculture, were noted on one site.

The artefact assemblages and distributions offer additional information on the layout and function of the platform sites. Where visibility conditions allowed, tile concentrations were observed on top and at the rear of the platform, confirming the location of a building as suggested by Lafon (see above). Evidence for agricultural and domestic life may be deduced from the wide variety of ceramics found at the platform sites, which normally include large dolia, cooking and kitchen wares, amphorae and tableware. Curiously, at sites 10504 and 10957 potsherd concentrations of fine ware were observed next to the platform, which could indicate dump areas (Schörner, 2012) or perhaps the location of tombs. Two sites had additional and/or different functions. At site 10952 a kiln spacer turned up, attesting to the presence of a workshop involved in the production of black-glazed and utilitarian pottery. Site 10905 probably represents a cultic site, as the surface assemblage contained an exceptionally large

Table 1. Architecture and associated features and finds of the platform sites.

Site	Masonry style	Platform length	Standing architecture	Associated architectural features	3rd/2nd century BC fine wares and/or imported amphora	Agricultural and productive features and special finds
11632	third style	At least 40 m	- <i>opus caementicium</i> structure 10 x 20 m - terraces/buildings in <i>opus incertum</i> ?	- Tiles - Mosaic tesserae (black and white)	Black glazed	-
10510	third style	33 m	-	- Tiles - <i>Fistula</i>	Black glazed (?)	- Agricultural terraces
10509	?	25 m?	-	- Tiles	Graeco-Italic amphora and black glazed (?)	-
11650	third style	33 m	- building with <i>opus reticulatum</i> walls and mosaic floor	- Tiles	GPS black glazed	- Vaulted cistern
10504	fourth style	31 m	-	- Tiles	Neo-Punic amphora and black glazed (?)	- Circular <i>opus caementicium</i> cistern
10957	fourth style	26.5 [27.5 with <i>opus reticulatum</i> extension]	-	- Tiles - Mosaic <i>tesserae</i> (blue)	Graeco-Italic amphora and black glazed	-
10958	?	?	-	- Tiles - Mosaic <i>tesserae</i> (black and white) - Marble column drum	GPS black glazed	-
10960	?	?	-	- Tiles	Black glazed (?)	-
10952	?	?	-	- Tiles	Graeco-Italic amphora and black glazed	- Loom weights - Kiln spacer and kiln debris
10867	fourth style	?	-	- Tiles	Black glazed	-
10901	third / fourth style	?	- <i>Opus caementicium</i> walls - (foundation) Walls in rectangular limestone blocks	- Tiles	Black glazed (?)	-
10903	third / fourth style	only an angle on one side, continues as a terrace	-	- Tiles	Graeco-Italic amphora (?) and black glazed (?)	-
10905	second style	30 m (does not form a platform, but marks a plateau)	- Building with <i>opus caementicium</i> walls and absidal room - Rectangular building with <i>opus reticulatum</i> walls	- Tiles	Black glazed	- Rectangular cistern 10 x 30 m - Terracotta votive <i>uterus</i>

proportion of black glazed pottery and jars and lids of coarse ware as well as a terracotta votive uterus.

3. CHRONOLOGY

As noted above, opinions differ on the chronological context in which platform sites should be placed. As our research has so far not included stratigraphical investigations, we have no direct evidence for dating the platforms in the Lepine margins. For two sites there are observations that have some chronological value. On site 11650, diagnostic pottery was collected from the fill of the platform where it had recently been disturbed. The pottery included a rim of a plain black-glazed bowl (Morel form

2783/2784) dating from the 3rd century BC, and two coarse-ware jar rims dating to the 4th or 3rd century BC. The extension in *opus reticulatum* observed at site 10957 provides a *terminus ante quem* of the 1st century BC for this platform. Although the date range covered by these artefacts and the masonry styles is still considerable and the evidence stems from only two sites, it may suggest that the platforms postdate the 4th century and predate the 1st century BC. In our opinion, they may well pertain to the 3rd century BC, although a 2nd century BC date cannot be excluded.

Although the available data suggest that the construction of the platforms might be placed in the 3rd century BC, the ceramic evidence indicates that the sites themselves

Table 2. Chronological evidence from fabrics and wares (F/W) and from typologically dated fragments (TDF), both indicated as either certain (C) or possible (P).

Site	Late Iron Age (800–580 BC)		Archaic (580–480 BC)		Post-Archaic (480–350 BC)		Mid-Republican (350–200 BC)		Late Republican (200–30 BC)		Early Imperial (30 BC–AD 100)		Mid-Imperial (AD 100–250)		Late Imperial (AD 250–400)		Late Antiquity (AD 400–550)		Early Medieval (AD 550–700)	
	F/W	TDF	F/W	TDF	F/W	TDF	F/W	TDF	F/W	TDF	F/W	TDF	F/W	TDF	F/W	TDF	F/W	TDF	F/W	TDF
11632	-	-	P	-	C	-	P	-	P	C	C	-	P	-	P	P	-	P	-	P
10510	C	C	C	-	C	P	P	C	P	P	C	C	P	C	P	-	-	C	-	P
10509	C	-	C	-	C	P	P	C	P	P	C	C	P	C	P	C	-	P	-	C
11650	C	-	C	P	C	P	P	C	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10504	C	P	C	P	C	P	P	P	P	C	C	C	P	C	P	C	-	P	-	P
10957	P	-	C	P	C	P	P	C	P	C	C	C	P	C	P	P	-	C	-	P
10958	-	-	C	-	C	P	P	C	P	C	C	P	P	C	P	P	-	C	-	P
10960	-	-	C	-	C	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10952	-	-	-	-	C	C	P	C	P	C	C	C	P	C	P	C	-	P	-	-
10867	P	-	C	-	-	P	P	C	P	C	C	C	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	C
10901	P	-	C	-	C	P	P	C	P	C	-	P	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-
10903	-	-	P	-	C	P	P	C	P	C	-	P	-	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
10905	C	P	C	C	C	C	P	C	P	C	C	P	P	C	P	P	-	-	-	-

were occupied long before this time (table 2). The earliest observed pottery dates to the Orientalizing and/or Archaic period, and pottery of the post-Archaic period (500–350 BC) was found at almost all sites. However, as the pottery of these periods (identified by their fabrics) may in some cases actually date from the mid-Republican period, there may be an overrepresentation of Archaic and post-Archaic sites in table 2 and figure 3.⁶ That being said, there are some artefacts that on typological grounds can be placed in the Archaic or post-Archaic period with certainty. The presence of Archaic tiles on sites 10510 and 10905 also provides reliable evidence for Archaic occupation (see also De Haas, 2011: 29–31).

The diagnostic pottery presented in the catalogue includes many fragments of well-known mid-Republican wares, including jars of Olcese type 2 (4th/3rd century BC), 3rd-century black glazed ware (including fragments of the *Gruppo dei Piccoli Stampigli*) and 3rd- and 2nd-century BC Graeco-Italic and Neo-Punic amphorae. Although this does not provide solid evidence for dating the platforms themselves, the occurrence of such pottery at ten of the thirteen sites confirms that many (if not all) were established by the 4th or the 3rd century BC at the latest. Moreover, black glazed and/or amphora diagnostics dating to the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC occur on nine sites, and lack only on sites with small samples of diagnostic pottery. This suggests many if not all participated in regional and supra-regional exchange networks in this period and presumably represent relatively prosperous estates (*cf.* de Haas *et al.*, 2011).

The ceramic evidence also shows that platform sites saw an exceptionally long occupation with a high degree of continuity into late Antiquity (see also fig. 3). Although a number of platforms were abandoned in the early Imperial period, perhaps as many as nine sites remained occupied into the late Imperial period, while

no fewer than seven sites yield evidence for late Antique and/or early medieval occupation. We have only recently gained insight into late imperial to early medieval coarseware traditions, and the evidence for these periods may in previous PRP field surveys have been underrepresented; nonetheless, the degree of continuity in our view is remarkably high in comparison with other parts of the region (De Haas, 2011: 260/261; Tol, 2012: 72–4). Recent field surveys in the interior Lepine Mountains have equally spotted many late Antique and early medieval sites (Van Leusen *et al.*, 2009/10).

The chronological evidence thus suggests that many of the platform sites probably existed for a considerable period, in some cases several centuries, before receiving their platform in the mid-Republican period. Many therefore represent long-established farmsteads.

4. RELATION TO OTHER SITE TYPES, DISTRIBUTION, AND FUNCTION

In this section we discuss the platform sites in their wider geographical context, on the basis of the archaeological data provided by the PRP and topographical studies for an area of roughly 300 sq km between Cora and Setia. A total of 296 Roman sites are known within this area. As these sites have been investigated in both topographic and systematic studies and with a wide variety of methods, these 296 sites do not form a uniform dataset that can be classified unequivocally. For example, site size estimates are only available for some sites and may not be comparable between topographic and systematic surveys. The dataset does, however, allow a more general classification on the basis of observed artefact categories (*cf.* Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 331–4; De Haas, 2011: 34/35).

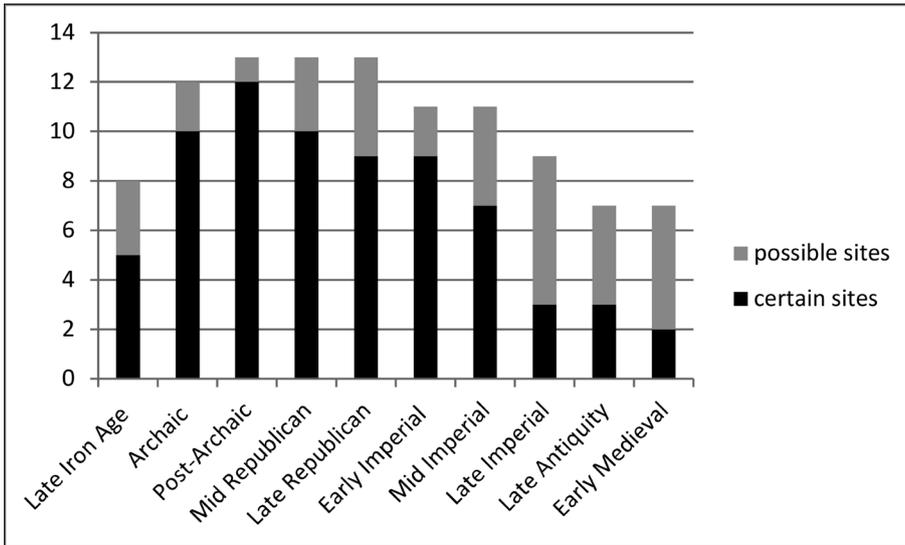


Fig. 3. Number of platform sites occupied per chronological phase (T.C.A. de Haas, RUG/GIA).

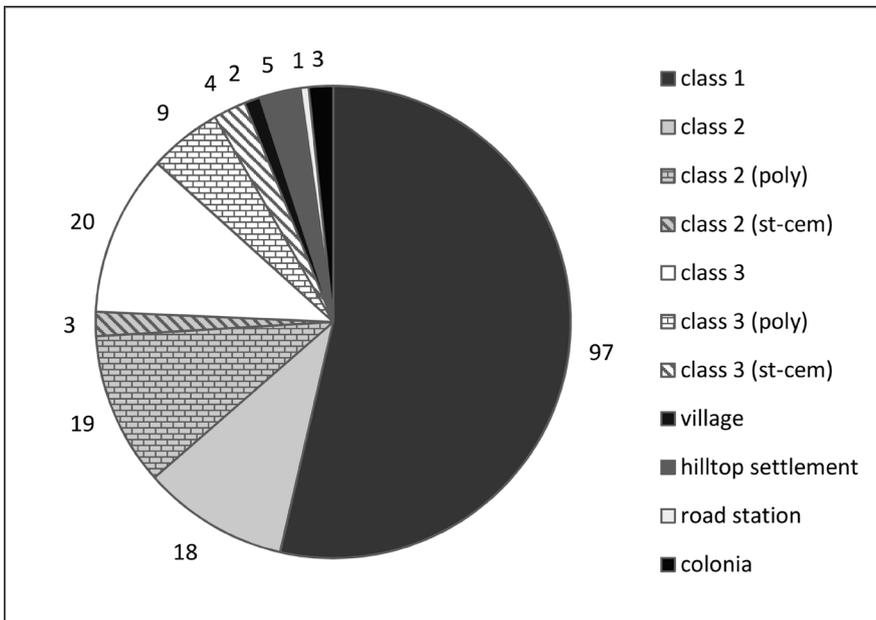


Fig. 4. Classification of settlement sites in the area between Cora and Setia (T.C.A. de Haas, RUG/GIA).

Using these artefact categories, 70 sites can be interpreted as non-settlement sites, 45 as possible settlement sites, and 181 as settlements, which in their turn represent at least eleven categories (fig. 4). This dataset therefore allows us a better understanding of the changing role of platform sites in the context of rural settlement. We first discuss the place of platform sites in rural settlement systems, using the site classification and then look at their distribution across the landscape, considering possible functional differentiation.

4.1. The place of platform sites in rural site hierarchy

We already referred to the variety in research strategy and intensity within the dataset, and some studies do not provide any chronological evidence. Therefore, we can only

present a rough outline of diachronic changes in site hierarchy, discerning four periods: the Archaic/post-Archaic, mid-Republican, late Republican and Imperial period.

For the Archaic and post-Archaic periods, we have limited evidence for rural site differentiation. Besides a possible village and several hilltop settlements, both scatters of pottery and scatters of pottery and tile have been mapped. The former presumably represent seasonally used sheds or permanently occupied huts; the latter – more durable structures with tiled roofs – in our view were permanently occupied farmhouses. At least two of the platform sites in the Lepine margins represent such permanently occupied farms, whilst others have only yielded Archaic and/or post-Archaic pottery (see table 2). The ceramic evidence for the interpretation of rural settlement is much firmer for the mid-Republican period, as a

much wider variety of ceramic wares is known. On sites of this period, both pottery and tile occur commonly. Considering the widespread occurrence of cooking, storage, and table wares and in some cases also transport amphorae (an assemblage that includes all functional groups to be expected on settlement sites), the majority is likely to represent farms. As we suggested above, a selection of these were provided with platforms in the 3rd century BC, creating a new class of rural sites with a higher level of investment in architecture than the simpler tile and pottery scatters that occur alongside them; due to the differences in data quality it is at present not possible to establish whether there are also differences in the occurrence of imported fine wares and amphorae between platform sites and other farm sites. Norba, Cora and Setia presumably developed into urban centres in the 4th and 3rd centuries, and the similarities between their polygonal masonry walls and the platform walls suggest a relation between these towns and the platform sites (see below).

In the late Republican period, the rural settlement hierarchy became more articulated (fig. 4). Besides the tile and pottery scatters that presumably represent simple farms (class 1) and the platform sites with polygonal masonry walls (class 2-‘poly’), there are now also sites with other types of durable architecture (stone-and-cement walls: class 2), as well as sites with evidence for high-status residential architecture (mosaic floors, painted walls, column drums: class 3). Some of the platform sites in polygonal masonry also received such architectural or luxury features (class 3-‘poly’). Furthermore, stone-and-cement (*opus caementicium* or *opus incertum*) platforms appear (class 2 or 3-‘st-cem’) in the Lepine margins near Setia and Cora, presumably in the 1st century BC (Zaccheo & Pasquali, 1972). These platforms are often considerably larger than those in polygonal masonry. Like other class-3 sites with evidence of residential features, they involved large investments and must represent the primary estates of the local elite. It is conspicuous that such platforms do not occur near Norba, which is probably to be explained by the abandonment of this colony in the early 1st century. The rural settlement classes discussed above functioned within a network composed of towns such as Setia and Cora and secondary centres, connected by major roads including the Via Pedemontana and the Via Appia.⁷

It has recently been shown that in the Imperial period changes occurred in the settlement system of the area (see also De Haas, 2011: appendix 9.1). Apart from the abandonment of Norba, it seems that also Setia and Cora were in decline at this time (for Setia, see De Haas, 2011: appendix 8.1). The decline of these centres went hand-in-hand with a decline in rural settlement numbers. Conspicuously, it is mainly the class-2 and class-3 sites that show continuity into the mid-Imperial period, while a larger proportion of class-1 settlements was abandoned. The road stations along the Via Appia would have gained in importance at this time (De Haas, 2011: appendix 9.1).

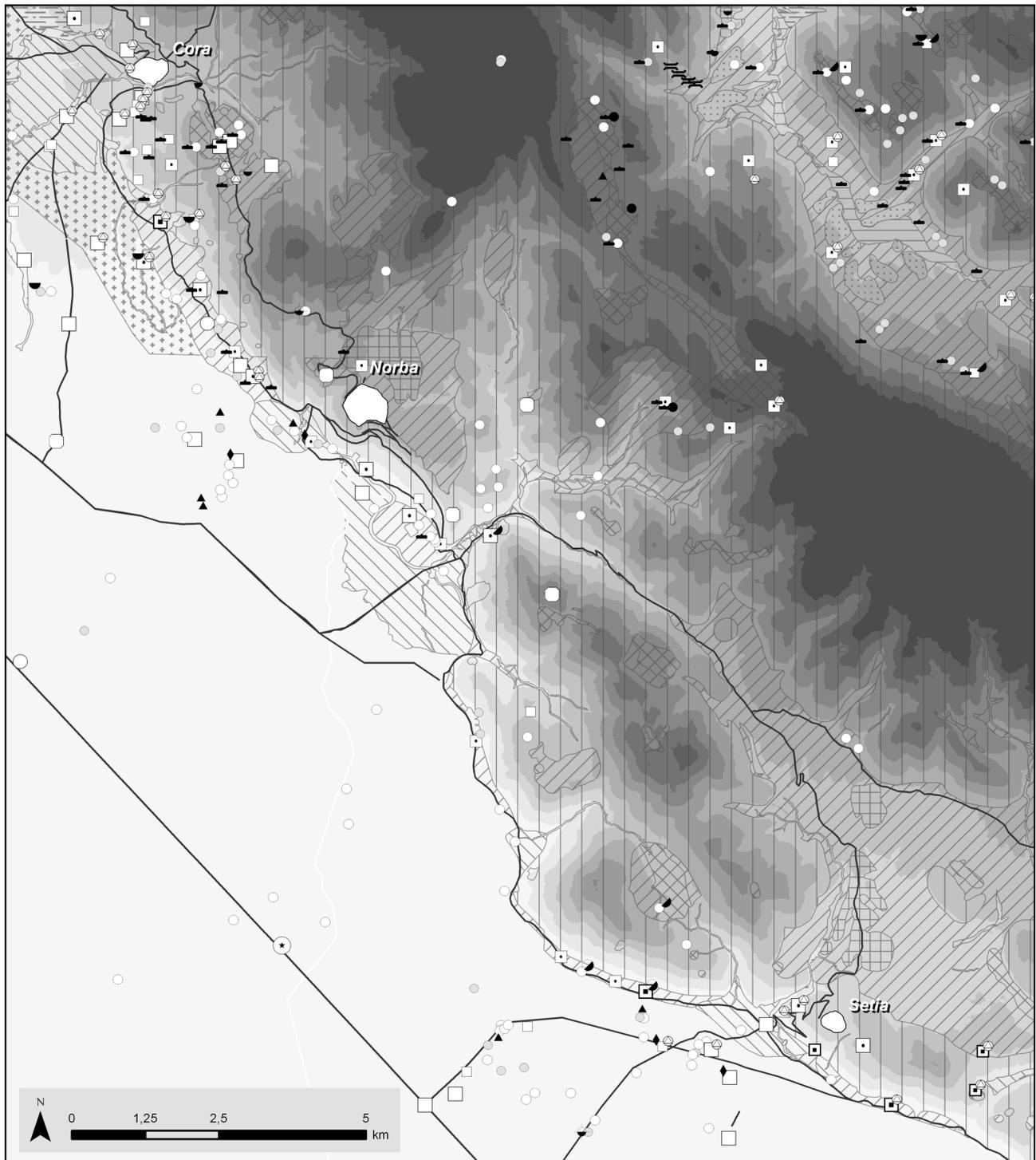
4.2. Distribution of platform sites across the landscape and functional differentiation

Considering the distribution of rural settlement in the study area, it should be noted that there is a serious bias caused by differences in research intensity. Certain parts of the interior Lepine Mountains have been investigated more thoroughly than others, while topographical investigations and intensive surveys have concentrated on the plain in the immediate surroundings of Cora, Norba and Setia (*cf.* fig. 2). However, given the durability, monumentality and visibility of platform sites, their distribution as currently known will not be much influenced by such biases. It is therefore notable that they occur in three parts of the landscape: in the footslopes along the edge of the Lepine Mountains; at a more elevated position in close proximity to the towns of Cora, Norba and Setia; and in the interior parts of the Lepine Mountains, particularly around the so-called Valle Cisterna. These three zones differ in terms of landscape and settlement pattern and the platform sites may therefore also differ as to their function (fig. 5).

Platform sites on the footslopes

The first of these zones, that of the footslopes, has been investigated intensively and it contains all but one of the platform sites discussed above. However, in the area between Setia and Norba parts of this zone have not been studied, and the distribution may be incomplete here. In fact, it seems plausible that the regular distribution of platform sites along the Via Pedemontana as observed between Cora and Norba should continue up to Setia. The platform sites on the footslopes are situated at elevations below 200 m and are associated with units F3 and W2 of the landscape classification recently devised within GIA’s Hidden Landscapes Project (Feiken, forthcoming: chapter 5). Unit W2 consists of landscapes on soft volcanic tuffs with moderate gradients and thick soils that are prone to slope erosion; unit F3 represents valley floors consisting of stable alluvial fans. The slopes on which these sites are located generally have gradients of less than 15 degrees and are situated close to the transition to landscape unit R, *i.e.* steep slopes consisting of bare limestone.

Platform sites in this zone occur alongside class-1 settlements (simple farms) and some non-platform sites of greater complexity with residential features. Both platform sites and non-platform sites may have cisterns. Agricultural terraces occur along these footslopes, in some cases in association with platform sites. This pattern attests to a complex and intensive use of the footslopes, as is also suggested by the limited off-site data at our disposal (De Haas, 2011: 139–141). Around platform site 10504, high artefact densities (‘haloes’) were observed up to some 100 m from the platform, with off-site densities gradually declining over at least 250 m. While the particularly high densities in part result from post-depositional processes, they also represent the remains of



LC 1:25,000		Sites			
	F1		W2 tuff		non-intensive use
	F3		W2		storage
	F3f		W2t		cistern
	F5		W2p		terraces
	K1		R		pozzo
	?		class 3		cuniculus/drainage
	class 1		class 3 (poly)		dam
	class 2		class 3 (st-cem)		millstone
	class 2 (poly)		village		torcular
	class 2 (st-cem)		hilltop settlement		
	class 2 (st-cem)		road station		

Fig. 5. Roman settlement and landscape classification of the study area (T.C.A. de Haas, RUG/GIA).



Fig. 6. Press bed (torcular) observed during PRP surveys in the foot-slopes (P.A.J. Attema, RUG/GIA).

ancient cultural processes, most probably a combination of rubbish disposal and the manuring of agricultural fields (see also De Haas, 2012). As the majority of the artefacts from these off-site distributions date from the Republican period, this presumably is the time when land use was at its most intensive. Unfortunately, we cannot at present establish whether the same applies to platform sites more generally, and indeed to all sites on the footslopes.

Land evaluation indicates that the footslopes of the Lepine Mountains were well suited for terraced olive cultivation (Van Joolen, 2003: 244). This is corroborated by pollen data (Attema, 1993: 249–255) and present-day land use, and by the occurrence of agricultural terraces and torculars (press beds) in this zone (fig. 6). The latter have been observed at three locations on the footslopes, two of which are platform sites. At the same time, we cannot exclude the possibility that olive growing was combined with grain cultivation, as is suggested by the presence of millstones. Furthermore, the steeper slopes (unit R) may have been used for pastoral activities. Finally, as we have seen, the agricultural and domestic life at platform sites in this zone was in some cases supplemented with activities such as ceramic production.

Platform sites on the edge of the Lepine Mountains

The second group of platforms lies on the edge of the Lepine Mountains at an altitude of 200–400 m. It includes one platform site south of Cora (site 11632), one in the area of Serrone di Bove northwest of Norba (Quilici Gigli, 1988: 229–232), and two on prominent hilltops west and east of Setia (Appendix, site 10905; Zaccheo & Pasquali, 1972: 123/124). Three of these lie on relatively level terrain (with slopes of less than 5 degrees) in landscape unit R, which consists of bare limestone slopes which are poorly suited for arable farming. The site at Serrone di Bove lies on a steeper slope, but on the transi-

tion of units W2 and W2t, *i.e.* in an area with thick tuff-based soils, partly a plateau.

Interestingly, a cultic function has been suggested for the sites near Norba and Setia. At the site at Serrone di Bove a libation stone has been found (Saggi, 1977: 70; Quilici Gigli, 1988: 230; Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 338). Furthermore, it has recently been suggested that the site of Piagge Marine, east of Setia, represents a temple (Bruckner, 2003: 84). The PRP investigations at Madonna dell'Appoggio (site no. 10905 discussed above), finally, have yielded convincing evidence of a Republican cult site. The remains of a Roman villa mapped previously at this location date from the 1st century BC onwards, and the primitive second style polygonal masonry walls at the site may well be associated with this older cult site.

Platform sites in the interior Lepine Mountains

A third group of platform sites, recorded in topographical studies, is situated in the interior Lepine Mountains (Campagna, 1983; De Rossi, 1983). Although the distribution of sites within this area may be biased by a lack of systematic research, the platform sites show a clear preference for landscape units W2, W2t and W2p, which form areas with thick soils on volcanic tuffs. A number of platforms are situated on unit R, the bare and steep limestone slopes, but it cannot be ruled out that these sites too lie on or near patches with thicker soils, too small to have been mapped on the scale of the landscape classification. They are situated at elevations between 400 and 900 m, and often on slopes of more than 20 degrees. Many of these locations are on slopes bordering plateaus and valleys with fertile tuff soils. These slopes have better drainage conditions and provide visual control over the cultivable plateaus and valleys.⁸

Also in this area, platform sites do occur alongside class-1 sites, but a lack of chronological data limits our understanding of their relationships. As many of these class-1 sites are associated with severely eroded polygonal masonry terraces, it seems likely that some of the latter originally were platforms as well. Both class-1 sites and platform sites are often associated with cisterns, subterranean drainage canals (*cuniculi*), millstones or press beds. Together with the widespread occurrence of agricultural terraces this renders it likely that here too olive cultivation took place, alongside cereal cultivation. At the same time, it is possible that these sites were also associated with pastoral and other activities that leave few archaeologically visible traces, such as timber production (*cf.* Forbes, 1995).

5. CONCLUDING DISCUSSION

Having reviewed the evidence from the platform sites investigated by the PRP in their wider geographical context, it is now possible to place the observations in a broader chronological and socio-economic perspective.

Table 3. Previous interpretations of platform sites.

Area	Source	Proposed date	Socio-economic interpretation
Sabina (Cures Sabini)	Reggiani, 1985	end 2nd century BC	<i>Ville rustiche</i> with related cuniculi, cisterns and cryptoportici
Sabina (Palombara)	Quilici, 1995; Quilici Gigli, 1995	second half 2nd century BC	Polygonal masonry associated with <i>opus incertum</i> ; large ‘Varronian’ villas using slave labour, producing olive oil and perhaps also involved in pastoral exploitation of <i>ager publicus</i>
northern Latium (Signia)	Cassieri & Lutazzi, 1985	end 3rd / 2nd century BC	Small and medium size farms, family-run, only seasonally using extra labour. The platform is linked to a small-scale economy, producing for the family and for a moderate local market
northern Latium (<i>Suburbium</i>)	Musco & Zaccagni, 1985	2nd century BC	Part of a system of large villas, but evidence unclear
northern Latium	Andreussi, 1981	4th–2nd century BC	Family run <i>fattorie</i> , small-scale farms located on defensive, elevated positions; in the 2nd and 1st century BC extended to proper <i>ville rustiche</i>
southern Latium (between Tarracina and the Garigliano)	De Spagnolis, 1982	(end) 3rd / 2nd century BC	Small or medium-size farms at regular distances along the Via Appia, presumably on <i>ager publicus</i> that was allotted after the second Punic War. Intensive olive oil and wine production, perhaps using slave labour
northern Campania (Monte Massico)	Vallat, 1987; Arthur, 1991	end 3rd / 2nd century BC	In areas allotted <i>ad strigas</i> after the second Punic War; form a dense pattern pointing to a pressure on cultivable land; polyculture exploiting woodlands and producing grapes and mainly olives; wine and oil production for regional market, slave and/or paid labour was used
General	Torelli, 1990	mid 4th–mid 3rd century BC	Experiments with using slave labour started on these small to medium-size farms; first Catonian villas
General	Lafon, 2001	3rd / 2nd century BC	Larger estates, probably at least 50 <i>iugera</i> ; also defensive function in areas far away from city

As pointed out briefly in the Introduction, opinions differ on the chronology and socio-economic status of platform sites. These divergent views are summarized in table 3.

The studies tabulated above crudely refer to three different chronological contexts:

- the 4th and 3rd centuries BC, that is, the period before the second Punic War;
- the late 3rd and 2nd centuries BC, the period following the second Punic War;
- the late 2nd century BC.

The platform sites in Latium are predominantly placed in the first of these phases: Andreussi (1981), discussing Northern Latium, suggests they were small, family-run farms located in elevated positions, which, at a later stage, could develop into proper *villae rusticae*. Torelli, however, who likewise favours an early date for the platform sites, suggests that these modest estates already employed slave labour. He regards them as the first ‘Catonian’ villas that produced for the market.

Others, however, date the platform sites in some parts of Latium and those of Campania after the Second Punic War. Around Segni, for example, they are believed to represent small to medium-sized estates dating to the end of the 3rd and the 2nd century BC, and to have used only very limited additional labour (Cassieri & Lutazzi, 1985). Platform sites mapped at regular distances along the Via Appia south of Tarracina and in northern Campania would also date to this period: according to De Spagnolis they

represent small to medium-sized estates, but she considers them to be market-oriented estates producing oil and wine. They are thought to reflect the occupation of the *ager publicus*, presumably representing elite estates (cf. Lafon, 2001: 15/16). By contrast, in the Sabine area, platforms might date from an even later stage, and are alternatively considered to represent truly large ‘Varronian’ elite estates.

How do the platform sites between Cora and Setia fit into this picture? Although at present the platform sites in the interior Lepine Mountains remain poorly studied, several points emerge. First of all, there seems to be a differentiation in the function of the platform sites. Those on bare limestone slopes close to the colonies of Norba and Setia represent cultic sites, while the sites on the footslopes and in the interior of the Lepine Mountains are agricultural estates with, in some cases, additional functions, for example as potters’ workshops. Secondly, the investments in the construction of platforms and the common occurrence of imported amphorae and fine wares of Republican date indicate that these agricultural estates had a socio-economic status different from the simple (class-1) rural sites that existed side-by-side with them. Thirdly, they were in all likelihood involved in specialised and intensive agricultural production, primarily of olive oil. While this may also have been the case for non-platform sites (and there is no direct evidence that platform sites controlled larger estates than did such class-1 sites), they are set apart by their location along the Via

Pedemontana. This road, which presumably originated as an ancient route, was at some time in the Republican period monumentalized with revetment walls in polygonal masonry, and would have provided easy access to the local market centres.

In fact, the similarities in the polygonal masonry of the platforms, the revetment walls of the Via Pedemontana and the town walls and interior terraces of Norba and Setia are conspicuous. Besides the Via Pedemontana, the road descending from Norba into the Pontine plain too was monumentalized with revetments in polygonal masonry in the mid-Republican period (Quilici & Tognon, 2001). It seems highly likely that the investments in the local infrastructure were made by the urban elite, and Quilici Gigli (2003: 29) has suggested that the investments in urban planning and construction works at Norba reflect a phase of prosperity of the town of Norba and its elite in the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC. It seems likely that the platform sites along the Via Pedemontana should represent the productive estates of this colonial elite, and that the construction of the platforms pertains to the same period.

Prior to the systematic research discussed in this paper, it was tentatively suggested in PRP publications that there might be a two-level hierarchy within the group of platform sites. The majority would represent a system of 'colonial' estates established at regular intervals along the Via Pedemontana in the mid-4th century BC.⁹ A second, smaller group of platform sites in commanding positions, which show a higher degree of investment in platform architecture, would then represent controlling estates. As is clear from the preceding discussion, this hypothesis is not supported by the archaeological evidence: the variation in platform size is limited and does not allow the distinguishing of two levels. Moreover, the difference between sites with and without residential features may well reflect biases in the archaeological record, as on many sites architectural remains were destroyed when new olive groves were planted.

Although the evidence would support Torelli's view of these estates (leaving aside the adoption of slave labour, which is impossible to establish) as modest but specialised and market-oriented, it does not resolve the issue of chronology. The previously suggested chronological placement in the mid-4th century seems unlikely, and a later date is proposed here on account of the dating evidence from site 11650 and, more in general, the pottery assemblages. Although a 2nd-century BC date cannot entirely be excluded, we for now deem a pre-Hannibalic, 3rd-century BC date for the platforms more likely.¹⁰ In the end, however, only stratigraphical studies of the platforms may increase the dating resolution and resolve these issues.

Two more comments regarding the platform sites are in order. The first concerns the problems involved in defining polygonal masonry platforms as a site class: within the sites investigated by the PRP, there is certainly

variation in terms of architecture, some having platforms that are only partly preserved, and others not having platforms contained on three sides as in the classic platform model. Furthermore, we can be sure that the platform sites in the Lepine Mountains contain distinct functional groups, including cult sites and agricultural estates. This should warn us against over-generalising interpretations, and calls for continued systematic and artefact-based study of these sites, particularly of those in the interior Lepine Mountains.

On a more general level, this also implies that we should not readily transfer the interpretation of platform sites in the Lepine Mountains to other regions. For example, a number of platform sites in Sabina and in the Roman Suburbium are much larger than the ones discussed here and include different architectural features such as cryptoportici, and the socio-economic and chronological context may therefore well be different as well (see also table 3 with references).

The importance of continued detailed study of the platform sites is paramount for two more reasons, one pertaining to the archaeological heritage, the other to the significance of platform sites in the evolution of the Roman villa economy. With respect to the first reason, it is thanks to the centuries-long traditional land use of mainly oleoculture and pastoralism that the Lepine margins and interior still conserve an ancient rural landscape which can be studied in relation to the Roman towns of Cora, Norba and Setia. Yet this rural heritage, of which the platforms constitute a monumental aspect, is gradually disappearing and deserves to be protected. The second reason concerns the role and function of the platform sites in agricultural specialization and production for the developing urban market during the mid-Republican period, which should not be underestimated. Their remains constitute invaluable documents for our understanding of the chronology and socio-economic development of the villa in Latium Vetus.¹¹

6. NOTES

1. "Se è vero che I muri più antichi sono I più rozzi, non è ugualmente vero che I più rozzi sono anche i più antichi" (Lugli, 1965: 30; see also Quilici Gigli, 2004). It was long thought that polygonal masonry originated in more ancient times as 'Cyclopic' or 'Pelagic' (Attema, 1993: 78/79).
2. Stratigraphical evidence is, for example, available for Norba (Savignoni & Mengarelli, 1901; De Spagnolis, 2011: 465), Artena (Quilici, 1989), and Monte Vairano (De Benedettis, 1989). Historically based dates have been proposed for Cosa (Brown, 1980: 19/20), Cora (Brandizzi Vittucci, 1968: 38), Setia (Zaccheo & Pasquali, 1972), and Tarracina (Di Mario, 1994). Many of the indigenous hill-top sites in the interior Apennine regions are placed in the 4th and early 3rd centuries, often in the context of the Samnite Wars (Conta Haller, 1979: 5 and 81; De Benedettis, 1989; see also Oakley, 1995:

- 135–138). The periodization used in this article is presented in table 2.
3. Many of the building terraces of Norba date to the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC (Quilici & Quilici Gigli, 1998; Quilici Gigli *et al.*, 2003; Rescigno, 2003). At Signia, excavations have shown that the walls probably postdate the foundation of the colony, while the polygonal masonry temple podium on the acropolis postdates the mid-2nd century BC (De Rossi, 1989; Cifarelli *et al.*, 2003). Equally, the enclosure walls on the Monte Circeo, often regarded as evidence for the colony of Circeii, are now placed in the 2nd or early 1st century BC (Quilici & Quilici Gigli, 2005).
 4. Occasional platform sites have also been mapped in Umbria (Della Rosa, 1990) and north of Alba Fucens (Filippi, 1984), but the geographical extent and the numbers of such sites in these areas are less clear.
 5. Additional platform sites have been mapped along the Lepine foot-slopes and in the interior Lepine Mountains by topographic surveys (Brandizzi Vittucci, 1968; Zaccheo & Pasquali, 1972; De Rossi, 1983; Campagna, 1983). Most of these have similar polygonal masonry platforms, although at some the *basis villae* is constructed in *opus caementicium* (Zaccheo & Pasquali, 1972: sites 7, 8, 11, 14, 22).
 6. When only a minor portion of a date range of a typologically identified artefact falls within a second period, this period is indicated as ‘possibly occupied’ in table 2. This is for example the case with Olcese olla type 2, dated 400–200 BC: mid-Republican is indicated as certainly occupied, post-Archaic as possibly. The typological data is complemented by fabric (Archaic impasto, impasto chiaro sabbioso) and ware (black glazed, terra sigillata and African red slip) data. When in previous publications the fabric data has been used as evidence for ‘certain’ occupation, this is also assumed here, although for the post-Archaic period the fabric data is rarely supported by typological evidence and these fabrics may have remained in use in the mid-Republican period.
 7. Some of the nucleated settlements are not necessarily smaller than the colonies, and the difference between these settlement classes may be primarily their administrative status. For example, the site of Castellone, included as a hilltop settlement but located along the Via Setina, is larger than the colony of Setia.
 8. The sites may also show a preference for the northern side of these valleys, as these slopes are more exposed to the sun (Van Leusen, personal comment).
 9. This hypothesis concerning a platform site hierarchy was put forward in Van Leusen, 1998 and 2002, chapter 9, p. 8 “to be further tested in future surveys and by a careful comparison of the dimensions and masonry styles of the platform architecture”. Becker (2007: 217), although justly criticizing these initial hypotheses regarding the chronology of the platforms and their being part of a supposed colonial undertaking, misinterpreted the terminology used by Van Leusen to describe the rural settlement hierarchy, taking it to mean that the platforms were used to station military garrisons. Their function as farmsteads has however never been doubted.
 10. Besides the admittedly limited dating evidence presented above in section 3, there is an additional yet circumstantial argument to place the platforms in the 3rd rather than the 2nd century BC. By the 2nd century, stone-and-cement construction was applied in new buildings at Norba. Such early durable structures are conspicuously

absent on platform sites. To us this suggests that the construction of the platforms and the buildings they clearly did contain, predates the spread stone-and-cement construction,

11. Recent overviews of late Republican villas in Central Italy are those by Venditti, 2011 and Marzano, 2007.

7. REFERENCES

- ANDREUSSI, M., 1981. Stanziamenti agricoli e ville residenziali in alcuni zone campione del Lazio (sulla base degli studi pubblicati nella Forma Italiae). In: A. Giardina & A. Schiavone, *Società Romana e produzione schiavistica I - L'Italia, insediamenti e forme economiche*. Roma, Istituto Gramsci, 349–370.
- ARTHUR, P., 1991. *Romans in northern Campania: settlement and land-use around the Massico and the Garigliano Basin*. London, The British School at Rome.
- ATTEMA, P.A.J., 1993. *An archaeological survey in the Pontine region. A contribution to the early settlement history of south Lazio 900–100 BC*. PhD thesis Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.
- ATTEMA, P.A.J., J. DELVIGNE & B.-J. HAAGSMA, 1999. Case studies from the Pontine Region in central Italy on settlement and environmental change in the first millennium BC. In: P. Leveau *et al.* (eds.), *Environmental reconstruction in Mediterranean landscape archaeology*. Oxford, Oxbow, 105–121.
- ATTEMA, P.A.J., B.-J. HAAGSMA & J. DELVIGNE, 1996/97. Survey and sediment in the *ager* of ancient Setia (Lazio, central Italy). The Dark Age concept from a landscape perspective. *Caeculus III*, 113–121.
- ATTEMA, P.A.J., A.J. BEIJER, M. KLEIBRINK, A.J. NIJBOER & G.J.M. VAN OORTMERSEN, 2001/02. Pottery classifications: Ceramics from Satricum and Lazio, Italy, 900–300 BC. *Palaeohistoria* 43/44, 321–396.
- ATTEMA, P.A.J. & P.M. VAN LEUSEN, 2004a. The early Roman colonization of South Lazio; a survey of three landscapes. In: P.A.J. Attema (ed.), *Centralization, early urbanization and colonization in first millennium BC Italy and Greece. part I: Italy*. Leuven, Peeters, 157–195.
- ATTEMA, P.A.J. & P.M. VAN LEUSEN, 2004b. Intra-regional and inter-regional comparison of occupation histories in three Italian regions: the RPC project. In: S. Alcock & J. Cherry (eds.), *Side by side survey. Comparative regional studies in the Mediterranean world*. Oxford, Oxbow, 86–100.
- AYLWIN COTTON, M., 1979. *The Late Republican Villa at Posto, Francolise*. London, The British School at Rome.
- AYLWIN COTTON, M. & B. METRAUX, 1985. *The San Rocco Villa at Francolise*. London, The British School at Rome.
- BECKER, J.A., 2007. *The building blocks of empire: civic architecture, central Italy, and the Roman Middle Republic*. PhD thesis University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.
- BONIFAY, M., 2004. *Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d’Afrique*. Oxford, Archaeopress.
- BOUMA, J., 1996. *Religio Votiva: The archaeology of latial votive religion. The 5th - 3rd century BC votive deposit south west of the main temple at ‘Satricum’ Borgo le Ferriere*. PhD thesis Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.

- BRANDIZZI VITUCCI, P., 1968. *Cora* [Forma Italiae regio I, vol. 5]. Roma, Leo Olschki.
- BROWN, F., 1980. *Cosa: the making of a Roman town*. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press.
- BRUCKNER, E., 2003. Considerazioni sui culti e luoghi di culto a Setia e nel suo territorio in età repubblicana ed imperial. In: L. Quilici & S. Quilici-Gigli (eds.), *Santuari e luoghi di culto nell'Italia antica*. Roma, "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, 75–98.
- CALABRIA, M.E. & T. PATILLI, 2005. Nuove acquisizioni dallo scavo di Ferento. In: E. de Minicis & A. Giuntella (eds.), *Le ceramiche di Roma e del Lazio in età medievale e moderna 5*. Roma, Kappa, 298–304.
- CAMPAGNA, M., 1983. Il territorio di Carpineto Romano in età classica. *Bollettino dell'Istituto di Storia e di Arte del Lazio Meridionale* 11 [1979-1982], 27–30.
- CARAFA, P., 1995. *Officine ceramiche di età regia. Produzione di ceramica in impasto a Roma dalla fine dell'VIII alla fine del VI secolo a.C.* Roma, "L'Erma" di Bretschneider.
- CASSIERI, N. & A. LUTTAZZI, 1985. Note di topografia sul territorio tra Segni e Paliano. *Archeologia Laziale* VII, 202–209.
- CASTAGNOLI, F., 1975. *Lavinium II. Le tredici are*. Roma, De Luca.
- CFTS, 1990. *Conspectus Formarum terrae sigillatae Italico modo confectae*. Bonn, Habelt.
- CICERONI, M., A. MARTIN & M. MUNZI, 2004. I contesti tardoantichi e altomedievali del Bastione Farnesiano nella Domus Tiberiana. In: L. Paroli & L. Venditelli (eds.), *Dall'antichità al medioevo, vol. 2. Contesti tardoantichi e altomedievali*. Milan, Electa, 129–163.
- CIFARELLI, F., L. AMBROSINI & D. NONNIS, 2003. Nuovi dati su Segni medio-repubblicana: a proposito di un nuovo *pocolom* dall'acropoli. *Rendiconti LXXV*, 245–325.
- CONTA HALLER, G., 1979. *Ricerche su alcuni centri fortificati in opera poligonale in area campano-sannitica (valle del Volturno - territorio tra Liri e Volturno)*. Napoli, Accademia di archeologia, lettere e belle arti di Napoli.
- CRISTOFANI, M., 2003. *Vigna Parrocchiale: scavi 1983-1989. Il santuario la «Residenza» e l'edificio ellittico*. Roma, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche.
- DE BENEDITTIS, G., 1989. Il problema delle fortificazioni del Sannio pentro alla luce degli scavi di Monte Vairano. *Mura poligonali. 1° seminario nazionale di studi, Alatri 2 ottobre 1988*, 111–115.
- DELLA ROSA, F., 1990. Opere poligonali della bassa Umbria: cinque recenti rinvenimenti nel comune di Guardea e Lugnano in Teverina'. *Mura poligonali. 2° seminario nazionale di studi*, 85–98.
- DE ROSSI, G., 1983. I Monti Lepini interni: note storico topografiche. *Bollettino dell'Istituto di Storia e di Arte del Lazio Meridionale*, 11 [1979-1982], 19–26.
- DE ROSSI, G., 1989. Segni e la sua cinta urbana: puntualizzazione dello stato delle ricerche. *Mura poligonali. 1° seminario nazionale di studi, Alatri 2 ottobre 1988*, 45–53.
- DE SPAGNOLIS, M., 1982. Ville rustiche e trasformazione agraria nel Lazio Meridionale. In: R. Lefevre (ed.), *Il Lazio nell'antichità Romana*. Roma, Lunario Romano, 353–363.
- DE SPAGNOLIS, M., 2011. *Norba: esplorazioni archeologiche negli anni 2007 e 2009*. *Lazio e Sabina* 7, 465–470.
- DI MANZANO, P. & T. LEGGIO, 1980. *Ville Romane in opera poligonale nei dintorni di Cures Sabini*. Fara Sabina, Fondo Locale.
- DI MARIO, M., 1994. *Terracina, urbs prona in paludes. Osservazioni sullo sviluppo urbanistico della città antica*. Terracina, Comune di Terracina.
- DI MARIO, F. (ed.), 2005. *Ardea. Il deposito votivo di Casarinaccio*. Roma, Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici del Lazio.
- DYSON, S.L., 1976. *Cosa: the utilitarian pottery*. Rome, American Academy in Rome.
- FEIKEN, R., forthcoming. *Geo-archaeological approaches to the hidden landscapes of Italy*. PhD thesis Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.
- FERRANDES, A., 2006. Produzioni stampigliate e figurate in area etruscolaziale tra fine IV e III secolo A.C. Nuove riflessioni alle luce di vecchi contesti. *Archeologia Classica* 57, 115–174.
- FILIPPI, G., 1984. Recenti acquisizioni su abitati e luoghi di culto nell'ager aequiculanus. *Archeologia Laziale* VI, 165–177.
- FOGAGNOLO, S., 2004. Un contesto ceramico di VIII secolo. In: L. Paroli & L. Venditelli (eds.), *Dall'antichità al medioevo, vol. 2. Contesti tardoantichi e altomedievali*. Milan, Electa, 569–575.
- FORBES, H., 1995. The identification of pastoralist sites within the context of estate-based agriculture in ancient Greece: beyond the 'transhumance versus agropastoralism' debate. *The annual of the British School at Athens* 90, 325–338.
- GIULIANI, C., 1966. *Tibur pars altera* [Forma Italiae reg. I, vol. 3]. Roma, Leo Olschki.
- GORI, B. & T. PIERINI, 2001. *Le ceramiche comune I. Ceramica comune di impasto, Gravisca, Scavi nel Santuario Greco 12*. Bari, Edipuglia.
- GROSSI, G., 1989. Tipologia dei centri fortificati con mura poligonali in area Marso-Equa: cronologia e studio delle porte. *Mura poligonali. 1° seminario nazionale di studi, Alatri 2 ottobre 1988*, 93–110.
- GUADAGNO, G., 1989. Centosessanta anni di ricerche e studi sugli insediamenti megalitici: un tentativo di sintesi. *Mura poligonali. 1° seminario nazionale di studi, Alatri 2 ottobre 1988*, 13–21.
- HAAS, T.C.A. DE, 2003a. *The platform villa: its role within the agriculture of the Roman Republic*. MA thesis Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.
- HAAS, T.C.A. DE, 2003b. De platformvilla in Midden-Italië: een case study in het Pontijnse gebied. *Tijdschrift voor Mediterrane Archeologie* 29, 3–10.
- HAAS, T.C.A. DE, 2011. *Fields, farms and colonists. Intensive field survey and Roman colonization in the Pontine region, central Italy*. PhD thesis [2 vols.] Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.
- HAAS, T.C.A. DE, 2012. Beyond dots on the map: intensive survey data and the interpretation of small sites and off-site distributions. In: P.A.J. Attema & G. Schörner (eds.), *Comparative issues in the archaeology of the Roman rural landscape, site classification between survey, excavation and historical categories*. Portsmouth, Journal of Roman Archaeology supplements 88, 55–79.
- HAAS, T.C.A. DE, G.W. TOL & P.A.J. ATTEMA, 2011. Investing in the colonia and ager of Antium. *Facta* 5, 111–144.
- HAYES, J., 1972. *Late Roman pottery*. London, The British School at Rome.
- JOOLEN, E. VAN, 2003. *Archaeological land evaluation. A reconstruction of the suitability of ancient landscapes for various land uses in Italy focused on the first millennium BC*. PhD thesis Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.
- KING, C., 1995. *An archaeological survey in the Pontine Region, Italy (June 11th–24th 1995)*. Unpublished report Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.

- LAFON, X., 2001. *Villa Marittima. Recherches sur les villas littorales de l'Italie Romaine (IIIe siècle av. J.-C. / IIIe siècle ap. J.-C.)*. [Bibliothèque de l'École française de Rome 307] Roma, École française de Rome.
- LEUSEN, P.M. VAN, 1998. Archaic settlement and early Roman colonization of the Lepine foothills. *Assemblage* 4. Available from: www.shef.ac.uk/assem/4/4vanleus.html.
- LEUSEN, P.M. VAN, 2002. *Pattern to process: methodological investigations into the formation and interpretation of spatial patterns in archaeological landscapes*. PhD thesis Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.
- LEUSEN, P.M. VAN, T.C.A. DE HAAS, S. POMICINO & P.A.J. ATTEMA, 2003/04. Protohistoric to Roman settlement on the Lepine margins near Ninfa (south Lazio, Italy). *Palaeohistoria* 45/46, 301–346.
- LEUSEN, P.M. VAN, G. TOL & C. ANASTASIA, 2009/10. Archaeological sites recorded by the GIA Hidden Landscapes survey campaigns in the Monti Lepini (Lazio, Italy), 2005–2009. *Palaeohistoria* 47/48, 329–424.
- LUGLI, G., 1926. *Ager Pomptinus pars prima Anxur-Tarracina* [Forma Italiae regio I, Vol. 1]. Roma, Leo Olschki.
- LUGLI, G., 1928. *Ager Pomptinus pars secunda Circeii* [Forma Italiae regio I, Vol. 2]. Roma, Leo Olschki.
- LUGLI, G., 1957. *La tecnica edilizia romana con particolare riguardo a Roma e Lazio* [2 vols.] Roma, Bardi Editore.
- LUGLI, G., 1965. Conclusioni sulla cronologia dell'opera poligonale in Italia. *Studi minori di topografia antica*, 27–32.
- MAASKANT-KLEIBRINK, M., 1987. *Settlement excavations at Borgo Le Ferriere <Satricum>*, vol. I. Groningen, Egbert Forsten.
- MARZANO, A., 2007. *Roman villas in Central Italy. A Social and Economic History*. Leiden/Boston, Brill.
- MAZZOLANI, M., 1969. *Anagnia* [Forma Italiae regio I, Vol. 6]. Roma, Leo Olschki.
- MARABINI MOEVS, M.T., 1973. *The Roman thin walled pottery from Cosa (1948–1954)*. Rome, American Academy in Rome.
- MENGARELLI, R. & R. PARIBENI, 1909. Norma - Scavi sulle terrazze sostenute da mura poligonali presso l'Abbazia di Valvisciolo. *Notizie degli Scavi* 1909, 241–260.
- MOREL, J.-P., 1981. *Céramique Campanienne: les formes*. Rome, École française de Rome.
- MUNSELL, 1975. *Munsell soil color charts*. Baltimore, MacBeth.
- MUNZI, M., S. FONTANA, I. DE LUCA & F. DEL VECCHIO, 2004. Domus Tiberiana: contesti tardoantichi dal settore nord-orientale. In: L. Paroli & L. Venditelli (eds.), *Dall'antichità al medioevo* [Vol. 2]. *Contesti tardoantichi e altomedievali*. Milan, Electa, 91–128.
- MUSCO, S. & P. ZACCAGNI, 1985. Caratteri e forme di insediamenti rustici e residenziali nel suburbio orientale tra il IV ed il I secolo a.C. In: R. Bussi & V. Vandelli (eds.), *Misurare la terra: centuriazione e coloni nel mondo romano. Città, agricoltura, commercio: materiali da Roma e dal suburbio*. Mantova, Franco Cosimo, 90–106.
- MUZZIOLI, M., 1980. *Cures Sabini* [Forma Italiae regio IV, Vol. 2]. Firenze, Leo Olschki.
- OAKLEY, 1995. *The hill-forts of the Samnites*. London, The British School at Rome.
- OLCESE, G., 2003. *Ceramiche comuni a Roma e in area romana: produzione, circolazione e tecnologia (tarda eta repubblicana - prima eta imperiale)*. Mantova, SAP.
- PAROLI, L. & L. VENDITTELLI, 2004. *Roma. Dall'antichità al medioevo, vol. 2. Contesti tardoantichi e altomedievali*. Roma, Electa.
- PATILLI, T., 2007. La ceramica comune di Ferento (Viterbo). In: M. Bonifay & J.C. Tréglià (eds.), *LRCW 2. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean, archaeology and archaeometry* (BAR International Series 1662 (I)). Oxford, Archaeopress, 399–410.
- PELLEGRINO, A., 1989. I centri fortificati della valle del Sangro. *Mura poligonali. 1° seminario nazionale di studi, Alatri 2 ottobre 1988*, 83–92.
- QUILICI, L., 1989. Monterado presso Bagnoregio, la cività di Artena, la fossa rotonda di Capistrello: tre esempi di cinte fortificate tra Etruria e Marsica. *Mura poligonali. 1° seminario nazionale di studi, Alatri 2 ottobre 1988*, 37–44.
- QUILICI, L., 1995. Interventi di incentivazione agraria in un fundus visto da Varrone lungo la Via Salaria. In: L. Quilici & S. Quilici-Gigli (eds.), *Interventi di bonifica agraria nell'Italia Romana*. Roma, "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, 157–181.
- QUILICI, L. & S. QUILICI GIGLI, 1998. Norba. La monumentalizzazione tardo repubblicana dell'acropoli maggiore. In: L. Quilici & S. Quilici-Gigli (eds.), *Città e monumenti nell'Italia antica*. Roma, "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, 237–266.
- QUILICI, L. & S. QUILICI GIGLI (eds.), 2000. *Fortificazioni antiche in Italia età repubblicana*. Roma, "L'Erma" di Bretschneider.
- QUILICI, L. & S. QUILICI GIGLI, 2005. La cosiddetta acropoli del Circeo. Per una lettura nel contesto topografico. In: L. Quilici & S. Quilici-Gigli (eds.), *La forma della città e del territorio 2*. Roma, "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, 91–146.
- QUILICI, L. & TOGNON, 2001. Sul calcestruzzo della strada che da Norba scende alla piana Pontina. In: L. Quilici & S. Quilici-Gigli (eds.), *Fortificazioni antiche in Italia eta repubblicana*. Roma, "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, 245–250.
- QUILICI GIGLI, S., 1988. Insediamenti nel territorio di Norba, il poggio di Serrone di Bove. *Archeologia Laziale*, IX, 227–232.
- QUILICI GIGLI, S., 1995. Bonifica agraria e difesa dei territori montani: alcuni interventi nella bassa Sabina. In: L. Quilici & S. Quilici-Gigli (eds.), *Interventi di bonifica agraria nell'Italia Romana*. Roma, "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, 129–156.
- QUILICI GIGLI, S., 2003. Trasformazioni urbanistiche ed attività edilizia in epoca repubblicana: il caso di Norba. *Orizzonti* 4, 23–32.
- QUILICI GIGLI, S., 2004. A proposito dell'opera poligonale nell'Italia centro tirrenica. *Orizzonti* 5, 35–44.
- QUILICI GIGLI, S., S. FERRANTE, & C. CAPUTO, 2003. Norba: L'acropoli minore e i suoi templi. In: L. Quilici & S. Quilici-Gigli (eds.), *Santuari e luoghi di culto nell'Italia antica*. Roma, "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, 288–327.
- REGGIANI, A., 1985. La villa rustica nell'agro sabino. In: R. Bussi & V. Vandelli (eds.), *Misurare la terra: centuriazione e coloni nel mondo romano. Città, agricoltura, commercio: materiali da Roma e dal suburbio*. Modena, Franco Cosimo, 61–65.
- RESCIGNO, C., 2003. Norba: Santuario di Giunone Lucina. appunti topografici. In: L. Quilici & S. Quilici-Gigli (eds.), *Santuari e luoghi di culto nell'Italia antica*. Roma, "L'Erma" di Bretschneider, 329–351.
- RICCI, M., 1998. La ceramica comune dal contesto di VII secolo della Crypta Balbi. In: L. Sagui (ed.), *Ceramica in Italia: VI-VII secolo (I)*. Firenze, All'Insegna del Giglio, 351–382.

- SAGGI, A., 1977. *Norba. Documentazione storica e fotografica*. Roma, Spada.
- SAGUI, L. & C.M. COLETTI, 2004. Contesti tardoantichi dall'area a S-E della Crypta Balbi. In: L. Paroli & L. Venditelli (eds.), *Dall'antichità al medioevo* [Vol.2]. *Contesti tardoantichi e altomedievali*. Milan, Electa, 242–277.
- SANTROT, M.-H. & J. SANTROT, 1995. *Bolsena VII, la citerne 5 et son mobilier, production, importations et consommation*. Mélanges de l'École française de Rome (Antiquité supplement 6). Rome, École française de Rome.
- SAVIGNONI, L. & R. MENGARELLI, 1901. Norba: Relazione sopra gli scavi eseguiti nell'estate dell'anno 1901. *Notizie degli Scavi* 1901, 514–559.
- SCHÖRNER, G., 2012. Comparison of surface, topsoil and sub-surface ceramic assemblages: The case of 'Il Monte' (Tuscany). In: P.A.J. Attema & G. Schörner (eds.), *Comparative issues in the archaeology of the Roman rural landscape, site classification between survey, excavation and historical categories*. Portsmouth, Journal of Roman Archaeology supplements.
- STANCO, E., 2004. La ceramica a vernice nera della stipe di Lucus Feroniae, analisi preliminari. *Bollettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma* 105, 29–46.
- TERRENATO, N., 2001. The Auditorium site in Rome and the origins of the villa. *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 14, 5–32.
- THOMAS, R. & A. WILSON, 1994. Water supply for Roman farms in Latium and south Etruria. *Papers of the British School at Rome* 62, 139–196.
- TOL, G.W., 2012. *A fragmented history. A methodological and artefactual approach to the study of ancient settlement in the territories of Satricum and Antium*. PhD thesis Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.
- TORELLI, M., 1990. La formazione della villa. *Storia di Roma* 2, 123–132.
- USAP, 2005. *University of Southampton Amphora Project*. Available from: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/resources.html?amphora2005>.
- VALLAT, J.-P., 1987. Architecture rurale en Campanie septentrionale du IV^e siècle av. J.-C. au I^{er} ap. J.-C. In: G. Chouquer *et al.* (eds.), *Structures agraires en Italie centro-meridionale: cadastres et paysages ruraux*. Roma, École française de Rome, 247–261.
- VATTA, G. & T. BERTOLDI, 2004. Celio. Basilica Hilariana: scavi 1997. In: L. Paroli & L. Venditelli (eds.), *Dall'antichità al medioevo* [Vol. 2]. *Contesti tardoantichi e altomedievali*. Milan, Electa, 458–479.
- VENDITTI, C.P., 2011. *Le villae del Latium adiectum. Aspetti residenziali delle proprietà rurali*. Frosinone, Ante Quem.
- ZACCHEO, L. & F. PASQUALI, 1972. *Sezze dalla preistoria all'età romana*. Sezze, s.n.

APPENDIX: CATALOGUE OF PLATFORM SITES AND ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS
RECORDED BY THE PRP

This catalogue presents (in geographical order from north-west to southeast) the data gathered during PRP investigations at platform sites along the Lepine Mountains. It offers a brief description of each site, accompanied by a location map and illustrations of the platform walls and other architectural features. Each site description is followed by descriptions of the diagnostic artefacts; the accompanying drawings can be found in the plates at the end of the catalogue. Below, the contents of the site descriptions are introduced in more detail.

The site descriptions consist of:

- site-identifiers (a five-digit PRP site ID and, where applicable, any identifiers used during the survey and previous investigations);
- information on the site's location (a toponym, site coordinates (ED zone 33N) and a description of the local topography);
- information on the investigations (year of investigation, visibility, survey and sampling strategies) – for a general explanation of the survey and sampling strategies, the reader is referred to the discussion in section 1.2;
- information about the site (a description of the architecture and artefacts, a size estimate and any additional remarks);
- references to any previous publications.

Each site description is accompanied by a map. This map shows the areas covered by the Ninfa and Norba surveys in light shading, and the units of the 2002 survey in slightly darker shading, labelled with their unit numbers. The extent of the ceramic scatter is marked as a dark grey polygon, platform remains as thick black lines, terrace walls as thick grey lines, freestanding stone-and-cement walls as thin black lines. The *Carta Tecnica Regionale* (1:10,000) is used as a background for topographic reference.

Each site entry is followed by descriptions of the diagnostic artefacts. These artefacts are presented in the following nine groups: *impasto*; tiles; large storage and transport vessels; coarse and depurated wares; fine wares; utilities; metal; glass; and miscellaneous. The descriptions are, where possible, based on the description method used in the Satricum excavations (Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1987: 137 ff.). The following characteristics are noted for every diagnostic ceramic artefact:

- a sherd identifier, comprising the original sherd number and a reference to the drawing;
- a description of the fragment type (base, body, neck, rim, handle, etc.) as well as, if possible, vessel form;
- a description of the ware, distinguishing:

- *impasto*: hand-made coarse pottery
 - *coarse ware and depurated wares*: wheel-thrown pottery with or without inclusions visible to the naked eye;
 - *black glazed ware*: wheel-thrown fine pottery of Republican date with a black slip;
 - *terra sigillata*: wheel-thrown fine pottery with a red slip, generally of Italian origin;
 - *African red slip ware*: a class of very common kitchen and fine ware produced in northern Africa;
 - *glazed ware*: wheel-thrown pottery with a partially or completely glazed surface, generally of post-Roman date.
- a description of the profile (*i.e.*, the shape of the base, body, neck, rim and lip), and any handles and applied features (handle attachments, decorations);
 - a Munsell code (Munsell, 1975) for exterior and interior surface colour and, if a fresh fracture is present, the colour of the core. For black-glazed ware, terra sigillata and African red slip ware the slip colour is noted as well;
 - dimensions, recording the following variables: H: height (as in position); W: width; L: length; T: thickness (of a rim or wall); S: length and width of the section of a handle; D: diameter (of a rim, base or sometimes wall, external measurement);
 - any comments and relevant information not provided under the other headings;
 - date / parallel: references to similar fragments from published contexts and their datings. Dates for African red slip ware fragments according to Bonifay (2004) and dates for terra sigillata are taken from *CFTS* (1990). For the black glazed fragments we follow the recent revision of the *Gruppo dei Piccoli Stampigli* dates as published in Stanco (2004) and Ferrandes (2006). Morel shapes 2783/84 as well as the *rosette* and *palmette* stamps are dated to the 3rd century BC. Coarse-ware parallels are derived from local and regional contexts as published in Bouma (1996), Olcese (2003) and Paroli & Vendittelli (2004). For the identification and dating of amphora fragments, the database of the *University of Southampton Amphora Project* was used (*USAP* 2005), supplemented by Bonifay (2004).

The accompanying drawings (scale 1:2) are presented in plates at the end of the Catalogue.

Site 11632 (Brandizzi Vittucci site 32, platform survey site 16)

Toponym: Roverosse
 Coordinates: X 326760; Y 4610781

Location Site 11632 is located 1.5 km south of Cori on a limestone hill sloping down to the west. The hill is nowadays in use as an olive grove.

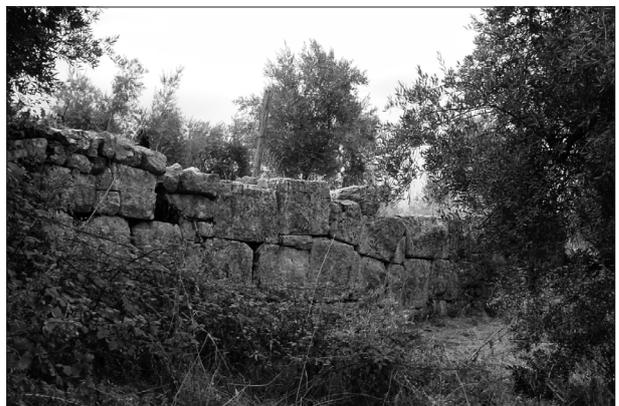
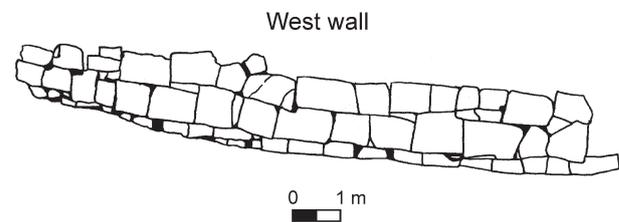
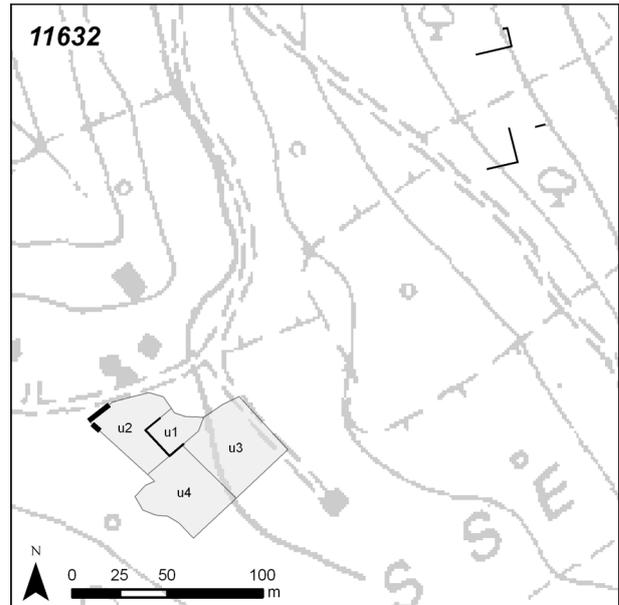
Investigations The site was first identified by Brandizzi Vittucci (1968: site 32). She described the remains of the northern lateral wall and the western frontal wall of a platform. On the platform, she observed the remains of a structure with walls in *opus caementicium*. Approximately 200 m to the northeast, she identified low stone-and-cement terrace walls, presumably the foundations of two buildings, and several isolated stretches of wall. The site was visited in 2002. The platform itself was surveyed in two units (units 1 and 2), whilst the area to the east was surveyed as well (units 3 and 4). Both areas had very poor visibility conditions and only small grab samples were taken. The area below the platform was covered by scrub and tall grass and could not be investigated at all. The area to the northeast was not investigated.

Characteristics

Architecture: The west wall and southwest corner of a platform in third-style polygonal masonry were visible over a length of 13 m; the wall was up to 1.8 m high. The dimensions of the platform are unclear, as to the east its walls are no longer preserved; the relief, however, suggests that it had a length of at least 40 m. To the southwest of the platform, piles of small stones and polygonal masonry blocks were observed. On top of the platform, there is a rectangular structure in *opus caementicium* of 10 x 20 m. *Tesserae* and tile fragments were found in the area.

Artefacts: tile; impasto; dolium; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware; terra sigillata; African red slip ware

References: Brandizzi Vittucci, 1968: 113–6; De Haas, 2003a: site 16.



*Tiles***1. LS02/S16stray/2**

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Rectangular profile; flattened external and rounded internal angle;
 interior of rim hollowed out
 All sides 5Y 7/4 pale yellow
 Hrim 7.9; Wrim 3.6 - 4.1; Tplate 3.6
 Not drawn

*Large storage and transport vessels***2. LS02/S16stray/3**

Rim fragment of a *dolium*
 Coarse ware
 Outturning rim with internal angle; hollowed out lip
 Exterior/interior 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
 H 11.5; Trim 19.0; D unknown
 Not drawn

3. LS02/S16U4/4

Rim fragment of an amphora
 Coarse ware
 Straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip, slightly concave on
 the inside on transition to neck
 Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 4.8; Tneck 0.9; Trim 2.3; D 20

*Coarse and depurated wares***4. LS02/S16U4/5**

Rim fragment of a basin?
 Coarse ware
 Outturning rim flattened on the outside; flattened to convex lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
 H 2.3; Twall 0.7 - 0.9; Trim 1.3; D c.32

5. LS02/S16U4/7

Rim fragment of a jar
 Coarse ware
 Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
 H 2.3; Twall 0.55; Trim 1.25; D c.16
 Tol, 2012: TAV.VI-VII.2 (Other cookware); Calabria & Patilli, 2005:
 302, fig. 8.5; Munzi *et al.*, 2004: 109, TAV.V.40; Patilli, 2007: 404,
 figs. 7.4-7.5 (AD 300-600)

6. LS02/S16U4/1

Rim fragment of a dish?
 Coarse ware
 Slightly overhanging rim, thickened on the outside; concave lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
 H 1.7; Trim 1.3; D 20

7. LS02/S16U2/1

Base fragment
 Coarse ware
 Flat base; inside concave with (wheel-turning) ridges; flaring wall
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/6 red - 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
 H 2.0; Tbase 1.3; Twall 0.9; D 10
 Not drawn

8. LS02/S16U4/6

Base fragment
 Coarse ware
 Flat base with slightly outturning, convex edge; straight wall
 Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 2.9; Tbase 0.6; Twall 0.7 - 1.1; D 7
 Not drawn

9. LS02/S16U4/2

Base fragment
 Coarse ware
 Flat base, inside concave with thickened edge; flaring wall
 H 1.1; Tbase 0.3; Twall 0.4; D 7
 Not drawn

*Fine wares***10. LS02/S16U4/10**

Handle fragment
 Possibly eroded black glazed
 Fragment of a ring handle, circular in section
 All sides 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
 H 4.4; W 1.7

11. LS02/S16U4/3

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed
 Slightly incurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
 Glaze 5PB 2.5/1 bluish black; core 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
 H 1.7; Trim 0.3 - 0.8; D c.24
 Morel, 1981: Pl. 53, form 2534 (200-125 BC)

Site 10510 (Brandizzi Vittucci site 46; Ninfa 1998 survey site 10; platform survey site 9)

Toponym: Pezze di Ninfa
Coordinates: X 327247; Y 4608643

Location Site 10510 is situated close to the ancient Via Pedemontana in a terrain gently sloping down to the southwest. The eastern part of the site is covered by a vineyard; the western part is in use as an olive grove. The front of the platform is covered by dense scrub.

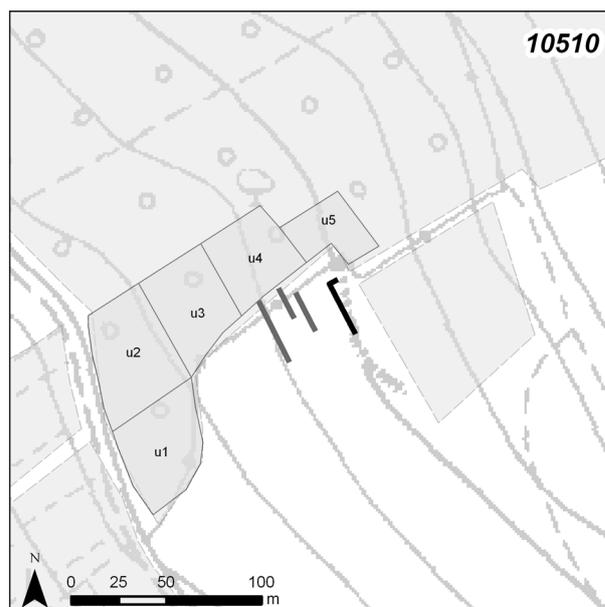
Investigations Site 10510 was identified by Brandizzi Vittucci. She described the western frontal wall of a platform and its northern lateral wall. Down-slope (to the west) she observed the remains of three low, parallel terrace walls. She also informs us that in 1915, a *fistula plumbea* was found on the site. The site was subsequently visited in 1998 during the Ninfa survey. Visibility conditions were poor, and it is unclear whether and in what manner any artefacts were collected. In 2002, the site was once again visited; the vineyard atop the platform and to its west could not be surveyed as pesticides were being sprayed, but the olive grove to the north was investigated (diagnostic samples were taken from units 1 to 5). Visibility was good, as the field had recently been ploughed.

Characteristics

Architecture: A platform 33 m long and 4 m high in the third polygonal masonry style with a small entrance gateway, indicating subterranean rooms or a stairway. During the survey, tile fragments (including some with an Archaic fabric) and tesserae were also collected. The three low terrace walls that Brandizzi Vittucci observed presumably were agricultural terraces.

Artefacts: tile (including Archaic fabric); impasto; dolium; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware; terra sigillata; African red slip ware; *fistula plumbea*.

References: Brandizzi Vittucci, 1968: 123; De Haas, 2003a: site 9; Van Leusen, 1998: 3; Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 336.

**Impasto****1. LS02/S9U4/6**

Wall fragment with *bugne*

Impasto

Flaring wall fragment with round *bugne* on the outside

Exterior 10R 5/6 red; interior 10R 3/2 dusky red

L x W 3.8 x 3.9; Twall 0.7 - 0.8; Twall + *bugna* 1.2; Dbugna 2.0

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: class XIV-2. Common decoration with broad date range; at Satricum fragments with *bugne* occur in Phases I and IIa (830 – 650 BC)

Large storage and transport vessels**2. LS02/S9U3/1**

Handle fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Vertical band handle, oval in section

All sides 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

H 6.2; S 1.6 x 4.0

Coarse and depurated wares**3. LS02/S9U3/9**

Rim fragment of a jar

Coarse ware

Spreading wall; slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip

Exterior 2.5YR 4/6 red; interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red

H 2.0; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.8; D unknown

Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

4. LS02/S9U3/10

Rim fragment of a jar

Coarse ware

Flaring wall; slightly overhanging rim thickened on the outside; convex lip

Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red

H 1.7; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.9; D c. 20

5. LS02/S9U1/9

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown; interior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
H 1.5; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.4; D c. 22
Tol, 2012: Pl.VI-VIII.3-4 with refs (AD 475–650)

6. LS02/S9U1/5

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Overhanging outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 2.5YR 6/8 light red; interior 2.5YR 6/6 light red
H 1.9; Twall 0.7; Trim 1.7; D c. 30
Ciceroni *et al.*, 2004: 144, TAV.II.10 (AD 400–500)

7. LS02/S9U2/4a

Rim fragment of a *pentola*
Coarse ware
Overhanging outturning rim with internal angle and thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.4; Twall 0.9; Trim 2.5; D c. 40
Olcese, 2003: TAV.II, *Pentola* type 2a (50 BC – AD 100)

8. LS02/S9U3/11

Rim fragment of a lid
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; slightly incurving rim thickened on the outside with ridge on the transition to wall
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/6 red - 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.9; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.1; D unknown

9. LS02/S9U3/2

Rim fragment of a jug?
Coarse ware
Straight rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.2; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.7; D c. 6

10. LS02/S9U4/4

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Ribbed vertical band handle
All sides 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 2.3; S 0.8 x 1.8
Not drawn

11. LS02/S9U2/5

Knob of a lid
Coarse ware
Cylindrical knob flattened on top; rounded edge
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/3 reddish brown
H 1.6; D 2.8
Not drawn

12. LS02/S9U4/10

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base, inside concave; flaring wall
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.7; Tbase 0.7; Twall 0.6; D c. 8
Not drawn

13. LS02/S9U1/1

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flaring base ring with rounded edge, inside and outside concave; flaring wall
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 7/4 pink
H 3.0; Tbase 0.4; Tbase + ring 1.7; Twall 0.7; D 10
Not drawn

14. LS02/S9U3/5

Foot of a stand
Depurated ware
Flaring foot, rectangular in section. Edge somewhat thickened and flattened
All sides 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 5.5; S 2.7 x 2.5

15. LS02/S9U1/4

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; interior 7.5YR 8/6 reddish yellow
H 4.0; Twall 1.1; Trim 1.6; D c. 15

*Fine wares***16. LS02/S9U4/11**

Base fragment of a miniature vessel
Black glazed ware
Flaring base ring, beveled on the inside; inside flat; outside convex; flaring wall
Clay 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 1.1; Tbase 0.6; Tbase+ring 0.9; Twall 0.2; D 3

17. LS02/S9U2/1

Rim fragment of a plate/bowl
Terra sigillata
Spreading wall; straight rim; convex lip. Groove on the inside just below lip
Slip 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 1.2; Twall 0.3; D unknown

18. LS02/S9U5/3

Rim fragment of a bowl/plate
Terra sigillata
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip. Groove on the inside below lip
Slip 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 1.8; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.8; D unknown

19. LS02/S9U4/7

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware
Straight wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/8 light red
H 2.2; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.8; D 20
Hayes, 1972: p. 40, form 14B (AD 200–250)

20. LS02/S9U5/2

Rim fragment of a plate
African red slip ware
Flaring wall; overhanging outturning rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 2.5YR 6/8 light red; interior 2.5YR 6/6 light red; rim 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish grey
H 1.9; Twall 0.7; Trim 1.7; D 30
Hayes, 1972: 158, form 103 (AD 450–550)

Site 10509 (Brandizzi Vittucci site 47, Ninfa 1998 survey site 9, platform survey site 7)

Toponym: Pezze di Ninfa
 Coordinates: X 327838; Y 4607579

Location Site 10509 is situated immediately below the Via Pedemontana, on slope deposits that run down steeply to the southwest, towards the Canale Mussolini. The area is currently in use as an olive grove.

Investigations Site 10509 is situated close to Brandizzi Vittucci site 47, and the terrace that Brandizzi Vittucci describes is considered part of the site. In 1998, the site was investigated, but it is unclear under what circumstances. A diagnostic sample was taken. In 2002, the site was investigated once again. It was surveyed in seven units: units 1 to 4 between the substructure of the Via Pedemontana and a lower terrace; units 5 to 7 below this terrace.

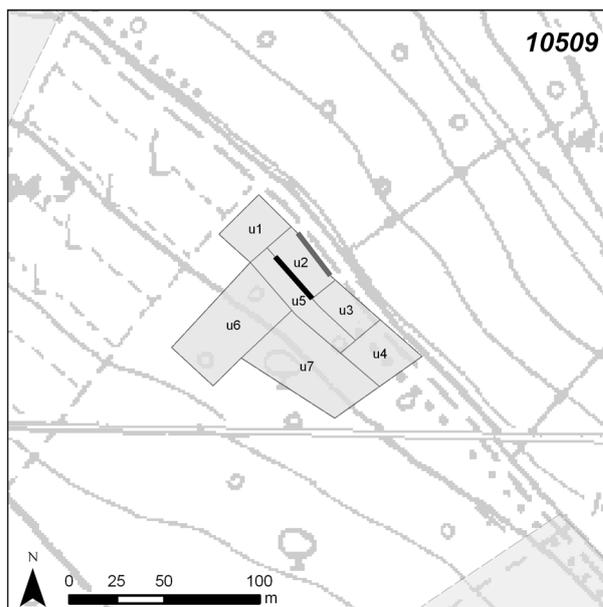
Characteristics

Architecture: Brandizzi Vittucci mapped a 65-m stretch of wall in third-style polygonal masonry. In 2002, remains of another polygonal wall of about 25 m length were observed below a modern terrace to the south of what are probably the remains of the terrace wall observed by Brandizzi Vittucci. This second wall may be part of a platform. Tiles were observed on and below the terrace wall.

Artefacts: tile; impasto; impasto rosso; dolium; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware; terra sigillata; African red slip ware

Remarks: The area to the west (unit 6) mainly yielded fine wares and only few tile fragments.

References: Brandizzi Vittucci, 1968: 123; Van Leusen, 1998: 3; De Haas, 2003a: site 7; Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 335/336.

**Tiles****1. LS02/S7stray/2**

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Rectangular profile; internal and external angle straight
 All sides 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 Hrim 5.7; Wrim 3.7; Tplate 2.7
 Not drawn

2. LS02/S7stray/4

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Rectangular profile; internal angle rounded; external angle straight
 Hrim 7.2; Wrim 4.4; Tplate 2.7
 Not drawn

3. LS02/S7stray/9

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Rectangular profile; internal angle rounded; external angle straight
 All sides 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 Hrim 6.0; Wrim 4.1; Tplate 2.5
 Not drawn

*Large storage and transport vessels***4. LS02/S7U7/50**

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 10YR 7/6 yellow; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 3.4; T wall 1.1; Trim 2.6; D 19
Graeco-Italic (350–150 BC)

5. LS02/S7U5/6

Handle fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Vertical double-bar handle
Exterior 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; core 10R 6/6 light red
H 11.7; S 4.7 x 2.6
Dressel 2-4 (70 BC – end 1st century AD)

6. LS02/S7U7/5

Handle fragment of an amphora
Depurated ware
Vertical twisted ring handle
Exterior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 8.4; D 2.7

7. LS02/S7U7/40

Handle fragment of an amphora
Depurated ware
Vertical ring handle
Exterior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 9.2; W 2.7

8. LS02/S7stray/1

Handle fragment of an amphora
Depurated ware
Vertical ring handle; oval in section
Exterior 2.5YR 6/8 light red
H 13.1; S 2.7 x 4.4

9. LS02/S7U7/1

Spike of an amphora
Depurated ware
Cylindrical, concave spike; lower side convex
Exterior 7.5YR 7/4 pink; core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 13.6; D 7.7
Not drawn

*Coarse and depurated wares***10. LS02/S7U6/15**

Rim fragment of a basin/amphora?
Coarse ware
Overhanging outcurving rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior 7.5YR 5/4 brown; interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 1.7; T wall 1.2; Trim 1.6; D 26

11. LS02/S7U7/48

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Spreading wall, straight rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 2.0; T wall 0.5; Trim 0.9; D unknown
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

12. LS02/S7U5/8

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning rim with internal angle; convex lip
Exterior/interior 10YR 4/1 dark gray
H 2.1; T wall 0.4; Trim 0.5; D 12
Olcese, 2003: TAV.XIII, Olla type 12 (AD 0–200)

13. LS02/S7U5/9

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip. On top of rim probably beginning of handle
Exterior 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 6.1; T wall 0.8; Trim 1.4; D c. 35
Resembles Aylwin Cotton, 1979: 173, fig. 55.4 (AD 350–450)

14. LS02/S7U7/30

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Slightly overhanging outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.0; T wall 0.7; Trim 1.5; D unknown

15. LS02/S7U4/2

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside, slightly concave on the inside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/3 reddish brown
H 3.1; Hrim 1.9; T wall 0.8; Trim 1.2; D c. 22

16. LS02/S7U7/2

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 4/4 brown
H 2.4; T wall 0.7; Trim 1.5; D 22

17. LS02/S7U7/13

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning rim slightly thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 1.2; T wall 0.65; Trim 0.7; D 20

18. LS02/S7U6/14

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; outcurving rim slightly thickened on the outside; convex lip. Immediately below rim beginning of a handle
Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; interior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 2.9; T wall 0.5; Trim 0.8; D 14

19. LS02/S7U5/4

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip. On the outside below rim beginning of a handle
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
H 2.7; T wall 0.35; Trim 0.9; D 10

20. LS02/S7U7/32

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Incurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown
H 1.9; T wall 0.35; Trim 0.9; D c. 26

21. LS02/S7U6/7

Rim fragment of a bowl/jar
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 1.9; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.9; Dapp 20

22. LS02/S7U7/37

Rim fragment of a *pentola*
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside, on the inside a groove; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 1.3; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.7; D unknown
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VI, *Pentola* type 6 (AD 0–50)

23. LS02/S7U7/43

Rim fragment of a *pentola*
Coarse ware
Overhanging outcurving rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 1.3; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.2; D unknown
Resembles Dyson, 1976: fig. 64.1 (context dated AD 250–350)

24. LS02/S7U7/35

Rim fragment of a *tegame*
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; concave, forked lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 2.3; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.5; D unknown
Variant of Olcese, 2003: TAV.XIV, *Tegame* type 1 (325–200 BC)

25. LS02/S7U4/4

Rim fragment of a pan
Coarse ware
Outturning rim with internal angle; convex lip
Exterior/interior 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
H 1.4; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.8; D c. 14

26. LS02/S7U7/39

Rim fragment of a lid
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim; lip beveled on the outside. On the outside below the rim a groove
Exterior 7.5YR 4/3 brown; 2.5Y 2.5/1 black
H 2.6; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.0; D c. 26

27. LS02/S7U7/49

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; overhanging straight rim thickened on the outside; lip beveled on the outside
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
H 2.1; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.6; D c. 25

28. LS02/S7U7/25

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/8 red
H 2.4; Twall 0.7; Trim 0.6; D unknown

29. LS02/S7U6/12

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the inside and outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 1.7; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.9; D unknown

30. LS02/S7U5/10

Rim fragment of a bowl?
Coarse ware
Slightly incurving rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/4 brown
H 2.1; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.65 - 0.9; D unknown
Not drawn

31. LS02/S7U6/9

Rim and handle fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip. On the exterior of the rim is the beginning of a ribbed band handle
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 3.2; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.8; D 8; Shandle 2.9 x 1.1

32. LS02/S7U7/44

Rim fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside and slightly concave on the inside; convex lip. On outside of the rim two grooves
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 3.2; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.55 - 0.9; D unknown
Aylwin Cotton, 1979: 180, fig. 58.39 (AD 350–450)

33. LS02/S7U6/17

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Vertical band handle with raised edges
All sides 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 4.6; S 1.2 - 1.9 x 3.2
Not drawn

34. LS02/S7U7/17

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Vertical band handle with raised edges
All sides 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 3.8; S 0.9 x 2.6
Not drawn

35. LS02/S7U6/26

Handle fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Ribbed vertical band handle
All sides 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 2.5; S 0.9 x 2.4
Not drawn

36. LS02/S7U7/42

Handle fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Ribbed vertical band handle
All sides 7.5 YR 4/3 brown
H 4.5; S 0.9 x 2.0
Not drawn

37. LS02/S7U6/27

Knob of a lid
Coarse ware
Cylindrical knob flattened on top with rounded edge;
inside hollowed out
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 1.8; Tknob 0.4; Twall 0.6; D 3.5
Not drawn

38. LS02/S7U7/11

Knob of a lid
Coarse ware
Cylindrical knob flattened on top with rounded edge;
inside hollowed out
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/ light red
H 2.6; Tknob 0.6; Twall 0.7 - 0.8; D 3
Not drawn

39. LS02/S7U7/28

Knob of a lid
Coarse ware
Oval knob with irregular top attached to concave body
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/8 red
H 2.4; S 2.1 x 1.8; Twall 0.4
Not drawn

40. LS02/S7U2/48

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Raised flat base, inside flat; flaring wall
Exterior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 1.6; Tbase 0.5; Twall 0.5; D unknown
Not drawn

41. LS02/S7U7/15

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base, inside irregular, edge thickened and convex; spreading wall
Exterior 2.5YR 5/8 red; core 7.5YR 7/4 pink
H 2.0; Tbase 0.9; Twall 0.7; D 3
Not drawn

42. LS02/S7U5/13

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flaring base ring with unknown edge; Inside- and outside concave
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/6 red - 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray
H 2.0; Tbase 0.5; Tbase + ring 1.7; Twall 0.6; D 13
Not drawn

43. LS02/S7U7/19

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base, inside concave, rounded edge
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.9; Tbase 1.2; Twall 0.9; D 7
Not drawn

44. LS02/S7U5/2

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat to concave base, inside flat, rounded edge
Exterior 7.5YR 4/2 brown; interior 7.5YR 5/4 brown
H 1.1; Tbase 0.3 - 0.6; Twall 0.5
Not drawn

*Fine wares***45. LS02/S7U6/13**

Rim fragment of a bowl
Possibly eroded black glazed ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior 7.5YR 5/4 brown; interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 1.4; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.9; D c. 20

46. LS02/S7U5/11

Rim fragment of a bowl
Terra sigillata
Straight rim slightly thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Slip 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 1.0; T 0.4 - 0.6; D unknown

47. LS02/S7U6/1

Rim fragment of a bowl
Terra sigillata
Spreading wall; slightly overhanging straight rim, thickened on the
outside; flattened lip
Slip 2.5YR 4/8 red
H 1.3; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.1; D unknown
CFTS, 1990: 67, form 8 (25–10 BC)

48. LS02/S7U7/10

Rim fragment of a bowl
Terra sigillata
Flaring wall; straight rim; convex lip
Slip 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 2.3; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.6; D 12
CFTS, 1990: 115, form 36 (25 BC – AD 40)

49. LS02/S7U7/24

Rim fragment of a bowl/plate
Terra sigillata
Spreading wall; outcurving rim; convex lip
Slip 2.5YR 5/8 red
H 1.1; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.5; D c. 16

50. LS02/S7U7/9

Floor fragment
Terra sigillata
Flaring base ring, inside flat, outside flattened. Interior of the floor
bears part of an unidentified stamp (*a planta pedis*)
Slip 2.5YR 4/8 red
H 1.0; Tbase 0.55 - 0.8; Tbase + ring 1.1; D 4

51. LS02/S7U7/27

Rim fragment of a dish
African red slip ware
Incurving rim slightly thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow; lip 5YR 5/2 reddish gray
H 1.4; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.6; D unknown
Hayes, 1972: 20, form 3B/C (AD 75–150)

52. LS02/S7U3/21

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware
Straight rim slightly thickened on the outside;
lip faceted on the outside
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/8 red
H 1.9; T 0.5 - 0.7; D unknown
Hayes, 1972: 40, form 14A (AD 175–225)

53. LS02/S7U6/20

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the inside; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/6 light red
 H 1.9; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.6; D c. 20
 Hayes, 1972: 40, form 14A (AD 175–225)

54. LS02/S7U7/4

Rim fragment of a dish
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall; slightly incurving rim; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/8 red
 H 2.5; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.6; D c. 18
 Hayes, 1972: 50, form 27 (AD 200–250)

55. LS02/S7U6/22

Rim fragment of a dish
 African red slip ware
 Spreading wall; outturning rim; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow; rim 10YR 5/1
 H 1.5; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.6; D unknown
 Hayes, 1972: 54, form 32 (AD 200–250)

56. LS02/S7U7/21

Rim fragment of a dish
 African red slip ware
 Outturning horizontal rim with two grooves on top; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/8 light red
 H 0.9; Wrim 2.5; D unknown
 Probably Hayes, 1972: 92, form 58 (AD 300–400)

57. LS02/S7U6/28

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware
 Spreading wall; slightly overhanging straight rim thickened on the inside; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow
 H 1.8; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.9; D unknown
 Hayes, 1972: 154, form 99B/C (AD 525–625)

58. LS02/S7U6/11

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; lip bears a strong groove on top to receive a lid
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/8 red
 H 1.9; Twall 0.9; Trim 1.4; D unknown
 Hayes, 1972: 206, form 197 (AD 150–300)

59. LS02/S7U6/3

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; lip bears a strong groove on top to receive a lid
 Exterior 10YR 5/2 grayish brown; 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.4; Trim 1.0; Tlip 0.5; D unknown
 Hayes, 1972: 206, form 197 (AD 150–300)

60. LS02/S7U6/19

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; lip bears a strong groove on top to receive a lid
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/8 light red
 H 2.1; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.6; D unknown
 Hayes, 1972: 206, form 197 (AD 150–300)

Site 11650 (Brandizzi Vittucci site 50, platform survey site 8)

Toponym: Pezze di Ninfa
 Coordinates: X 328143; Y 4607176

Location

Site 11650 is located immediately below the Via Pedemontana, on slope deposits that run down steeply to the southwest, towards the Canale Mussolini. The area is covered with olive groves.

Investigations

Site 11650 was identified by Brandizzi Vittucci. The site was investigated in 2002, although the area to the east was not accessible at the time. The platform and its direct surroundings were investigated in 8 units under poor visibility conditions, but diagnostic samples could be collected. The western part of the frontal wall was drawn.

Characteristics**Architecture:**

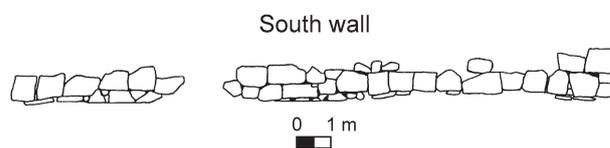
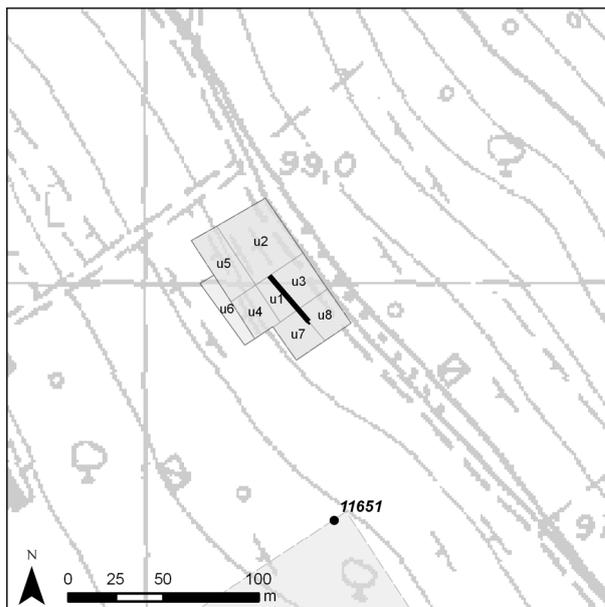
Brandizzi Vittucci mapped the frontal wall of a platform c. 30 m long, and a short stretch of its southern lateral wall. In addition, she observed a rectangular subterranean cistern constructed of tuff blocks. In 2002 we mapped the frontal wall of the platform, constructed in third-style polygonal masonry. This wall was 33 m long, and to the east, two short stretches extended in front of the platform for about 2.5 to 3 m. The eroded platform, now preserved to a height of c. 1.5 m, originally must have been considerably higher, as many large blocks were found to the south of the platform. On and below the platform, tile fragments were observed. The landowner mentioned that two buildings on the platform were destroyed in the 1960s. One was a round, vaulted cistern with a diameter of approximately 9 m; the second a building with *opus reticulatum* walls and a floor of 'small square stones', probably a mosaic floor. Some 150 m to the south of this, Brandizzi Vittucci observed a rectangular cistern.

Artefacts:

tile; impasto; dolium; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware

References:

Brandizzi Vittucci, 1968: 123; Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 342; De Haas, 2003a: site 8

**Tiles****1. LS02/S8sect/6**

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Rectangular profile; straight internal angle; flattened external angle
 All sides 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
 Hrim 8.0; Wrim 3.5; Tplate 3.6
 Not drawn

2. LS02/S8U1/8

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Rectangular profile; straight internal angle; flattened external angle
 All sides 7.5YR 7/4 pink
 Hrim 5.3; Wrim 2.6; Tplate 1.7 - 2.4
 Not drawn

*Large storage and transport vessels***3. LS02/S8U1/9**

Handle attachment or lug of a *dolium*
Coarse ware
Straight wall with on the exterior part of a horizontal ring handle or lug
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
L x W 14.5 x 12.5; Twall 2.6 - 2.9
Not drawn

4. LS02/S8U3/1&2

Handle fragment of an amphora
Depurated ware
Vertical band handle, oval in section
Exterior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 9.2; S 4.5 x 2.4

*Coarse and depurated Wares***5. LS02/S8U7/1**

Rim fragment of a *teglia*
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; lip beveled on the outside
Exterior/interior 10R 4/8 red
H 6.6; Twall 0.9 - 1.1; Trim 1.3; D 34
Bouma, 1996: Teglìa type 1 (mainly 6th – 4th c. BC)

6. LS02/S8sect/4

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning rim with internal angle thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 2.5/2 dark reddish brown
H 3.3; Twall 0.65; Trim 0.4 - 0.9; D 20
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

7. LS02/S8sect/1

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 2.5YR 5/8 red; interior 2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black
H 1.4; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.6; D 8/9
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

8. LS02/S8U1/2

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base, inside concave; flaring wall
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/8 yellowish red
H 3.9; Tbase 0.7; Twall 0.4; D 7.5
Not drawn

9. LS02/S8U2/2

Handle fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Vertical ribbed band handle
Exterior 2.5Y 7/6 yellow
H 5.3; S 1.1 x 2.7
Not drawn

*Fine wares***10. LS02/S8sect/5**

Rim fragment of a bowl
Black glazed ware
Flaring wall; straight rim; convex lip
Glaze 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown
H 3.5; Twall 0.4; D 13
Morel, 1981: Pl.72-73, form 2783-2784 (300–200 BC)

11. LS02/S8sect/2

Body and handle fragment of a jug
Black glazed ware
Cylindrical body, angular transition to almost vertical neck; vertical ring handle attached below shoulder
Glaze 5YR 2.5/1 black
H 2.4; T 0.3 D unknown

12. LS02/S8U3/3

Base fragment of a plate
Black glazed ware
Flaring base ring, edge beveled on the inside; outside flattened, inside concave. On interior floor is a stamped *palmette*
Clay 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 1.9; Tbase 0.4; Tbase + ring 2.0; D 8
Gruppo dei Piccoli Stampigli (300–200 BC)

13. LS02/S8grab/1

Base fragment of a plate
Black glazed ware
Flaring base ring; inside concave, outside convex; flaring wall
Glaze 5Y 4/1 dark gray; clay 2.5Y 8/3 pale yellow
H 2.7; Tbase 0.7; Tring+base 1.7; Twall 0.6; D 8

Site 10504 (Ninfa 1998 survey site 4, platform survey site 6)

Toponym: San Angelo
 Coordinates: X 329140; Y 4606042

Location

Site 10504 is located below the ruins of the monastery of San Angelo. The area consists of slope deposits, running down to the south towards the Canale Mussolini. The area is covered with olive groves, but the platform is in use as a small garden with fruit and almond trees.

Investigations

Site 10504 was discovered in 1998 during the Ninfa survey. Visibility conditions were not recorded, but artefacts were collected from string squares. In 2002, the site was visited again, and the area was investigated in five units with varying visibility conditions. Diagnostic and grab samples were collected at the time, and the southern frontal and eastern side wall of the platform were drawn. The site was investigated a third time in 2008. At this time, the area was included in a gridded survey (50 x 50 m units), with a sample of 20% of the surface materials being collected.

Characteristics**Architecture:**

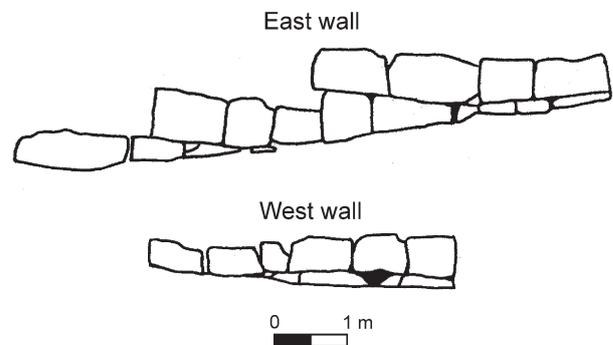
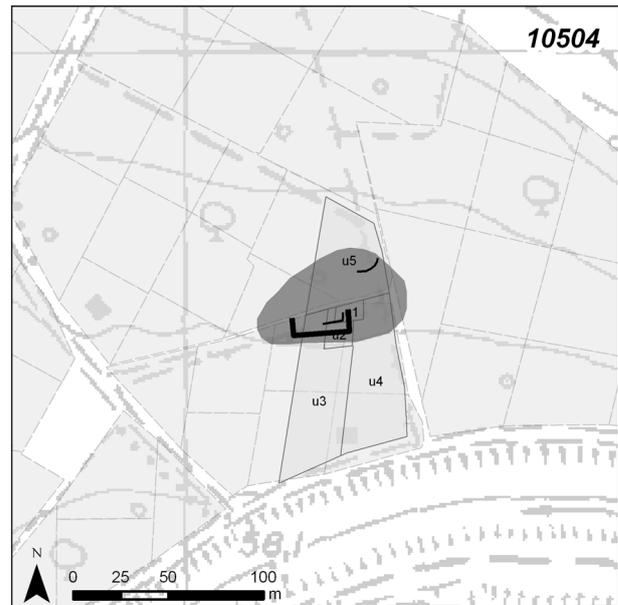
Of the platform, the southwest corner and parts of the south and east walls in fourth-style polygonal masonry survive. The southern frontal wall of the platform is 31 m long and preserved up to a height of c. 1.5 m; originally, the platform must have been at least a metre higher. A modern terrace wall to the north contains many re-used polygonal masonry blocks. On the platform are traces of walls, while to the northeast we observed the remains of a circular structure with *opus caementicium* walls c. 55 cm thick and with a diameter of c. 13 m, probably to be identified as a cistern. A concentration of tile fragments was observed north of the platform.

Artefacts:

tile; impasto; impasto rosso; dolium; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware; terra sigillata; African red slip ware; glazed ware.

References:

Van Leusen, 1998: 3; De Haas, 2003a: site 6; Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 335; De Haas, 2011: 399–401.



*Tiles***1. LS02/S6U1/1**

Rim fragment of a tile
Coarse ware
Rectangular profile; flattened internal and external angle
All sides 10YR 7/3 very pale brown
Hrim 6.1; Wrim 3.6; Tplate 2.9
Not drawn

2. LS02/S6U1/8

Rim fragment of a tile
Coarse ware
Rectangular profile; flattened internal and external angle
All sides 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
Hrim 6.4; Wrim 5.0; Tplate 2.5
Not drawn

3. LS02/S6stray/3

Rim fragment of a tile
Coarse ware
Rectangular profile; flattened internal and external angle
All sides 5Y 7/3 pale yellow
Hrim 5.2; Wrim 4.5; Tplate 2.6
Not drawn

4. N°08 1023/01-7

Rim fragment of a tile
Coarse ware
Rectangular profile; flattened external and internal angle
All sides 10YR 8/2 white
Hrim 4.6; Tplate 2.0
Not drawn

5. N°08 1023/01-8

Rim fragment of a tile
Coarse ware
Rectangular profile; flattened external angle and rounded internal angle
Exterior 7.5YR 7/4 pink; core 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
Hrim 5.6; Tplate 2.2
Not drawn

*Large storage and transport vessels***6. N°08 1020/01-3**

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Overhanging outcurving rim, thickened and grooved on the outside;
convex to pointed lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; core 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 2.1; L x W 4.5 x 2.5; Twall 0.7; Trim 1.1; D 17
Van der Werff type 3 (late 3rd - early 2nd century BC)

7. N°08 1023/01-6

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Overhanging straight rim thickened on the outside, slightly concave on
the inside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
H 4.6; L x W 5.6 x 2.9; Twall 0.8; Trim 1.6; D 16
Dressel 1b (2nd quarter - end 1st century BC)

8. N°08 1023/02-1

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside, slightly concave on the
inside; slightly pointed lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/8 light red; coating 10YR 8/4 very pale
brown
H 4.6; L x W 5.6 x 2.9; Twall 0.8; Trim 1.6; D 16
Bonifay, 2004: 121, Africana 3c (AD 375–450)

9. N°08 1020/02-7

Handle fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Part of a vertical double-bar handle
Exterior 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 5.1; S 2.3 x 2.8
Very eroded, not drawn
Dressel 2-4 (70 BC – late 1st century AD)

10. LS02/S6U1/2

Handle fragment of an amphora
Depurated ware
Vertical band handle, oval in section
Exterior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

11. LS02/S6stray/2

Handle fragment of an amphora
Depurated ware
Vertical handle, circular in section
Exterior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 11.4; D 3.0

12. LS02/S6U5/12

Spike of an amphora
Coarse ware
Knobbed base with slightly thickened encircling ridge, inside concave;
lower part flattened
Exterior 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 4.4; T base 2.4; Twall 1.6; D 4
Not drawn

13. N°08 1020/02-6

Spike of an amphora
Coarse ware
Cylindrical solid spike with spiraling groove; bottom flattened
Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow - 10YR 6/3 pale brown
H 7.4; D 4.9
Not drawn

*Coarse and depurated wares***14. N°08 1015/01-1**

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim slightly thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 3/1 very dark grey
H 3.1; L x W 5.3 x 1.8; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.9; D 19
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: jar type III.3 (900–350 BC)

15. LS02/S6U4/22

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim; convex lip. Two grooves on the outside of the rim
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 2.4; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.5 - 0.7; D unknown
Variant of Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2; Castagnoli, 1975: 430,
fig.501.70; Dyson, 1976: fig. 8.28 and fig. 16.64; Di Mario, 2005:
TAV.XV.659 (400–200 BC)

16. N°08 1014/01-1

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; core 2.5YR 6/8 light red
H 2.7; L x W 1.8 x 3.5; Trim 1.4; D unknown
Not drawn
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

17. N°08 1014/01-2

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; convex to pointed lip
Exterior 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; core 7.5YR N2 black
H 2.6; L x W 1.7 x 2.7; Trim 1.3; D unknown
Not drawn
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

18. N°08 1015/01-3

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; convex to pointed lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 2.7; L x W 1.7 x 3.3; Trim 1.1; D unknown
Not drawn
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

19. N°08 1020/01-6

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/8 red
H 2.5; L x W 1.5 x 2.4; Trim 1.0; D unknown
Not drawn
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

20. LS02/S6U5/14

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 2.5; Twall 0.55; Trim 1.3; D 15
Possible variant of Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (see for example Santrot & Santrot, 1995: 226, fig. 60.502) (200–0 BC)

21. LS02/S6U4/26

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside and concave on the inside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 1.6; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.6; D 11
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3c (200–0 BC)

22. LS02/S6U4/3

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside and concave on the inside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.6; Twall 0.45; Trim 0.7; Dapp 14
Olcese, 2003: TAV.X, Olla type 7 (100 BC – AD 100)

23. N°08 1023/01-5

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside, concave on the inside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 2.4; L x W 2.6 x 1.4; Twall 0.35; Trim 0.8; D unknown
Olcese, 2003: TAV.X, Olla type 7 (100 BC – AD 100)

24. LS02/S6U4/32

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
H 1.6; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.8; D unknown
Olcese, 2003: TAV.XII, Olla type 9 (AD 0–200)

25. LS02/S6U2/7

Rim fragment of a casserole
Coarse ware
Slightly overhanging outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.4; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.7; D 22
Tol, 2012: TAV.VI-VII.2 (other cookware); Calabria & Patilli, 2005: 302, fig. 8.5; Munzi *et al.*, 2004: 109, TAV.V.40; Patilli, 2007: 404, figs. 7.4-7.5 (AD 300-600)

26. LS02/S6U4/7

Rim fragment of a casserole
Coarse ware
Slightly overhanging triangular rim thickened on the outside; convex lip. Two grooves on the outside of the rim.
Exterior/interior 10R 5/8 red
H 1.5; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.6; D 28
Similar to Tol, 2012: TAV.VI-VIII.3-4 with refs. (AD 475–650)

27. LS02/S6U4/11

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 5YR 3/1 very dark grey; interior 2.5YR 4/8 red
H 2.5; Twall 0.8; Trim 1.6; D unknown

28. N°08 1023/01-1

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Overhanging outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; interior 2.5YR 4/8 red
H 1.7; L x W 3.0 x 1.8; Twall 0.65; Trim 1.2; D 14

29. LS02/S6U5/21

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
H 2.4; Twall 0.8; Trim 1.1; D unknown

30. LS02/S6U4/5

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; lip beveled on the outside
Exterior/interior 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow
H 1.5; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.2; D 15

31. LS02/S6U4/21

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 1.2; T wall 0.5; Trim 0.7; D 10

32. LS02/S6U2/2a

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Straight rim slightly thickened on the outside and concave on the inside; convex lip. Thickened, angular transition from rim to wall
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 2.4; T wall 0.6; Trim 0.5 - 1.0; Dapp 20
Aylwin Cotton, 1979: 187, fig. 61.39/41 (AD 350–450)

33. N°08 1020/02-4

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Slightly incurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 light red
H 1.9; L x W 3.9 x 0.8; T wall 0.45; Trim 0.7; D 12

34. LS02/S6U1/6

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; slightly flattened lip
Exterior 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 1.6; T wall 0.4; Trim 0.9; Dapp 15

35. LS02/S6U4/19

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside and concave on the inside; lip beveled on the outside. Two grooves on outside of the rim
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 1.2; T wall 0.3; Trim 0.5; Dapp 13

36. LS02/S6U3/11

Rim fragment of a bowl/dish?
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 1.6; T wall 1.1; Trim 1.4; D unknown

37. N°08 1020/01-4

Rim fragment, probably of a *pentola*
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened and slightly concave on the outside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 2.1; L x W 2.7 x 1.6; T wall 0.65; Trim 1.0; D unknown

38. N°08 1023/01-4

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Incurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 1.7; L x W 2.2 x 1.0; T wall 0.4; Trim 0.95; D 10

39. N°08 1020/01-2

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.0; L x W 2.8 x 1.2; Trim 0.85; D 8

40. N°08 1015/01-2

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim slightly thickened on the outside; slightly flattened lip
Exterior 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; interior+lip 7.5YR N2 black
H 1.9; L x W 1.4 x 2.1; Trim 0.8; D >16
Not drawn

41. N°08 1023/01-2

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
H 1.1; L x W 1.5 x 2.5; Trim 0.55; D 13
Not drawn

42. N°08 1023/01-3

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; interior 7.5YR 5/4 brown
H 1.2; L x W 1.8 x 2.7; Trim 0.7; D c. 20
Not drawn

43. LS02/S6U2/2

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Ribbed vertical band handle
Exterior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 3.4; S 3.1 x 0.8
Not drawn

44. LS02/S6U3/13

Fragment of a knob
Coarse ware
Circular knob; flat on top; rounded edges. Flaring wall, concave interior
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.9; T base 0.55 - 0.9; T wall 0.8; D 3.5
Not drawn

45. LS02/S6U1/4

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flaring base ring with rounded edge; inside and outside concave
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 2.1; T base 0.55; T base + ring 1.2; T wall 0.8; Dapp 14
Not drawn

46. N°08 1020/01-5

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flaring base ring with pointed edge
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 1.8; L x W 2.6 x 3.0; T base ring 1.2; T wall 0.4; D c. 9
Not drawn

47. LS02/S6U4/28

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave; slightly tapering edge; flaring wall
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.9; T base 0.6; T wall 0.5; D 11
Not drawn

48. N°08 1020/02-8

Base fragment
 Depurated ware
 Flat base; inside concave
 Exterior/interior 10YR 8/2 white; core 7.5YR 7/4 pink
 H 2.3; L x W 4.5 x 5.9; Tbase 1.0; Twall 0.9; D 8
 Not drawn

*Fine wares***49. LS02/S6U3/20**

Rim fragment of a cup
 Terra sigillata
 Straight rim concave on the in- and outside; convex lip. Vertical incised decoration the exterior of the rim
 Slip 2.5YR 4/8 red
 H 1.1; T 0.2 - 0.3; D c. 11
 CFTS, 1990: 91, form 22 (20 BC – AD 15)

50. N°08 1020/01-1

Decorated wall fragment
 Terra sigillata
 Flaring wall with on the exterior applied decoration
 Slip 2.5YR 4/8 red; clay 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 L x W 2.9 x 1.9; Twall 0.4; Tdeco 0.6
 Not drawn

51. N°08 1020/02-1

Decorated wall fragment
 Terra sigillata
 Flaring wall with on the exterior applied decoration consisting of a central round application, four semicircular lines and a dented vertical line. Above decoration two shallow grooves
 Slip 2.5YR 4/8 red; clay 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 2.9; L x W 3.1 x 3.2; Twall 0.5 - 0.7

52. LS02/S6U4/8

Rim fragment of a bowl
Ceramica a parieti sottili
 Flaring wall; straight rim; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 H 3.2; T 0.35 - 0.5; D 20
 Marabini Moevs, 1973: form LIII (AD 15–50)

53. LS02/S6U3/16

Rim fragment of a jar
Ceramica a parieti sottili
 Outturning rim with internal angle slightly thickened on the outside; pointed lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 H 1.2; Twall 0.45; Trim 0.5; D unknown
 Marabini Moevs, 1973: form IV (150–0 BC)

54. LS02/S6U4/33

Rim fragment of a jug
Ceramica a parieti sottili
 Straight rim; flattened lip. Two grooves on the outside of rim
 Exterior/interior 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.1; T 0.4 - 0.6; D 10
 Marabini Moevs, 1973: form L (AD 15–50)

55. LS02/S6U4/29

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware
 Slightly incurving rim; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/8 red
 H 1.0; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.3; D unknown
 Hayes, 1972: 68, form 50B (AD 350–400+)

56. LS02/S6U3/3

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; groove on top of lip to receive a lid. On interior rim three grooves
 Exterior 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow; interior 5YR 7/6 brownish yellow
 H 2.5; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.1; D 22
 Hayes, 1972: 206, form 197 (AD 150–300)

57. N°08 1020/02-5

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Slightly incurving rim thickened on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 5YR 5/1 grey; interior/core 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.4; L x W 2.6 x 1.0; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.9; D 15
 Hayes, 1972: 206, form 197 (AD 150–300)

*Glazed ware***58. LS02/S6U3/7**

Base fragment
 Glazed ware
 Flare base; slightly thickened edge; flaring wall. Two painted lines on outside
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/8 light red; Glaze 7.5YR 2.5/1 black
 H 2.6; Tbase 0.4; Twall 0.6; D 14
 Not drawn

Site 10957 (Norba 1995 survey site 6, platform survey site 2)

Toponym: Stazione di Norma-Ninfa
 Coordinates: X 330068; Y 4605570

Location

Site 10957 is situated north of the medieval town of Ninfa. It lies on the transition between fluvio-colluvial basin fills and fluvio-colluvial valley fills in an area that slopes down to the southwest, towards the Canale Mussolini. The area is covered with olive groves.

Investigations

The site was discovered in 1995 during the Norba survey; artefacts were collected from six string squares, and both the frontal south wall and the western lateral wall of the platform were drawn. In 2002 the site was investigated again. The area was divided into nine units from which diagnostic samples were collected; additional grab samples were taken from field boundary walls. In 2008, the site was visited once again. Diagnostic samples were systematically collected at a coverage of 100% from the area east of the platform.

Characteristics**Architecture:**

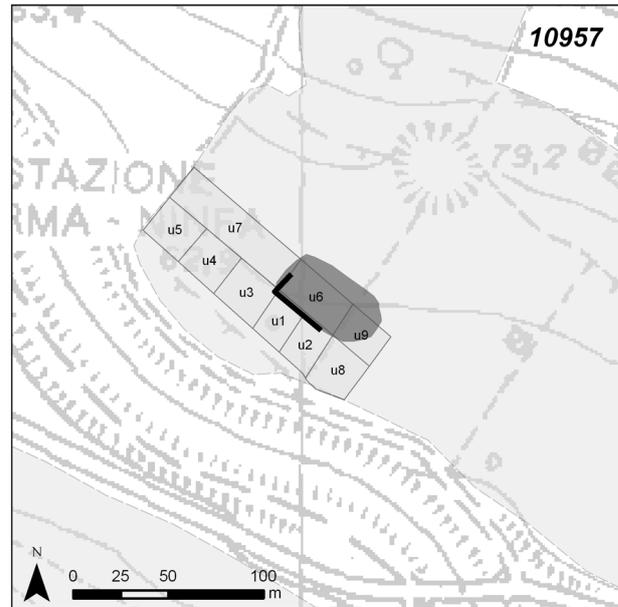
The western wall of the platform, executed in fourth-style polygonal masonry, covers a difference in elevation of at least 2 m. The frontal south wall in polygonal masonry is 26.5 m long and is preserved up to a height of only little more than 1 m. It has been truncated by erosion and originally must have been at least 2 m high. On its east side, the platform shows an extension, 1 m wide, in *opus reticulatum*. Pottery and tiles are concentrated around the platform in units 1, 2, 8 and 9 and in the eastern part of unit 3. Tiles were concentrated on top of the platform as well, indicating the former presence of a structure with a tiled roof. The presence of blue tesserae suggests that this structure was provided with a mosaic floor. In 2002 and 2008 it was noted that the eastern part of the platform (units 8 and 9) yielded many sherds of fine ware.

Artefacts:

tile; impasto; dolium; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware; terra sigillata; African red slip ware; glazed ware; vessel glass

References:

King, 1995: 10; De Haas, 2003a: site 2; Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 340/341; De Haas, 2011: 441–3.



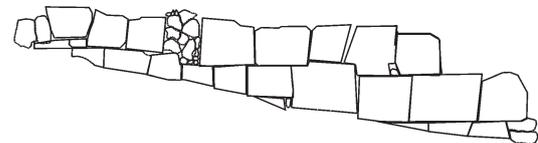
South wall part 1



South wall part 2



West wall



0 1 m



*Tiles***1. LS02/S2stray/1**

Rim fragment of a tile
Coarse ware
Rectangular profile; flattened external and angular internal angle. Top of rim is slightly concave
All sides 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Hrim 5.3; Wrim 3.9; Tplate 2.5 - 2.8
Not drawn

2. LS02/S2stray/3

Rim fragment of a tile
Coarse ware
Rounded profile; flattened external angle and angular internal angle
All sides 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
Hrim 6.4; Wrim 3.1; Tplate 2.7
Not drawn

*Large storage and transport vessels***3. LS02/S2NEof U9/2**

Rim fragment of a *dolium*
Coarse ware
Triangular and flattened rim with internal angle; flattened lip. Groove on the outside of the rim
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/8 red
H 8.7; Twall 1.8; Trim 6.2 (max)

4. LS02/S2U9/26

Rim fragment of an amphora
Depurated ware
Straight neck; overhanging triangular; convex lip
Exterior 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; interior 7.5YR 7/4 pink
H 3.8; Twall 1.0; Trim 2.6; D 14
Graeco-Italic (350–150 BC)

5. NC-S6-17

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim, on exterior triangular thickened; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; core 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 5.7 x W 7.4 x Twall 1.0 – Trim 2.4; D 17
Dressel 1a (130–50 BC)

6. LS02/S2U3/2

Handle fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Straight handle, oval in section
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 8.2; S 4.6 x 2.6

7. LS02/S2NEof U9/1

Handle fragment of an amphora
Depurated ware
Vertical double-bar handle
Exterior 7.5YR 7/4 pink
H 9.7; S 4.4 x 2.3
Dressel 2-4 (70 BC – late 1st century AD)

8. NC-S6-14

Handle fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Vertical raised band handle with convex edges
Exterior/interior 5YR 7/4 pink; core 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
H 6.8 x W 4.5 x T 2.1
Gauloise 4 (AD 50–300)

*Coarse and depurated wares***9. LS02/S2U8/12**

Rim fragment of a *teglia*
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim; convex lip. Two grooves on the outside of the rim
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 2.5; T 0.7 - 1.0; D c. 48
Di Mario, 2005: TAV.XIII.438 (6th – 4th c. BC)

10. LS02/S2GS/7

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; slightly outcurving rim somewhat thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
H 3.6; Twall 0.7; Trim 0.9; D 14
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 1 (400–200 BC)

11. LS02/S2U9/14

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
H 1.3; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.7; D c. 15
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

12. N°08 1611/01-12

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; interior/core 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 2.9; L x W 1.1 x 3.9; Twall 0.45; Trim 0.6; D 12
Not drawn
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

13. N°08 1611/01-11

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
H 2.7; L x W 2.7 x 1.4; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.8; D 14
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

14. LS02/S2U8/4

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 - 5/8 yellowish red
H 1.5; Twall 0.45; Trim 0.9; D 10
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

15. LS02/S2U8/22

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Slightly overhanging straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 1.5; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.9; D unknown
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

16. NC-S6-20

Rim of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim on exterior thickened and undercut; convex lip
Exterior 2.5YR 4/6 red; interior 2.5YR 4/2 weak red;
core 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 2.0x W 3.7 x Twall 0.3 – Trim 0.7; D 12
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

17. NC-S6-3

Rim of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim; convex lip thickened and undercut on the exterior
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.8 x W 2.6 x T wall 0.5 – T lip 0.8; D 13
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

18. LS02/S2GS/1

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 7.5YR 4/3 brown; interior 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown
H 2.9; H rim 1.9; T wall 0.8; Trim 1.2; D 20
Possible variant of Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (see for example Santrot & Santrot, 1995: 226, fig. 60.502) (200–0 BC)

19. LS02/S2U9/7 & 27

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 3.1; T wall 0.5; Trim 1.4; D 22
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

20. NC-S6-39

Rim of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim on exterior thickened and undercut; convex, somewhat inwards turning lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; core 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 1.8 x W 2.3 x T wall 0.35 – Trim 0.8; D 13
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

21. N°08 1611/01-19

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning rim thickened on the outside, concave on the inside; slightly thickened convex lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/8 red
H 2.7; L x W 2.3 x 1.0; T wall 0.4; Trim 0.75; D 22
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3b (100–0 BC)

22. N°08 1611/01-27

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside, concave on the inside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 2.4; L x W 3.1 x 1.3; T wall 0.3; Trim 0.6; D 17
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3b (100–0 BC)

23. LS02/S2U9/20

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning rim thickened on the outside, concave on the inside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 4/3 brown
H 2.5; T wall 0.6; Trim 0.9 D unknown
Olcese, 2003: TAV.X, Olla type 7 (100 BC – AD 100)

24. LS02/S2U9/1

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Incurving rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip. Slight angle on the interior transition from rim to wall
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/4 - 5/4 reddish brown
H 2.1; T wall 0.4; Trim 0.8; D 15
Olcese, 2003: TAV.X, Olla type 7 (100 BC – AD 100)

25. N°08 1611/01-10

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim concave on the inside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 10YR 6/3 pale brown
H 3.1; L x W 3.0 x 1.2; T wall 0.4; Trim 0.7; D 18
Aylwin Cotton, 1979: fig. 52, nos. 27/28 (125 BC – AD 50)

26. LS02/S2U4/3

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim slightly thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; interior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
H 2.3; T wall 0.7; Trim 1.1; Dapp 22

27. LS02/S2GS/5

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning rim thickened on the outside; convex lip. Two grooves and a ridge on outside of the rim
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
H 2.3; Trim 0.9 - 1.1; Dapp 20

28. LS02/S2U9/10

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; overhanging straight rim thickened on the outside, slightly thickened on the inside; convex lip
Exterior 2.5YR 5/8 red; interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 2.35; T wall 0.8; Trim 1.4; D unknown

29. LS02/S2U8/26

Rim fragment of a jar?
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 - 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.8; T wall 0.5; Trim 0.9; Dapp 16

30. N°08 1611/01-24

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; lip beveled on the inside
Exterior 2.5YR 4/6 red; interior/core 7.5YR N4 dark grey
H 1.5; L x W 2.5 x 1.4; T wall 0.5; Trim 1.2; D 18

31. N°08 1611/01-20

Rim fragment of a jar?
Coarse ware
Outcurving or outturning rim thickened on the outside; convex to flattened lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 2.8; L x W 5.2 x 2.4; T wall 0.5; Trim 1.2; D 20

32. NC-S6-1

Rim of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim, thickened on the exterior; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 1.7 x W 2.8 x Trim 0.8; D 18

33. NC-S6-12

Rim of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim, thickened on the exterior; convex lip
Exterior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; interior 2.5YR 4/6 red;
core 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 2.75 x W 3.9 x Trim 0.9; D 18

34. NC-S6-32

Rim of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim; convex lip
Exterior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; interior 2.5YR 4/8 red;
core 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 2.0 x W 4.9 x T wall 0.6; D 16

35. LS02/S2U8/18

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; flattened to convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.9; T wall 0.7; Trim 1.2; Dapp 22

36. NC-S6-5

Rim of a casserole
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim, on exterior triangular thickened and undercut;
convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; core: 5YR 4/4–5YR 5/4
reddish brown
H 2.3 x W 3.8 x T wall 0.6 – Trim 1.1; D 18
Tol, 2012: Pl.III-XXI.44; Munzi *et al.*, 2004: 105, TAV.IV.35; Calabria
& Patilli, 2005: 302, fig. 8.7 (AD 400–600)

37. NC-22

Rim of a casserole
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; horizontal somewhat downturned rim, transition to
wall on interior thickened, on exterior marked by a strong groove;
convex lip
Exterior 2.5YR 4/8 red; interior 2.5YR 5/6 red; core 2.5YR 5/8 red
H 4.3 x W 8.1 x T wall 0.75 – Tlip 2.8; D 22
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VI, Casserole type 1 (100 BC – AD 100)

38. N°08 1611/01-16

Rim fragment of a tegame
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; grooved lip
Exterior 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish
yellow; core 10YR 5/2 greyish brown
H 3.0; L x W 3.4 x 2.3; T wall 0.5; Trim 0.7; D 22
Variant of Olcese, 2003: TAV.XIV, Tegame type 2 (200–100 BC)

39. N°08 1611/01-17

Rim fragment of a bowl/lid
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; outcurving rim thickened on the inside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/6 red - 5YR 4/2 weak red
H 1.3; L x W 2.1 x 1.8; T wall 0.3; Trim 0.6; D c. 17
Olcese, 2003: TAV.XIX, Coperchio type 2 (300–0 BC)

40. LS02/S2GS/4

Rim fragment of a lid
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; slightly incurving rim thickened on the outside;
convex lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/8 red
H 1.8; T wall 0.5; Trim 1.0; D 14
Santrot & Santrot, 1995: 211, fig. 45.380; Tol, 2012: Pl.V-XXVI.182
(100–50 BC)

41. NC-S6-11

Rim of a lid
Coarse ware
Straight rim; convex lip, on exterior heavy convex thickening
Exterior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; interior/core 2.5YR 4/8 red
H 4.0 x W 3.5 x T wall 0.6 – Tlip 1.1; D 22
Dyson, 1976: fig. 62.95 (context dated AD 75–225)

42. N°08 1611/01-21

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; overhanging straight rim thickened on the outside;
pointed lip. On exterior of the rim a shallow groove
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/3 reddish brown
H 2.4; L x W 4.6 x 2.3; T wall 0.6; Trim 1.25; D 21
See for example Dyson, 1976: fig. 10.62 (context dated 250–70 BC)

43. NC-S6-40

Rim of a bowl
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/8 red; core 2.5YR 4/2 weak red
H 2.1 x W 2.3 x T 0.5; D 24
Dyson, 1976: fig. 7.4 (context dated c. 225–175 BC)

44. NC-S6-43

Rim of a bowl
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim on the exterior thickened and undercut;
convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown – 5/6 yellowish red; core 5YR
7/1 light grey
H 2.0 x W 3.0 x T wall 0.6 – Trim 0.9; D 23
Dyson, 1976: fig. 10.61/62 (context dated 225–175 BC)

45. NC-S6-6

Rim of a bowl
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim; convex lip thickened on the inside
Exterior/interior/idem 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
H 1.6 x W 2.7 x T wall 0.7 – Tlip 0.9; D 22
No parallel, but similar shapes from site 10958 (NC-S7-6 & NC-S7-
27)

46. LS02/S2U1/3

Rim fragment of a dish?
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim slightly thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
H 1.4; T wall 0.4; Trim 0.8; D unknown

47. LS02/S2U9/18

Rim fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; outturning rim with on the outside ridge on transition
to wall; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
H 1.3; T wall 0.3; Trim 1.0; D 8
Resembles Olcese, 2003: TAV.XXVIII, Brocca type 7 (AD 0–100)

48. LS02/S2U8/1

Rim fragment of an incense burner
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim; convex to pointed lip. Groove on the inside below the lip; notched cord decoration on the outside of the rim
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 2.5; T wall 0.7; T wall + cord 1.3; Trim 0.5; D unknown
Olcese, 2003: TAV.XXI, Incensieri type 1 (AD 0–200)

49. NC-S6-37

Rim of an incense burner
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim with continuous notched cord on the exterior; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; core 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey
H 1.9 x W 4.3 x T wall 0.7 – T wall+deco 1.4; D 22
Olcese, 2003: TAV.XXI, Incensiere type 1 (AD 0–200)

50. N°08 1611/01-3

Handle fragment of a legged skillet?
Coarse ware
Straight horizontal handle, circular in section
Exterior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown - 5YR 3/1 very dark grey
L 6.0; D 1.6
See for example Dyson, 1976: fig. 20.21/22 and fig. 31.32 (contexts dated between 125–25 BC)

51. LS02/S2GS/6

Rim fragment of a bowl?
Coarse ware
Incurving rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.2; T 1.0; D c.25

52. LS02/S2U9/28

Rim fragment of a bowl?
Coarse ware
Overhanging straight rim thickened and slightly concave on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 2.1; T wall 0.3; Trim 1.1; D c.11

53. LS02/S2U9/4

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Overhanging straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown
H 1.7; T wall 0.3; Trim 0.9; D 11

54. LS02/S2U8/10

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; lip faceted on the outside
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 2.1; T wall 0.6; Trim 0.9; D >20

55. N°08 1611/01-23

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; lip beveled on the outside. On the outside of the rim is a single groove
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/1 dark grey
H 1.9; L x W 2.6 x 1.4; T wall 0.4; Trim 1.1; D 14

56. N°08 1611/01-18

Rim fragment of a cup
Coarse ware
Outturning, horizontal rim with groove on top; convex lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/6 red - 5YR 4/2 weak red
H 1.1; L x W 2.0 x 1.4; T wall 0.35; Trim 0.35; D 9

57. N°08 1611/01-15

Rim fragment of a cup?
Coarse ware
Incurving neck; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown - 5YR 4/2 weak red
H 1.3; L x W 1.8 x 0.7; T wall 0.35; Trim 0.6; D 10

58. N°08 1611/01-13

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown
H 1.5; L x W 1.2 x 2.0; Trim 0.8; D 14
Not drawn

59. N°08 1611/01-14

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Slightly incurving rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip
Exterior 10YR 6/1 light grey; interior/core 2.5YR 6/8 light red
H 1.6; L x W 1.3 x 2.8; Trim 1.1; D unknown
Not drawn

60. N°08 1611/01-22

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside and inside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
H 1.75; L x W 3.1 x 1.4; T wall 0.5; Trim 1.25; D unknown

61. N°08 1611/01-25

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 1.0; L x W 0.8 x 2.1; Trim 0.5; D 11
Not drawn

62. LS02/S2U9/15

Handle fragment of a jug?
Coarse ware
Straight, ribbed handle flattened in section
Exterior 5YR 3/1 very dark grey - 5YR 4/3 reddish brown
H 3.2; S 2.3 x 0.5
Not drawn

63. LS02/S2U8/8

Knob of a lid
Coarse ware
Flaring wall ending in round knob; flattened on top
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 1.6; T wall 0.5; D knob 1.6 - 1.7
Not drawn

64. LS02/S2U1/8

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
H 1.9; T 1.2; D 7
Not drawn

65. LS02/S2U8/39

Base fragment of a miniature cup?
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave; flaring wall
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown
H 1.8; Tbase 0.6; Twall 0.5; D 3
Not drawn

66. LS02/S2U9/13

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave; tapering edge; flaring wall
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.6; Tbase 0.5; Twall 0.4; D 4
Not drawn

67. LS02/S2U9/24

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave; flaring wall
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.8; Tbase 0.5; Twall 0.4; D 11
Not drawn

68. LS02/S2U9/5

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave. Groove on the outside of the wall
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.0; Tbase 0.6; Twall 0.7; D 7
Not drawn

69. LS02/S2GS/3

Foot fragment
Coarse ware
Flaring base ring with tapering edge
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 3.5; T 1.0 - 2.3; D c. 44
Not drawn

*Fine wares***70. N°08 1611/01-1**

Rim fragment of a *patera*
Black glazed ware
Slightly flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the inside; convex lip
Glaze 7.5YR N3 very dark grey; clay 10YR 8/4 very pale brown
H 1.6; L x W 3.6 x 2.9; Twall 0.55; Trim 0.7; D c. 20
Morel, 1981: Pls.17-19; Series 1440 (200–50 BC)

71. N°08 1611/01-26

Rim fragment of a *patera*
Black glazed ware
Slightly incurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Glaze 7.5YR N2 black; clay 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
H 2.4; L x W 7.4 x 4.7; Twall 0.7; Trim 0.5; D 18
Morel, 1981: Pl.40, form 2255 (200–100 BC)

72. N°08 1611/01-4

Rim fragment of a jug
Black glazed ware
Slightly outcurving rim with two grooves on the inside; convex lip
Glaze 7.5YR 5/2 brown; clay 7.5YR 7/4 pink
H 0.85; L x W 1.5 x 0.9; Twall 0.2; Trim 0.35; D 5

73. N°08 1611/01-2

Decorated wall fragment
Black glazed ware (sovradipinta)
Slightly flaring wall bearing three vertical painted bands on the outside
Glaze/paint 5YR 4/3 reddish brown - 2.5YR 5/6 red; interior/core 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
L x W 2.3 x 2.2; Twall 0.55

74. N°08 1611/01-7

Rim fragment of a bowl
Terra sigillata
Slightly overhanging straight rim thickened on the inside; convex lip
Slip 2.5YR 5/6 red; core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 1.9; L x W 2.3 x 1.9; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.6; D 16
CFTS, 1990: 57, form 3 (AD 50–100)

75. LS02/S2U9/12

Rim fragment of a bowl
Terra sigillata
Flaring wall; straight rim thickening on the outside and undercut, concave on the inside; convex lip. Three grooves on the inside and one on the outside of the rim
Slip 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 1.6; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.55; D 16
CFTS, 1990: 73, form 12 (10 BC – AD 15)

76. N°08 1611/01-8

Rim fragment of a cup
Terra sigillata
Straight rim slightly thickened on the inside; convex lip
Slip 2.5YR 5/6 red; core 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 1.6; L x W 2.3 x 0.5; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.45; D 9

77. LS02/S2U9/25

Rim fragment of a dish
African red slip ware
Incurving rim; convex lip
Exterior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; interior 2.5YR 6/8 light red
H 1.1; T 0.6; Dapp 20
Hayes, 1972: 20, form 3B/C (AD 75–150)

78. NC-S6-26

Rim of a crenated bowl
African red slip ware
Straight rim, on exterior convex thickened with horizontal band of rouletting and smaller ridge below, on interior two corresponding grooves; convex lip, on exterior thickened
Exterior 2.5YR 5/6 red – 4/6 red; interior 2.5YR 4/6 red; core 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 1.8 x W 2.6 x Twall 0.5 – Trim 0.9; D 16
Hayes, 1972: 32, form 8A (AD 100–175)

79. NC-S6-25

Rim of a crenated bowl
African red slip ware
Straight rim, on exterior thickened, on interior corresponding groove; convex lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/8 red; core 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 1.7x W 2.9 x Trim 0.9 – Tlip 0.6; D 16
Hayes, 1972: 32, form 8B (AD 100–200)

80. N°08 1611/01-6

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware
Straight rim slightly thickened on the inside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/8 light red; core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 1.9; L x W 1.2 x 2.3; Trim 0.6; D c.18
Not drawn
Hayes, 1972: 40, form 14a (AD 175–225)

81. LS02/S2U9/21

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware
 Straight wall; straight rim, slightly thickened on the inside; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/8 light red
 H 1.2; Twall 0.65; Trim 0.8; D 16
 Hayes, 1972: 40, form 14B (AD 200–250)

82. NC-S6-21

Rim of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Upright rim, on exterior thickened and undercut; convex lip with groove on top to receive a lid
 Exterior/interior/core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.8 x W 3.1 x Twall 0.5 – Tlip 0.9; D unknown
 Very worn; not drawn
 Hayes, 1972: 206, form 197 (AD 150–300)

83. LS02/S2U9/23

Rim fragment of a dish
 African red slip ware?
 Spreading wall; slightly overhanging outturning rim with internal angle; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/8 light red
 H 1.0; Hrim 0.7; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.6; D 18

84. N'08 1611/01-5

Rim fragment of a large bowl?
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/8 red; core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.3; L x W 3.0 x 2.2; Trim 0.8; D >18

85. LS02/S2U3/14

Rim fragment of a bowl?
 Fine ware?
 Straight rim thickened on the outside, somewhat thickened on the inside; flattened lip. Vague double groove on transition to rim wall
 Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
 H 1.5; Twall 0.3; Trim 1.0; D unknown

86. N'08 1611/01-9

Rim fragment
 Fine ware
 Straight rim with several slight grooves and one deep groove below lip; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.05; L x W 1.8 x 0.5; Trim 0.45; Tlip 0.2; D 5

*Glazed ware***87. LS02/S2U9/6**

Rim fragment of a dish/basin
 Glazed ware
 Outturning rim with internal angle; traces of light yellow paint on rim
 Exterior/interior 10YR 4/3 brown; paint 2.5Y 7/4 pale yellow
 H 3.2; Twall 1.0 - 1.6; Trim 1.9 (max); D c. 16
 Probably post-antique

Site 10958 (Norba 1995 survey site 7, platform survey site 3)

Coordinates: X 330807; Y 4604779

Location

Site 10958 is located on the south side of an alluvial fan, south of the valley below the road from Ninfa to Norma. The site lies next to a large water basin and is largely covered by olive groves, while some parts are uncultivated.

Investigations

The site was discovered in 1995 during the Norba survey. At that time, artefacts were collected from five string squares. In 2002, the area was surveyed again and diagnostic artefacts were collected from six units.

Characteristics**Architecture:**

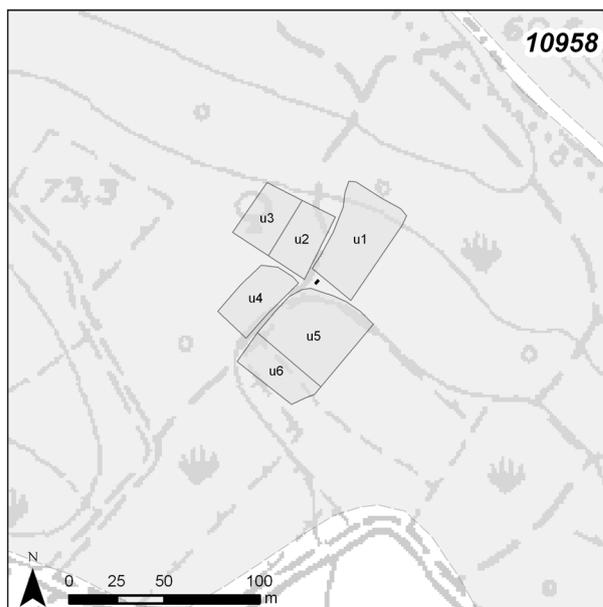
In 1995, polygonal blocks were found in the area, but not *in situ*. In 2002, three polygonal masonry blocks were discovered *in situ*. These blocks, in combination with the clear differences in elevation between adjacent fields, suggest that the area surveyed as units 5 and 6 forms a platform that rises at least 1.5 m above the surrounding fields – although the precise extent and orientation of this platform remains unclear. In addition, a marble column drum was observed on the site in 1995, while in 2002 black and white tesserae as well as a rubble heap of small limestone blocks were noted. The architectural remains (including large amounts of tile fragments) mostly derive from the presumed platform (units 5 and 6).

Artefacts:

tile; dolium; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware; terra sigillata; African red slip ware; glazed ware; vessel glass

References:

King, 1995: 10; De Haas, 2003a: site 3; Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 341.

**Tiles****1. LS02/S3stray/1**

Rim fragment of a tile

Coarse ware

Rectangular profile; faceted external and straight internal angle

All sides 7.5YR 8/6 reddish yellow

Hrim 7.4; Wrim 4.3; Tplate 3.3

Not drawn

Large storage and transport vessels**2. LS02/S3stray/2**

Rim fragment of a *dolium*

Coarse ware

Flaring wall; overhanging straight rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip

Exterior/interior 2.5Y 7/3 pale yellow

H 12.9; Twall 2.35; Trim 11.2; D 55

Lambrechts, 1989: 144, fig. 35.400 and 169, fig. 44.455 (mid-

Republican, from context dating late 4th-early 3rd century BC)

3. LS02/S3U6/6

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside and concave on the inside;
convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.9; Twall 0.8; Trim 1.6; D unknown
Dressel 2-4 (70 BC – late 1st century AD)

4. LS02/S3U1/4

Handle fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Vertical ring handle
Exterior/interior 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow
H 6.4; S 2.2 x 2.9

5. LS02/S3U5/4

Probably rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Outturning rim with internal angle; slightly overhanging convex lip
Exterior 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; interior 2.5YR 6/4 light
reddish brown
H 1.9; Twall 0.9; Wrim 2.5; Tlip 1.0; D 16

*Coarse and depurated wares***6. LS02/S3U3/7**

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Slightly outcurving rim, thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/4 brown
H 2.0; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.9; D c.12
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

7. LS02/S3U6/3

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; lip beveled on the outside
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 1.5; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.9; D c.13
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

8. LS02/S3U5/5

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip.
Irregular groove on the outside below rim
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
H 1.5; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.7; D 10
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

9. LS02/S3U5/16

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Slightly overhanging outcurving rim thickened on the outside;
convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 2.3; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.2; D c. 22
Possible variant of Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (see for
example Santrot & Santrot, 1995: 226, fig. 60.502) (200–0 BC)

10. LS02/S3U5/13

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; outcurving rim thickened on the outside and slightly
concave on the inside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.0; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.8; D 11
Olcese, 2003: TAV.XII, Olla type 9 (AD 0–200)

11. LS02/S3U4/2

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Overhanging outcurving rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/4 light brown
H 2.8; Twall 1.0; Trim 1.7; D c. 27
Olcese, 2003: TAV.XIII, Olla type 15 (from context dated 200 BC –
AD 100)

12. LS02/S3U3/19

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip. On
exterior rim ridge on transition to wall
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.8; Twall 0.45; Trim 1.4 (max); D unknown
Rembles Dyson, 1976: fig. 16.66; Tol, 2012: Pl.V-XXIV.137 (c.
175–125 BC)

13. LS02/S3U6/5

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside, slightly concave
on the inside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 2.3; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.2; D unknown
Olcese, 2003: TAV.XXIII, Olla ansata type 2 (100 BC – AD 100)

14. LS02/S3U5/11

Rim fragment of a casserole
Coarse ware
Overhanging straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/4 brown
H 2.0; Twall 0.9; Trim 1.7; D 26
Tol, 2012: Pl.VI-VIII.3; Fogagnolo, 2004: 594, TAV.IX.71 (AD
475–600)

15. NC-S7-1

Rim of a casserole
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim; convex lip thickened on the in- and exterior
Exterior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; interior 5YR 5/3 – 5/4 reddish
brown; core: 5YR 6/6 reddish brown
H 2.4 x W 3.0 x Twall 0.6 – Tlip 0.9; D 16
Tol, 2012: Pl.VI-X.25a/b; Fogagnolo, 2004: p. 593, TAV.VIII.60; Vatta
& Bertoldi, 2004: 465, TAV.V.39; Ricci, 1998: 354, figs. 2.8/2.9
(AD 400–700)

16. NC-S7-11

Rim of a jar/pentola
Coarse ware
Outcurving, almost horizontal rim with 7 grooves on top; lip is beveled
on the outside. The exterior transition from rim to wall is slightly
hollowed out
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; core 2.5YR 5/8 red
H 2.2 x W 9.4 x Twall 0.6 – Tlip 1.0; D 35

17. LS02/S3U5/17

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.7; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.0; D 15

18. LS02/S3U3/11

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning rim with internal angle; convex lip
Exterior 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; interior 7.5YR 8/6 reddish yellow
H 1.4; Twall 0.45; Trim 1.4; D unknown

19. LS02/S3U4/3

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside;
pointed lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 2.4; Twall 0.7; Trim 1.2; D c. 14

20. LS02/S3U4/4

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Slightly overhanging straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; core 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown
H 1.8; Twall 0.7; Trim 1.6; D unknown

21. NC-S7-25

Rim of a jar/bowl
Coarse ware
Probably outcurving rim, on exterior thickened and undercut;
convex lip
Exterior 5YR 4/4 reddish Brown; interior 5YR 3/1 very dark grey;
core 5YR 4/1 dark grey
H 1.9 x W 2.4 x Twall 0.55 – Tlip 0.9; D 15

22. LS02/S3U6/2

Rim fragment of a bowl/jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim slightly thickened on the in- and outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.0; Twall 0.8; Trim 0.9; D 16

23. NC-S7-27

Rim of a bowl
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim; convex lip thickened on the interior
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; core 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
H 2.2 x W 3.9 x Twall 0.7 – Tlip 1.0; D 21
No parallel, but similar shape from site 10957 (NC-S6-6)

24. NC-S7-6

Rim of a bowl
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim; convex lip thickened on the interior
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; core 5YR 5/6 yellowish red –
5YR 5/4 reddish brown
H 2.1 x W 3.6 x Twall 0.75 – Tlip 0.9; D 20
No parallel, but similar shape from site 10957 (NC-S6-6)

25. LS02/S3U1/8

Rim fragment of a cup
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; slightly incurving rim; convex lip. Protruding ridge
below rim
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.6; Twall 0.4; Twall + ridge 0.8; Trim 0.4; D 8
Tol, 2012: Pl.VI-XIV.28; Fogagnolo, 2004: 588, TAV.V.28 (AD
475–550)

26. NC-S7-22

Rim of a jug
Coarse ware
Short horizontal outturning rim; convex lip
Exterior 7.5YR 6/4 light brown – 5/4 brown; interior 5YR 5/6
yellowish red; core 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 2.3 x W 3.7 x Twall 0.5 – Tlip 0.7; D 11

27. LS02/S3U6/4

Handle fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Vertical ribbed band-handle, one rounded and one flattened edge
Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.7; S 2.2 x 0.8
Not drawn

28. LS02/S3U5/10

Handle fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Vertical band-handle with one rounded and one flattened edge. Two
deep grooves on the outside
Exterior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 3.7; S 2.8 x 1.1
Not drawn

29. LS02/S3U3/8

Handle fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Vertical band handle with one wide central groove and two smaller
grooves on the sides
Exterior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
H 2.1; S 2.1 x 0.8
Not drawn

30. LS02/S3U6/1

Handle fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Vertical band handle with two wide grooves on the outside
Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 3.0; S 1.1 x 3.1
Not drawn

31. LS02/S3U5/14

Body fragment with beginning of handle
Coarse ware
Flaring wall with part of circular handle attached to the exterior
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 5.4; Twall 0.9 - 1.1; Twall+knob 2.6
Not drawn

32. LS02/S3U3/12

Ring handle fragment
Coarse ware
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown - 10YR 5/3 brown
L x W 2.6 x 2.9; D 1.3; Twall 0.5
Not drawn

33. LS02/S3U3/13

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Concave base; inside concave; somewhat protruding edge; flaring wall
Exterior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; core 7.5YR 5/3 brown
H 2.2; Tbase 0.6; Twall 0.9; D 6-7
Not drawn

34. LS02/S3U5/15

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flaring base ring with straight edge; inside concave; outside concave
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 1.9; Tbase 0.5; Tbase+ring 1.4; Twall 0.7; D 8
Not drawn

35. LS02/S3U6/9

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base with circular groove on outside; inside concave; flaring wall
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 1.4; Tbase 0.6; Twall 0.4; D 5-6
Not drawn

*Fine ware***36. LS02/S3U5/7**

Base fragment, probably of a bowl
Black glazed ware
Cylindrical base ring, edge bevelled on the inside, outside flattened.
Part of stamped *palmette* preserved on the inside of the floor
Glaze 5YR 2.5/1 black; clay 7.5YR 6/4 light brown
H 1.8; Tbase 0.8; Tbase + ring 1.8; Twall 0.9; D 5
Gruppo dei Piccoli Stampigli (300-200 BC)

37. LS02/S3U1/7

Handle fragment
Eroded black glazed ware
Vertical band handle with two deep grooves; flaring wall
Clay 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 1.1; S 1.5 x 0.7; Twall 0.3

38. LS02/S3U3/10

Rim fragment of a bowl?
Terra sigillata
Spreading wall; straight rim; convex lip. Groove on the outside below rim
Slip 2.5YR 6/8 light red
H 0.9; T 0.35; Tat groove 0.3; D unknown

39. NC-S7-4

Rim of a dish
African red slip ware
Short upright rim, on underside thickened on transition to body; convex lip
Slip/clay 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 1.85 x W 3.0 x Trim 1.2; D 34
Bonifay, 2004: 182, form 104A1/2 (AD 475-550)

40. LS02/S3U1/1

Rim fragment of a plate
African red slip ware
Horizontal rim with three circular grooves on top; convex lip
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/8 light red
H 0.8; Trim 2.3; D unknown

41. NC-S7-18

Rim of a casserole
African red slip ware
Upright rim, on exterior and interior thickened; pointed lip with strong groove on top to receive a lid
Exterior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown - 5/6 yellowish red; interior 2.5YR 5/6 red; core 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 2.6 x W 4.9 x Twall 0.5 - Trim 1.0; D 24
Hayes, 1972: 206, form 197 (AD 150-300)

42. NC-S7-37

Rim of a lid
African red slip ware
Straight rim; convex lip, beveled and thickened on the exterior and thickened on the interior
Exterior 10R 6/8 light red - 10YR 8/4 very pale brown; interior 10R 6/8 light red; core 10R 6/8 light red
H 1.6 x W 2.7 x Twall 0.4 - Tlip 0.75; D 22
Hayes, 1972: 206, form 196 (AD 150-250)

43. NC-S7-2

Rim of a lid
African red slip ware
Straight rim; convex lip, thickened on interior and exterior
Exterior 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow - 10YR 8/4 very pale brown; interior/core 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 1.5 x W 2.4 x Twall 0.5 - Tlip 1.1; D 20
Hayes, 1972: 206, form 196 (AD 150-250)

*Glazed ware***44. LS02/S3U2/1**

Rim fragment
Glazed ware
Outturning rim with internal angle, bearing two grooves on the outside; pointed lip. Glaze on both sides
Glaze 10YR 4/1 dark gray - 10YR 7/6 yellow; clay 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 3.2; Twall 1.2; Trim 3.3; D unknown

*Glass***45. LS02/S3U5/3**

Handle fragment
Glass
Concave wall fragment with part of vertical ring handle
Blue
H 2.0; Twall app 0.2; Dhandle 0.5
Not drawn

Site 10960 (Norba 1995 survey site 9)

Coordinates: X 331156; Y 4604418

Location Site 10960 is situated on the footslopes c. 2.5 km southeast of ancient Norba. The area is nowadays covered with olive groves.

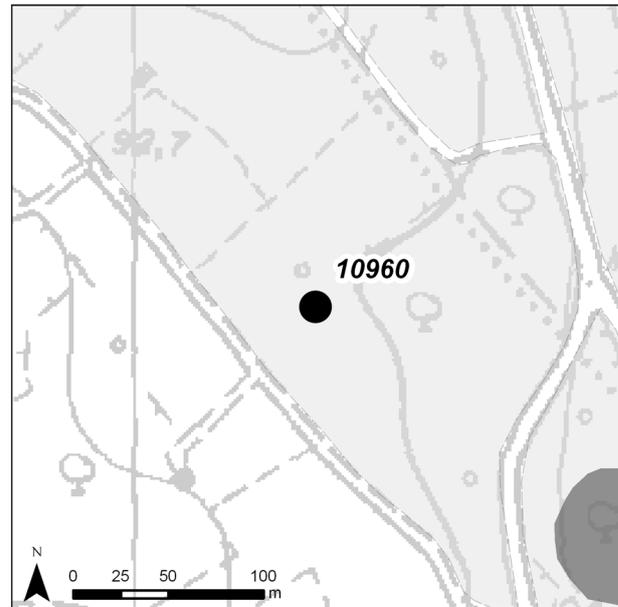
Investigations The site was discovered in 1995 during the Norba survey. At the time, visibility conditions were very favourable and artefacts were collected from two string squares (but no catalogued items).

Characteristics

Architecture: Polygonal masonry blocks were observed on the site, but as the relief does not clearly indicate the presence of a platform, its interpretation as a platform site remains uncertain.

Artefacts: tile; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware

References: King, 1995: 11; Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 341.



Site 10952 (Attema 1993 site 24; Norba 1995 survey site 1/2)

Toponym: Contrada Mancinella
 Coordinates: X 331331; Y 4604290

Location

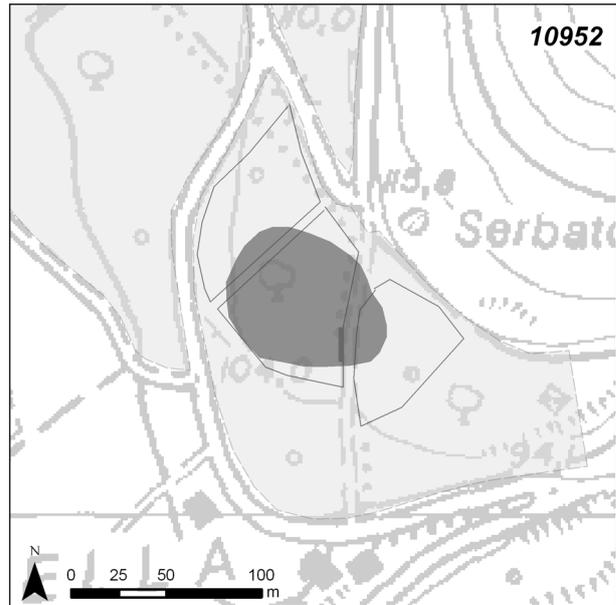
Site 10952 is situated on the footslopes 2.8 km southeast of ancient Norba. The northern part of the site has been overbuilt, while its southern part consists of three small fields: one an olive grove, one a garden plot and one uncultivated. A dirt track traverses the site.

Investigations

Site 10952 was discovered by Attema during his surveys in the area in 1988. At the time, part of the site had recently been destroyed by bulldozing. The site was surveyed a second time in 1995 during the Norba survey, under very good visibility conditions. Besides samples from eight string squares, diagnostic and grab samples too were collected at this time. In 2008 the site was visited a third time, and from three fields (dark outlines) diagnostic samples were taken; a grab sample was collected from a field wall.

Characteristics**Architecture:**

Although its size and orientation cannot be reconstructed, the presence of a platform is suggested by three *in situ* polygonal masonry blocks and re-used blocks in a hedgerow; a recent terrace wall may also follow an ancient terrace in polygonal masonry. Tile fragments occur regularly in the area.

**Artefacts:**

tile; dolium; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware; terra sigillata; African red slip ware; glazed ware; loomweight; kiln spacer

Remarks:

In 1988 kiln debris was observed in the area, and well-preserved, large fragments of black glazed and depurated ware were collected. The presence of a kiln spacer (no. 83) amongst these finds supports an interpretation as a pottery production site.

References:

Attema, 1993: 332/333; King, 1995: 9; Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 340; De Haas, 2011: 438–440.



*Large storage and transport vessels***1. N°08 1616/01-2**Rim fragment of a *dolium*

Coarse ware

Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip

Exterior/interior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; core 10YR 4/1 dark grey

H 8.7; L x W 14.6 x 8.1; D c. 70

See for example Lambrechts, 1989: 65, fig.10.127 and 86, fig. 20.203

(context dated 325–275 BC)

2. NC-S1-6Handle of a *dolium*

Coarse ware (impasto chiaro sabbioso)

Rectangular in section; three flattened sides with convex edges;

underside convex

Exterior 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; core 10R 6/8 light red

H 16.3 x W 3.6 x T 4.3

Republican

3. N°08 1616/01-4

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Straight rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip

Exterior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

H 3.0; L x W 8.3 x 3.1; T wall 0.6; Trim 2.7; D 21

Early Graeco-Italic (350–200 BC)

4. N°08 1614/01-6

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Overhanging triangular rim; convex lip

Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

H 2.9; L x W 6.5 x 2.6; T wall 0.75; Trim 2.5; D 18

Graeco-Italic/Dressel 1a (225–50 BC)

5. NC-S2-7

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Straight rim, on exterior triangular thickened; convex lip

Exterior/interior/core 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

H 7.2 x W 8.8 x T wall 1.0 – Trim 2.4; D 12

Dressel 1a (130–50 BC)

6. N°08 1614/01-1

Handle fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Vertical band handle, oval in section

Exterior 2.5Y 7/4 pale yellow; core 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

H 14.2; S 4.7 x 2.6

Graeco-Italic/Dressel 1 (350–25 BC)

*Coarse and depurated wares***7. N°08 1616/01-1**

Rim fragment of a large basin

Coarse ware

Incurving rim thickened on the outside; lip beveled on the outside

Exterior/interior 10YR 7/6 yellow

H 12.5; L x W 24.7 x 9.4; D >40

Similar type basins occur at Satricum (Gnade personal comment); see

also Olcese, 2003: TAV.XXXV, Bacini/Mortaria type 2; Cristofani,

2003: 51, fig.29.349 (500–300 BC)

8. N89.2

Rim fragment of a jar

Depurated ware

Conical neck; outturning rim with internal angle; convex lip slightly thickened on the outside

Exterior/interior/core 10YR 8/3 very pale brown

H 7.1; L 15.2; T wall 0.5; T lip 0.8; D 20

Considering interior transition to wall probably variant of Olcese,

2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

9. N°08 1615/01-3

Rim fragment of a jar

Coarse ware

Outturning rim with internal angle, thickened on the outside; convex lip

Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/6 red; core 5YR 4/1 dark grey

H 2.8; L x W 4.8 x 1.4; T wall 0.5; Trim 0.7; D 14

Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

10. N°08 1615/01-4

Rim fragment of a jar

Coarse ware

Outturning rim with internal angle, thickened on the outside; convex lip

Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/6 red

H 2.9; L x W 3.7 x 1.8; T wall 0.45; Trim 0.9; D 16

Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

11. N°08 1615/01-5

Rim fragment of a jar

Coarse ware

Outturning/outcurving rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip

Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/8 red

H 2.0; L x W 1.1 x 3.8; Trim 0.6; D 14

Not drawn

Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

12. NC-S1-3

Rim of a jar

Coarse ware

Outcurving rim, thickened on the exterior; convex lip

Exterior/interior/core 2.5YR 4/6 red

H 1.6 x W 2.5 x T wall 0.4 – Trim 0.7; D 10

Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

13. NC-S1-22

Rim of a small jar

Coarse ware

Outcurving rim, on exterior thickened; convex lip

Exterior/interior/core 2.5YR 4/6 red

H 1.5 x W 2.4 x Trim 0.5; D 8

Possibly variant of Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

14. NC-S2-8

Rim of a jar

Coarse ware

Outcurving rim, on exterior convex thickened (almond rim) and slight groove underneath; convex lip

Exterior 5YR 4/1 dark grey; interior/core 5YR 4/4 reddish brown

H 2.4 x W 3.6 x Trim 0.8; D 15

Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

15. NC-S1-18

Rim of a jar

Coarse ware

Straight rim, on exterior convex thickened; flattened lip

Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; core 5YR 5/4 reddish brown

H 2.2 x W 3.9 x T 0.9; D 15

Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

16. N89.1

Rim fragment of a jar
 Depurated ware
 Conical neck; outturning horizontal rim; convex lip
 Exterior/interior/core 2.5Y 7/4 pale yellow
 H 8.0; L 11.8; Tlip 0.6; Twall 0.6; D 12.5
 Santrot & Santrot, 1995: 227, fig. 61.507 (225–175 BC)

17. N89.5

Rim and handle fragment of a jar
 Depurated ware
 Conical shoulder; outcurving horizontal rim; flat lip. Vertical band
 handle attached to rim/lip
 Exterior/interior/core 5YR 8/4 pink
 H 6.5; L 12.6; Tlip 0.7; Thandle 1.8; D 14
 Santrot & Santrot, 1995: 227, fig.61.507 (225–175 BC)

18. N89.3

Rim fragment of a jar
 Depurated ware
 Conical shoulder; outcurving horizontal rim; convex lip. Inside rim
 bears an encircling horizontal groove (to receive a lid?)
 Exterior 10YR 8/4 very pale brown; interior/core 7.5YR 8/4 pink
 H 6.7; L 10.0; Tlip 0.6; Twall 0.6; D 15

19. N89.4

Rim fragment of a jar
 Depurated ware
 Conical shoulder; outturning horizontal rim; convex lip
 Exterior/interior/core 2.5Y 8/2 white
 H 5.0; L 9.4; Tlip 0.6; Twall 0.6; D 13
 Duncan, 1965: p.156, form 36b (150–0 BC)

20. NC-S2-23

Rim of a jug
 Depurated ware
 Upright rim, outcurving towards wall; convex lip, thickened on interior
 Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; core 7.5YR 6/4
 light brown
 H 2.3 x W 2.5 x Twall 0.4 – Tlip 0.6; D 12
 Olcese, 2003: TAV.X, Olla type 7 (100 BC – AD 100)

21. N°08 1613/01-13

Rim fragment of a jar
 Coarse ware
 Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.3; L x W 3.1 x 1.4; Twall 0.25; Trim 0.5; D 11

22. N°08 1613/01-10

Rim fragment of a jar?
 Coarse ware
 Overhanging straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; core 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow -
 10YR 6/3 pale brown
 H 2.0; L x W 3.3 x 1.1; Twall 0.55; Trim 1.0; D 20

23. NC-S2-3

Rim of a jar
 Coarse ware
 Outcurving rim, on interior thickened; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; core 5YR 5/4 reddish brown
 H 2.4 x W 6.7 x Trim 1.1; D 23

24. NC-S1-21

Rim of a jar
 Coarse ware
 Outturning rim, interior transition thickened; convex lip
 Exterior/interior/core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.5 x W 3.3 x Trim transition 0.6 – Tlip 0.5; D 16

25. N°08 1613/01-7

Rim fragment
 Coarse ware
 Overhanging outcurving/outturning rim, thickened on the outside;
 grooved lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.2; L x W 2.9 x 1.8; Twall 0.55; Trim 1.1; D >18

26. N°08 1614/01-7

Flange of a clibane
 Coarse ware
 Flaring flange with thickened and flattened edge
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 5/6 red; core 10YR 6/2 light brownish grey
 H 2.0; L x W 2.7 x 2.7; Twall 0.6; Tedge 0.85; D 22
 Probably flange of a clibane, see for example Olcese, 2003: TAV.XVII-
 XVIII (300–0 BC)

27. N°08 1615/01-7

Flange fragment of a clibane
 Coarse ware
 Incurving wall; flaring flange thickened on the inside and outside
 bearing two grooves on the outside; flattened edge
 Exterior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; interior/core 2.5Y 4/2 dark
 greyish brown
 H 3.3; L x W 7.7 x 3.4; Twall 0.8; Tflange 0.9; D c. 28
 Olcese, 2003: TAV.XVII-XVIII, *clibane* type 2/3 (300–0 BC)

28. N°08 1614/01-5

Rim fragment of a lid
 Coarse ware
 Straight rim thickened on the inside; flattened lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow; core 10YR 6/2 light
 brownish grey
 H 1.3; L x W 1.4 x 3.2; Twall 0.7; Trim 0.8; D c. 24
 Not drawn

29. N89.8

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Depurated ware
 Incurving wall; incurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
 Exterior 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; interior/core 7.5YR 8/4 pink
 H 9.0; L 12.7; Tlip 1.0; Twall 0.7; D23.0
 See for example Dyson, 1976: fig. 10.61/62
 (context dated 250–70 BC)

30. N°08 1613/01-5

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Coarse ware
 Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the inside; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/4 brown
 H 1.7; L x W 1.8 x 1.1; Twall 0.35; Trim 0.7; D unknown

31. N°08 1614/01-3

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Coarse ware
 Flaring wall; straight rim; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.4; L x W 3.2 x 0.6; Twall 0.35; Trim 0.3; D 10

32. N°08 1613/01-9

Rim fragment of a bowl/lid
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/2 brown; core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 1.5; L x W 1.4 x 1.8; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.6; D unknown
Not drawn

33. N°08 1614/01-8

Rim fragment of a bowl
Depurated ware
Straight rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
H 2.2; L x W 1.5 x 2.9; Trim 0.7; D 13
Very eroded, not drawn

34. N°08 1613/01-4

Rim fragment of a cup?
Depurated ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 8/4 pink
H 1.8; L x W 4.1 x 1.3; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.8; D 10

35. N°08 1613/01-1

Rim fragment of a plate
Depurated ware
Outturning rim with internal angle and thickened on the outside;
convex lip thickened on the inside
Exterior/interior 2.5Y 8/2 white
H 1.9; L x W 3.6 x 3.1; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.6; D 22
Parallel shape in black glazed; Morel, 1981: Pl.17, form 1441 (c1, d1;
150-140 BC)

36. NC-S2-6

Rim and handle fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Slightly incurving rim, outcurving into wall; convex lip. Horizontal
shallow groove on the interior of the rim; on the exterior of the rim
the beginning of a vertical band handle with convex edges
Exterior/interior/core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 3.1 x W 3.7 x Twall 0.4 – Twall+handle 1.5; Handle 3.2 x 0.7
Olcese, 2003: TAV.XXVII, Brocca type 4 (AD 0–200)

37. N89.6

Rim fragment of a jug
Depurated ware
Conical shoulder; outcurving rim; almost pointed lip
Exterior/interior/core 2.5Y 8/2 white
H 5.5; L 6.8; Tlip 0.7; Twall 0.9; Thandle 1.3; D 9

38. N89.7

Rim fragment of jug
Depurated ware
Conical neck; outcurving rim; flat lip. On exterior lip beginning of a
band handle
Exterior/interior/core 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
H 5.1; L 11.1; Tlip 0.7; Twall 0.5; D 13

39. NC-S1-12

Rim and handle fragment of a jug
Depurated ware
Outcurving rim; convex lip. On the outside of the fragment is the
beginning of a handle that rises above the lip, exact shape unknown
Exterior/interior 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; core 5YR 7/6
reddish yellow
(not in position) H 4.5 x W 4.6 x Twall 0.5; D 9 (interior rim)
Not drawn, impossible to determine position

40. NO NUMBER

Rim and handle fragment of a jug
Depurated ware
Outcurving rim; convex lip. On exterior lip is the beginning of a
vertical band handle with convex edges
Exterior/interior/core 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 3.1 x W 4.5 x Twall 0.45 – Trim 1.1.
Handle: 4.9 (from wall) – 3.0 (W) – 1.7 (H). D 8 (interior rim)

41. NC-S1-24

Rim fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Outcurving, short horizontal rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior/core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 1.7 x W 3.2 x T 0.4; D 9

42. NC-S1-19

Rim fragment of a jug
Depurated ware
Straight rim; convex lip, thickened on the outside
Exterior/interior/core 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
H 1.5 x W 2.3 x Twall 0.35 – Tlip 0.9; D 10

43. NC-S1-16

Rim fragment of a jug
Depurated ware
Almost horizontal outcurving rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 10YR 8/4 very pale Brown;
core 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 3.1 x W 4.0 x Twall 0.6 – Tlip 0.6; D 12

44. N°08 1613/01-3

Rim fragment of a jug?
Depurated ware
Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 2.5Y 8/2 white
H 1.6; L x W 3.5 x 1.4; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.65; D 11

45. N°08 1613/01-2

Base fragment of an *unguentarium*
Depurated ware
Flaring base with rounded edge; outside concave; cylindrical,
solid body
Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.0; Tedge 0.6; Tbody 0.9; Dedge 2.6

46. N°08 1613/01-12

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Vertical band handle, flattened in section
Exterior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 4.7; S 2.9 x 1.2
No drawn

47. N°08 1614/01-4

Knob fragment of a lid
Coarse ware
Irregular circular knob with thickened edge; flattened top
Exterior 2.5YR 4/8 red; core 2.5YR N4 dark grey
H 2.6; L x W 2.2 x 3.3; D c.3.4
Not drawn

48. N°08 1615/01-6

Knob fragment of a lid
 Depurated ware
 Circular knob with faceted, slightly overhanging edge and concave top
 Exterior/interior 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.1; D 3.2
 Not drawn

49. N°08 1615/01-8

Base fragment
 Depurated ware
 Flat base with two grooves near the edge; inside flat; flaring wall
 Exterior/interior 5Y 8/3 pale yellow
 H 4.7; Tbase 1.0; Twall 0.6; D 8
 Not drawn

50. N89.9

Base fragment
 Depurated ware
 Flat base; inside concave; upright wall and rim
 Exterior/interior/core 2.5Y 8/2 white
 H 8.9; L 8.1; Twall 0.7; Tbase 0.6; D 17
 Not drawn

51. N89.10

Base fragment
 Depurated ware
 Ring base; inside convex; outside concave; spreading wall
 Exterior/interior 10YR 8/3 very pale brown; core 5YR 7/4 pink
 H 4.2; L 14.5; Twall 0.5; Tbase 1.0; D 8.5
 Not drawn

52. N89.11

Base fragment
 Depurated ware
 Flat base; inside concave; spreading wall
 Exterior 5YR 7/4 pink; interior 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 core 7.5YR N6/ grey
 H 6.0; L 11.0; Twall 0.7; Tbase 0.7; D 9
 Not drawn

53. N°08 1615/01-1

Base fragment
 Coarse ware
 Flat base with slightly thickened edge; inside concave
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/8 red
 H 1.6; L x W 2.5 x 3.4; Tbase 0.5; Twall 0.6; D 4
 Not drawn

54. N°08 1615/01-2

Base fragment
 Coarse ware
 Flat base; inside convex; flaring wall
 Exterior/interior 2.5YR 6/8 light red
 H 3.1; L x W 2.9 x 3.1; Tbase 0.7; Twall 0.35; D 4
 Not drawn

*Fine wares***55. N89.13**

Rim fragment of a plate
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; straight rim; convex lip
 Glaze 5YR 3/1 very dark grey - 2.5YR 4/6 red; clay 5YR 8/3 pink
 H 8.7; L 7.8; Tlip 0.4; Twall 0.7; D 22
 Resembles Morel, 1981: Pl.75, form 2821/2822 (200–0 BC)

56. N89.14

Rim fragment of a plate
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; inturning straight rim; convex lip
 Glaze 2.5YR 4/ dark grey; clay 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
 H 4.6; L 5.3; Tlip 0.3; Twall 0.5; D 22
 Resembles Morel, 1981: Pl.75, form 2821/2822 (200–0 BC)

57. N89.25

Rim fragment of a plate
 Black glazed ware
 Spreading wall; inturning rim; convex lip
 Glaze 10YR 4/1 dark grey - 2.5YR 5/6 red;
 clay 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
 H 2.7; L 8.3; Tlip 0.5; Twall 0.4; D 23
 Probably Morel, 1981: Pl.41, form 2256b1 (200–100 BC)

58. N89.24

Rim fragment of a plate
 Black glazed ware
 Spreading wall; slightly incurving rim; convex lip
 Glaze 7.5YR N4 dark grey; clay 7.5YR 8/2 pinkish white
 H 1.6; L 7.2; Tlip 0.5; Twall 0.7; D 26
 Possibly Morel, 1981: Pls.26-27,
 series 1640 (1642/1646) (250–150 BC)

59. N89.23

Rim fragment of a dish
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; outturning horizontal rim with internal angle; convex lip
 Glaze 7.5YR N3/ very dark grey; clay 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
 H 5.6; L 9.1; Tlip 0.6; Twall 0.6; D 22
 Not drawn
 Possibly Morel, 1981: Pls. 26-27,
 series 1640 (1642/1646) (250–150 BC)

60. N89.21

Rim fragment of a dish
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; outturning rim; convex lip thickened on the in- and outside. Below rim four horizontal concentric parallel incised lines
 Glaze 7.5YR N4/ dark grey - 2.5Y N3/ very dark grey; clay 10YR 7/2 light grey
 H 6.5; L 12.9; Tlip 0.7; Twall 0.8; D 30
 Morel, 1981: Pl.12, form 1312 (mainly 2nd century BC)

61. N89.22

Rim fragment of a dish
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; outturning rim with internal angle; convex lip
 Glaze 10YR 3/1 very dark grey; clay 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
 H 7.3; L 9.0; Tlip 0.5; Twall 0.5; D 21
 Morel, 1981: Pl.13, form 1315a1/b1 (300–200 BC)

62. N89.12

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; straight rim; convex lip thickening on the in- and outside
 Glaze 5Y 3/1 very dark grey; clay 10YR 7/3 very pale brown
 H 3.5; L 5.0; Tlip 0.8; Twall 0.5; D 20
 Morel, 1981: Pl.65, form 2672(e1) (early 3rd c. BC)

63. N89.15

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; incurving rim; convex to pointed lip
 Glaze 2.5YR N3/ very dark grey; clay 10YR 8/4 very pale brown
 H 4.1; L 3.9; Tlip 0.3; Twall 0.3; D 17
 Morel, 1981, Pls.72-73, form 2783/2784 (300–200 BC)

64. N89.16

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; incurving rim; convex lip
 Glaze 10YR 4/1 dark grey; clay 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
 H 3.3; L 7.6; Tlip 0.4; Twall 0.4; D 13
 Morel, 1981, Pls. 72-73, form 2783/2784 (300–200 BC)

65. N89.17

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; straight rim; convex lip
 Glaze 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown; clay 7.5YR 7/4 pink
 H 3.6; L 7.4; Tlip 0.3; Twall 0.3; D 15

66. N89.18

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed ware
 Slightly incurving wall; straight rim; convex lip
 Glaze 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown; clay 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
 H 4.0; L 9.0; Tlip 0.4; Twall 0.4; D 15

67. N89.19

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed ware
 Incurving wall; incurving thickened rim; convex lip
 Glaze 5YR 4/1 dark grey; clay 10YR 8/2 very pale brown
 H 3.6; L 8.9; Tlip 0.4; Twall 0.4; D 16
 Morel, 1981: Pl. 53, form 2534b1 (175–125 BC)

68. N°08 1613/01-14

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed ware
 Straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
 Glaze 7.5YR N3 very dark grey; clay 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
 H 1.5; L x W 2.1 x 0.9; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.65; D unknown
 Morel, 1981: Pl. 53, form 2534b1 (175–125 BC)

69. N89.20

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; inturning rim; convex lip
 Glaze 2.5YR N3/ dark grey - 2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown; clay
 10YR 7/3 very pale brown
 H 3.4; L 6.6; Tlip 0.4; Twall 0.4; D 16

70. N°08 1613/01-11

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; slightly incurving rim thickened on the outside;
 convex lip
 Glaze 7.5YR N4 dark grey; clay 10YR 8/3 very pale brown;
 H 1.5; L x W 2.2 x 0.8; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.4; D 14

71. N°08 1613/01-8

Rim fragment of a bowl/cup
 Black glazed ware
 Straight rim; flattened lip
 Glaze 7.5YR N4 dark grey; clay 7.5YR 8/4 pink
 H 0.9; L x W 0.5 x 1.2; Trim 0.3; D 8

72. N89.26

Base fragment
 Black glazed ware
 Ring base with somewhat flattened edge; inside concave;
 outside convex
 Glaze 10YR 3/1 very dark grey - 10R 5/8 red - 2.5YR 5/6 red - 5YR
 4/1 dark grey; clay 5YR 8/4 pink
 H 2.3; L 7.6; Twall 0.5; Tedge 1.0; Tbase 0.6; D 6.2

73. N89.27

Base fragment
 Black glazed ware
 Ring base with rounded edge; inside concave; outside convex
 Glaze 7.5YR N4/ very dark grey; clay 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
 H 1.5; L 6.0; Twall 0.6; Tedge 0.6; D 6

74. N°08 1616/01-3

Base fragment
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring base ring with flattened edge and ridge on transition to wall
 Glaze 7.5YR N2 black - 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; clay 2.5Y 8/2 white
 H 3.1; Tbase 1.0; T base ring 2.3; Twall 0.85; D 6.4

75. N°08 1614/01-2

Wall fragment with incised inscription
 Black glazed ware
 Straight wall with incised letters “^/\^”
 Glaze 7.5YR N2 black; clay 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 H 2.0; L 2.8; T 0.6
 Fabric and glaze are typical for 3rd century BC products
 (Stanco, pers. comm.)

76. N89.28

Decorated fragment
 Black glazed ware
 Body fragment, on exterior decorated with parallel oblique incisions
 Glaze 5YR 4/1 dark grey - 10R 4/3 weak red; clay 5Y 7/3 pale yellow
 H 7.0; L 9.8; Twall 0.5
 Not drawn

77. NC-S2-5

Rim of a plate
 Terra sigillata
 Upright rim, on outside two grooves, on inside single corresponding
 groove; transition to floor on exterior convex thickened
 Slip 10R 4/6 red; clay 2.5YR 6/6 light red
 H 2.2 x W 2.6 x Trim 0.3 – Tfloor 0.5; D unknown
 CFTS, 1990: 86, form 20 (AD 30–80)

78. NC-S2-2

Rim of a dish
 African red slip ware
 Horizontal rim, on topside two-stepped
 Exterior/interior/core 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 H 0.8 x W 4.7; D 30
 Hayes, 1972: 98, form 59 (AD 320–420)

79. N°08 1613/01-6

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim, thickened on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 10YR 8/6; interior/core 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow
 H 1.3; L x W 0.9 x 2.7; Trim 0.8; D 19
 Not drawn
 Hayes, 1972: 206, form 197 (AD 150–300)

80. N°08 1614/01-11

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim thickened on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 10YR 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; interior/core 5YR 7/6
 reddish yellow
 H 1.4; L x W 1.0 x 3.1; Trim 0.9; D 20
 Eroded, not drawn
 Hayes, 1972: 206, form 197 (AD 150–300)

81. N°08 1614/01-9

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
 Exterior 10YR 8/4 very pale brown;
 interior/core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.3; L x W 1.6 x 1.8; Trim 0.8; D unknown
 Very eroded, not drawn
 Hayes, 1972: 206, form 196 (AD 150–250)

82. N°08 1614/01-10

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
 Exterior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow;
 interior/core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 1.3; L x W 1.5 x 1.9; Trim 1.1; D unknown
 Very eroded, not drawn
 Hayes, 1972: 206, form 196 (AD 150–250)

*Utilities***83. N89/11**

Fragment of a kiln spacer
 Depurated ware
 Circular spacer; convex top and edge; underside somewhat flattened
 All sides 2.5Y 8/2 white
 5.2 (=D) x 1.2

Site 10867 (Attema 1993 site 12; platform survey site 11)

Toponym: Monticchio
 Coordinates: X 331939; Y 4600915

Location

Site 10867 is situated on the footslopes, c. 1 km south of Sermoneta and c. 500 m northeast of Monticchio. It lies at the foot of a steep slope, on the transition between soils on limestone and an alluvial fan. The platform itself is overgrown and in its vicinity are olive groves. The lower area to the south is arable land. The site lies near a railway that was constructed in the 1920s; part of the site may have been destroyed at the time.

Investigations

In 1988 the site was identified by Attema during investigations along the Lepine footslopes after the Norba transect survey. At the time, fields were explored under poor visibility conditions at a coverage of c. 20 %, and artefacts were systematically collected. In 2002, the site was again investigated, under very poor visibility conditions. A corner of the platform wall was visible, but the site was covered in grass and its surroundings were either inaccessible or overgrown. Grab samples were collected from a section left of the path leading up to the platform, and from the field below it.

Characteristics**Architecture:**

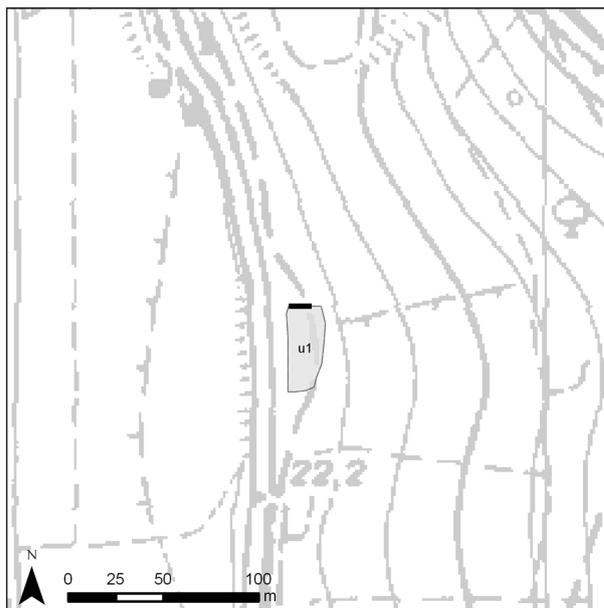
The visible northern lateral wall of the platform, constructed in the fourth polygonal style or *opus quasi quadratum*, covers a difference in elevation of more than 4 m over a length of about 9 m. It may have been part of a very high platform, or the platform may have been divided over two levels to cover the great difference in elevation on this steep slope. The dimensions of the platform cannot be reconstructed. Tiles are found in the area, but because of the poor visibility conditions it is unclear where they are concentrated.

Artefacts:

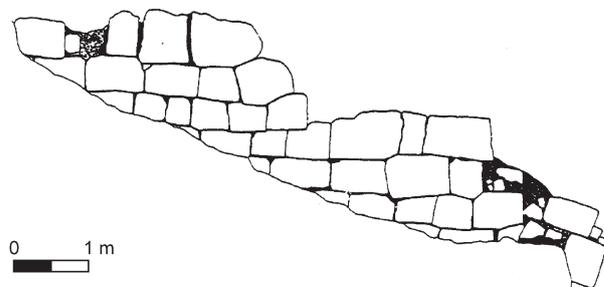
tile; impasto; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware; terra sigillata

References:

Attema, 1993: 282–4; Van Leusen *et al.*, 2003/04: 339; De Haas, 2003a: site 11.



North wall

**Tiles****1. S12.1**

Rim fragment of a tile

Coarse ware

Raised border with rounded lip, beveled on the inside; external angle rounded; angular internal angle

Exterior 7.5YR 7/8 reddish yellow; interior 7.5YR 8/6 reddish yellow; core 10YR 7/2 white

H 5.6; L 8.8; Trim 3.1; Tplate 2.7

Not drawn

*Large storage and transport vessels***2. S12.4**

Rim fragment of a storage jar
Coarse ware
Rim fragment; lip damaged
Exterior 2.5YR 4/6 red; interior 10R 4/8 red; core 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey
H 13.5; L 20; Twall 5.7
Not drawn

*Coarse and depurated wares***3. S12.7**

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving/outturning rim; convex lip thickening on the outside
Exterior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; core 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
H 2.2; L 3.0; Tlip 0.9; Twall 0.6; D 18
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

4. S12.9

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning rim; lip thickened on the outside, on inside several grooves
Exterior 2.5YR 5/8 red; interior 5YR 5/3 reddish brown with coating 7.5YR N5/ grey; core 2.5YR 5/8 red - 5YR 5/3 reddish brown
H 3.0; L 4.0; Tlip 1.0; Twall 0.3; D 12
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

5. LS02/S11/2

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; slightly incurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown
H 1.5; Twall 0.45; Trim 0.65; D unknown
Olcese, 2003: TAV.XII, Olla type 9 (AD 0–200)

6. S12.5

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Slightly outturning rim; slightly thickening lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; core 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow - 10YR 6/1 grey
H 3.7; L 5.5; Twall 0.5; Tlip 0.8; D 20

7. S12.6

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Convex lip thickening on the outside
Exterior/interior 2.5YR 4/6 - 5/6 red; core 7.5YR 5/4 brown
H 2.8; L 4.2; Tlip 1.7; Twall 0.8; D 27

8. S12.8

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim; lip thickening on the outside and convex on top
Exterior 10R 4/8 red; interior 2.5YR 5/4 - 4/4 reddish brown; core 2.5YR 5/4 - 4/4 reddish brown - 10R 4/8 red
H 2.4; L 3.5; Twall 0.6; Tlip 0.7; D 20

9. LS02/S11/6

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; slightly overhanging straight rim thickened on the outside, concave on the inside; lip beveled on the outside
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 2.9; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.5 (max); D 18

10. LS02/S11/1

Rim fragment of a jar/*pentola*?
Coarse ware
Outturning rim slightly thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 0.8; Twall 0.65; Trim 0.7 (max); D 18

11. LS02/S11/7

Rim fragment of a large bowl
Coarse ware
Flaring wall with thickened ridge on the outside; straight rim thickening on the outside; lip damaged
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 3.5; Twall 0.7; Twall + ridge 1.6; Trim 0.7; D 28 - 32
Sagui & Coletti, 2004: 271, TAV.XIX.106 (AD 575–625)

12. LS02/S11/3

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; flattened to convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 1.4; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.5; D 12

13. S12.16

Handle fragment
Depurated ware
Ribbed band handle with part of wall sharply bending downwards
Exterior/interior/core 7.5YR 8/6 reddish yellow - 7.5YR 8/4 pink
L 5.2; Twall 1.4
Not drawn

14. S12.10

Knob of a lid
Coarse ware
Knob of lid; flat on top with faceted edge
Exterior 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey; core 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 1.5; D 3.0
Not drawn

15. LS02/S11/4

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Straight ring base with rounded edge; convex on the outside; inside concave; flaring wall
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
H 2.2; Tbase 0.5; Tbase + ring 1.2; Twall 0.75; D 8
Not drawn

16. S12.15

Base fragment
Depurated ware
Flat base with concentric groove on exterior transition wall to floor; interior flat
Exterior/interior 10YR 8/4 pale brown; core 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 3.0; L 3.0; Twall 0.5; Tbase 0.3; D 9
Not drawn

17. S12.13

Decorated wall fragment
 Coarse ware
 Wall fragment with two incised grooves on the exterior
 Exterior/interior/core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 5.2; L 8.5; T wall 3.2
 Not drawn

18. S12.14

Decorated wall fragment
 Coarse ware
 Wall fragment with two incised grooves on the exterior
 Exterior/interior/core 10R 4/8 red
 H 6.5; L 7.0; T wall 2.8
 Not drawn

*Fine wares***19. S12.17**

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall; almost upright rim; convex lip
 Exterior/interior 7.5YR N2/ black; core 7.5YR 8/4 reddish yellow
 H 3.9; L 5.5; T lip 0.6; T wall 0.5; D 15
 Morel, 1981: Pls.72-73, form 2783/2784 (300–200 BC)

20. LS02/S11/5

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Terra sigillata
 Outturning rim with internal angle; flattened lip. Groove on underside
 of the rim
 Slip 2.5YR 4/6 red; clay 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 0.7; Trim 1.0; D 17
 Not drawn
 CFTS, 1990: 112, form 35 (30 BC – AD 40)

Site 10901 (Sezze survey site 10 94-10, platform survey site 14)

Toponym: Podere Pantanello
 Coordinates: X 333385; Y 4597219

Location Site 10901 is located on an alluvial fan at the foot of the Monte Acquapuzza, c. 4.7 km west of Setia. The site is nowadays used as olive groves on two levels, while the steeper slopes to the north bear many very narrow terraces.

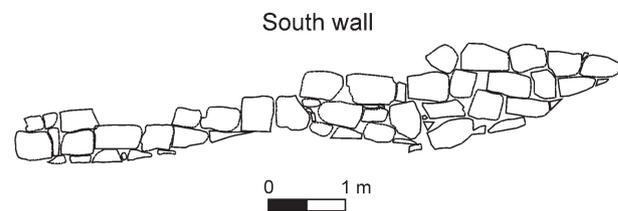
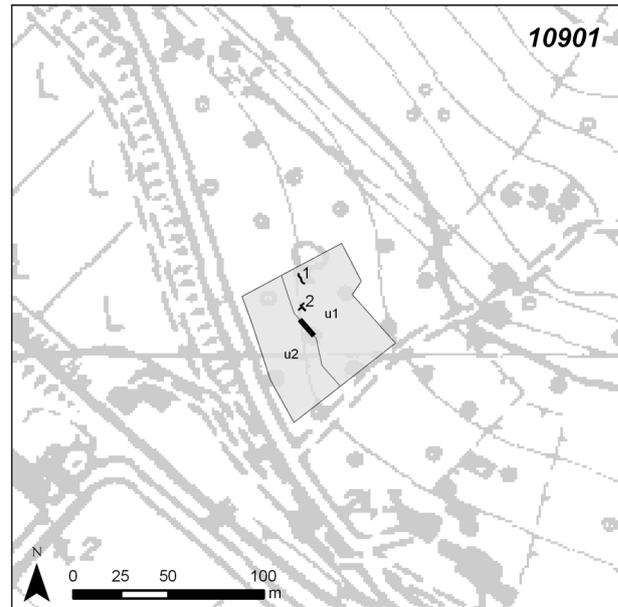
Investigations The site was identified in 1994, during the Sezze survey. Under very poor visibility conditions a grab sample was collected, and its southern retaining wall was drawn. The site was visited again in 2002. The two terraces were investigated separately (units 1 and 2), again under very poor visibility conditions, and only yielded small grab samples.

Characteristics

Architecture: Of the platform, the southern frontal wall in third-style polygonal masonry is preserved over a length of 9.5 m and to a height of up to 1.5 m. The extent of the original platform remains unclear, as it is obscured by modern terracing and, to the west, seems to have been removed by erosion. On the platform, tile fragments were observed as well as the remains of two buildings. The first consists of walls in *opus caementicium*, the second of several stretches of wall (or wall footing) in rectangular limestone blocks.

Artefacts: tile; impasto; dolium; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware; African red slip ware

References: Attema & Van Leusen, 2004a: 179; De Haas, 2003a: site 14.



*Coarse and depurated wares***1. LS02/S14U1/3**

Rim fragment of a jar
 Coarse ware
 Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
 Exterior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; interior 7.5YR 4/4 brown
 H 1.9; Trim 0.75 (max); Twall 0.45; D 15
 Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

2. LS02/S14U2/2

Rim fragment of a jar
 Coarse ware
 Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
 Exterior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; interior 7.5YR 4/4 brown
 H 1.8; Trim 1.0 (max); Twall 0.45; D 14 - 18
 Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

3. LS02/S14U2/6

Handle fragment
 Coarse ware
 Horizontal ring handle, oval to faceted in section
 Exterior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
 L x W 4.1 x 5.1; S 2.6 x 3.3
 Not drawn

4. LS02/S14U2/5

Base fragment
 Coarse ware
 Flat base; inside concave
 Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
 H 1.6; Tbase 0.7; Twall 0.6
 Not drawn

5. LS02/S14U1/4

Base fragment
 Coarse ware
 Flat base with slightly outturning, convex edge; inside concave;
 straight wall
 Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 2.6; Tbase 0.4; Twall 0.6; D 9
 Not drawn

*Fine wares***6. LS02/S14U2/7**

Handle fragment
 Possibly eroded black glazed
 Vertical ring handle, circular in section
 Exterior 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
 H 5.7; S 2.0 x 2.15
 Not drawn

Site 10903 (Sezze survey site 94SS8, platform survey site 15)

Toponym: Prato Coppola
 Coordinates: X 334309; Y 4596803

Location

Site 10903 is situated at the foot of the Monte Acquapuzza on an alluvial fan c. 3.7 km west of Setia. The area is divided into two terrace levels, nowadays both in use as pasture.

Investigations

The site was discovered in 1994 during the Sezze survey and surveyed under moderate visibility conditions. Standard and grab samples were collected and its southern frontal wall was drawn. The site was investigated a second time in 2002, under very poor visibility conditions. The two terrace levels were each surveyed as three units, yielding only small grab samples. In addition, the platform's western wall was drawn.

Characteristics**Architecture:**

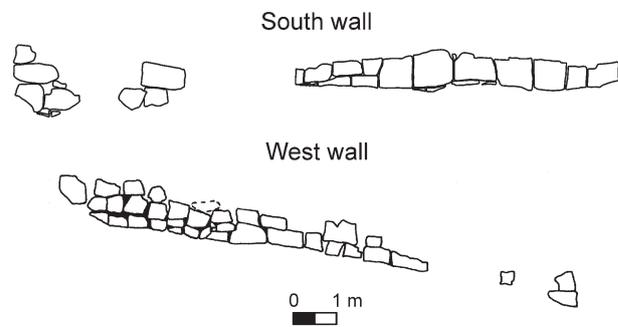
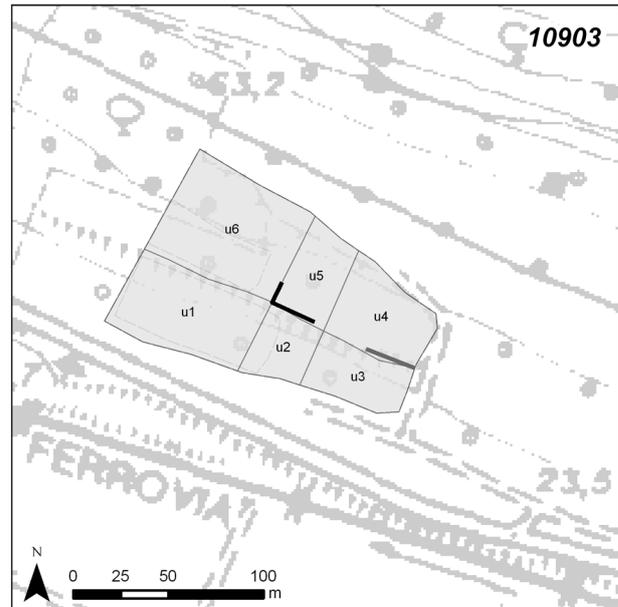
Site 10903 does not occupy a regular platform, as its frontal wall, although badly eroded, stretches over a length of c. 100 m. To the west, this terrace is delimited by a second stretch of polygonal masonry wall in the third style, about 12 m long. This wall is preserved up to a height of over one metre and from north to south covers a difference in elevation of about 3 m. On top of the platform, limestone building debris and tile fragments were observed.

Artefacts:

tile; impasto; dolium; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware

References:

Attema & Van Leusen, 2004a: 179; De Haas, 2003a: site 15.



*Tiles***1. LS02/S15U6/1**

Rim fragment of a tile
Coarse ware
Rectangular profile; rounded external angle; angular internal angle
All sides 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
Hrim 5.2; Wrim 3.8; Tplate 2.8
Not drawn

2. LS02/S15U3/12

Rim fragment of a tile
Coarse ware
Triangular profile; flattened external angle; rounded to continuous internal angle
All sides 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
Hrim 5.8; Wrim 3.8; Tplate 2.5
Not drawn

3. LS02/S15U3/15

Rim fragment of a tile
Coarse ware
Triangular profile; flattened external angle; continuous internal angle
Hrim 5.2; Wrim 4.8; Tplate 2.8
Not drawn

*Large storage and transport vessels***4. LS02/S15U3/1a**

Rim fragment of a *dolium*
Coarse ware
Incurving, triangular rim; flattened to slightly convex lip. Groove on the outside of the rim
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 9.4; Twall 3.4; Trim 11.3; D c. 60
Rim with similar shape in Aylwin Cotton & Métraux, 1985: 249, fig. 65.4 (unstratified)

5. LS02/S15U6/2

Handle fragment of a *dolium*?
Coarse ware
Semicircular band handle, rounded in section; straight wall
Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; interior 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow
H 10.9; Twall 2.6; Shandle 3.0 x 3.4
Not drawn

6. LS02/S15U3/6

Handle fragment of an amphora
Depurated ware
Vertical elongated handle, oval in section
Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 17.6; S 2.9 x 5.3
Graeco-Italic/Dressel 1 (350–50 BC)

7. LS02/S15U3/1

Handle fragment of an amphora
Depurated ware
Vertical band handle, oval in section
Exterior 10YR 8/4 very pale brown; core 5YR 7/4 pink
H 11.6; S 3.1 x 4.8
Graeco-Italic/Dressel 1 (350–50 BC)

8. LS02/S15U3/2

Handle fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Vertical double-bar handle
Exterior 7.5YR 6/4 light brown
H 7.8; S 2.1 x 3.7
Possibly Cretoise 2 (AD 25–225)

*Coarse and depurated wares***9. LS02/S15U4/2**

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip beveled on the outside
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
H 1.8; Trim 0.8 (max); Twall 0.4; D 12
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

10. LS02/S15U3/4

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown
H 2.4; Trim 0.9 (max); Twall 0.4; D 16
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

11. LS02/S15U3/7 & 16

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip beveled on the outside
Exterior/interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 2.0; Trim 1.3 (max); Twall 0.5; D 19
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

12. LS02/S15U1/4

Rim fragment
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim; slightly flattened lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 0.8; Trim 0.4; Twall 0.6; D 8

13. LS02/S15U3/14

Knob of a lid
Coarse ware
Circular knob; flattened top; spreading wall
Exterior 2.5Y 5/1 grey; core 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 2.4; Hknob 0.4; Twall 0.5 - 0.6; Dknob 1.1
Not drawn

14. LS02/S15U3/10

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flaring base ring with tapering edge; outside convex; inside concave
Exterior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; core 2.5Y 5/1 gray
H 3.1; T base 0.6 (min); Tbase + ring 2.6; Twall 1.1; D 13
Not drawn

15. LS02/S15U1/2

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave
Exterior 2.5Y 4/1 dark grey; interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red - 10YR 4/1 dark grey
H 1.2; Tbase 0.8-0.9; Twall 0.4; D 8
Not drawn

16. LS02/S15U3/13

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base with slightly outturning, convex edge; flaring wall
Exterior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 2.7; Tbase 0.6; Twall 0.7 - 0.9; D 9
Not drawn

17. LS02/S15U1/3 & U3/12

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base with slightly outturning, convex edge; inside concave
Exterior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; core 10YR 5/1 gray
H 1.1; Tbase 0.5 - 0.6; Twall 0.3; D 8
Not drawn

*Glazed ware***18. LS02/S15U3/5**

Rim fragment of a large bowl
Glazed ware
Flaring wall; outturning rim; pointed lip. Attached to the exterior of the rim is a vertical ribbed band handle. Traces of green paint on in- and outside
Glaze 2.5YR 4/8 red; paint 2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown
H 8.3; Trim 1.0 (max); Twall 0.7 - 1.1; D 26; Thandle 1.0 x 4.1

*Miscellaneous***19. LS02/S15U1/1**

Body fragment
Coarse ware
S-shaped fragment
Exterior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 9.4; T 2.7 - 3.3
Not drawn

10905 (Zaccheo & Pasquali site 3, platform survey site 12)

Toponym: Madonna dell'Appoggio
 Coordinates: X 337422; Y 4596386

Location

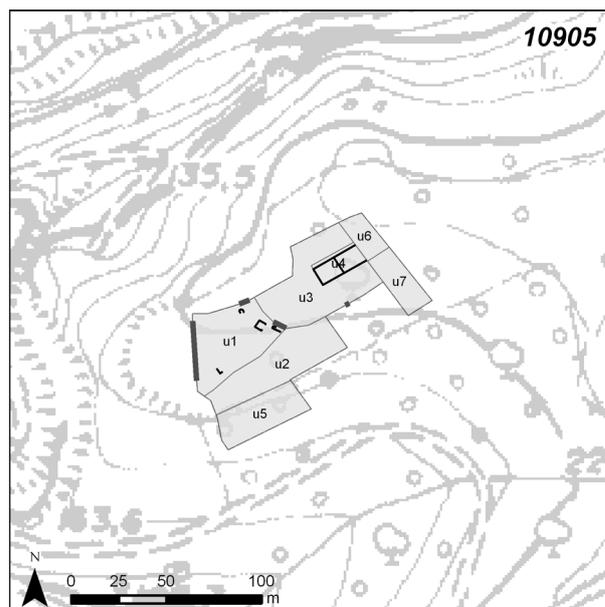
Site 10905 is located on a prominent limestone hilltop 500 m west of present-day Sezze (ancient Setia). The hilltop, surrounded on three sides by steep slopes, has a complex topography consisting of two main terrace levels (units 1 and 3) which are partly natural and partly artificial. Its southwestern part (the lower terrace) is overgrown, while the upper terrace is in use as a garden. Part of the upper terrace and the eastern slopes of the hill are in use as olive groves.

Investigations

The site, already known from drawings made by Dodwell in the early 18th century, was extensively described by Zaccheo and Pasquali in the 1970s. It was investigated in 2002 under poor visibility conditions, when the plateau was divided into seven units from which diagnostic samples were collected.

Characteristics**Architecture:**

The two main terraces of the hill were artificially modified in various parts by polygonal masonry terrace walls. A second-style polygonal masonry wall about 30 m long and over 3 m high delimits the western terrace, but is now totally overgrown. A second stretch of polygonal masonry wall delimits the lower terrace to the north, while two short stretches to the south and west are part of the upper terrace's retaining walls. On the lower terrace, Zaccheo & Pasquali mapped a building with *opus caementicium* walls with a plaster finish. It consists of an elongated passage ending in an apsidal room. Zaccheo & Pasquali report a mosaic floor and a latrine in the apsidal end, which had already been destroyed by the time of their visit. They also mention a rectangular building with *opus reticulatum* walls and an *opus spicatum* floor. In 2002 a short stretch of wall was observed on the lower terrace, which may belong to a third building. On the upper terrace, there is a cistern of 30 x 10 m with *opus caementicium* walls, preserved up to a height of 1 m. It has an *opus signinum* finish on the interior and an interior partition wall. Tiles, including fragments of Archaic fabric, were found on both terrace levels.

**Artefacts:**

tile (including Archaic fabric); impasto; bucchero; dolium; amphora; coarse and depurated wares; black glazed ware; terra sigillata; African red slip ware; architectural terracotta; an anatomical votive; glazed ware.

Remarks:

In 2002, large numbers of ceramic fragments were found on the southeast slope and in the northeastern part of the upper terrace. These finds comprise Archaic to Republican material, probably indicative of a small sanctuary (votive uterus, large amounts of black glazed ware; bucchero and Archaic impasto). The architectural remains represent a subsequent phase of the site, and according to Zaccheo & Pasquali are part of a villa of the 1st century BC. Some diagnostic finds have not been included in the catalogue: notably African red slip ware forms 23b, 196 and 197.

References:

Zaccheo & Pasquali, 1972: 120–3; De Haas, 2003a: site 12.



Impasto

1. LS02/S12U5/29

Rim fragment of a jar

Impasto

Straight wall; outturning rim slightly thickened on the outside; pointed lip. Very irregular surface

All sides 7.5YR 5/4 brown

H 5.8; Trim 0.6 - 0.9; Twall 1.0 - 1.2; D 18

Common type of jar, see for example Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: Class III-4. Broad date range (at Satricum this type of jar occurs between 830 and 530 BC)

2. LS02/S12U2/2

Decorated wall fragment of a jar

Impasto

Straight wall with encircling cord decorated with oval notches

Exterior 7.5YR 5/4 brown - 10YR 4/1 dark gray;

core 7.5YR 5/4 brown

H 3.6; Twall 0.95; Twall + cord 1.7; D 22

3. LS02/S12U5/46

Base fragment

Impasto

Flat base; inside flat to irregular

Exterior 2.5YR 5/6 red - 10YR 6/2 light brownish grey; interior 7.5YR 5/4 brown - 5YR 2.5/1 black

H 1.7; Tbase 1.4 - 1.6; Twall 1.1; D 10

Not drawn

*Bucchero***4. LS02/S12U6/15**

Base fragment of a closed form (jug/amphora)
 Bucchero
 Flaring base ring; outside concave; inside concave with grooves
 All sides 7.5YR 2.5/1 black
 H 1.6; Tbase 0.7 - 1.3 (base ring); Twall 0.55; D 4
 Probably 6th century BC

*Tiles***5. LS02/S12stray/14**

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Triangular profile; flattened external angle; rounded internal angle
 All sides 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow
 Hrim 5.8; Wrim 5.0; Tplate 3.0
 Not drawn

6. LS02/S12U6/16

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Rectangular profile; flattened external angle; slightly hollowed out
 internal angle
 All sides 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
 Hrim 5.9; Wrim 4.4; Tplate 3.5
 Not drawn

7. LS02/S12U3/11

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Low triangular profile; flattened external angle;
 continuous internal angle
 All sides 2.5YR 4/6 red
 Hrim 3.1; Wrim 3.4; Tplate 1.7
 Not drawn

8. LS02/S12U3/10

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Triangular profile; flattened external angle; rounded internal angle
 All sides 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
 Hrim 5.5; Wrim 3.6; Tplate 2.3
 Not drawn

9. LS02/S12stray/10

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Rectangular profile; faceted external angle; rounded internal angle
 All sides 5YR 4/3 reddish brown
 Hrim 4.9; Wrim 2.9; Tplate 2.3
 Not drawn

10. LS02/S12stray/9

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Rectangular profile; faceted external angle; rounded internal angle
 All sides 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 Hrim 5.4; Wrim 3.6; Tplate 2.3
 Not drawn

*Large storage and transport vessels***11. LS02/S12 stray/8**

Base fragment of a *dolium*
 Coarse ware
 Flat base; inside flat
 Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; interior 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown
 H 4.8; Tbase 2.9; Twall 2.2
 Not drawn

12. LS02/S12 stray/11

Lug fragment of a *dolium*
 Coarse ware
 Semi circular lug with groove on outside; surface burnished
 Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red - 7.5YR 6/4 light brown
 H x L x W 6.8 x 6.6 x 13.6

13. LS02/S12U1/4

Handle fragment of an amphora
 Depurated ware
 Vertical band handle, oval in section
 Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 7.6; S 3.5 x 4.7

14. LS02/S12U5/45

Handle fragment of an amphora
 Depurated ware
 Vertical band handle, oval in section
 Exterior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 H 7.7; S 1.8 x 4.5

15. LS02/S12 stray/12

Handle fragment of an amphora
 Depurated ware
 Vertical band handle, oval in section
 Exterior 10YR 7/4 very pale brown; core 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H x W 5.6 x 10.4; S 2.6 x 4.1

16. LS02/S12U5/43

Handle fragment of an amphora
 Depurated ware
 Vertical band handle, oval in section
 Exterior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
 H 4.6; S 2.6 x 4.4

17. LS02/S12U1/5

Handle fragment of an amphora
 Depurated ware
 Fragment of a vertical band handle, oval in section; badly eroded
 Exterior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
 H x W 5.5 x 6.7; S 2.7 x 4.1

*Coarse and depurated wares***18. LS02/S12U7/2**

Base fragment of a *teglia*
 Coarse ware
 Flat base; inside flat. On transition base to wall is a triangular lug with
 strong incision in the middle
 Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
 H 5.5; Tbase 1.6; Twall 1.4; Hlug 2.9; Wlug 6.2; D c. 40
 Bouma, 1996: Teglia type 1 (mainly 6th – 4th century BC)

19. LS02/S12 stray/13

Lug fragment of a *teglia*
Coarse ware
Rounded to triangular lug; upcurving in section; groove and finger impression on downside
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 3.0; W 7.3; L 8.0
Bouma, 1996: *Teglia* type 1 (mainly 6th – 4th century BC)

20. LS02/S12U6/13

Handle of a *teglia*
Coarse ware
Underside flat; protruding part beveled on the outside and concave on top. The fragment is concave on the inside with two break surfaces
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 2.8; Tprotruding part 1.6 - 1.9; Tupper part 0.9; D 23
Bouma, 1996: *Teglia* type 1 (mainly 6th – 4th century BC)

21. LS02/S12U5/36

Rim fragment of a *teglia*
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; interior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 4.4; Twall 0.9; Trim 0.7; D >40

22. LS02/S12U6/11

Rim fragment of a *teglia*
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on in- and outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 2.6; Twall 0.7; Trim 1.3 (max); D >40
Bouma, 1996: *Teglia* type 1 (mainly 6th – 4th century BC)

23. LS02/S12U5/11

Rim fragment of a basin
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the in- and outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 4/3 brown
H 3.1; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.4 (max); D 42
Carafa, 1995: 245–251; Gori & Pierini, 2001: TAV.7-8 (Type D) (550–400 BC)

24. LS02/S12U5/15

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip
Exterior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; interior 7.5 YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.3; Trim 0.7 (max); Twall 0.5; D 14
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

25. LS02/S12U5/27

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Slightly outcurving wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 2.5; Trim 1.1 (max); Twall 0.5; D 18
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

26. LS02/S12U5/30

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Slightly outcurving wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 2.0; Trim 1.0 (max); Twall 0.5; D 14
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

27. LS02/S12U5/39

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; convex to pointed lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 4/4 brown
H 2.1; Trim 0.9 (max); Twall 0.5; D 14
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VII, Olla type 2 (400–200 BC)

28. LS02/S12U5/20

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; slightly overhanging outcurving rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 2.3; Trim 1.3 (max); Twall 0.6; D 16
Aylwin Cotton, 1979: 167, fig. 52.24/25; Bouma, 1996: Pl.LIV.J59-67 and LXXXVI.491-493 (400–200 BC)

29. LS02/S12U6/7

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; outcurving rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
H 1.9; Trim 1.0 (max); Twall 0.5; D c. 13
Aylwin Cotton, 1979: 167, fig. 52.24/25; Bouma, 1996: Pl.LIV.J59-67 and LXXXVI.491-493 (400–200 BC)

30. LS02/S12U5/23

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Slightly outcurving wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
H 2.3; Trim 1.3 (max); Twall 0.6; D 18
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

31. LS02/S12U5/5

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside; convex to pointed lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/4 brown
H 2.1; Trim 1.1 (max); Twall 0.7; D c. 18
Olcese, 2003: TAV.VIII, Olla type 3a (200–0 BC)

32. LS02/S12U5/22

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; outcurving rim thickened on the outside and slightly concave on the inside; convex to pointed lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 3.4; Trim 0.9 (max); Twall 0.6; D 12

33. LS02/S12U2/6

Rim fragment of a jar?
Coarse ware
Outcurving rim; flattened lip.
Exterior 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; core 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.2; Trim 1.3 (max); Twall 0.5; D c.20

34. LS02/S12U5/31

Rim fragment of a tegame
Coarse ware
Flaring wall; straight rim thickened on the inside; lip with groove
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 2.1; Trim 0.8 (max); Twall 0.4; D 15
Variant of Olcese, 2003: TAV.XV, Tegame type 3; Dyson, 1976:
fig.18.5 (100 BC – AD 100)

35. LS02/S12stray/1

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Straight wall, slightly thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 2.5; Trim 0.9; Twall 0.8; D 21

36. LS02/S12U5/3

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Slightly flaring wall; overhanging outcurving rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 1.8; Trim 0.8 (max); Twall 0.45; D 15

37. LS02/S12U5/35

Rim fragment of a bowl
Coarse ware
Spreading wall; straight rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 1.5; T 0.8; D 17

38. LS02/S12U3/7

Rim fragment of a small cup/bowl
Coarse ware
Straight rim, thickened on the outside; pointed lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 0.8; T 0.45 (max)

39. LS02/S12U5/2

Rim fragment of a jug?
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside and slightly concave on the
inside; convex lip
Exterior/interior 7.5YR 5/4 brown
H 1.5; Hrim 1.1; Trim 0.7 (max); Twall 0.6; D c. 7

40. LS02/S12U3/3

Rim fragment of a jug
Coarse ware
Straight wall; straight rim; convex lip
Exterior/interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 2.1; Twall 0.55; D 5

41. LS02/S12U3/8

Rim fragment of a jar/jug
Coarse ware
Upright outcurving rim; convex lip
All sides 7.5YR 6/4 light brown
H 2.1; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.7 (max); D unknown

42. LS02/S12U7/1

Handle fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Horizontal semicircular ring handle
Exterior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
L x W 7.3 x 5.5; Twall 0.6; Dhandle 2.7
Not drawn

43. LS02/S12U5/17

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Vertical band handle, oval to rectangular in section
Exterior 10YR 4/3 brown
H 2.9; S 1.5 x 2.8
Not drawn

44. LS02/S12U1/2

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Ring handle, circular in section
Exterior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 4.6; D 2.4
Not drawn

45. LS02/S12U5/42

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Vertical band handle, irregular to oval in section
Exterior 5YR 4/1 dark grey; core 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 6.1; S 1.9 x 2.5
Not drawn

46. LS02/S12U7/9

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Ring handle, circular in section
Exterior 7.5YR 4/4 brown; core 2.5YR 5/6 red
H 5.1; D 2.0
Not drawn

47. LS02/S12U7/5

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Vertical band handle, oval to rectangular in section
Exterior 5YR 4/6 reddish brown
H 3.1; S 1.0 x 2.0
Not drawn

48. LS02/S12U5/1

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Ring handle, irregular ribbed in section
Exterior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 1.7; S 0.7 x 1.2
Not drawn

49. LS02/S12stray/3

Knob of a lid
Coarse ware
Flattened top; faceted edge; inside convex
Exterior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
H 2.0; Hknob 1.2; Dknob 3 (max); Twall 0.7
Not drawn

50. LS02/S12U5/10

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave. Ridge on edge of base
Exterior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; interior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
H 1.8; Tbase 0.8; Twall 0.7; D 8
Not drawn

51. LS02/S12U5/38

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flaring base ring with tapering edge; convex base; inside concave
Exterior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 2.0; Tring base 0.5 - 0.7; Tbase 0.7; Twall 0.6; D 8
Not drawn

52. LS02/S12U5/12

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave
Exterior 7.5YR 4/4 brown
H 2.0; Tbase 0.8; Twall 1.0; D unknown
Not drawn

53. LS02/S12U5/37

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave
Exterior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 2.0; Tbase 0.8; Twall 0.9; D 10
Not drawn

54. LS02/S12U5/32

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside convex
All sides 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 1.3; Tbase 0.65 - 0.9; Twall 0.9; D 7
Not drawn

55. LS02/S12U5/24

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave
All sides 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
H 2.5; Tbase 0.65; Twall 0.45; D 12
Not drawn

56. LS02/S12U5/13

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside concave
All sides 2.5YR 4/6 red
H 2.4; Tbase 0.5 (min); Twall 1.0; D unknown
Not drawn

57. LS02/S12U1/1

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base with slightly thickened edge; inside concave
All sides 7.5YR 4/3 brown
H 1.5; Tbase 0.45 (min); Twall 0.6; D c.6
Not drawn

58. LS02/S12U5/34

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base; inside slightly concave
All sides 7.5YR 4/3 brown
H 1.4; Tbase 0.6; Twall 0.55
Not drawn

59. LS02/S12U2/1

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base with slightly thickened edge; inside irregular concave
All sides 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
H 1.3; Tbase 0.25 - 0.4; Twall 0.4; D 4
Not drawn

60. LS02/S12U3/1

Base fragment
Coarse ware
Flat base with slightly thickened edge; inside slightly concave
All sides 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 3.2; Tbase 0.8; Twall 0.9; D 11
Not drawn

61. LS02/S12U5/9

Decorated wall fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight wall, on exterior horizontal cord decorated with round notches
Exterior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; interior 7.5YR 4/4 brown
H 5.1; Hcor 0.9; Twall 0.8; Twall+cord 1.6; D 24

62. LS02/S12U5/8

Decorated wall fragment
Coarse ware
Slightly flaring wall, on exterior plain cord
All sides 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
H 4.5; Hcor 0.5; Twall 0.6; Twall + cord 1.1; D 17

63. LS02/S12U5/18

Decorated wall fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Straight wall, on exterior plain cord
All sides 2.5YR 4/8 red
H 1.9; Hcor 0.7; Twall 0.6; Twall + cord 0.85; D 20 - 24

*Fine wares***64. LS02/S12U4/2**

Rim fragment of a large bowl
Black glazed ware
Spreading wall; straight rim thickened on the outside; flattened lip
Glaze 2.5/N black; clay 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 1.9; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.7; D 22
Probably Morel, 1981: Pl.63, form 2646 (250-150 BC)

65. LS02/S12U5/40

Rim fragment of a plate
Black glazed ware
Overhanging outcurving rim, thickened on the outside;
lip beveled on the outside
Glaze 7.5YR 2.5/1 black - 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown;
clay 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown
H 1.2; T wall 0.65; Trim 1.2 (max); D c. 24
Morel, 1981: Pl.1, form 1111 (330-270 BC)

66. LS02/S12U6/6

Handle fragment
Black glazed ware
Ring handle, oval in section
Glaze I 3/N very dark gray; clay 7.5YR 6/4 light brown
H 2.2; S 0.7 x 1.7

67. LS02/S12stray/6

Base fragment
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring base ring with rounded edge; outside slightly convex;
 inside concave
 Glaze I 2.5/N black; clay 7.5YR 6/4 light brown - 5YR 4/4 reddish
 brown
 H 1.9; Tbase 0.5; Tbase + ring 1.4; Twall 0.5; D 7

68. LS02/S12U6/1

Base fragment of a miniature vessel
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring base ring with rounded edge; outside convex; inside concave
 Glaze II 3/5PB dark bluish grey; clay 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
 H 1.5; Tbase 0.65 (max); Tbase + ring 1.1; Twall 0.4; D 2.5

69. LS02/S12stray/5

Base fragment of a dish
 Black glazed ware
 Slightly concave base, angular transition to wall
 Glaze 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown - 5YR 2.5/1 black; clay 7.5YR 6/4
 light brown
 H 1.5; Tbase 0.7; Twall 0.45; D c.14

70. LS02/S12U5/16

Decorated wall fragment of a bowl
 Black glazed ware
 Flaring wall bearing two encircling grooves
 Glaze I 3/N very dark gray; clay 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown
 H 2.5; Twall 0.4; Twall - groove 0.3; D 14

*Miscellaneous***71. LS02/S12stray/4**

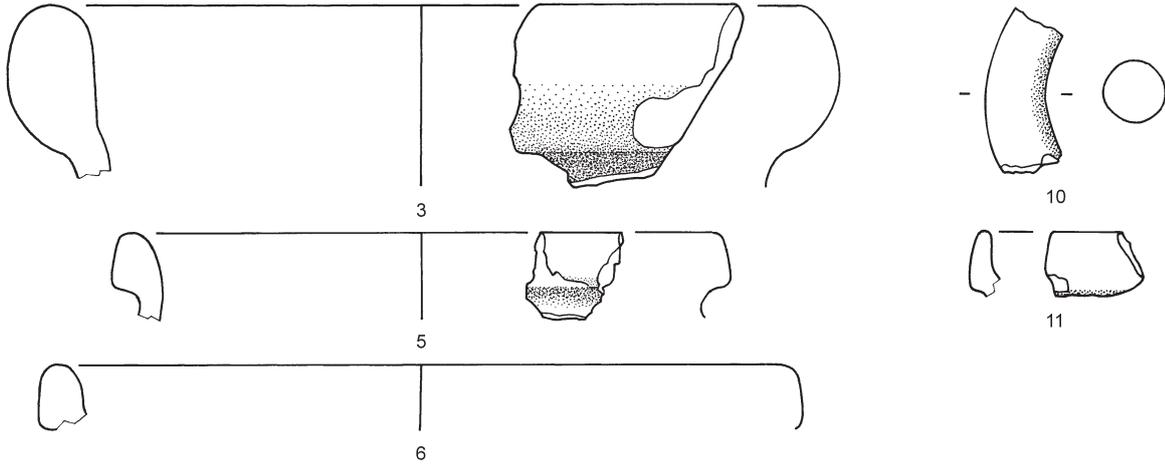
Piece of architectonic terracotta
 Depurated ware
 Three grooves on front side; S-shaped in section. On left side transition
 to protruding and higher piece; lower part running back
 Exterior/interior 10YR 7/4 very pale brown - 7.5YR 6/6 reddish
 yellow; core 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 3.9; T 1.3 (groove) - 1.7; W 4.1

72. LS02/S12U6/14

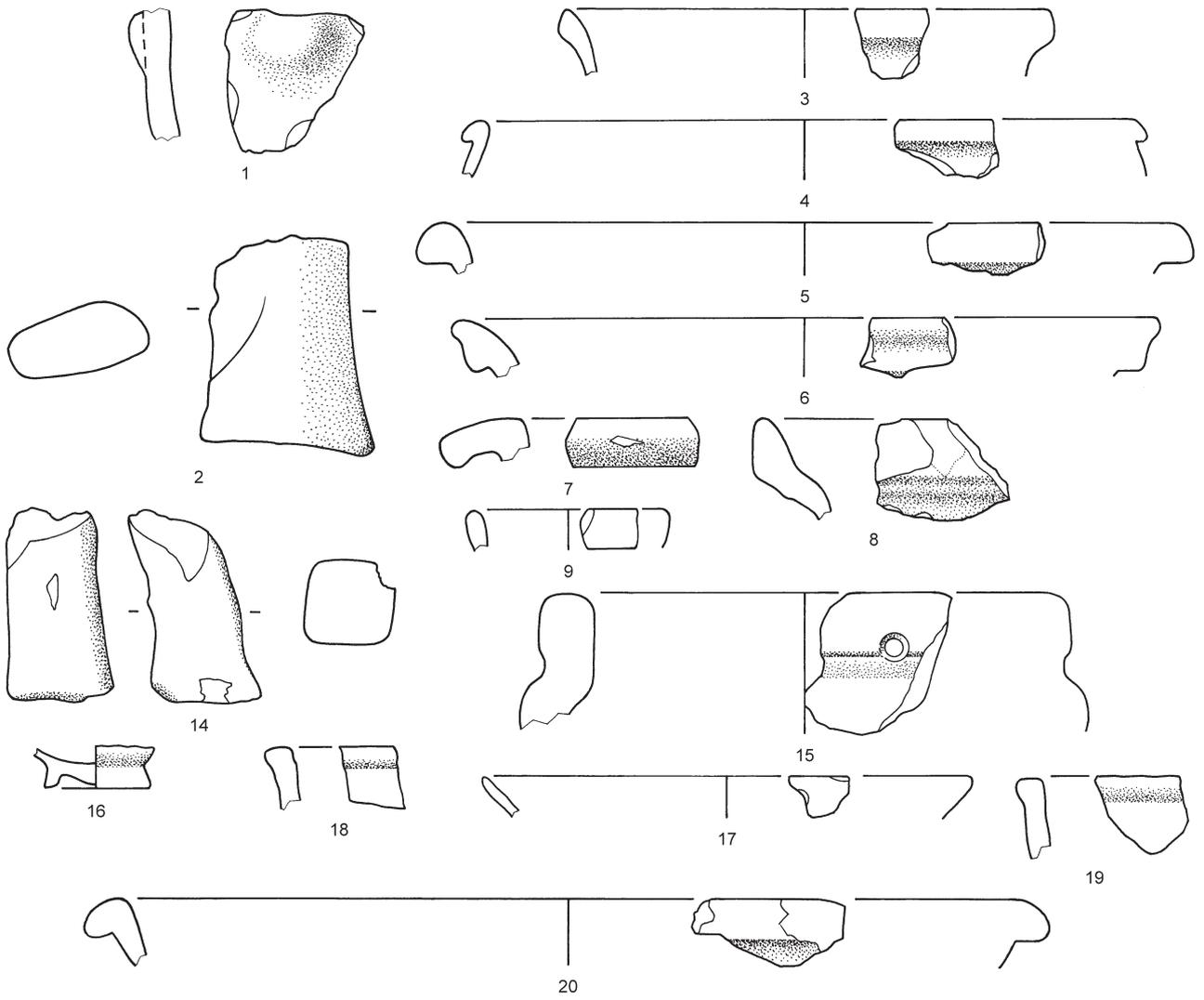
Votive Uterus
 Coarse ware
 Oval in shape with parallel grooves on top surface; downside flat;
 D-shaped in section
 All sides 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
 L x W 5.6 x 5.2; Hmax 2.9
 Uteri are commonly found in mid-Republican votive contexts
 across Tyrrhenian central Italy. See for example Bouma, 1996:
 Pl.CXXXV.7-10a; Castagnoli, 1975: 264, fig. 357.73-89
 (c. 400–200 BC)

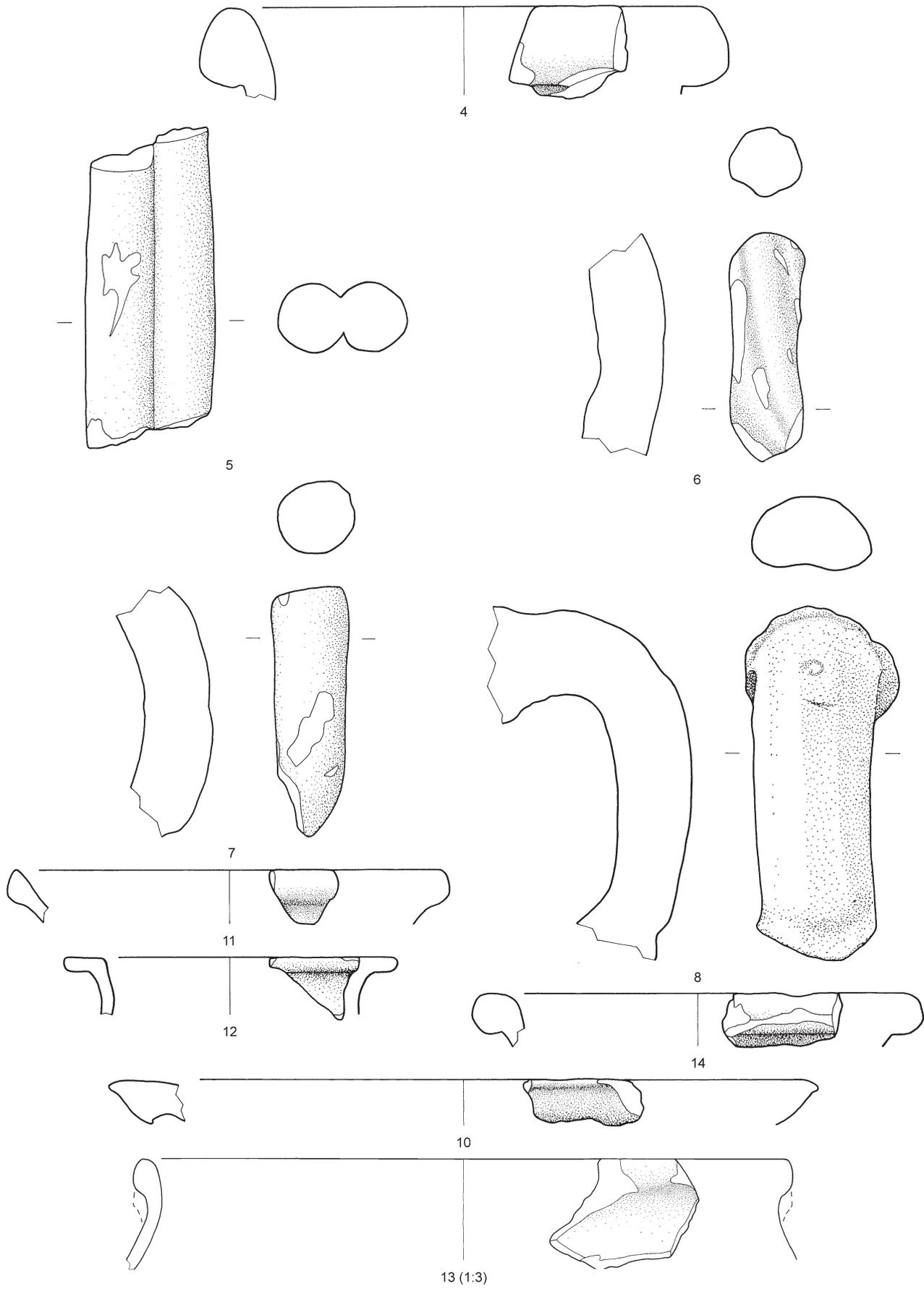
Site 11632

Plate I



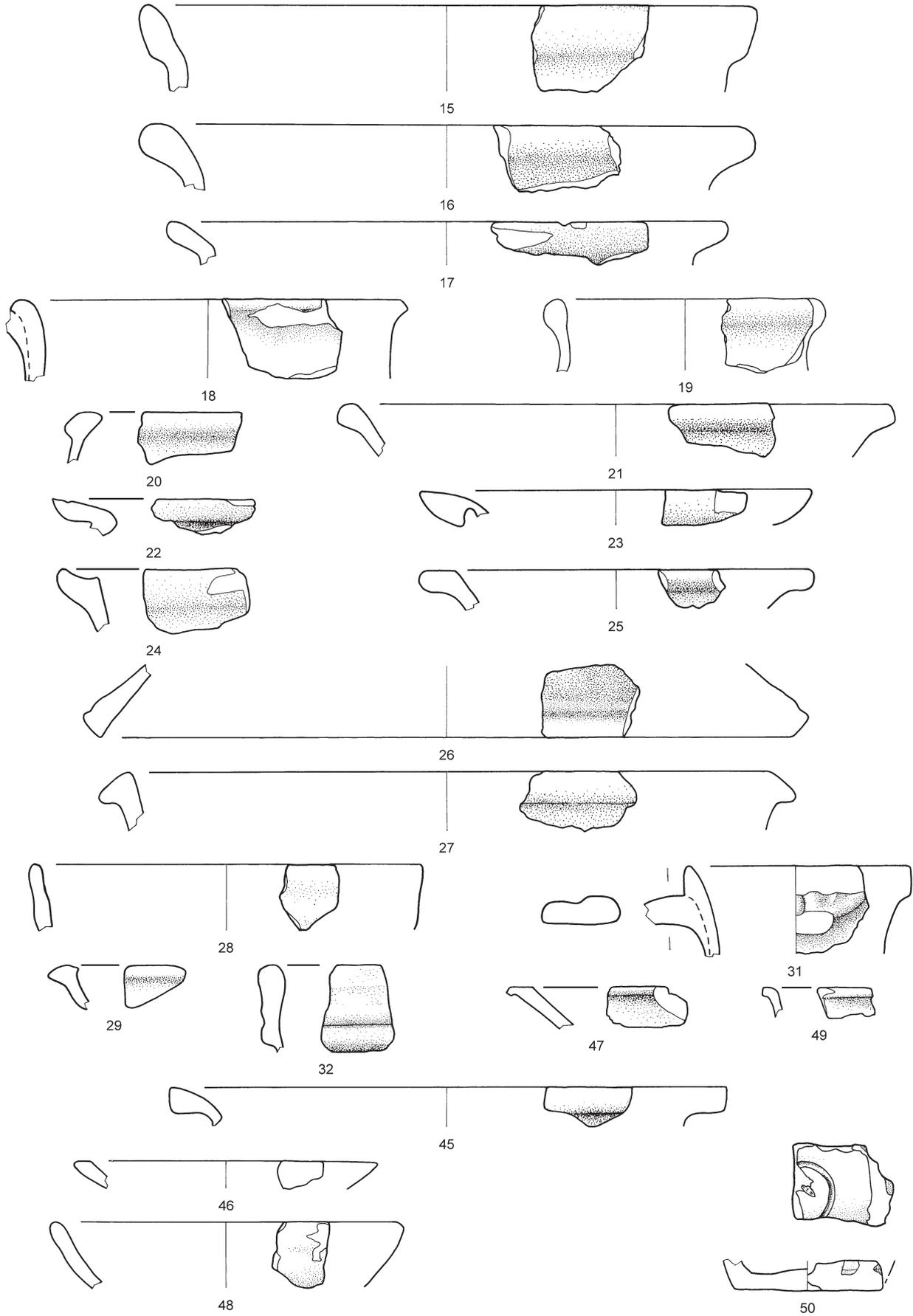
Site 10510





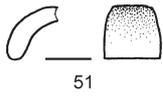
Site 10509 cont.

Plate III

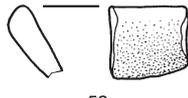


Site 10509 cont.

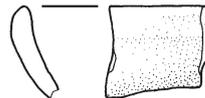
Plate IV



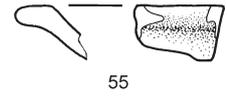
51



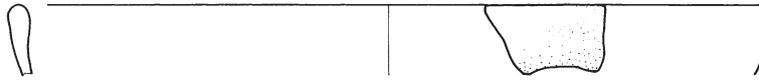
52



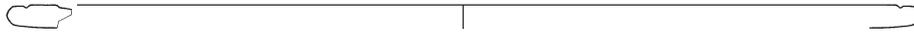
54



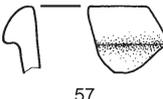
55



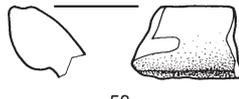
53



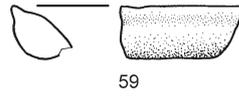
56 (1:3)



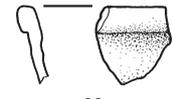
57



58

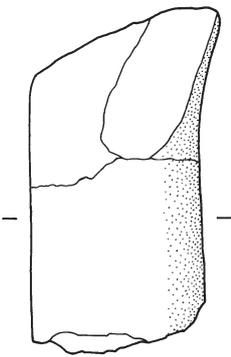


59

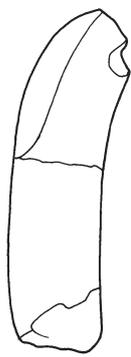


60

Site 11650



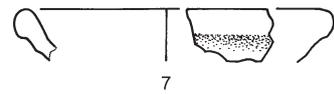
4



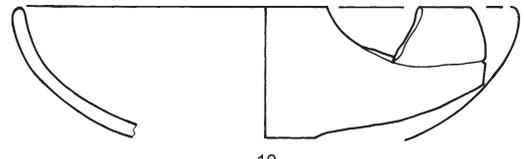
5 (1:3)



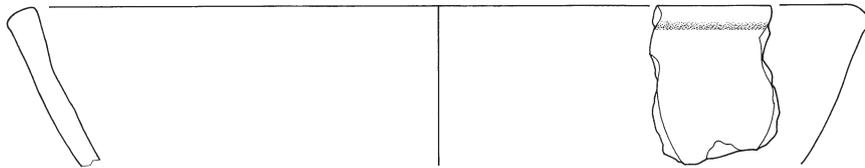
6



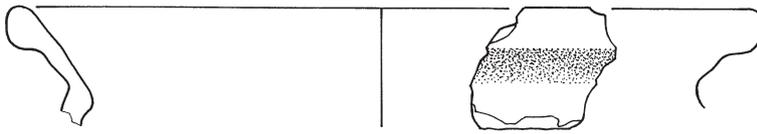
7



10



11

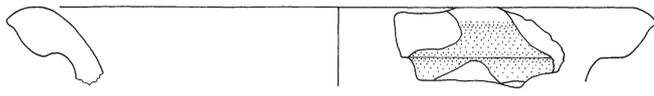


12

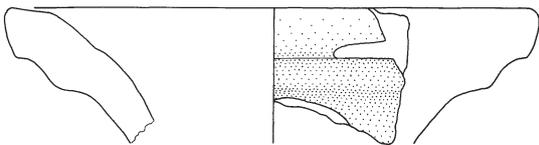


13

Site 10504



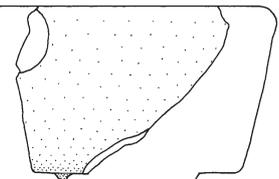
6



8

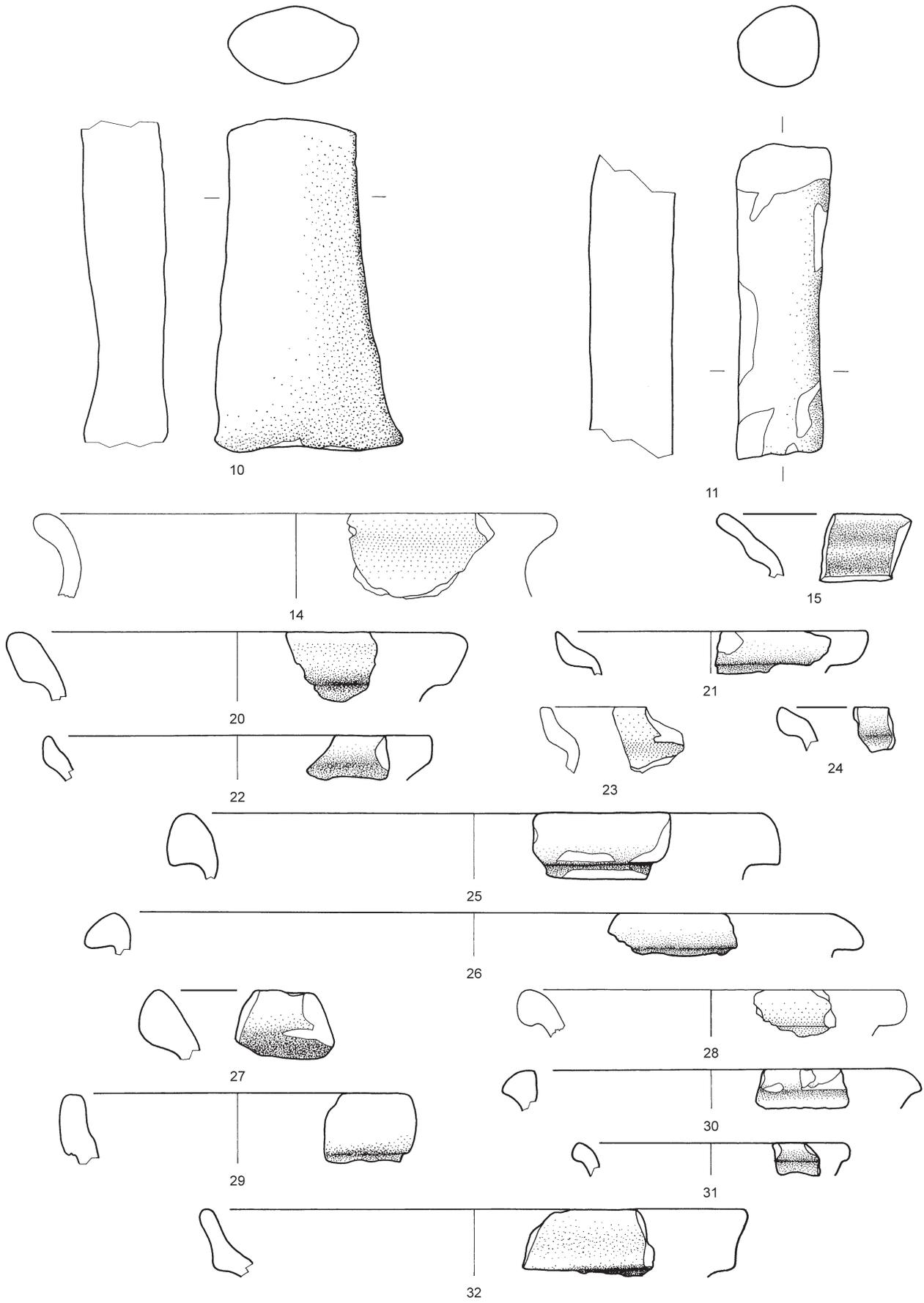


7



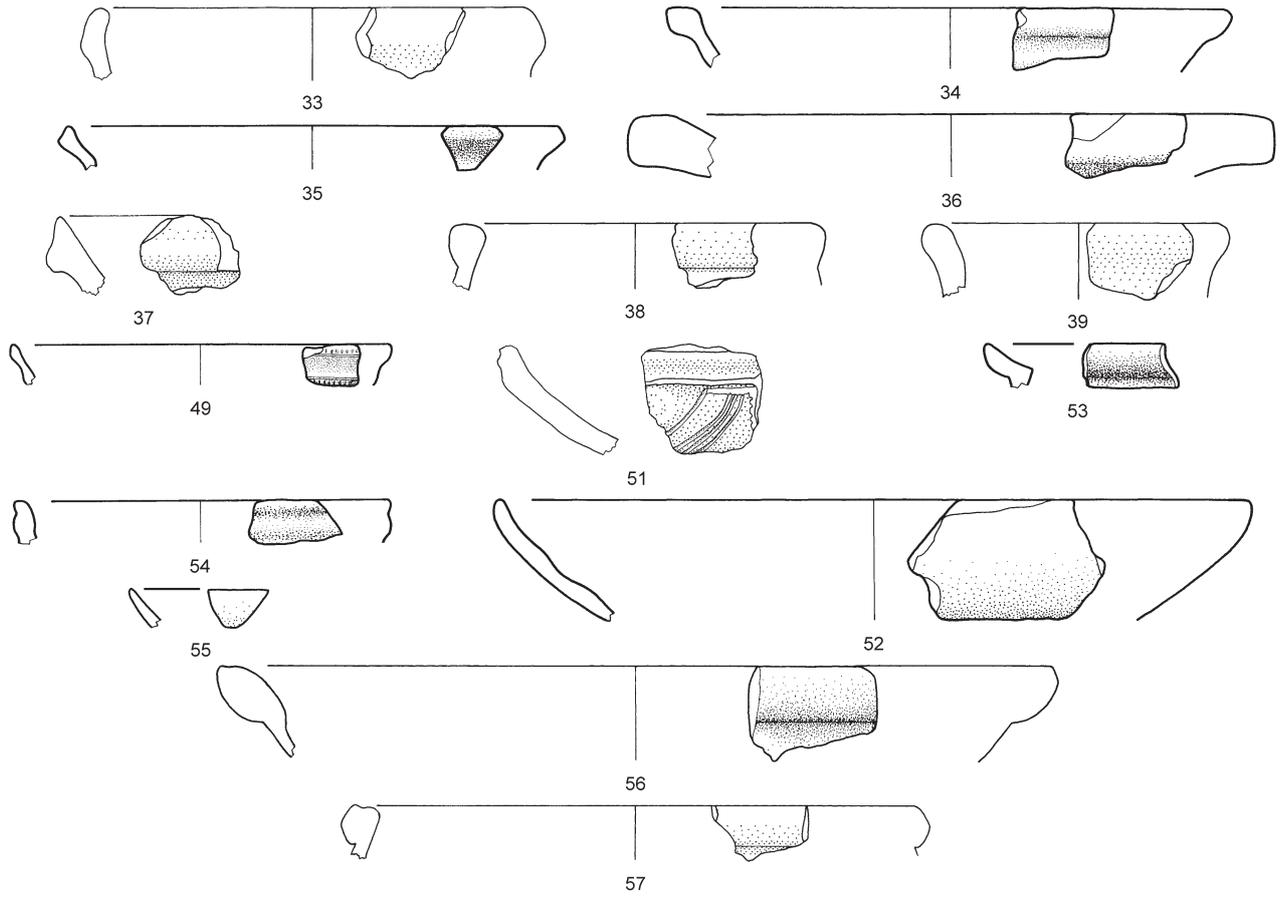
Site 10504 cont.

Plate V

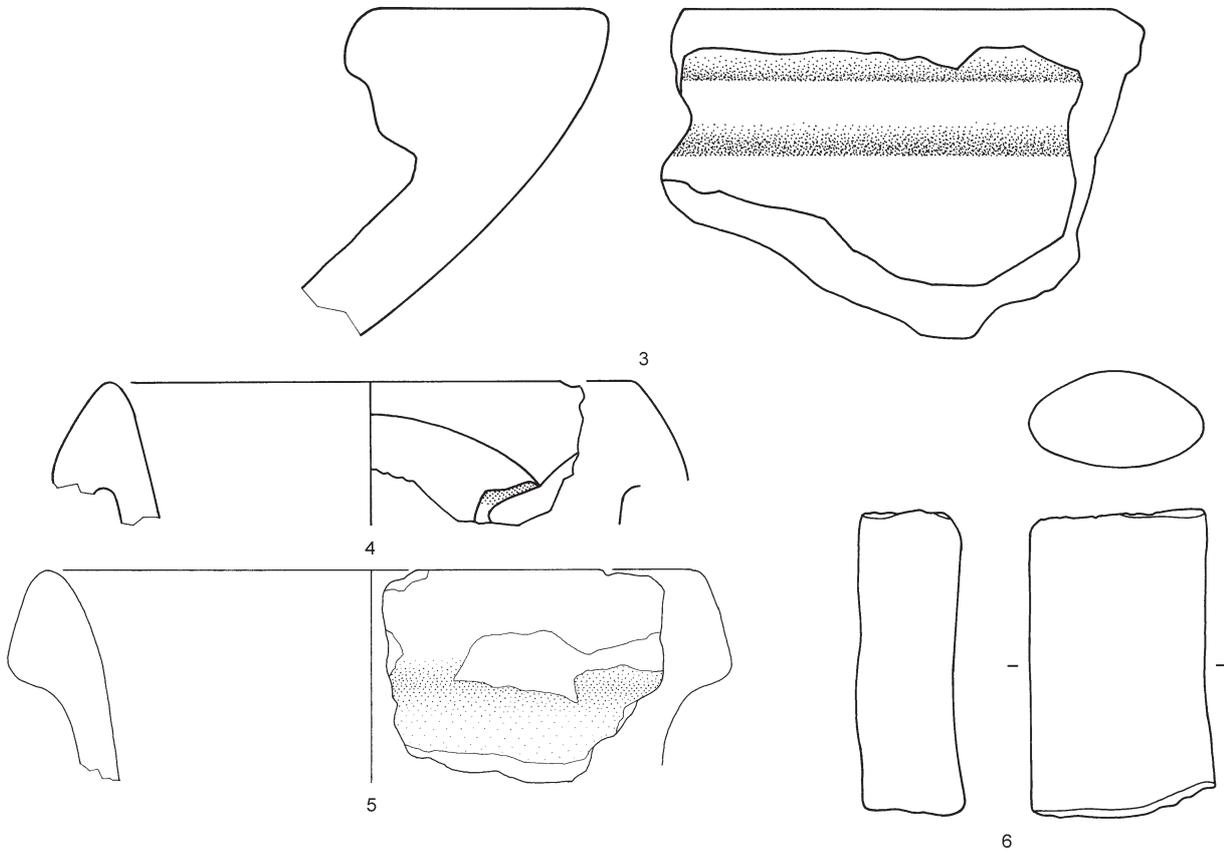


Site 10504 cont.

Plate VI

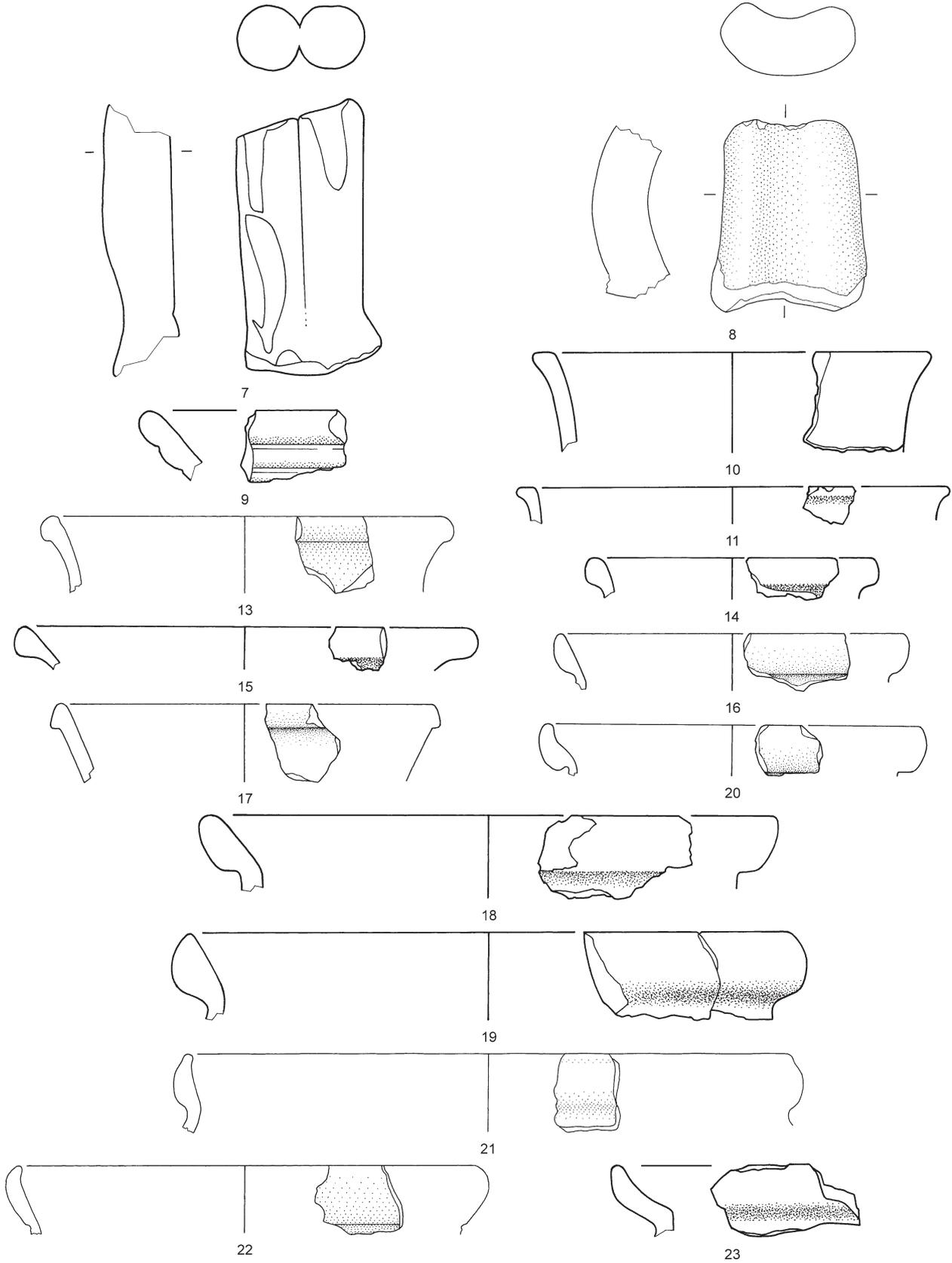


Site 10957



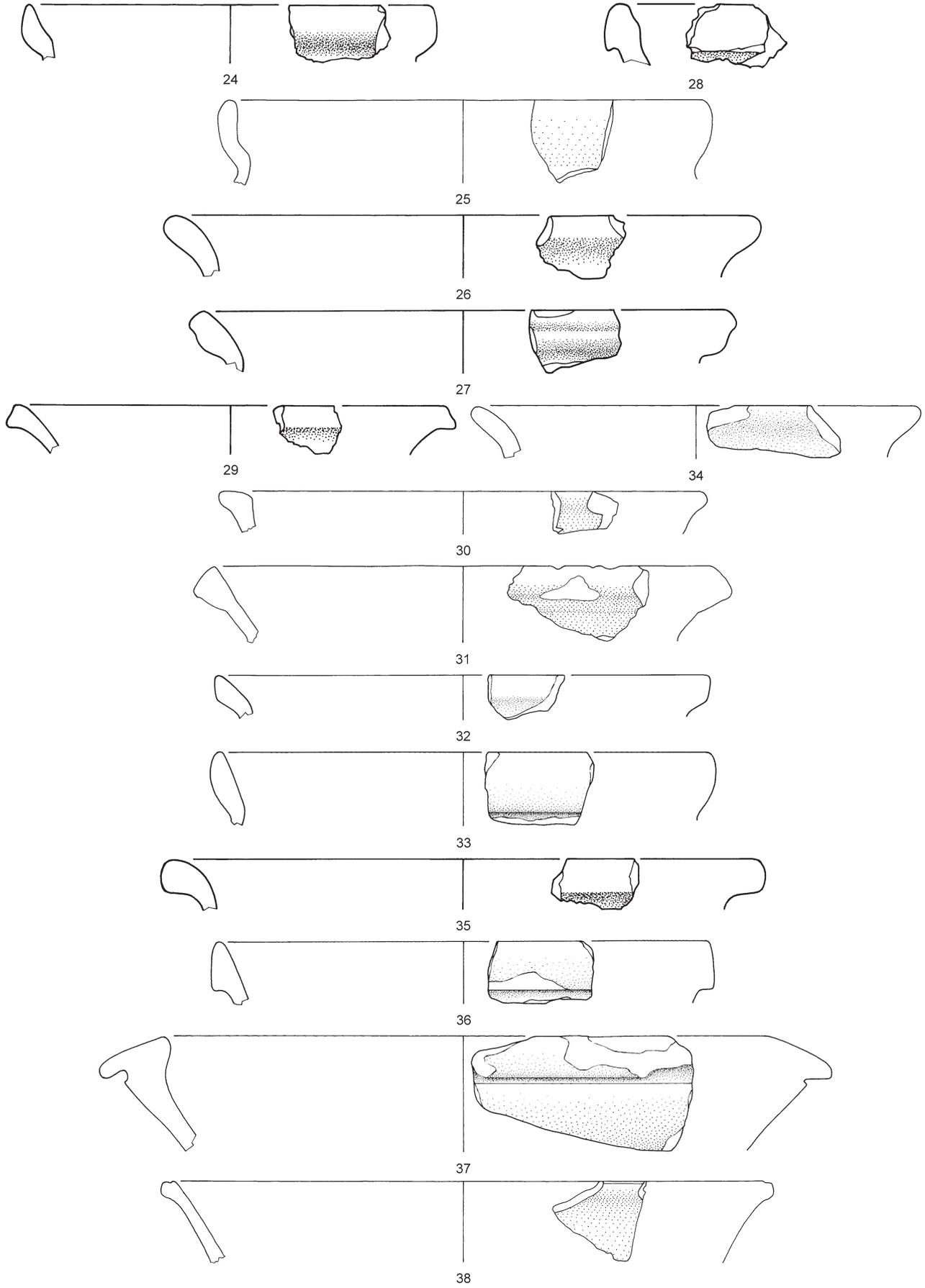
Site 10957 cont.

Plate VII



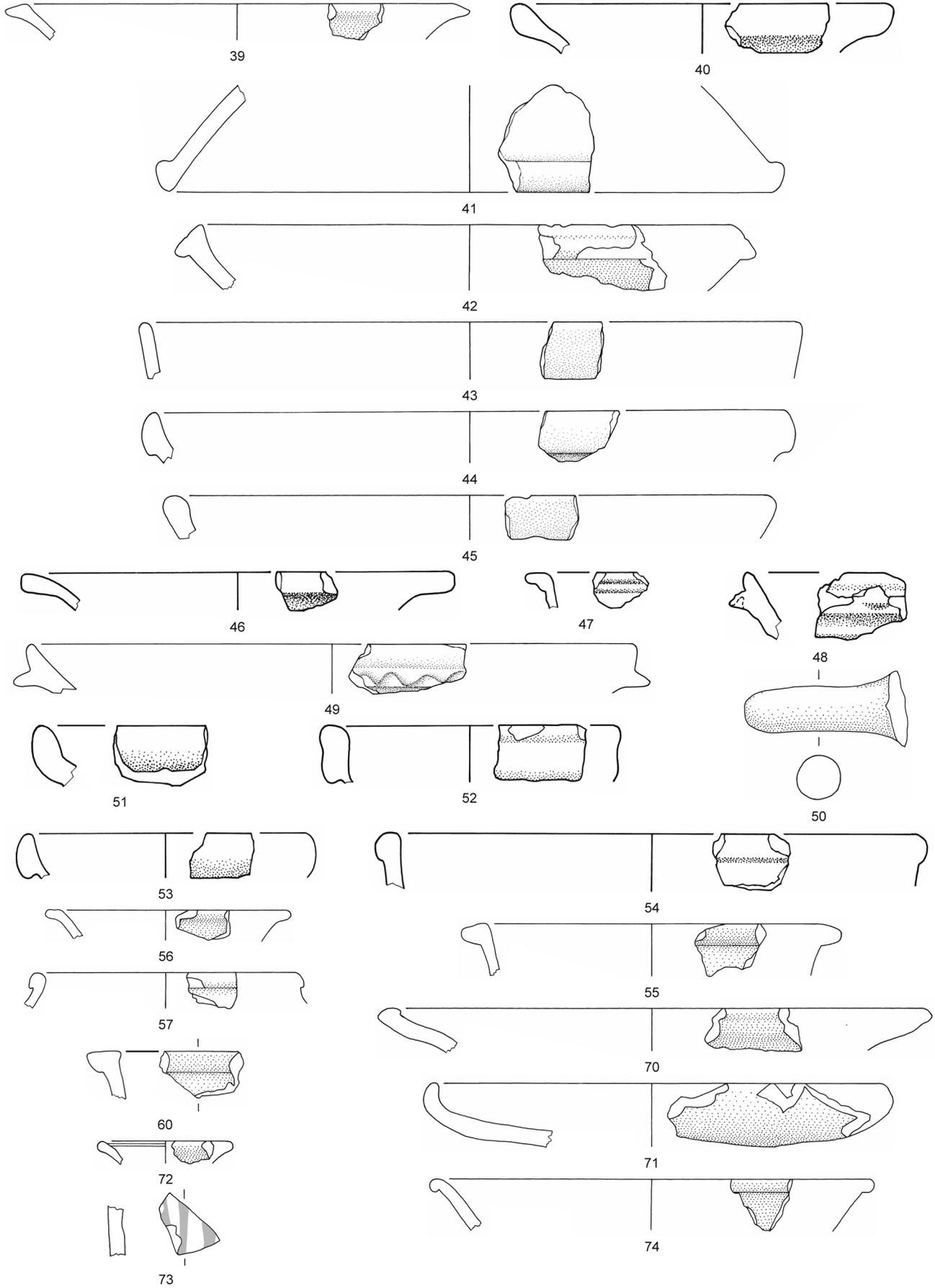
Site 10957 cont.

Plate VIII



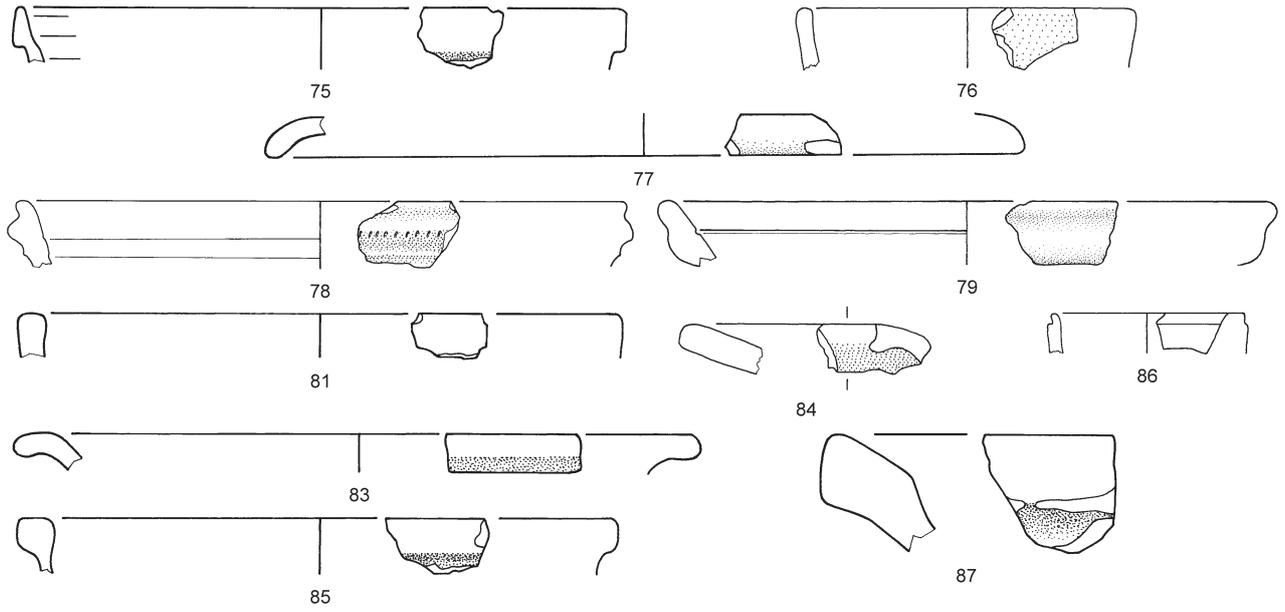
Site 10957 cont.

Plate IX

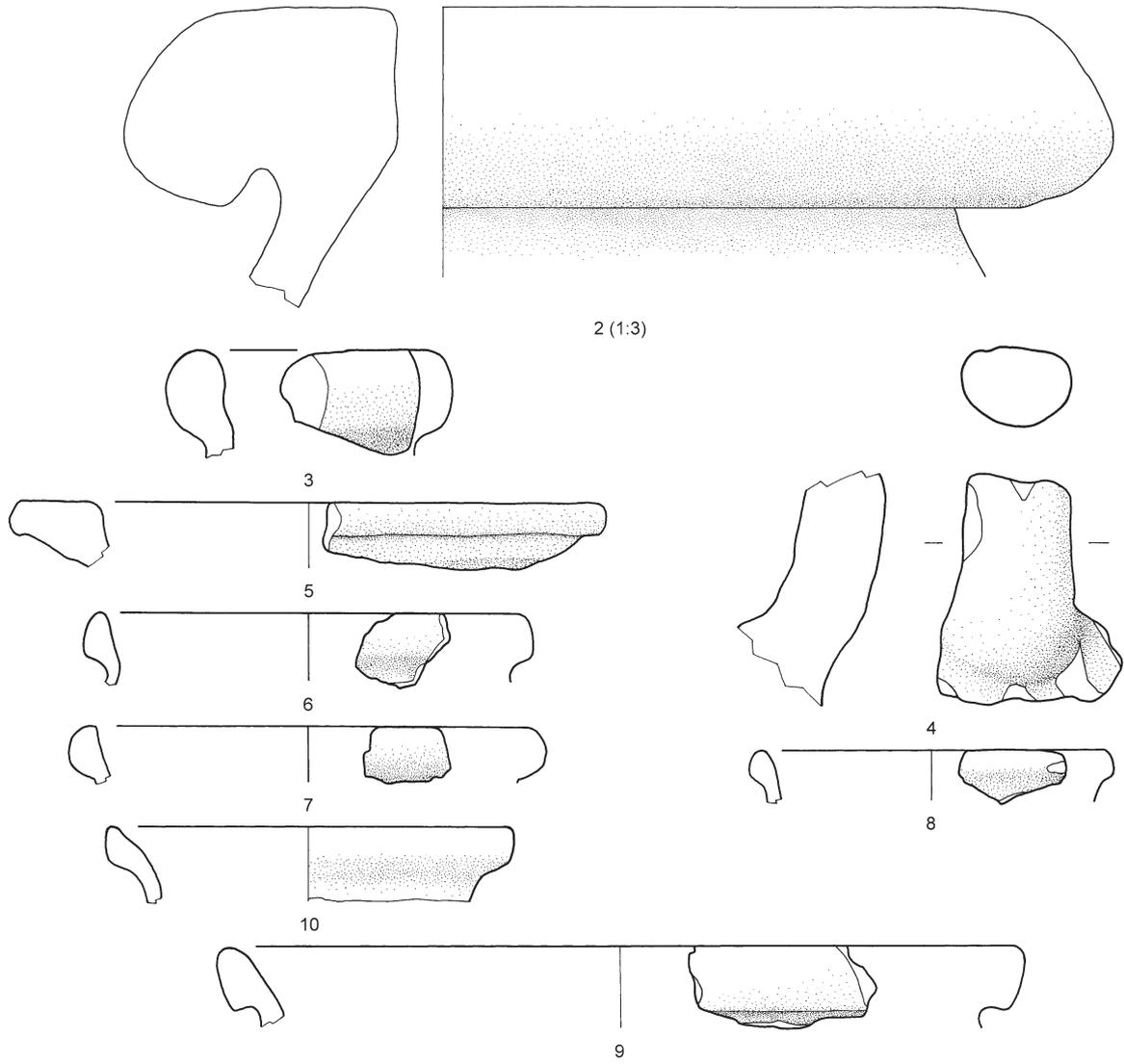


Site 10957 cont.

Plate X

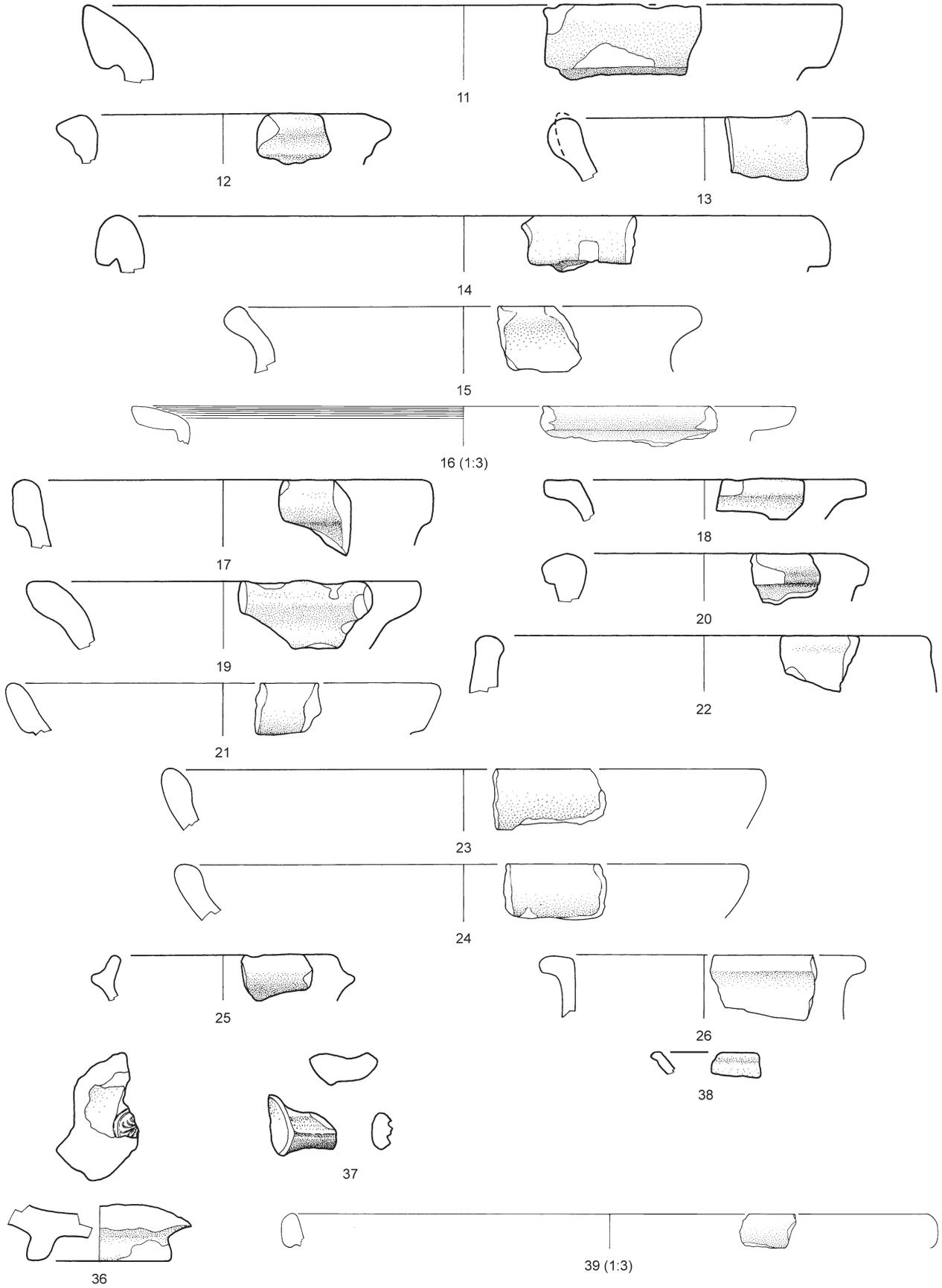


Site 10958



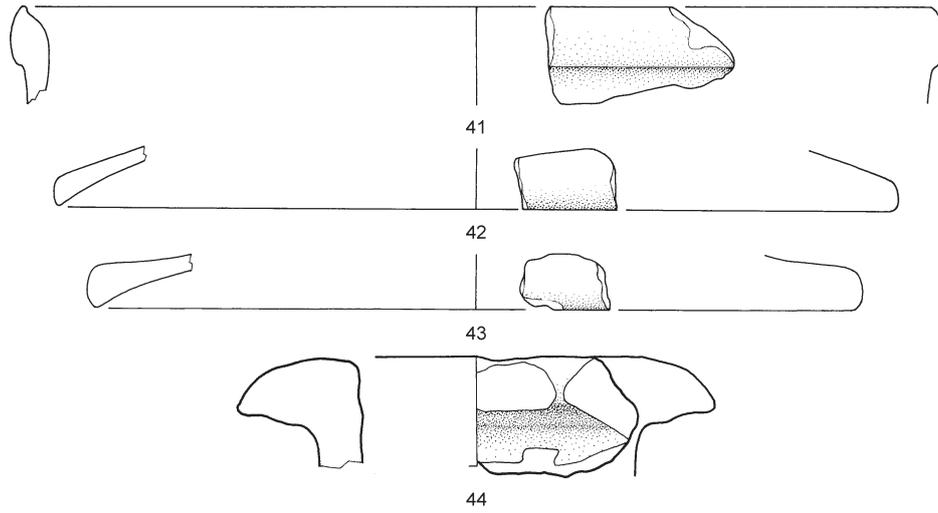
Site 10958 cont.

Plate XI

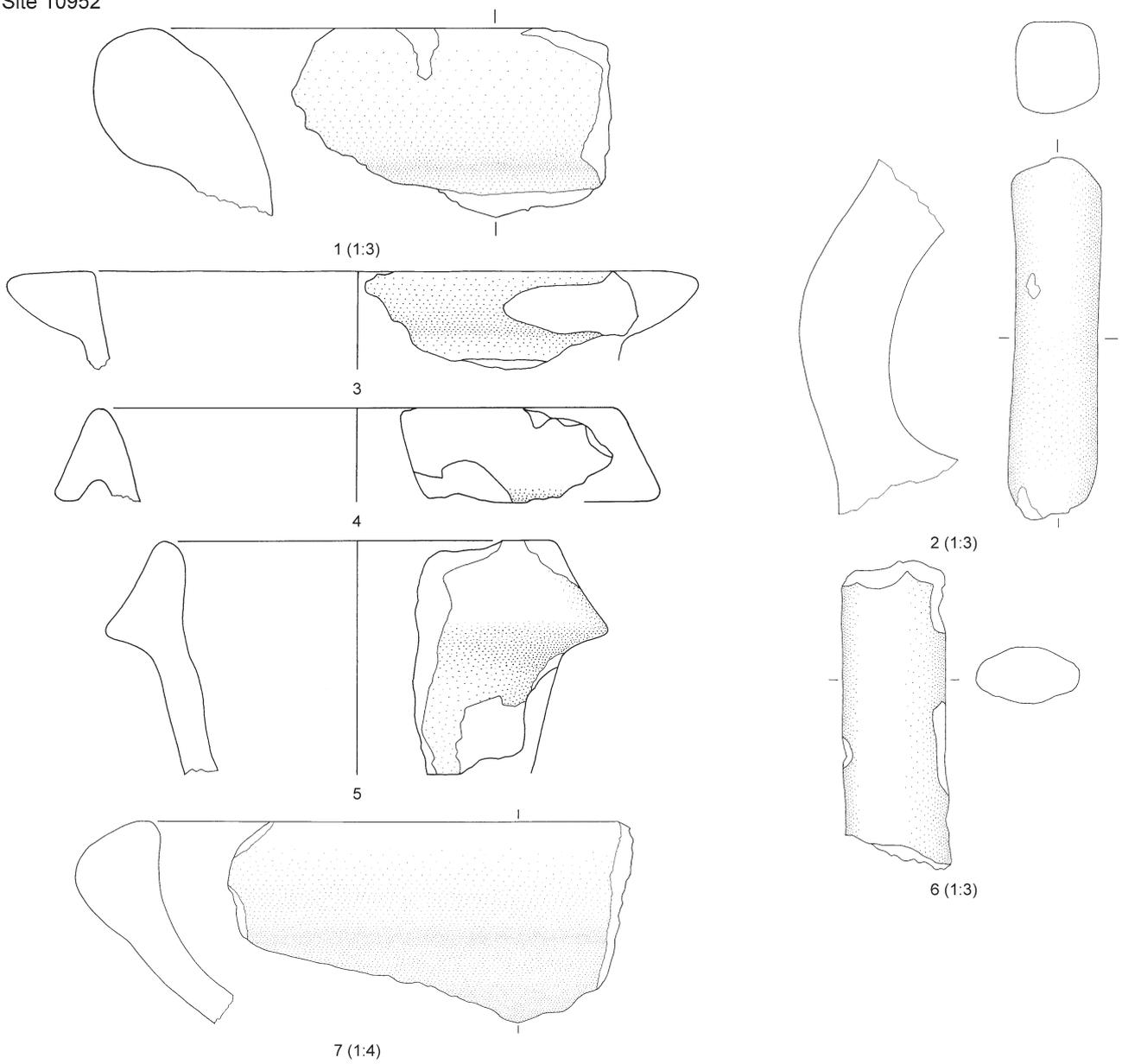


Site 10958 cont.

Plate XII

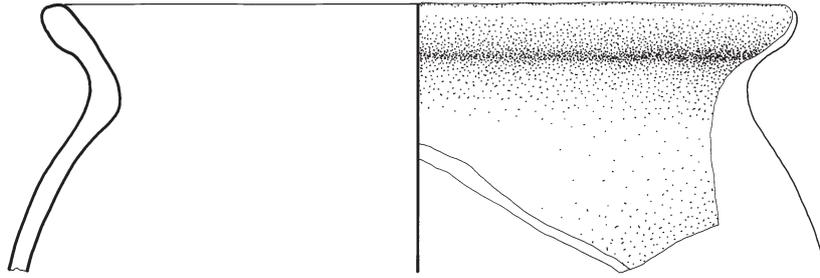


Site 10952

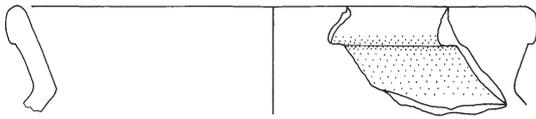


Site 10952 cont.

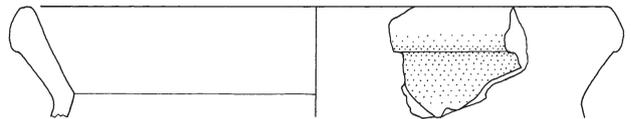
Plate XIII



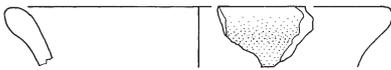
8



9



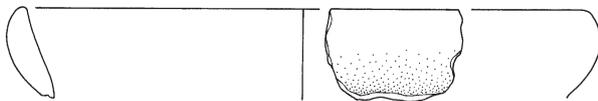
10



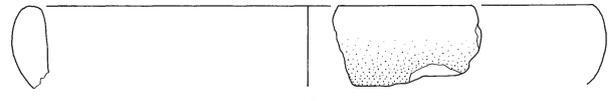
12



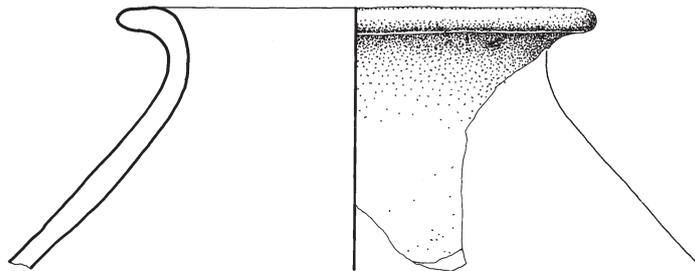
13



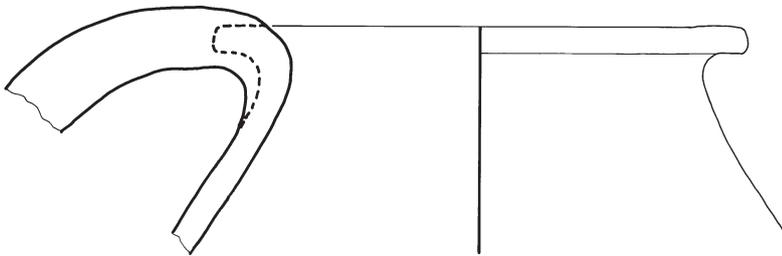
14



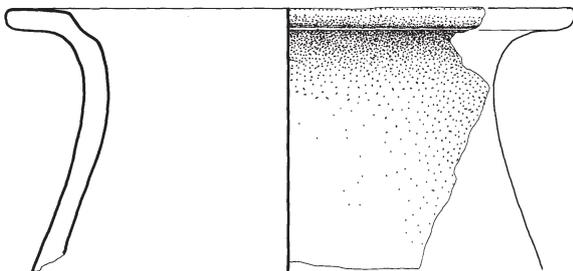
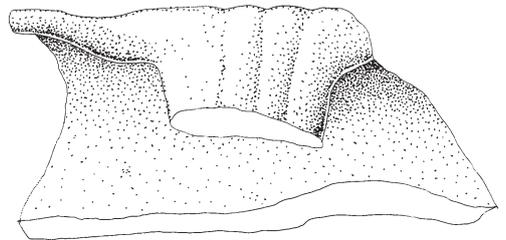
15



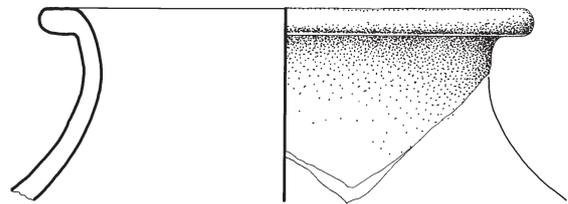
16



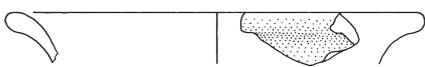
17



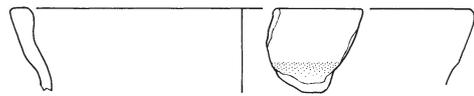
18



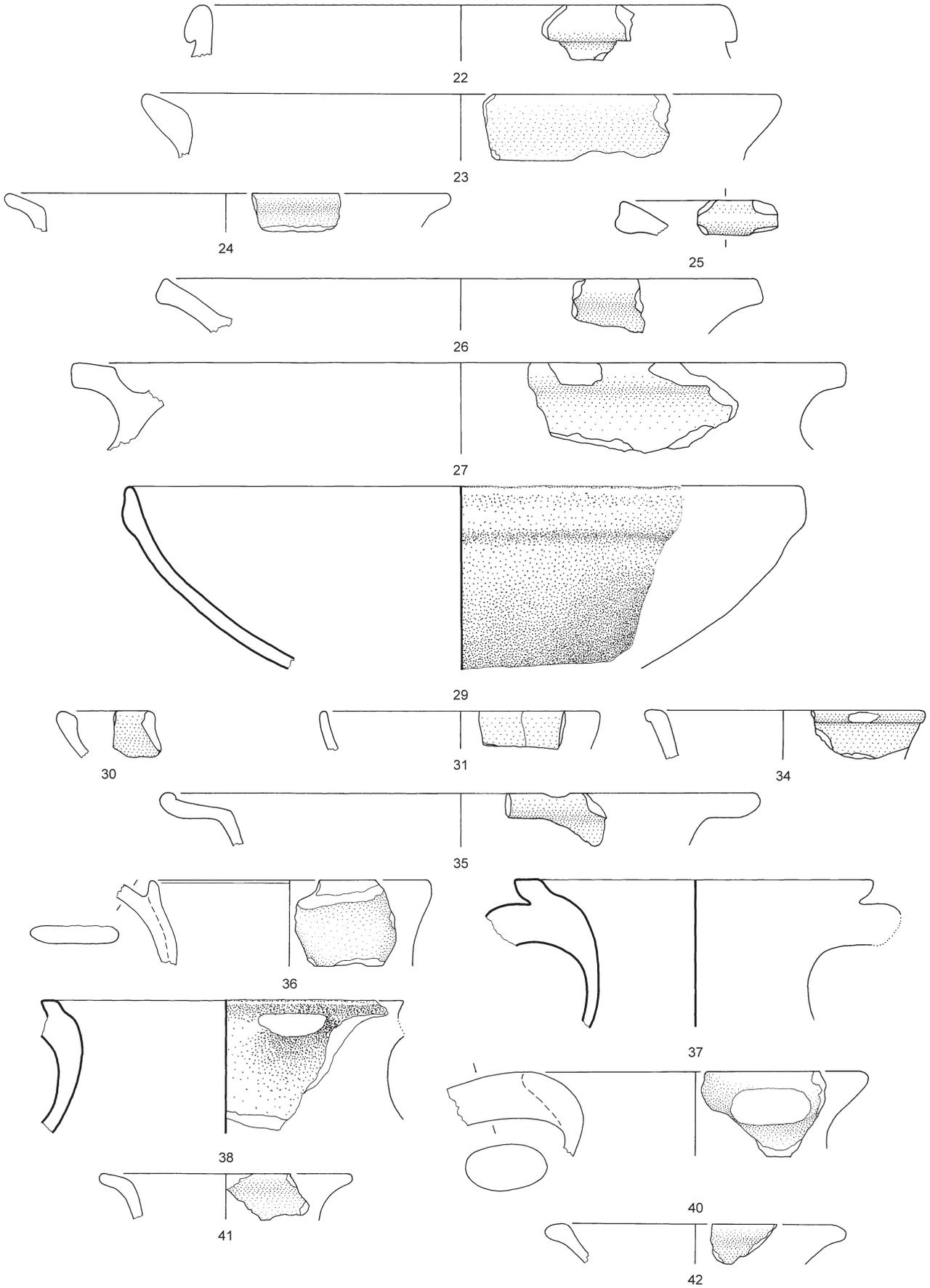
19



21

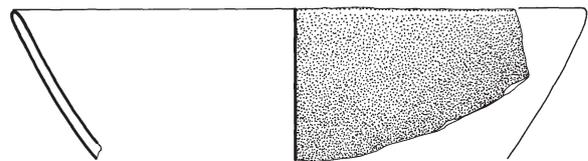
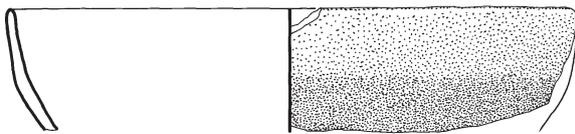
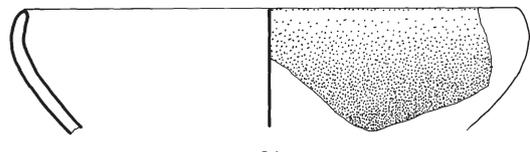
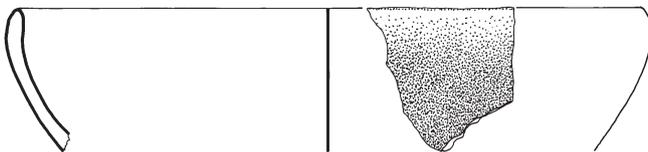
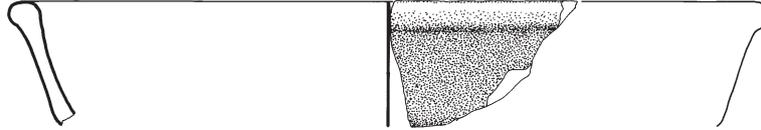
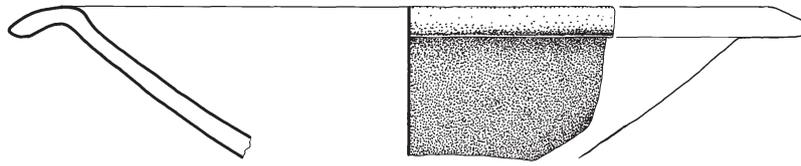
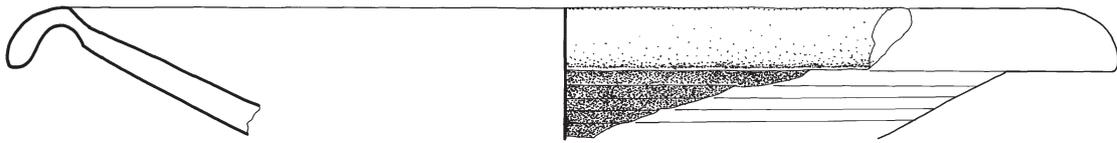
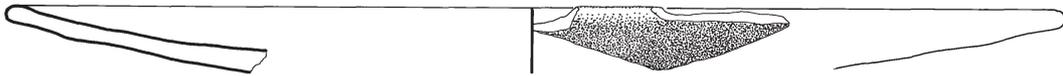
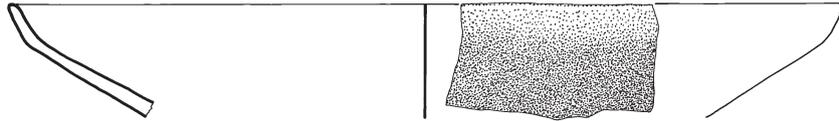
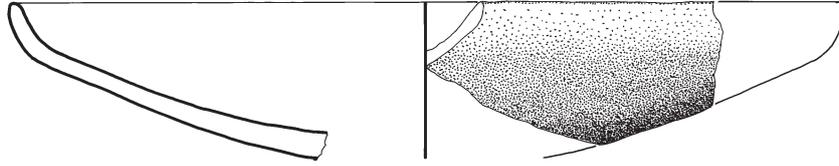
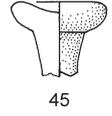
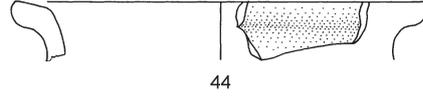
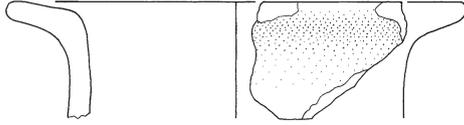


20



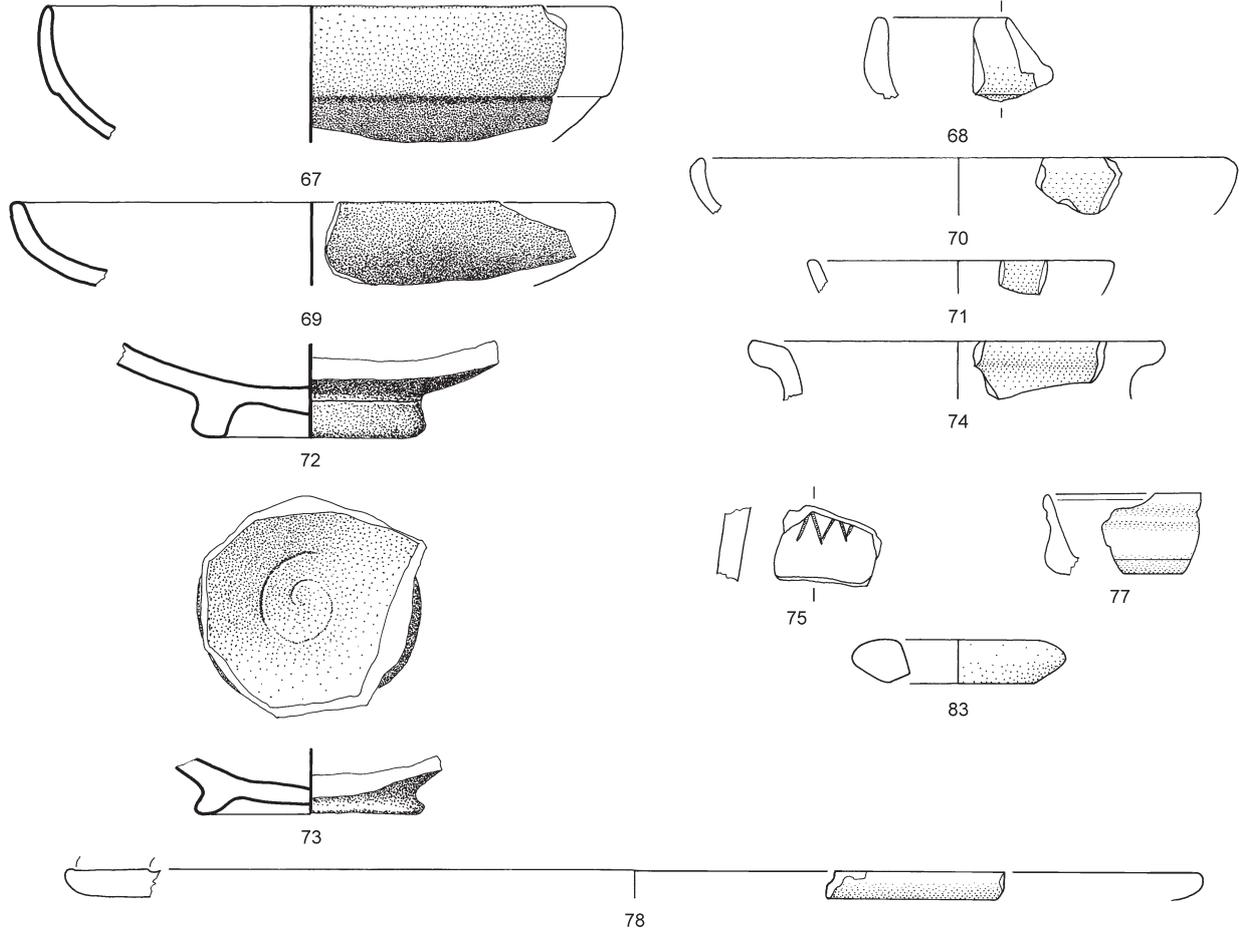
Site 10952 cont.

Plate XV

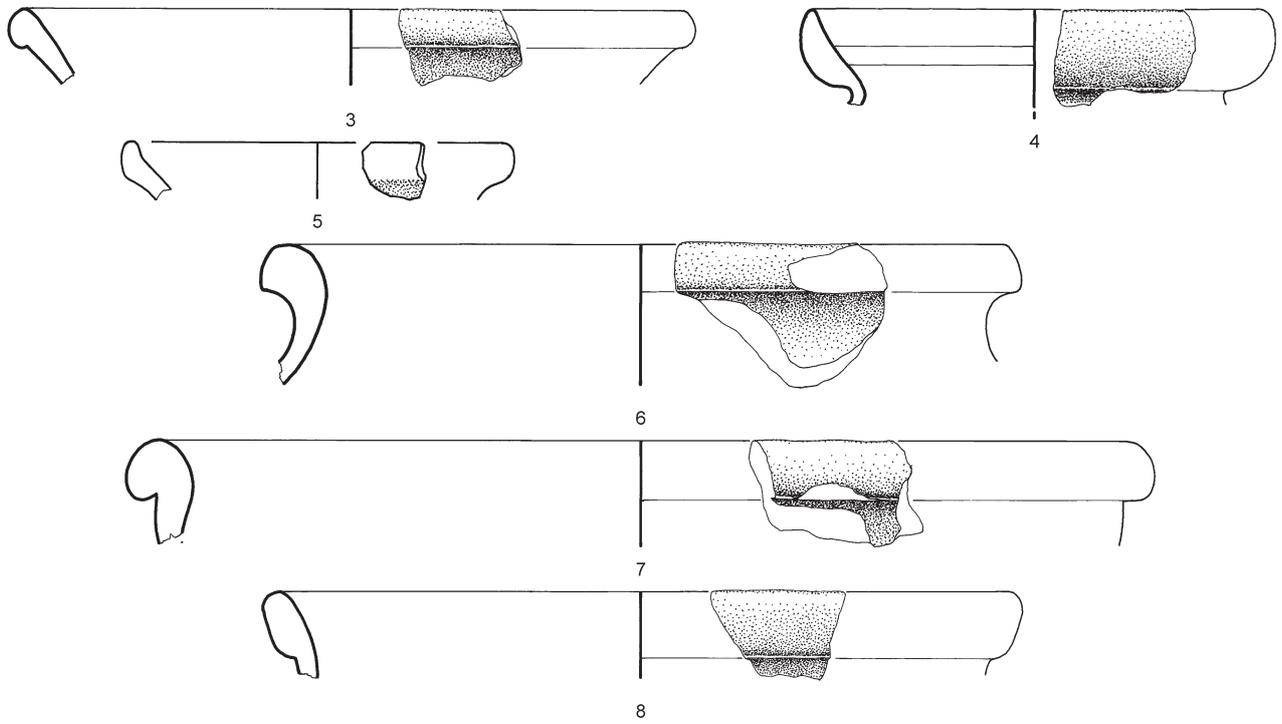


Site 10952 cont.

Plate XVI

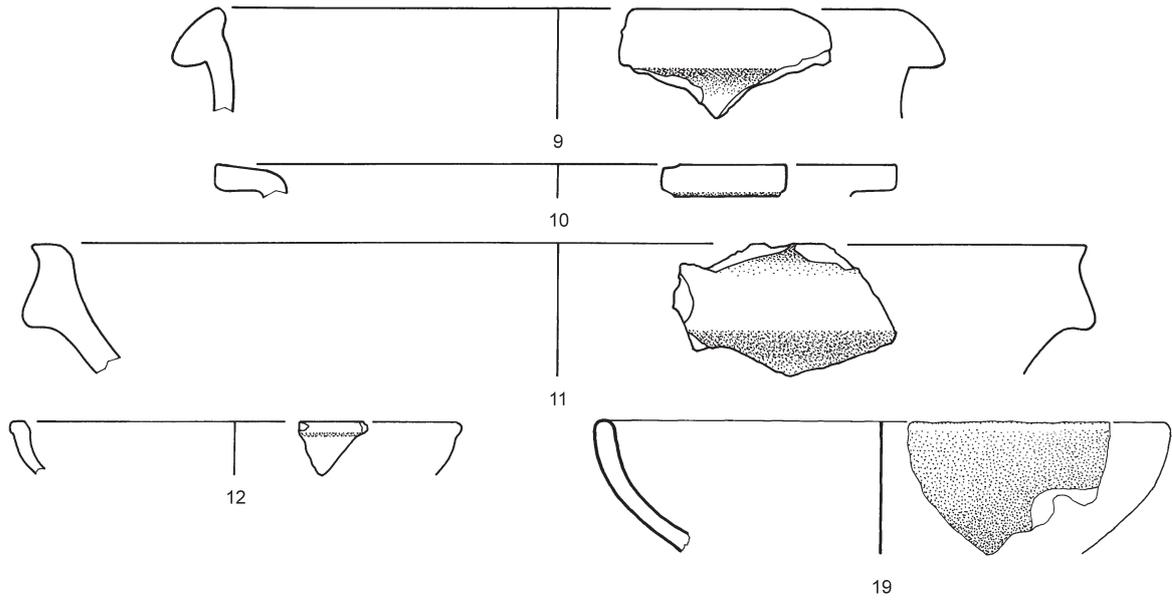


Site 10867



Site 10867 cont.

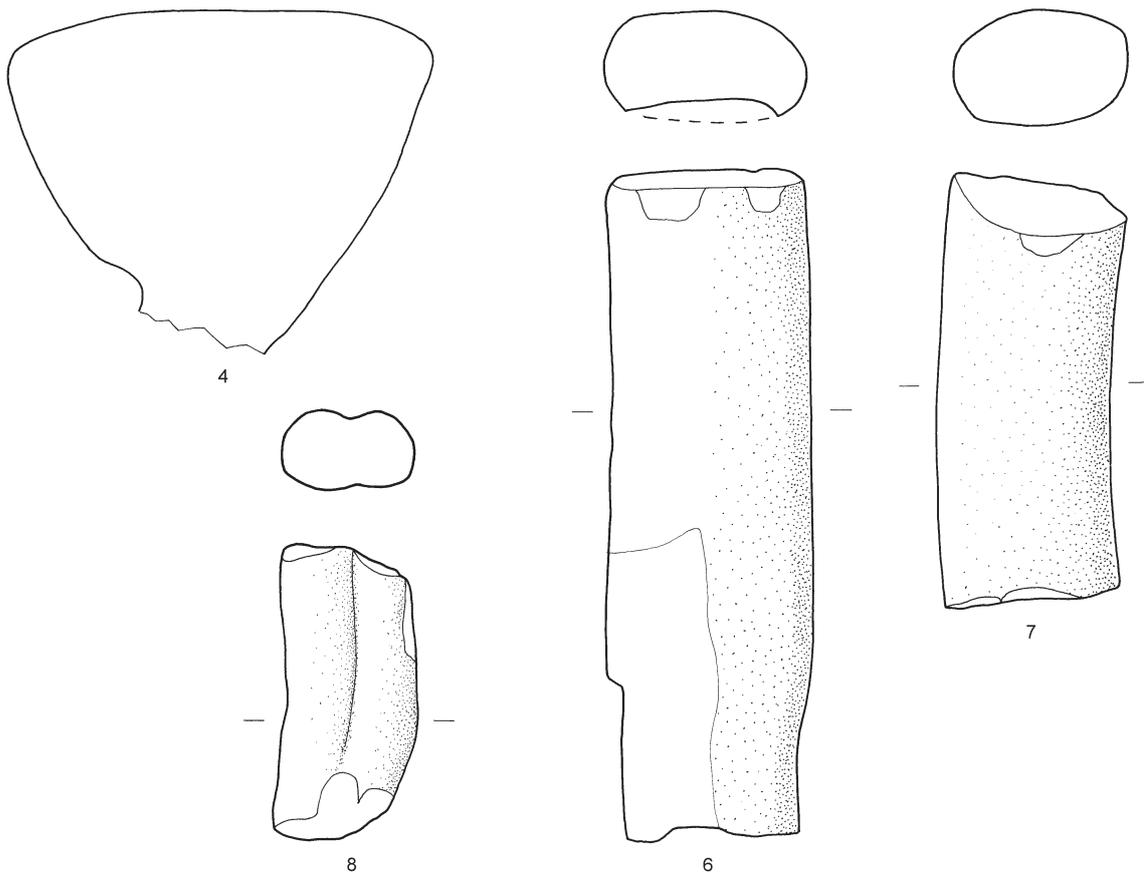
Plate XVII



Site 10901

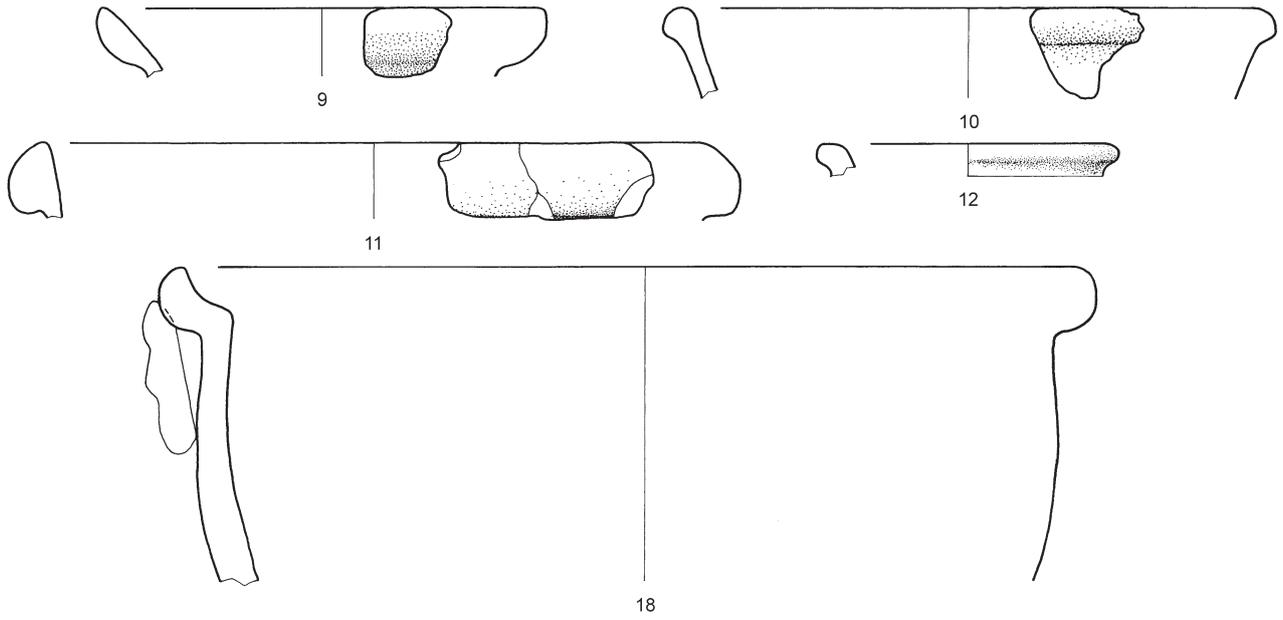


Site 10903

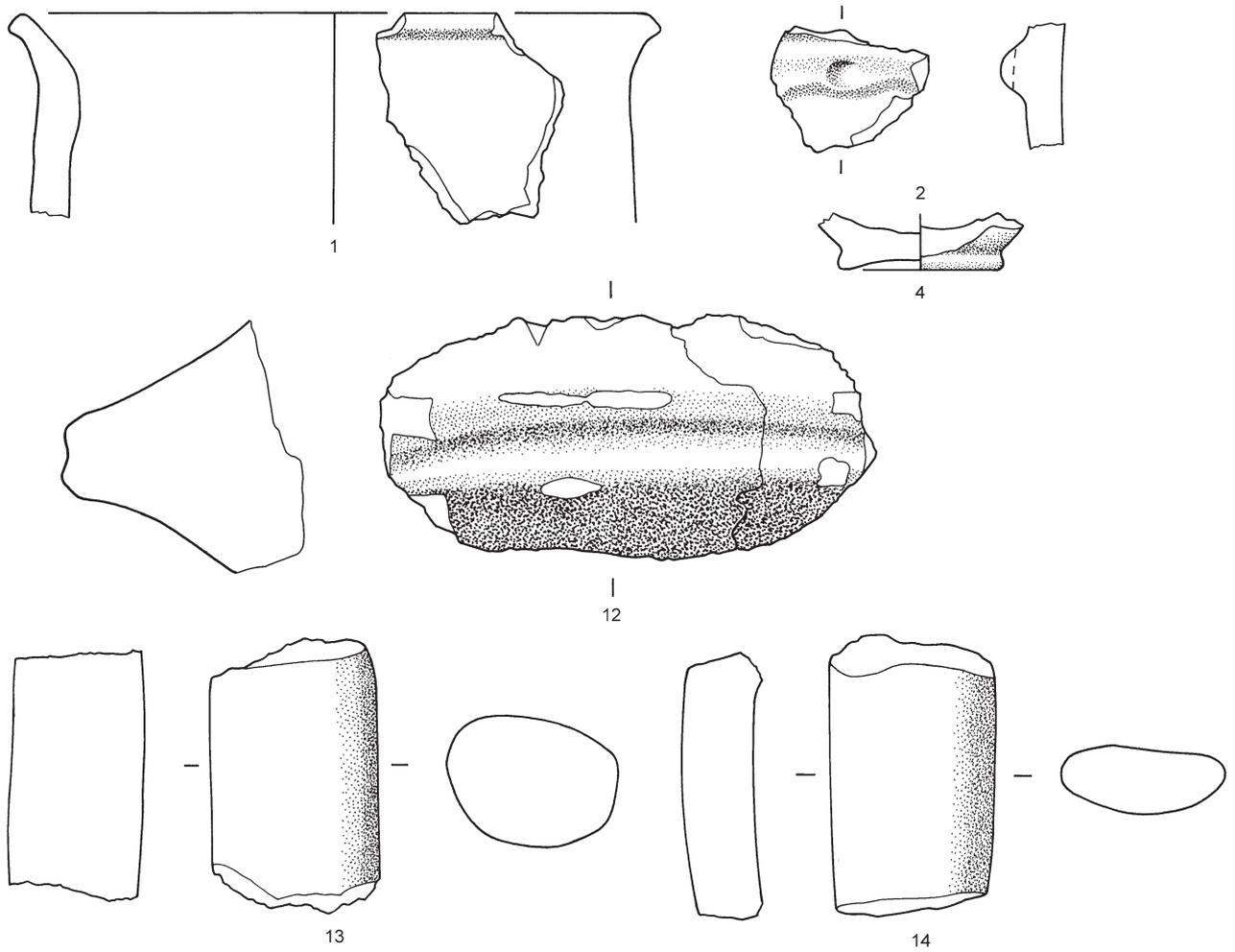


Site 10903 cont.

Plate XVIII

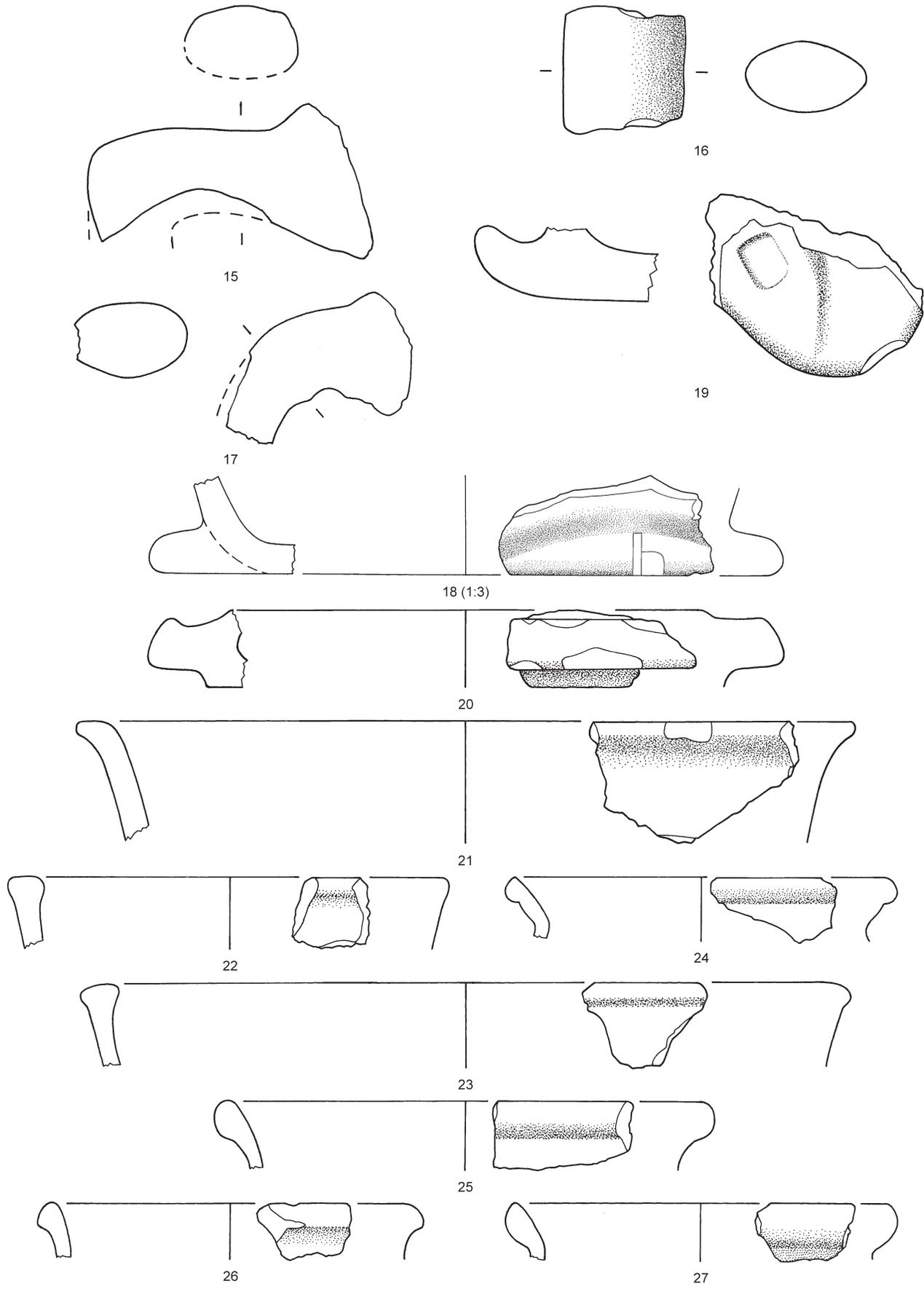


Site 10905



Site 10905 cont.

Plate XIX



Site 10905 cont.

Plate XX

