

The Rural Settlement Of Roman Britain 1 Britannia Monographs

A radical interdisciplinary reappraisal of the agrarian background to the political events which shaped the destiny of Rome (from Republic to Empire). The book actively builds upon the textual and archaeological evidence to trace the fate of the Italian rural free population during a crucial period of its history.

Excavations by Oxford Archaeology in advance of a programme of improvements to the railway between Bicester and Oxford investigated part of the south-eastern extramural settlement associated with the Roman fortress and subsequent town at Alchester, Oxfordshire, as well as rural settlements in its rural hinterland. The investigations at Alchester extended across two successive routes south to Dorchester-on-Thames, the earlier of which by-passed the eastern side of Otmoor and was superseded by a more direct route across the moor at the end of the 1st century AD. Settlement beside the earlier road may have been a successor to a pre-Roman settlement and appears from artefactual evidence to have been of quite high status during the initial, military phase, although no contemporary structural evidence was found. Stone-founded buildings were constructed during the late 1st-early 2nd century, including two single-celled structures of uncertain function that may represent a gatehouse or a pair of shrines. The buildings were demolished by c AD 200, when the area was abandoned. An insight into the diverse lives of the inhabitants is provided by finds that included part of a priestly headdress, two pairs of slave shackles and a group of roof tiles bearing the footprints of a young child. The extramural settlement may have been partly rural in character, involved in farming the landscape around the town, which was intensively managed for agricultural production, probably as meadow and pasture. Ditched enclosures beside the later road may have been part of a second extramural area or a discrete farming establishment. No buildings were identified but two large pits contained domestic refuse and building material. Excavations at six other locations investigated farmsteads that dated from the middle Iron Age to the 3rd century AD and included a rare deposit of debris from copper and iron working from a middle Iron Age enclosure ditch.

An Atlas of Roman Rural Settlement in England

Olive Oil, Wine and Amphorae Production on the Tarhuna Plateau During the Roman Period

Separating Romans and Barbarians

The Akrotiri Peninsula

Isolation Or Integration? A Spatial Analytical Approach to the Local Impact of the Roman Army on the Northern Frontier

Roman Rural Settlement Patterns in the Var, South-East France

The first major synthesis of the evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlements from across England and throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, and a study of what it reveals about the communities who built and lived in them.

The studies in this book investigate various elements relating to the Roman rural economy and its development, as well as changes in its structure arising from the establishment of Roman rule in the territory of modern Serbia. Of particular importance is the complexity of economic relations, as well as agriculture as a fundamental economic activity (along with mining) in the territory of the Balkan region, developed after the arrival of the Roman legions, and the creation of new forms of organisation, in which the indigenous population were gradually included.

Rural Settlements and Store Buildings

Peasants and Slaves

Settlement, Urbanization, and Population

Rural Settlement in the Roman North

Roman Rural Settlement in Wales and the Marches

Rural Settlement and Economic Activity

Based on a version published in 2007 by the Council for British Archaeology - Research Report series RR 151 (ISBN: 978 1 902771 66 3). This book outlines the results of a two-year project supported by English Heritage and the Leverhulme Trust into the characterisation, mapping and assessment of later Iron Age and Roman rural settlement across England. Utilising data from every local authority in England, it outlines a framework for the study of Iron Age and Roman rural settlement. Rural landscapes, where the majority of the population lived, were a key arena of social change in Roman Britain, but previous research has been focused principally on high-status villas, which form only a small fraction of the known sites. This has led to major biases and gaps in our understanding of the complex rural societies of the period. Mapping the information from a systematic national survey of the evidence, this volume provides a guide to major regional and chronological trends in rural settlement pattern, form and function. This book is aimed primarily at students and practitioners of archaeology and heritage management at all levels. Based on extensive academic research, it is envisaged as a book with wide appeal to readers interested in Roman Britain, regional landscape history, heritage management and in approaches to the early evolution of agricultural landscapes. A catalogue record for the original version is available from the British library.

This dissertation analyzes changing rural settlement patterns in the Lower Danubian Plain from the Late Iron Age through Late Antiquity in order to elucidate the role played by garrison settlements in the economic strategies of peasants living near the Roman frontier. The military cordon on the northern frontier has been seen both as a stimulus to provincial economic development and as an oppressive burden preventing growth in its vicinity with no consensus forthcoming. I approach the question from the perspective of the rural producers, using the landscapes in which they chose to live as evidence for common goals and conditions. In order to isolate the role of garrison settlements from other features in the landscape, I employ a novel method of comparative multivariate logistic regression analysis. This allows me to test different hypothesized relationships against known settlement patterns while controlling for other influences on location. The result is a quantitative measure of how well each hypothesis fits empirical data. The first chapter reviews the state of the question on Roman peasant economies, frontier economies and the military community. Having concluded that current interpretations based on documentary and artefactual evidence have failed to settle the issue of military-rural relations, I propose the quantitative analysis of archaeological landscapes as a promising way forward. Here, landscape refers to the embodied perception of a meaningful environment. Each settlement anchors the movements of the people who live there, so the locations of ancient settlements, combined with modern topographic and climatological data provide a foundation for the reconstruction of landscapes as experienced by their ancient inhabitants. I finish the chapter by describing a method of comparative modeling using logistic regression analysis for hypothesis testing. The goal of most locational analysis of this sort is a single mathematical model that predicts or explains settlement location using environmental variables. I

suggest that multiple models be created using variables that have been constructed according to competing hypotheses and the goodness of fit between each model and known data be compared to the others. The model with the closest fit contains the variable that best reflects ancient reality. In this way, it is possible to assess the empirical support for each hypothesis and to select the best one. The second chapter discusses the Lower Danubian Plain in modern Bulgaria, ancient Moesia Inferior. This frontier zone has not figured prominently in discussions of Roman frontier society. This is unfortunate because the area has a unique history of conquest that sets it apart from other, better-known frontiers: unlike the frontier in Western Europe, it was not heavily garrisoned until relatively late and, after the beginning of the fourth century, it was quite close to the imperial capital at Constantinople. In this chapter, I describe the natural environment of the study area in the middle of the Danubian Plain and the local economy prior to Roman conquest before discussing the history of the area from first century BCE through the sixth century CE. I show that the pre-Roman population of the area, though sparse, was well suited to integration with the Roman military community. I then describe the history of violence in the area and the ways in which different violent episodes impacted the countryside. Next I trace the construction and maintenance of the physical infrastructure of Roman power--forts, cities, and roads--from conquest to collapse before investigating the changing origins of the resident population. I conclude the chapter with an examination of the evidence for the economic status of garrison settlements in Moesia Inferior. In the third chapter, I describe the process of systematizing the diverse and varied record of archaeological research in the study area. The result is a database that includes ancient places of various functions grouped into chronological phases stretching from Pre-Roman to Late Antique. I also describe how I reconstructed archaeological landscapes for each settlement and how these landscapes, grouped chronologically, were analyzed. First, the immediate territories around settlements are compared to territories around random locations to determine if there are factors that are more or less abundant in one group than the other. Then, the accessibility of traffic routes and possible market centers is compared. As a result of this, I show that Roman settlements are located in very different landscapes than either Pre-Roman or Late Antique settlements. There is little consistency in Pre-Roman landscapes, but Roman landscapes are ideal for intensive agricultural production, and Late Antique landscapes offer greater defensive capabilities. I then use logistic regression analysis to create baseline models of settlement location to which I add Market Potential variables to test the various hypotheses on which they were constructed. The primary result is that settlements from the Middle Roman period (second to third centuries CE), avoid forts and cluster around non-military centers. In the final chapter, I discuss the strengths and weaknesses of quantitative landscape analysis and comparative modeling before assessing the impact of these results on our understanding of the local economy and the role of garrison settlements in both central Moesia Inferior and the Empire in general. I end by outlining next steps, both for improving the methodology and expanding the scope of investigation. This dissertation reaches the following main conclusions: 1) Settlement-centered landscapes contain valuable evidence for the behavior of people who are not well-represented by traditional archaeological and historical evidence. 2) While no clear tendencies emerge from the Pre-Roman settlement pattern, Roman settlements show a strong preference for landscapes best suited to intensive agricultural production. In contrast, after the late fourth century, rural settlements prefer locations with access to defensible refuges, demonstrating the value of the security previously provided by the Empire. 3) The rural economy of central Moesia Inferior flourished during the Roman period so military demand did not depress the local economy. 4) At the same time, peasants in this particular frontier zone were not using garrison settlements as frequent markets for their produce. They may have supplied the frontier indirectly or infrequently, but most would have had few opportunities to visit the army bases themselves. This means that peasants were not in a position to exploit soldiers' demand for local produce to supplement their rations. 5) Nothing in the material or literary record would have suggested that the military communities were isolated in this way, so further investigation along these lines in other frontier zones is warranted.

The South-Eastern Extramural Settlement of Roman Alchester and Rural Occupation in Its Hinterland: the Archaeology of East West Rail Phase 1

Rural Settlement and Industry

Rural Settlement and Civic Transformation in Early Imperial Italy

Volume 1: the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain

Settlement and History in Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine Galilee

In this study of rural development under Roman rule Raab argues that pre-existing conditions were of major importance. Through the results of regional survey she looks at settlement patterns, land use, production activities and land tenure, focusing largely on the Akrotiri peninsula.

The mass of new data produced by developer-funded archaeology since 1990 has provided a new regional framework for the study of rural Roman Britain in which a rich characterisation has been developed of the mosaic of communities that inhabited the province and the way that they changed over time

An Archaeological Survey of the Eastern Galilee

The Archaeology of the Roman Rural Economy in the Central Balkan Provinces

Rural Settlement in Roman Britain

The Pattern of Rural Settlement in Roman Gaul

Papers Given at a CBA Conference Held at St Hugh's College, Oxford, January 1 to 3, 1965

Archaeological & Archaeozoological Research

This book reinterprets rural settlement in Roman Wales and the Marches.

This thesis investigates the role which Roman artefacts played within rural settlements in North Britain during the Romano-British period. The possibility that Roman artefacts were used by native Britons as markers of prestige is explored through the presence or absence of Roman artefact types. The more prestigious the occupants of the rural settlements were, the more likely they were to have access to a variety of exotic trade items. The methodology employed in this study has been adapted from previous studies on pottery types and settlement remains from Scotland. This thesis examines an area that centres on Hadrian's Wall, which at various times in its history acted as the frontier for the Roman Empire, as well as being a staging post for troops and a means of controlling the local population's movement. The study region includes land up to 50 kilometres either side of Hadrian's Wall, and examines rural settlements located within one or two days travel from the Wall. The excavation reports of rural settlements were

examined, and include settlement types such as homesteads, hillforts and villas. From these sites, Roman artefact types were quantified and used to generate data for analysis. The results agree with the hypothesis that social hierarchy can be detected through the comparative presence or absence of Roman artefact types. It is also apparent that the settlements on either side of Hadrian's Wall, and either side of the Pennines mountain chain, were not part of a simple, homogenous culture. This thesis begins with an outline of the geographic and environmental nature of the region (Chapter 2), and an examination of settlement and society in North Britain during the preceding Bronze and Iron Ages (Chapter 3). An essay on Romano-British society and settlement is included (Chapter 4), and is followed by a brief discussion of post-Roman Britain (Chapter 5). Following an outline of the methodology used (Chapter 6), the results of analysis are presented in detail (Chapter 7). The Discussion chapter explores how the results of analysis meet existing theories of rural settlement and society, and compares North Britain with continental data from Germany and North Gaul (Chapter 8).

Rural Settlement in Britain

Roman Rural Settlement in Sussex

The Rural Population of Roman Italy (200 BC to AD 100)

New Visions of the Countryside of Roman Britain

Later Prehistoric and Roman Rural Settlement and Land-use in Western Transylvania

Niculişel. A Roman Rural Settlement in North-East Moesia Inferior

Rural Settlement and Economic Activity is a key new addition to literature on the rural economy of Tripolitania during Antiquity. The chapters explore the geography and climate of the area and present the results of the author's archaeological survey. This volume aims to present an updated portrait of the Roman countryside in Roman Spain by the comparison of different theoretical orientations and methodological strategies including the discussion of textual and iconographic sources and the analysis of the faunal remains. The archaeology of rural areas of the Roman world has traditionally been focused on the study of villae, both as an architectural model of Roman otium and as the central core of an economic system based on the extensive agricultural exploitation of latifundia. The assimilation of most rural settlements in provincial areas of the Roman Empire with the villa model implies the acceptance of specific ideas, such as the generalization of the slave mode of production, the rupture of the productive capacity of Late Iron Age communities, or the reduction in importance of free peasant labor in the Roman economy of most rural areas. However, in recent decades, as a consequence of the generalized extension of preventive or emergency archaeology and survey projects in most areas of the ancient territories of the Roman Empire, this traditional conception of the Roman countryside articulated around monumental villae is undergoing a thorough revision. New research projects are changing our current perception of the countryside of most parts of the Roman provincial world by assessing the importance of different types of rural settlements. In the last years, we have witnessed the publication of archaeological reports on the excavation of thousands of small rural sites, farms, farmsteads, enclosures, rural agglomerations of diverse nature, etc. One of the main consequences of all this research activity is a vigorous discussion of the paradigm of the slave mode of production as the basis of Roman rural economies in many provincial areas. A similar change in the paradigm is taking place, with some delay, in the archaeology of Roman Spain. After decades of preventive/emergency interventions there is a considerable quantity of unpublished data on this kind of rural settlements. However, unlike the cases of Roman Britain or Gallia Comata, no synthesis or national projects are undertaking the task of systematizing all these data. With the intention of addressing this current situation the present volume discusses the results and methodological strategies of different projects studying peasant settlements in several regions of Roman Spain.

Rural Settlement in Late Iron Age and Roman Sussex

Continuity and Change

Rural Settlement in Hellenistic and Roman Crete

Rural Settlement and Romano-British Material Culture in North Britain

Conference Papers

The Archaeology of Peasantry in Roman Spain

Rural Settlement in Roman Britain An Atlas of Roman Rural Settlement in England Council for British Archeology

This volume focuses upon the people of rural Roman Britain - how they looked, lived, interacted with the material and spiritual worlds surrounding them, and also how they died, and what their physical remains can tell us. Analyses indicate a geographically and socially diverse society, influenced by pre-existing cultural traditions and varying degrees of social connectivity. Incorporation into the Roman empire certainly brought with it a great deal of social change, though contrary to many previous accounts depicting bucolic scenes of villa-life, it would appear that this change was largely to the detriment of many of those living in the countryside.

Papers Given at a Conference, 1965, Oxford

RURAL SETTLEMENT IN ROMAN BRITAIN- PAPERS GIVEN AT A CBA CONFERENCE- COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY.

Landscapes and Cities

Rural Evolutions in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages

Rural Settlement in the Korinthia in Roman

Rural Settlement in Roman Britain: Papers Given at a C.B.A. Conference

This title was first published in 2002: This volume focuses on the Roman provinces of Syria and Arabia, above all the lands now within Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. The first articles look at questions of geography, cartography and toponymy, particularly in Strabo, Pliny and Ptolemy. The following sections are concerned with settlement patterns and urban development in the region. In the Roman and early Byzantine periods, the inland areas underwent a gradual transformation, from a semi-sedentary, lightly populated and predominantly

rural region, to one of large cities and a network of prosperous, socially sophisticated villages, linked by a network of roads. That change is documented by a wealth of epigraphy from both the urban communities and their outlying settlements (the subject of several articles). By the 4th century, too, Christianity had become the dominant religion and remained such until the arrival of Islam.

The first two centuries AD are conventionally thought of as the 'golden age' of the Roman Empire, yet Italy in this period has often been seen as being in a state of decline and even crisis. This book investigates the relationships between city and countryside in Italy in the early Empire, using evidence from literary texts and inscriptions, and the wealth of data derived from archaeological field surveys over recent years. Looking at individual towns and regions as well as at the broader picture, and stressing the diversity of situations across Italy, John R. Patterson examines how changing patterns of building and benefaction in the cities were related to developments in the country, and underlines the resourcefulness of the cities, both large and small, in seeking to maintain and develop their civic traditions.

Geography, Urbanisation and Settlement Patterns in the Roman Near East

Landscapes of Change

Papers Given at a C.B.A. Conference Held at St. Hugh's College, Oxford, January 1 to 3, 1965

Rural Settlements and Society in Anglo-Saxon England

Approaches to Settlement and Material Culture Through Big Data

Studies in the Iron Age and Roman Archaeology of Lowland East Yorkshire

Only in recent years has archaeology begun to examine in a coherent manner the transformation of the landscape from classical through to medieval times. In *Landscapes of Change*, leading scholars in the archaeology of the late antique and early medieval periods address the key results and directions of Roman rural fieldwork. In so doing, they highlight problems of analysis and interpretation whilst also identifying the variety of transformations that rural Europe experienced during and following the decline of Roman hegemony. Whilst documents and standing buildings predominate in the urban context to provide a coherent and tangible guide to the evolving urban form and its society since Roman times, the countryside in many ages remains rather shadowy - a context for the cultivation, gathering and movement of food and other resources, inhabited by farmers, villagers and miners. Whilst the Roman period is adequately served through occasional extant remains and through the survey and excavation of villas and farmsteads, as well as the writings of agronomists, the medieval one is generally well marked by the presence of still extant villages across Europe, often dependent on castles and manors which symbolise the so-called 'feudal' centuries. But the intervening period, the fourth to tenth centuries, is that with the least documentation and with the fewest survivals. What happened to the settlement units that made up the Roman rural world? When and why do new settlement forms emerge? *Landscapes of Change* is essential reading for anyone wanting an up-to-date summary of the results of archaeological and historical investigations into the changing countryside of the late Roman, late antique and early medieval world, between the fourth and tenth centuries AD. It questions numerous aspects of change and continuity, assessing the levels of impact of military and economic decay, the spread and influence of Christianity, and the role of Germanic, Slav and Arab settlements in disrupting and redefining the ancient rural landscapes.

Taylor characterizes, maps, and assesses late prehistoric and Roman rural settlement across what is now England. He has drawn from every Sites and Monuments Records in the country and many other published and unpublished sources, to identify national and regional settlement patterns and forms, and settlement in relation to landscape in the eight regions. Two case studies illustrate the process of surveying by aerial photography and by field walking.

Studies in Rural Settlement and Economy

An Intersite Analysis of Roman- and Islamic-period Settlement Organization in the Baixo Alentejo, Portugal

Footprints from the Past

Rural Settlement and Political Change

The Romano-British Countryside

A collection of essays presenting new analyses of data and evidence for population and settlement patterns, particularly urbanization, in the Mediterranean world from 100 BC to AD 350.

During the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods, the Galilee played an important role in the development of both Judaism and Christianity. In an attempt to draw a detailed picture of the nature and history of the rural settlement in this region, a test case area in the "heart" of ancient Galilee is presented. Uzi Leibner used two distinct disciplines: the study of historical sources and advanced archaeological field survey. Greek, Latin, Hebrew and Aramaic sources concerning settlements in the region are translated and discussed and some 50 sites surveyed archaeologically. The analysis and synthesis of the finds facilitated the presentation of a comprehensive and dynamic picture of settlement - including periods of construction, abandonment, prosperity and decline in each site and in the region as a whole. Uzi Leibner sheds new light on major historical issues such as the origins of the Galilean Jewry in the Second Temple Period, the First Jewish Revolt and its outcomes, demography, economy, and interaction between Jewish, pagan and Christian communities.