The Rural Settlement Of Roman Britain 1 Britannia Monographs

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.

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.

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.

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. 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.

This dissertation presents an investigation of the archaeology of rural civilian settlement in Roman and Byzantine Egypt.
For the first time, a catalogue of all published archaeological evidence for settlement of this sort is presented. The catalogue is then used to evaluate the current view - founded on written material - that the Egyptian countryside was exceptionally rich and dominated by great estates. New criteria for interpreting sites are set out and employed to recognise a very limited range of site-types. Subsequent analysis shows the absence of exceptional wealth and villas but strong evidence of the zoning of site-types, unanticipated from texts. This enables one to approach more accurately the realities of everyday life in Roman and Byzantine Egypt.

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. Sheds light on settlement patterns in early medieval Spain and demonstrates the local effect of the collapse of Roman Government.

This resource brings together the excavated evidence for the rural settlement of Roman Britain with the over-arching aim to inform a comprehensive reassessment of the countryside of Roman Britain. 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.

This volume presents case studies of Iron Age rural settlement from across Europe illustrating both the diversity of patterns in the evidence and common themes.

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).

Recent publications on urbanism and the rural environment in Late Antiquity, most of which explore a single region or narrow chronological niche, have emphasized either textual or archeological evidence. None has attempted the more ambitious task of bringing together the full range of such evidence within a multiregional perspective and around common themes. Urban Centers and Rural Contexts seeks to redress this omission. While ancient literature and the physical remains of cities attest to the power that urban values held over the lives of their inhabitants, the rural areas in which the majority of imperial citizens lived have not been well served by the historical record. Only recently have archeological excavations and integrated field surveys sufficiently enhanced our knowledge of the rural contexts to demonstrate the continuing interdependence of urban centers and rural communities in Late Antiquity. These new data call into question the conventional view that this interdependence progressively declined as a result of governmental crises, invasions, economic dislocation, and the success of Christianization. The essays in this volume require us to abandon the search for a single model of urban and rural change; to reevaluate the cities and towns of the Empire as centers of habitation, rather than archeological museums; and to reconsider the evidence of continuous and pervasive cultural change across the countryside. Deploying a wide range of material as well as literary evidence, the authors provide access not only into the world of élites, but also to the scarcely known lives of those without a voice in the literature, those men and women who worked in the shops, labored in the fields, and humbled themselves before their gods. They bring us closer to the complexity of life in late ancient communities and, in consequence, closer to both urban and rural citizens.

Rural Settlement in Roman Britain

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.

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
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.

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 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. Settlement types and their constructions are examined, followed by a detailed analysis of olive oil presses and their production capacity. Finally, amphora production sites are discussed, with examples of the types of amphora and their capacities. The conclusions give an overview of the rural economy of
Tarhuna during the Roman period, focusing on economic aspects and offering an astonishing new picture of this highly productive landscape.