

Ceramics from San Lorenzo in Strada and from the Agolanti castle, Riccione (5th-18th cent.).

A long diachronic perspective

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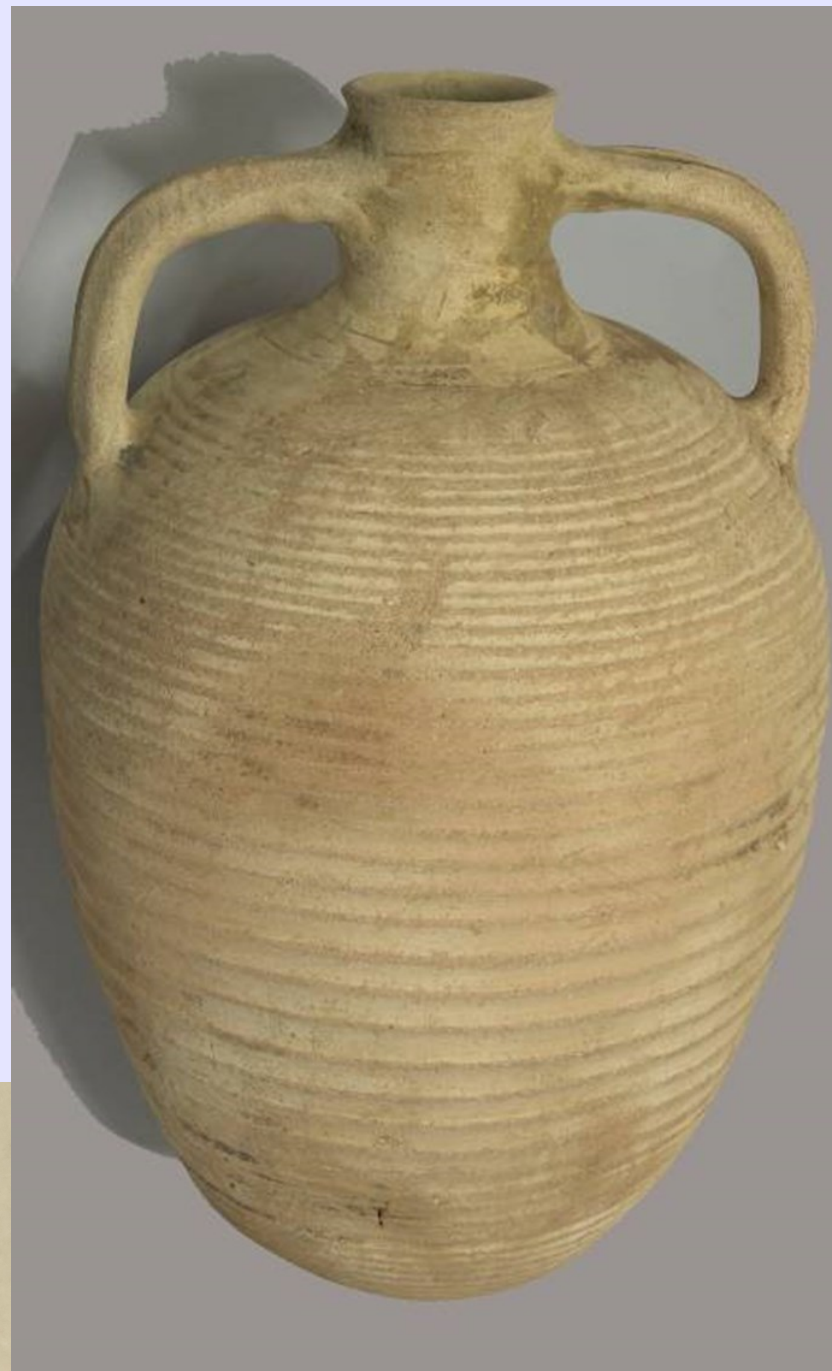
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New archaeological excavations conducted on the hilltop of Riccione and the finds study of the pottery found at the rural site of San Lorenzo in Strada put a new light on the history and transformations of this coastal Adriatic settlement. The whole area was interested by productive activities since Roman age and several farms and small villas were built for wine and other products exploitations. These sites were also occupied by early medieval farms described by written sources and now highlighted by new discoveries. We present here the outcomes of research conducted on ceramic materials uncovered during the San Lorenzo in Strada and 'Castello degli Agolanti' projects, a collaborative effort between the Department of Archaeology at the University of Bologna, the Soprintendenza dei beni culturali and the Museum of Riccione, carried out in 2022. The analysis for materials from the 2023 campaign is still underway. One of the most strategic settlements analyzed in Riccione is San Lorenzo in Strada, a rural site built along the Via Flaminia where prehistoric evidences and masonry structures from the Antiquity to the Middle Ages have been identified. The ceramics examined in this contribution come from these excavations and show some trends of the central Adriatic rural settlements representative of the changes in the organization of the territory even after the end of the Roman world. Extraordinary are the attestations of regional products (overall wine amphorae), transported in many Italian regions and in the Mediterranean in the middle and late imperial age. From the fifth century onwards, amphorae, on the other hand, were exclusively imported from East and North Africa, as well as minimally from southern Italy, and no Romagna products are documented. We found some LRA1, from south Turkey LRA2, from Greece and 7th



Forlimpopoli amphora, produced in Rimini-Pesaro territory (3rd cent.)



LR amphora L, produced at Elaiussa Sebaste (6th cent.)



North-Adriatic casserole (5th-7th cent.)



Tunisian pitcher (5th-7th cent.)

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Agolanti fortified farm (tumba)



Bread or 'piada' testel (9th-10th cent.) from Agolanti castle excavations



Green glazed pitcher from Agolanti castle excavations



Maiolica arcaica, from Agolanti castle excavations



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