**Ad Novas-Cesenatico**

**From Roman Road to Late Antique Wooden Structures. An Interim Report on the Evaluation Test Pits and Excavation at Cà Bufalini, 2006**

Denis Sami – Elena Baldi – Anna Booth – Tania Chinni – Luana Toniolo

This paper presents the preliminary data from excavations undertaken at Cà Bufalini in Cesenatico in April 2006. This was the pilot fieldwork from which developed the Ad Novas-Cesenatico Project 2008-13 organised by Denis Sami and Neil Christie from the University of Leicester. During the 2006 season four test trenches were opened. This paper outlines the evidence retrieved both of late antique (fifth-sixth century AD) wooden structures as well as of a substantial paved Roman road. Potentially, the Cà Bufalini site may relate to the likely statio of Ad Novas depicted on the Tabula Peutingeriana.

**Introduction**

In 1969, geological sondages in open farmland at Cà Bufalini, Cesenatico (Cesena province, Emilia Romagna) recovered a fourth-century AD North African amphora Keay IV – reused as the container for an inhumation burial – together with several shards of 'Roman' pottery. Analysis of air photographs for the area mean-while recognised the line of an ancient NW-SE oriented road crossing the fields here, which was presumed to denote a highway connecting the cities of Rimini and Ravenna (fig. 1)\(^1\). The Cà Bufalini site saw no follow-up investigation and its presence was simply registered along with other scattered finds found in agricultural work in the area, including, for example, marble work, and occasional coins (REF)\(^3\).

However, there is scope to view both road and finds in a more productive way and in fact to elevate the importance of the location. In particular, the Tabula Peutingeriana records a settlement named Ad Novas depicted immediately north of

\[\text{Fig. 1. Cesentico and the main urban centre of the Romagnole coast.}\]

\(^1\) VEGGIANI, RONCUZZI 1969: 3-24.
\(^2\) VEGGIANI, RONCUZZI 1969: 3-24.
\(^3\) FARFANETI 2000: 51-55.
involving the opening of six test pits commenced (fig. 3). The campaign had four main targets: 1) to define better the chronological parameters of the site; 2) to evaluate the potential of the deposit in terms of range and quality of finds; 3) to gain an indication of the extent of the site; and 4) to explore the quality of preservation of the roadway. The pilot work was also informed and accompanied by assessment of material in the ploughsoil of the presumed site and its environs: this showed finds of brick/tile, ceramics, marble and some metal and glassware across the whole of the field, but with a more extensive scatter in the eastern half of the field (coinciding with the area east of the road – see below). Ultimately the pilot season was designed to prepare the ground for a more intensive and larger scale the Rubion River and south of Sapis (modern Lido di Savio), whose location roughly matches the (southern) area of modern Cesenatico (fig. 2)⁴. While scholars have generally accepted an identification of Ad Novas with the area of medieval and modern Cesenatico, the precise position of the statio is disputed. On the basis of Roman centuriation evidence and the orientation of ancient roads such as those fossilised in the Via del Confl ine/Via San Pellegrino, its location had been placed in the area of the modern district of Sala, and potentially at the site of Cà Turchi and Ponte Rosso⁵.

In terms of textual sources the Tabula Peutingeriana does not indicate if Ad Novas was a mansio, statio or mutatio. Its persistence as a site is attested by reference in the ninth-century Liber pontificalis ecclesiae ravnennatis by Agnellus, who states that in AD 568-69 Petrus, Bishop of Ravenna, when returning from Rome, was welcomed by citizens of Classe in Ad Novas⁶. If it refers to this same place, its selection for a welcoming party is peculiar, but might be explained if perhaps the bishop was here to alight on a boat to be ferried back to his city, either by sea or even by canal. This maritime and communications link seemingly still played a role in AD 711-13, when the rebel George ordered the citizen body of nearby Cervia to watch and defend the centre of Nova⁷. Finally, in AD 810-14 Martinus, Bishop of Ravenna, en route to Rome, stayed for fifteen days at the Pieve of Santo Stefano near Ad Novas; however, the site was then described as civitas dirupta – an abandoned town or community⁸.

In effect, the documentary evidence points to an intriguing, now lost site that saw important traffic from Ravenna across the late Roman and Byzantine periods. In April 2006, after re-evaluating the data from the excavation of 1969 in light of these textual sources, a pilot project

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⁴ Farfaneti 2000: 30.
⁵ Farfaneti 2000: 65-70.
⁶ Agn. Lib Pont. Rav., c. 93. However, the translation by M. Deliyannis of this part is incorrect. The author translates Nonam as “ninth mile”, but Nonam is the accusative of Nona (derived from Ad Novas). “Kal. Octubris, et reversus in pace, cum nimia alacritate eives Ravennates eum susceperunt; Classis vero occurrit ei obviam ad Nonam. Liber pontificalis bischofsbuch I-II, translated by C. Nauyth, Freiburg 1996: De Sancto Petro Seniori: XXVIII, 93, 10-13.
⁸ Agn. Lib. Pont. Rav., c. 169. Finally, emphyteusis rights issued by bishops of Cervia to the monastery of Sant’Apollinare Nuovo in Ravenna in the years 1068 and 1204 and papal privileges granted to the Church of Cervia in 1187 and 1244 mention a tenimentum cum portu et aliis sui pertinentiis belonging to the Pieve of San Tommaso, a church most likely located in the vicinity of Cà Bufalini: see Abati, Riva 2003 and 2007.
operation to explore if the Ca Bufalini site can be identified with the lost Ad Novas and can clarify the nature of this Roman and late antique settlement.

Denis Sami

Trench 1: The Late Antique Wooden Structures and the Building

A 2 x 1 m test pit was opened on the south-eastern side of the field, but was soon expanded to cover an area of 7 x 6 m (Trench 1) after subsoil discovery of a high concentration of fragmented tiles and bricks indicated possible wall remains. Modern ploughing had, however, caused damage to these upper underlying deposits, which were generally dark clay-sandy deposits, rich in finds. The top sandy context was recorded in all the test pits and represents the last archaeological phase of site activity before a subsequent sedimentation of thick alluvium. Removal of the alluvial deposit – suggestive perhaps of a potential short but strong episode of flooding – revealed partial traces of two buildings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post hole cut</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
<th>Deep</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>circular</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>circular</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Possible wedges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>circular</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>circular</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>circular</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Badly damaged by modern truncation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>circular</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>circular</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Very deep with wedges on the base</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tab. 1. Summary of post-holes from Wooden Structure 1.

Of the later building (Wooden Structure 1 – see fig. 4), only shallow circular post-holes arranged on a sub-rectangular perimeter remained, these suggesting a building of c. 5.0 x 3.50 m, on a N-S orientation. No signs of the entrance, internal partitions or hearth were traced. Post-holes (Table 1) were cut partially respecting the perimeter of a previous stone-footed wooden structure, although some posts cut into the foundation. Other post-holes cut a sandy-clay and grey deposit rich in ceramic and glass fragments.
What could be traced of the preceding Wooden Structure 2 (figg. 5-6) indicated a more regular plan and a construction in a different technique: oriented NW-SE, its foundations comprised fragmented tiles and earth. Its internal width was c. 2.5 m but its length could not be determined due to truncation. Given the lack of evident post-holes, the walls of Wooden Structure 2 were likely laid on horizontal beams set on the tile foundations. The structure was reinforced at some point between the late fifth and the early sixth centuries, with later additions made to the base-foundations; there may also have been some sort of porch-entrance added.

The clayey inner floor of Wooden Structure 2 was c. 4-5 cm thick, but plough-scarred. While no signs of a hearth or internal partitions were recorded, disturbed finds included pottery plus 16 coins, spanning the first to mid-fifth century AD. Coins also came from the external sandy-clay layer, and included well-preserved issues of Severus Alexander, Philip II and Constantine I.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
<th>Surface</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A I, posthole on earth</td>
<td>4.40 m width x 2.60 m long</td>
<td>11.44 mq min.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A V, base of stones</td>
<td>2.50 m width x 4.20 m long</td>
<td>10.50 mq min.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When context 26 was removed large pits [36] and [33] cutting (27) were uncovered (fig. 7). Trench [33] is a long and narrow pit with sloping sides and a concave base. From this small trench no material was collected. Since [33] follows the direction of the foundation of Wooden Structure 2, this ditch may have been in some ways functional to this building. Cut [36] is very large and deep, reaching the natural soil and cutting all the encountered layers underneath (26). It was most probably a large trench dug for robbing material from a former construction or a midden pit – this may explain why the trench is so deep, irregular and destructive.

Cut [36] was filled by a clay-sandy deposit rich in finds. Ceramics and glasses from this context are mainly from the late fourth to mid-sixth century – particularly coarse cooking wares. A terminus post quem for this deposit is offered by a coin of Valentinian III dating to AD 430-437.

Trench [36] cuts (27) a flat sandy layer contemporary to cocciopesto floor (34) (fig. 9) uncovered in the small sondage opened within Wooden Structure 2 (fig. 8). Contexts (27) and (34) belong to the same phase of the pillar base (12) uncovered in the South-Eastern corner of the
made of mortar mixed with mashed ceramic; this floor was crossed by a narrow 5-6 cm cutting, perhaps for hosting for a water-pipe?

Tab. 3. Summary of the phases documented in Trench 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Chronology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Plough soil</td>
<td>Very thick sediment deposit. Wooden structure 1 is built. The site is reduced to an impoverished settlement, but some activity may still persist.</td>
<td>Post-mid-7th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Wooden structure 2 is reinforced, a new roof was built</td>
<td>Mid-6th to early 7th centuries?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>(51, 23), (53), [22,17], [31], [45,25, 15, 29], (19)</td>
<td>Wooden structure 2 is built</td>
<td>6th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(42, 8, 43), (19), (34), [33]</td>
<td>The last building is pulled down and robbed</td>
<td>Second half of the 5th-early 6th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>(37), [36]</td>
<td>The last building is erected</td>
<td>Mid-to second half of the 5th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>(34), (35), (38) (12) and (27)</td>
<td>The last building is erected and restored and later the floor is raise (46)</td>
<td>Late 4th to early 5th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(46), (48), (38)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1st to 2nd century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 11. Trench 1. Stratigraphical sequence.
The Evaluation Test Pits

Trench 2
This trench, 8 x 1m, opened in the north-eastern area of the field, but besides a subsoil context, no other features were encountered and due to the instability of the trench sides, excavation terminated at a depth of 0.8m.

Trench 3 (fig.12)
A trench of 7 x 1 m was opened in the north-eastern area of the field. Beneath the deep context 3 layer, at a depth of circa 1 m, a narrow, 0.3m wide wall was uncovered, oriented E-W and built using fragmented tiles and manubriati bricks bonded with clay and mortar. In the southern part of the trench a rich deposit of fragmented tiles was documented. The low water table here prevented further investigation.

Trench 4 (figs. 13-14)
In this 2 x 1 m test-pit, opened next to Trench 1, a seemingly isolated quadrangular base built of fragmented tiles was exposed beneath context (3). Potentially, the base may be related to Wooden Building 2.

Trench 5
Trench 5 (2 x 1 m) was dug in the north-eastern area of the property to evaluate the potential extent of the site. Beneath the plough soil lay a very dark and organic context was found, made up chiefly of remains of reeds (Phragmites australis) still common on the site; no bottom to this deposit was identified, even though excavation and auguring extended to over 2 m. The rich clay context contributed to the good preservation of the organic component.

Trench 6: The glareata road (fig. 15)
A larger trench of 10 x 1 m was opened to coincide with the line of road identified in the air photographs – but with its course also evident as extensive ploughed out brick and cobble rubble in the field itself, extending in a NW-SE direction for at least 50 m. Below circa 40 cm of agricultural soil a well preserved road surface was unearthed, of c. 6 m width, strongly constructed with cobblestones and flanked by narrow trenches. A possible posthole...

Fig. 15. Plan of the uncovered segment of the glareata road.

Fig. 17. The wall beneath the road.

Fig. 16. Test pit 6 and the road.

Fig. 18. Cooking ware. 1) Knossos-frying pans type 2; 2) Bowl type Uzita; 3) Cooking pot; 4) casserole with inward rim; 5) Catino-coperchio.

(unexcavated) was sited almost in the centre of the road; alternatively this was a hole caused by the loss of cobbles.

A sounding made on the edge of the road aimed to analyse in section the construction technique of the road and collecting further information about activity prior to its construction.

The road surface appeared to be laid on a solid, thick deposit of fine gravel arranged on top of the clayish natural soil. Surprisingly, at a depth of circa 1 m, part of a wall was identified (fig. 17), very similar to that documented in Trench 4, suggesting a pre-road building. Unfortunately, a high water table and the instability of the sections prevented further research.

Denis Sami

The Ceramic Assemblage

Deposit (37) contained the largest ceramic assemblage. Residual finds within this deposit were limited and it therefore offers scope considering the ceramic collection in the later phase of the presumed settlement. A full 65% of the assemblage comprises coarse ware, especially casserole with inward rim and flat-based vessels with out-turned rim (ollae). Such casserole show few morphological variations and were produced between the fifth and sixth centuries by centres located in the Po Valley (fig. 18.4). Both vessel forms represent the most common cook wares of the fifth and first half of the sixth century in the region and are documented...
in high quantities at Classe, Rimini and the area of Modena\textsuperscript{9}.

The catino-coperchio (clibanus) decorated with “finger-prints” (fig. 18.5) completes the traditional Romagnole late antique set of cooking wares. The appearance of these catino-coperchi seemingly relate to changes in the preparation of food in Late Roman period\textsuperscript{10}. Imports are apparent through residual fragments of African Red Slip Ware (ARS) of C and A/D productions (fig. 19). Production C is represented in a fragment of a late fourth century bowl of Hayes 50B, and production A/D by a plate of Hayes 58 dating to the second half of the fourth century. Two fragments of fifth century Hayes 61/B complete the ARS assemblage.

The only amphorae recorded are a fragment of Spatheion I with thickened rim dating to the first half of the fifth century, a first century Dressel 2-4 and a sherd of a first to second century Amphora Forlimpopoli.

A residual fragment of a third century Aegean Knossos Type 2 frying pan (fig. 18.1) also came from context (37); this is a cooking ware well known in coastal sites of Italy, Istria as well as other Adriatic contexts\textsuperscript{11}. Also residual are the several fragments of Sigillata Medio Adriatica (SMA) decorated with painted lines on the base or stamps on the rim. The SMA from Cà Bufalini are the widespread third/fourth century bowl Brecciaroli Taborelli 6/7 (fig. 20.3), and the plate Brecciaroli Taborelli 19/22 (fig. 20.4) common in Romagna and Marche\textsuperscript{12}. The plate Brecciaroli Taborelli 10/17 (fig. 20.5) generally has a decorated rim with vegetal or zoomorphic animal motifs, but the fragments from Cà Bufalini have no decoration. A sherd belonging to the large plate Brecciaroli Taborelli 12 (fig. 20.2) has a rim decorated with globular motifs that recall models from metal ware.

The assemblage collected from (27) contains only a few fragments difficult to identify and most likely residual. These include a cooking pot (fig. 18.3) with a rim decorated with two ruts and a notched rim belonging to a widespread form of cooking ware found in Romagna and North Italy generally between the first and second centuries to the early fifth century AD. The Cà Bufalini example seems to be a late production of the late fourth to

\textsuperscript{9} CORTI, LOSCHI, GHIOTTONI 2007. For Classe see CAVALAZZI, FABBRI 2010, fig. 1, 4, 11; Rimini: NEGRELLI 2008, fig. 61, 125; Faenza: GUARNIERI, MONTEVECCHI, NEGRELLI 2004, fig. 5, 11.

\textsuperscript{10} REYNOLDS 2004: 235 with references.


\textsuperscript{13} STOPPIONI 2008: 735.
early fifth century. Finally, we can note a bowl (fig. 18.2) similar to the late fourth century African Uzita 2, but possibly a fifth century production from Campania or Lazio.

Luana Toniolo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Chronology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>Amphora</td>
<td>Spathelion 1</td>
<td>First half of 5th century AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>758</td>
<td>Sigillata Medio Adriatica</td>
<td>BrecciaroliTaborelli 67+Maioli 5+7</td>
<td>Commonly third century AD, but found in Faenza in contexts of 4th and 5th centuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>Coarse ware (catino-coperchio a dilata)</td>
<td>Negrelli 2007, fig. 11, 8.</td>
<td>5th to early 6th centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>ARS C</td>
<td>Hayes 50B</td>
<td>Late 4th-early 5th centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>ARS A/D</td>
<td>Hayes 58B</td>
<td>Second half 4th century AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>Coarse ware (basin)</td>
<td>Similar to north African 4th century ADUzita 2. Similar production comes from Campania and Lazio in contexts of the 5th AD</td>
<td>5th century AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>771</td>
<td>Cooking ware</td>
<td>Casserole with inward rim</td>
<td>5th to first half of the 6th AD (Classer: Cavalazzi, Fabbri 2010, fig. 1, 4; Rimini: Negrelli 2008, fig. 61, 125)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>799</td>
<td>Globular olla</td>
<td>Similar ollae have been found in contexts of 4th-7th centuries (cfr. Milano, Brescia; Guglielmetti et al. 1991, tip 12, 220). In Classe in contexts of late 5th-first half of 6th (Cavalazzi, Fabbri 2010, fig. 4, 11). In Faenza in contexts of mid 5th (Guarnieri, Montevecchi, Negrelli 2010, fig. 5, 11).</td>
<td>Late 4th to early 6th centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>Cooking ware</td>
<td>Knossos-frying pans type 2</td>
<td>3rd century AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>Amphora</td>
<td>Adriatic Dressel 2-4</td>
<td>1st AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>Amphora</td>
<td>Type Forlimpopoli</td>
<td>1st to early 2nd centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>Cooking ware</td>
<td>Grossetti, Bolzoni, Miani 2010, fig. 7, 5 (Piacenza)</td>
<td>Late 4th to early 5th centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>Ceramiche a rivestimentorosso</td>
<td>Bowl similar to Negrelli 2007, fig. 2.8</td>
<td>5th to early 6 centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>ARS D</td>
<td>Hayes 59 (fragment poorly preserved)</td>
<td>Late 4th- first half of 5th AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>Sigillata Medio Adriatica</td>
<td>BrecciaroliTaborelli 19/22</td>
<td>3rd-4th centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>Amphora</td>
<td>Late Rhodian amphora</td>
<td>1st century AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>ARS D</td>
<td>Hayes 61B 2</td>
<td>First half of 5th century AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>Sigillata Medio Adriatica</td>
<td>Brecciaroli Taborelli 10/17, Maioli 15; Gambineri, Mazzeo Saracino 2003, fig. 2, 1-2.</td>
<td>4th-5th centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>Amphora</td>
<td>Keay 59</td>
<td>Late 4th- first half of 5th centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>ARS D</td>
<td>Hayes 59</td>
<td>Late 4th- first half of 5th centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>Terra Sigillata</td>
<td>Conspectus 34</td>
<td>1st-2nd centuries AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>Sigillata Medio Adriatica</td>
<td>BrecciaroliTaborelli 12, Maioli 12</td>
<td>First half of 4th century AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (trench 4)</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>ARS D</td>
<td>Hayes 61B 3</td>
<td>Mid to second half of 5th century AD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Glass

The glass assemblage collected during the 2006 excavation amounts to 60 fragments and reflects the most common late antique productions documented in the Po Valley. The assemblage, which has a high degree of fragmentation, has items in pale bluish, green or colourless tones and none of particularly high quality.
Fragments of a beaker with a cracked-off rim similar to Isings 96 and a base of an Isings 116/117 bowl were collected from context (3). Both were produced from the fourth to the fifth centuries and are widely documented in late antique contexts\textsuperscript{14}. A fragment of beaker with an in-turned rim similar to Isings 106\textsuperscript{15} and two glass beads were collected, one blue in colour of polygonal shape (fig. 19, 01)\textsuperscript{16} and a second green hexagonal in section. This last beak has a parallel with beads exhibited at the Musée Départemental Arles Antique found in a late antique context\textsuperscript{17}. Personal decorations are documented through a fragment of an opaque dark blue bracelet with D section (fig. 21)\textsuperscript{18}.

Context (26) contained some Isings 96 beakers, together with part of the rounded base of a variant of an Isings 109 beaker and a rim of a large green bowl similar to Foy Form 10c, n. 56, both dated to the fifth century\textsuperscript{19} (fig. 20). In addition an Isings 134 beaker/lamp with out-turned rim was documented\textsuperscript{20}, a type of lamp particularly common in the Mediterranean in contexts spanning the fourth to eighth centuries\textsuperscript{21}. A fragmented double perforated dark black bead was also collected (fig. 22): this bead is moulded to represent a mask and comparisons can be

\textsuperscript{14} The Cà Bufalini fragment is very similar to FOY 1995: 222, type 3, fig. 4.13. The bowl resembles FOY 2003: 73, VRR 291.

\textsuperscript{15} Parallels are with STERNINI 1995: 276, fig. 8 n. 63.

\textsuperscript{16} CASAGRANDE 2003: 201-04, n. 328 (Carpane – necropolis – from the second half of the fourth century).

\textsuperscript{17} FOY 2010: 490-91, n. 1031.

\textsuperscript{18} FOY 2010: 492-95, n. 1042-44; LAUWERS \textit{et al.} 2010, fig. 2, n. 1; GEBHARD 1989. A second fragment was found in the plough soil.

\textsuperscript{19} For the beaker Is. 109 see FOY 2010: 432-33, n. 841. For the large bowl see FOY 1995: 225, form 10c, n. 56.

\textsuperscript{20} ISINGS 1957: 162, form 134; DUSSART 1998: 254, fig. 14, VBI.1221, n. 22.

\textsuperscript{21} Uboldi 1995: 104-08 (type l.1).
made with beads from a third century AD context in Cesena\textsuperscript{22}. A dark blue counter (fig. 23) should be an object used for board games but examples are known for decorating furniture or caskets\textsuperscript{29}. A small fragment of the rounded and slightly in-turned rim of a Foy 23a goblet that was probably used as a lamp completed the collection of glass from context (26)\textsuperscript{24}. Context (27) featured a fifth century rim of an Isings 106 vessel, similar to the beaker published by Sternini from the tabernae excavations in Rome\textsuperscript{25}; a fifth to early seventh century rim of a BI.72 bowl\textsuperscript{26}; a fifth century Dussart BI.4213a1 bowl\textsuperscript{27} with out-turned rim; two fragments of lamps with thickened rims, one similar to Dussart BVI.112\textsuperscript{28}, and five beaker bases, one similar to Isings 109\textsuperscript{29} and four typical fourth to fifth century beakers with flat bases\textsuperscript{30}.

Tania Chinni

Coins

A total of 29 coins were recovered, ten of which are illegible and cannot be dated precisely, while the remaining specimens have a chronological range spanning the emperor Augustus (with uncertain dating between 24 BC to AD 14) to Valentinian III (425-55). The coins were collected only from four contexts: five from subsoil/abandonment context (3), sixteen from the disturbed floor of Wooden Structure 2, six from context (26) and two from trench spoil/backfill (37).

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{coins_chart.png}
\caption{Tab. 4. Quantity of coins per emission.}
\end{figure}

Context 3

The three legible coins from context 3 can be dated according to their size and weight to the fourth century and to the House of Constantine. AVOT XX issue of 320-321 can be ascribed to Constantine I. The poor preservation of this coin prevents identification of its mint. Two coins with the \textit{FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FTR)} reverse type, representing the Emperor spearing a falling horseman, can be identified as minted under Constantine’s sons between 348 and 361. Again, however, the mint cannot be identified. The two specimens differ in size and weight from each other 3.42 g and 1.62 g. Such fluctuation in weight is in fact typical of this issue and is

\textsuperscript{22} HAEVERNICK 1981: Abb. 1 (with horizontal ribbing) and Abb. 2 (with Theatrical masks); Necropoli ex Zuccherificio.
\textsuperscript{23} F\textit{OY} 2010: 458-61; \textit{RÜTTI} 1988, n. 2000-01, tav. 27; \textit{FREMERSDORF} 1958a, tav. 126.
\textsuperscript{24} F\textit{OY} 1995: 233, form 23a, fig. 15.179.
\textsuperscript{25} \textit{STERNINI} 1995: 276, fig. 8.63.
\textsuperscript{26} D\textit{USSART} 1998: 249, BI.72, tav. 9, n.17.
\textsuperscript{27} \textit{Ibid.}: 246, BI. 4213a1, tav. 6 nn. 12-14.
\textsuperscript{28} \textit{Ibid.}: 254, BVI.112, tav.14, n. 7.
\textsuperscript{29} See comparison with ISING 109, published by \textit{STERNINI} 1995: 285, tav. 17, n. 18. Also \textit{CONTI} 2012: 48, fig. 2, n. 6.
\textsuperscript{30} F\textit{OY}, \textit{BONIFAY} 1984: 292, fig. 1, n. 6; \textit{STERNINI} 1989: 46, fig. 11, n. 69; F\textit{OY} 1995: 227, form 13, fig. 9, n. 81. Also \textit{CORTI} 2012: 48, fig. 2, n. 7.
documented at Classe (Ravenna) and Salto del Lupo (Ferrara). Two poorly preserved, illegible coins can be dated on the basis of their weight and size respectively to the fourth and to the fifth centuries.

**Context 19**

Floor (19), also plough-scarred, was the richest in coins with 16 finds spanning the first to fifth centuries. Three extremely worn and illegible Asses were collected, one most likely of Galba, a second of Hadrian (501, 508) and a third (502) probably of Marcus Aurelius of c. AD179 and depicting Minerva on the reverse. Eight coins can be assigned to the House of Constantine. Of these, the earliest is a PROVIDENTIA AVGG (511) issue, particularly common in Classe and representing a castrum with two towers and a star that was minted in Siscia between 324-330. Dating to between 330 and 335 is a poorly preserved coin, whose reverse has the inscription VRBS ROMA and depicts the she-wolf and the suckling twins. Three further FTR coins (504, 506 and maybe 505) were documented but in each case the mints could not be identified.

Three coins can be dated to the reign of Valentinian III (502, 507, 512). These are VICTORIA AVGG representing a standing Victory dragging a captive, minted between 430 and 437. Closely comparable coins are documented in Classe.

While the remaining five coins were illegible, their weights and diameters point to four being of the fourth century (498, 499, 500, 503) and one (509) of the fifth.

**Context 26**

Six coins were collected from this context. The weights and diameters of two coins (513, 515) allow them to be assigned to the fourth century. A third coin (514) may be a VOTA issued by Constantine I. While the mint mark can be read, the letters indicate no known centre. An illegible coin (516) is most probably an issue of Augustus. Finally one coin (518) was issued under Severus Alexander and a second under Philip II (517). Two Rome-minted sestertii were recovered, one of which displays on its reverse the standing figure of a naked Mars looking right and holding a spear and a trophy; this coin most likely was struck around AD 228.

A coin with the reverse inscription PRINCIPI IVVENT issued under Philip II shows the Emperor standing on the left holding a globe and spear. This coin can be dated to the period AD 244-47. Coins 517 and 518 (figs. 26, 27) have lower weights respect the standard weight. This may be due to their long time in circulation or else to oxidation. Coins of Alexander and Philip II have been also documented in Classe, in Cervia, as well as in the surrounding countryside.

**Context 37**

The two coins found in context (37) were issued under Valentinian III; they display the reverse inscription VICTORIA AVGG and were most likely issued between 430 and 437.

Elena Baldi

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34 Baldi 2013.
Small Finds

The majority of small finds from the excavation have practical domestic and/or industrial functions. The numbers of dress accessories are low and limited in nature and there are no objects with a clear ritual or religious function. Dress accessories are limited to a single, highly corroded iron buckle and a bead and two bracelet fragments made from a very dark blue, almost black glass (see above, Glass). That the only ornamental objects should all be manufactured in glass rather than metal may be of some significance.

Two lead weights, one small and cylindrical, the other large and spheroidal suggest trade activities being carried out on the site. Security equipment is also in evidence comprising both a copper alloy key and the pin from a tumbler lock. A tool for weaving may indicate that some cloth-working was being carried out, perhaps just on a domestic scale. Alternatively the tool may have been used for mending fishing nets.

Dress Accessories

FN: 694, Context: 4 (Tab. 2, n 1)
Buckle
A highly corroded iron buckle, of very simple, D-shaped form with a curved/distorted pin still attached.
Length: 42.9mm, width: 41.5mm, thickness: 19.7mm, weight: 3.82g.

Security Equipment

FN: 662, Context: 26 (Tab. 2 n 2)
Key
Copper-alloy ring key.
Length: 49.8mm, width: 31.0mm, thickness: 9.4mm, weight: 17.36g.

FN: 708. Context: 3 (Tab. 2, n 3)
Lock pin
An incomplete copper-alloy lock bolt. Sub-rectangular in form with two rectangular openings, one of which is filled with copper alloy corrosion. The bar at the opposite end is recessed and to one side a small strip of metal protrudes. This is damaged and would probably have been longer originally. Lock pins such as this one were a component of tumbler locks, which required T- or L-shaped lift keys to open them.
Length: 42.5mm, width: 13.3 mm, thickness: 9.2mm, weight 12.52g.

Weights

FN: 655, Context: 2017
Weight
A complete small cylindrical lead weight.
Diameter: 12.0mm, thickness: 8.3mm, weight: 6.48g

FN: 659, Context: 2017 Tab. 2, n 4
Weight
A large and complete spheroidal weight. Since the Late Roman and Byzantine pound (libra) was 328.9 g, so this weight is slightly more than 1/4 of a libra. Such spheroidal weights are dated in the West from the second to the sixth century AD.
Diameter: 29.7mm, thickness: 11.6mm, weight: 85.89g

Other finds

FN: 704, Context: 26 (Tab. 2, n 5)
Copper-alloy nail fastener

A.J. Parker in *Ancient Shipwrecks of the Mediterranean and the Roman Provinces* notes that copper nails are more frequently found in shipwrecks dating between the sixth century BC and the fifth century AD. After this period it seems that iron nails were more common in shipwrecks. Length: 94.2 mm, width: 17.0 mm, weight: 19.33 g

FN: 737, Context: Plough soil (Tab. 2, n 6)

*Weaving hook*

An incomplete copper-alloy socketed bronze weaving hook. It consists of sheet metal rolled into a tight cone with the pointed end bent to form a hook. It is heavily corroded with some damage. A similar example has been recorded from the Roman fort at Ellingen, in modern Germany and identified as a possible medical instrument however, P. Allison has concluded, with Ralph Jackson (British Museum), that such objects were used in the cloth working process. Length: 22.8 mm, width: 8.5 mm, thickness: 4.8 mm, weight: 0.69 g

FN: 874, Context: 3 (Tab. 2, n 7)

*Hatchet-head*

An iron hatchet-head found in the machining of the trenches. In fair condition, one face has remains of straw embodied in the oxidation, suggesting long exposure in a collapsed thatched roof. This versatile working tool has a sub-rectangular blade with a triangular section and a rectangular shaft-eye. This example differs in shape from common Roman axes and it may be post-Roman in date.

Length: 165 mm, cutting edge: 83.5 mm; height min.: 32 mm; width max.: 30 mm, hole: 18 x 35 mm

FN: 735, Context: Plough soil (Tab. 2, n 8)

*Copper alloy ring*

This ring was probably a strap junction. It shows heavy signs of functional wear on the two extremes of the ring.

Width: 25.9 mm, thickness: 4.4 mm, weight: 4.79 g

FN: 693, Context: 4 (Tab. 2, n 9)

*Building decorative material*

This fragment indicates a building on site that featured high quality decoration, probably veneer.

Anna Booth

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40 Allison 2013: 244.
41 Similar woodworking tools are in Goodman 1964: 23 fig. 11.b; Manning 1985: 14 fig.3, also Ulrich 2007: 22-26. An iron axe with a rectangular shaft-eye has been found in North Lincolnshire and dated between AD 410 to 1066 - see Portable Antiquities Scheme NLM6514.
42 Pensabene 2011.
Discussion

The Wooden Structures

Current knowledge of late antique residential architecture in Romagna centres mainly on urban contexts such as Ravenna, Classe, Rimini and Faenza, but with only limited understanding of the contemporary regional rural landscape. The wooden structures identified at Cà Bufalini therefore offer valuable new data for expanding our knowledge here.

It should first be noted that because of poor preservation we do not know exactly how the wooden structures of Cesenatico were used. Were they storage sheds, livestock barns or dwellings? Some points about floor (19) may help in shedding light on the use of Structure 2. Firstly, there is a striking discrepancy between the number of coins collected from this (plough-affected) floor and the scanty number of ceramics and other finds. Indeed, the context comprised 50% of the entire coin assemblage for 2006; however, the coin collection is not consistent and contains early to late imperial issues, although 13 of the 16 coins belong to the fourth and early fifth centuries. Might we view this coin assemblage as part of a dispersed small hoard? And was Structure 2 perceived as a safe place? The absence of other finds is noticeable and points to this as a clean and well maintained space that may have been a residential home.

In terms of construction technique, the wooden buildings of Cesenatico fit well with wider European late antique and early medieval contexts. Wooden structure 1 was a simple construction with planked or wattle walls supported by posts directly embedded into the soil and a timber roof truss. In Emilia Romagna a similar construction documented in Via Bacchini in Fidenza, although this building was bigger and more regular in plan – and set in a context dating between the sixth and tenth centuries. Structure 1, for its stratigraphical position, is likely sixth century in date.

Structure 2 resembles the late sixth and early seventh century houses excavated at the Byzantine castrum of Sant’Antonino di Perti in Liguria. The stone foundations served as a base for horizontal beams supporting plank and wattle-walls and a thatched roof. Structure 2 at Cà Bufalini differs, however, in the likely provision of a porch. Despite the fact that this type of building is common in North Italy it has not yet been documented in Romagna. Considering the ceramic, glass and coin assemblage, Wooden Structure 2 can be dated to a period spanning the second half of the fifth century to the early sixth.

Conclusion

Because of the limited information collected in 2006 it is premature to draw a comprehensive model for the settlement at Cà Bufalini. The research presented here, however, offers important new data for the reassessment of various key topics of local archaeology and in particular the origin of Ad Novas and the interregional viability on the coast of Romagna.

The old idea that Ad Novas lay in the area of Sala – where important early Roman sites were certainly present – is based on weak research and assumptions that are not corroborated by any systematic excavation or field walking. Our new excavations can help to build an alternative, more reliable identification.

The distribution of ceramics at Cà Bufalini covers circa 14.800 m² and suggests a settlement of a reasonable size. Furthermore, the quantity, quality and chronological range of the ceramics, spanning the first to the sixth century AD, signify a long occupation of the site. The discovery of the wide glareata road across the site meanwhile indicates that the settlement lay on an important highway and exploited trade along this. A further element to this landscape may be the nearby N-S running canal Fossastone, whose roots may well be Roman; potentially, therefore, the site of Cà Bufalini forms a notable point in this network of land and water ways communications. Combined, these elements lead us to suggest that the site of Cà Bufalini was the Imperial and late antique centre of Ad Novas.

The excavated glareata road also adds new information to the ongoing debate concerning the road system in this part of Romagna. Its size and construction techniques point to a notable level of planning and investment for what must have been a key coastal highway. Via Del Confine and via San Pellegrino were certainly parts of a former interregional road system – most probably the Via Popilia Annia built in the second half of the second century BC. Later, and we do not know why, this former road was moved to the coast, probably at the same time of the foundation of the settlement of Cà Bufalini. The transfer of the capital of the Empire to Ravenna in AD 402 may

43 CATARSI DALL’AGLIO 1994; an overview of late antique residential architecture is in BROGIOLI, GELICHI 1998: 103-54.
44 Wooden structure 1 is the type AI of the FRONZA, VALENTI classification, while structure 2 is AV – see FRONZA, VALENTI 1996: 164.
45 CATARSI DALL’AGLIO 1994: 152-54.
46 CAGNANA 2001. Similar houses were excavated at the Roman site of Pontenure near Placenza dating at the late fifth to early sixth centuries, but have not yet been published: see CORNELIO, MEZZADRI, STEVANI 2008.
have had an important impact on the economy of *Ad Novas*. A great part of the finds collected were most likely redistributed from the great market of Ravenna and arrived at *Ad Novas* via the canal or the road. The floruit of *Ad Novas*, however, seems to have ended in the second half of the fifth century. No signs of violence are yet documented on the site and data suggest an intentional and well-planned dismantling of the buildings. Was this abandonment motivated by economic reasons? Perhaps it was due to a general reorganisation of the local market? Or was this desertion connected to the decline of the *cursus publicus*? At present we cannot answer such questions and only future research will add detail to the discussion. Nonetheless, the wooden structures identified imply that, despite the wider dismantling of the site, some community may have continued to occupy part of the site, probably until the late sixth century.

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