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# NALAZ ANTIČKE RURALNE ARHITEKTURE U UVALI SV. MARTIN POKRAJ POREČA

## THE DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUE PERIOD RURAL ARCHITECTURE AT THE SVETI MARTIN COVE NEAR POREČ

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Dno uvale Sv. Martin pokraj Poreča je tijekom svibnja i lipnja 2020. bilo predmet provođenja probnog arheološkog iskopavanja sa svrhom utvrđivanja točnog položaja i rasprostiranja evidentiranog arheološkog lokaliteta, a prije izrade projektne dokumentacije za planiranu izgradnju. Podatke o postojanju arheološkog lokaliteta, odnosno pretpostavku o položaju antičke arhitekture neposredno uz crkvu sv. Martina, stručna literatura pružala je isključivo kroz spomen pojedinačnih nalaza. Tijekom radova otkrivena je antička ruralna arhitektura, čiji dijelovi ranije nisu bili vidljivi. Istraživanje unutar ograničene površine pokazalo je da je lokalitet napušten u razdoblju kasne antike, kada su uništeni dijelovi iz vremena formiranja objekta.

Archaeological trial excavation was performed in May and June of 2020 at the head of the Sveti Martin cove near Poreč with the objective of determining the exact position and extent of an identified archaeological site ahead of the production of design documentation for planned construction. Data in the literature concerning the presence of an archaeological site, i.e., the presumed position of antique period architecture in the immediate vicinity of the St Martin church building, was limited to the mention of individual finds. The archaeological investigative work revealed antique period rural architecture, sections of which were not previously visible. The investigation, covering a limited area, showed that the site was abandoned in the late antique period, when parts of the structure from the period of its formation were destroyed.

**KLJUČNE RIJEČI:** Poreč; uvala Sv. Martin; probno arheološko iskopavanje; ruralna arhitektura; kasna antika

**KEY WORDS:** Poreč; Sveti Martin cove; archaeological trial excavation; rural architecture; late antique period

## UVOD

**O**d sredine svibnja do kraja lipnja 2020. u kopnenom dijelu uvale Sv. Martin sjeverno od Poreča provedeno je probno arheološko iskopavanje za potrebe izrade projektne dokumentacije za izgradnju hotela. Uvalu Sv. Martin sa sjeverne strane zatvara rt Albareti, a s juga rt Sv. Martin. Lokalitetu se pristupa starom cestom koja obalnom linijom iz smjera Poreča vodi prema nekadašnjoj stanciji Červar (današnje naselje Stari Červar). Istraživanjem je zahvaćeno područje u dnu uvale, na k. č. 2323/2, 2323/3, 2323/5 i 2323/7, sve k. o. Poreč. Dio ovoga područja: k. č. 2323/5, 2323/7 i dio 2323/12, sve k. o. Poreč, nalazi se unutar obuhvata arheološkog lokaliteta koji je evidentiran važećom prostornoplanskom dokumentacijom Grada Poreča, Urbanističkim planom uređenja Saladinka – Sv. Martin. Danas je to veća neobrađena površina, u čijem je sjeveroistočnom dijelu, sve do raščišćavanja terena za potrebe arheološkog istraživanja bio smješten

## INTRODUCTION

**A**rchaeological trial excavation was performed from mid-May to the end of June 2020 on the seaboard facing the Sveti Martin cove [*uvala Sveti Martin*] to the north of Poreč, ahead of the production of design documentation for the construction of a hotel. The Sveti Martin cove is bordered to the north by the Albareti promontory [*rt Albareti*] and to the south by the Sveti Martin promontory [*rt Sveti Martin*]. The site is accessed by the road that runs along the coastline from the direction of Poreč towards the former Červar *stacija* [an extended farmstead], now the settlement of Stari Červar. The investigative work covered the head of the cove on cadastral plots 2323/2, 2323/3, 2323/5 and 2323/7 in the cadastral municipality of Poreč. A part of this area: cadastral plots 2323/5, 2323/7 and a part of cadastral plot 2323/12, are within the bounds of the archaeological site registered in current City of Poreč spatial planning documentation (the Saladinka-Sveti Martin urban development plan).



Sl. 1 Ortofoto snimak s označenim položajem istraženog dijela lokaliteta u uvali Sv. Martin (izradila K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Fig. 1 Orthophoto image with indicated position of the investigated area of the site facing the Sveti Martin cove (by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

nasad lješnjaka i nešto stabala vočki. Neizgradenost ovoga područja kroz duže razdoblje potvrđuje pregled povijesnog, franciskanskog katastra s početka 19. stoljeća. Polovicom površine (otprilike duž sjevernog ruba k. č. 2323/5 i 2323/7, sve k. o. Poreč) prolazi put. Formiran je najranije sredinom 19. stoljeća, s obzirom na to da nije evidentiran u najranijem katastarskom operatu iz 1820. godine. Uz samu prometnicu smještena je crkvica sv. Martina, čiji je naziv poslužio kao toponim okolnog područja, odnosno same uvale.

Lokalitet u uvali Sv. Martin spominje se u okviru fundusa (posjeda) s pripadajućim obalnim vilama koji se rasprostiru na području sjevernog obalnog pojasa Poreštine, odnosno od rijeke Mirne i Tarske vale na sjeveru do uvale Peškera u samom gradu Poreču (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 188-190). Formiranje zemljишnih posjeda i izgradnja vila duž obalnog područja započelo je za vrijeme cara Augusta, odnosno pred kraj 1. st. pr. Kr. Tada su Istra i venetsko područje Augustovom administrativnom reorganizacijom Italije pripali italskoj regiji, s brojčanom oznakom deset (*Regio Decima*) (Bulić 2014, 26-27). Posjed u uvali Sv. Martin nalazi se na području nekadašnjeg porečkog agera. S obzirom na skromni stupanj istraženosti područja te uvale, odnosno skromni stupanj očuvanosti struktura koje upućuju na postojanje mogućih ruralnih građevina na obalnom potezu od Červara do grada Poreča, ostaje pitanje na kojem se području rasprostirao zemljistični posjed kojemu je pripadao ovaj arheološki lokalitet. Pretpostavlja se da je on mogao pripadati posjedu koji je zahvaćao područje od Starog Červara na sjeveru, dijela današnjeg autokampa Ulika na zapadu te prostor današnjeg Picala i područje do uvale Peškera u gradu Poreču (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 190). Svakako, zaklonjenost ove uvale, iako plitke, i izvori slatke vode koji su i danas vidljivi na njenoj sjevernoj obali, pružali su sve uvjete za formiranje stambenog ili gospodarskog sklopa. Oko izvora su do danas sačuvani zidani bazeni, koji se spominju u novovjekovnim notarskim dokumentima (Uljančić-Vekić 2017, 27).

Zasad jedini i najstariji sigurno datiran nalaz s područja uvale Sv. Martin je nadgrobni spomenik *Volginije Secunde*, Publiusove kćeri, datiran u drugu polovicu 1. st. pr. n. e. ili prvu polovicu 1. st. n. e. (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 132; Tassaux 2001, 34). Predložena restitucija natpisa glasi: *[V]OLGINIA P(UBLI) F(ILIA) [SE]CUNDA* (Tassaux 2001, 34). Spomenik je od vapnenca, s oštećenim donjim dijelom i bez gornjeg lijevog ugla. Uočio ga je B. Polesini u sekundarnoj upotrebi u crkvi sv. Martina (Inscriptiones Italiae, X, 2, 197), a podatke o njemu prenosi i P. Kandler, s predloženom restitucijom *VOLCINIA PIR*

It is now a large uncultivated area at the northeast end of which—prior to the clearing of the terrain ahead of the archaeological investigative work—there was a small hazelnut plantation and a number of fruit trees. The lack of construction development in this area over an extended period of time is confirmed by a review of the historical Franciscan Cadastral Survey of the early nineteenth century. A path runs through the middle of the area (roughly following the north edges of cadastral plots 2323/5 and 2323/7). Given that it does not appear in the earliest cadastral municipality records from 1820 it must have been formed no earlier than the mid-nineteenth century. The small St Martin church—from which the toponym of the surrounding area, and of the cove, are derived—stands alongside the road.

The Sveti Martin site is mentioned in the context of a *fundus* (landholding) with attendant coastal villas along the northern seaboard of the broader Poreč area—from where the Mirna River flows into the cove facing Tar to the north, to the Peškera cove facing Poreč itself (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 188-190). The formation of landholdings and the erection of villas along the coast began during the rule of Caesar Augustus, i.e., late in the first century BCE. At the time, under Augustus' administrative reorganisation, Istria and Venetia had been appended to Roman Italy as the tenth region (*Regio Decima*) (Bulić 2014, 26-27). The landholding facing the Sveti Martin cove was within what was once the Parentine ager. Given the modest level of archaeological investigation in the cove area, and the modest level of preservation of the structures that point to the possible presence of rural buildings on the coastline from Červar to Poreč, the area across which the landholding that included this archaeological site stretched remains undetermined. It has been posited that it may have been part of an estate that covered the



Sl. 2 Izvor vode u sjevernom dijelu uvale Sv. Martina (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Fig. 2 The spring to the north side of the Sveti Martin cove (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).



Sl. 3 Nadgrobni spomenik posvećen Volginiji Secundi; antička zbirka Zavičajnog muzeja Poreštine (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).  
Fig. 3 Tombstone dedicated to Volginia Secunda; antique period collection of The museum of the Poreč territory (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

SECVNDA (Kandler 1855, 40). Pretpostavlja se da se radi o osobi koja je stanovaла u okolici ili imala u vlasništvu posjed kojemu pripada i lokalitet u uvali Sv. Martin (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 134).

Postojanje arheološkog lokaliteta u kopnenom dijelu, kao i u podmorju uvale Sv. Martin, u stručnoj literaturi prvi je prenio A. Degrassi (Degrassi 1957, 58), koji navodi podatke o pojedinačnim nalazima keramike i dijelova zidova duž same obale. Oduvijek se pretpostavljalo da je središte lokaliteta smješteno upravo u dnu uvale, na položaju crkve sv. Martina i neposredno uz nju (Matijašić 1988, 63; Šonje 1977, 145, sl. 2).

Sastavni dio antičkog lokaliteta su dva mula na sjevernoj i južnoj strani uvale, koji su omogućavali iskrcaj robe za potrebe vile smještene u dnu uvale (Carre, Tassaux

area from Stari Červar to the north, a part of the current Ulika caravan park to the west, down to the current Pical area and the area extending to the Peškera cove facing Poreč itself (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 190). The protection afforded by this cove, in spite of its shallowness, and the freshwater springs that remain evident to this day on its north shore, certainly provided the conditions necessary to the formation of a residential or agricultural complex. Masonry pools are preserved to this day around the springs and are mentioned in post-medieval notary documents (Uljančić-Vekić 2017, 27).

The currently sole and oldest confidently dated find from the Sveti Martin cove area is the tombstone of Volginia Secunda, daughter to Publius, dated to the second half of the first century BCE or the first half of the first century CE (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 132; Tassaux 2001, 34). The proposed epigraphic reconstruction of the inscription reads as follows: [V]OLGINIA P(UBLI) F(ILIA) [SE]CUNDA (Tassaux 2001, 34). The monument is done in limestone; the lower section is damaged and the upper left corner is missing. It was observed by B. Polesini in secondary use in the St Martin church (*Inscriptiones Italiae*, X, 2, 197), and cited by P. Kandler, with the proposed reconstruction VOLCINIA PIR SECVNDA (Kandler 1855, 40). It has been posited that this was a person resident in the area or that held ownership of the landholding that the site facing the Sveti Martin cove was a part of (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 134).

The presence of an archaeological site on land and the seabed of the Sveti Martin cove was first discussed in the literature by A. Degrassi (Degrassi 1957, 58), who cited data concerning individual finds of pottery and parts of walls along the shoreline. It has always been hypothesised that the core of the site is at the head of the cove, at the site of the St Martin church and in its immediate vicinity (Matijašić 1988, 63; Šonje 1977, 145, Fig. 2).

An integral part of the antique period site are two moles, located at the north and south sides of the cove, that provided for the offloading of goods for the needs of a villa sited at the head of the cove (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 132-133; Koncani-Uhač 2018, 280-281; Kovačić 2009, 312-314; Matijašić 1988, 63; Matijašić 1998, 294). These features are now significantly damaged as the result of recent construction activity. The northern mole, which had been visible to a length of eighteen metres when it was discovered in the 1950s (Degrassi 1957, 58), has been covered by a concrete ramp (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 132). All that remains of the southern mole are large stone blocks scattered about the seabed (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 133). Sections of wall are visible

2012, 132–133; Koncani-Uhač 2018, 280–281; Kovačić 2009, 312–314; Matijašić 1988, 63; Matijašić 1998, 294). Strukture su danas znatno oštećene uslijed recentne izgradnje. Sjeverni mul, koji je u trenutku otkrivanja 1950-ih godina bio vidljiv u dužini od 18 metara (Degrassi 1957, 58), prekriven je betonskom rampom (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 132). Od južnog mula preostali

at the south shore of the cove, to the east of the remains of the mole. Their role in relation to the structure on the seabed cannot be confidently ascertained in the absence of archaeological excavation. The interrelation of the preserved walls, however, is indicative of the location of yet another feature of antique period rural architecture, i.e., a villa.



Sl. 4 Ortofoto snimak s označenim položajem istraživanog prostora i poznatih arheoloških struktura u uvali Sv. Martin (izradila K. Gergeta Sotončić).  
Fig. 4 Orthophoto image with indicated position of the investigated area and the known archaeological structures at the Sveti Martin cove (by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).



Sl. 5 Pogled na položaj sjevernog antičkog mula pod betonskom rampom (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).  
Fig. 5 View of the position beneath a concrete ramp of the northern of the antique period moles (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).



Sl. 6 Ostaci antičkih zidova u južnom dijelu uvale Sv. Martin; u donjem dijelu zida sačuvani su ostaci konstrukcije cisterne (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).  
Fig. 6 Remains of antique period walls at the south end of the Sveti Martin cove; remains of a cistern structure are preserved in the lower part of the wall (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).



Sl. 7 Dio podne obloge cisterne u opus spicatum, u južnom dijelu uvale (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 7 Part of the opus spicatum paving of the cistern; south end of the cove (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

su samo veći kameni blokovi razbacani po morskom dnu (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 133). U južnom, kopnenom dijelu uvale, istočno od ostataka mula, vidljivi su dijelovi zidova. Njihovu namjenu te odnos sa strukturom u podmorju nije moguće sa sigurnošću utvrditi bez provođenja arheoloških istraživanja. Međutim, odnos sačuvanih zidova upućuje na lokaciju još jednog objekta antičke ruralne arhitekture, odnosno vile.

Neposredno uz područje koje je bilo predmet arheološkog istraživanja vidljivi su tragovi centurijacije porečkog agera. Pravac pružanja limita (*limes*, pl. *limites*), odnosno osnovnog pravca koji je tvorio rastersku mrežu zemljишne podjele (Bulić 2012, 53), prepoznat je u dijelu



Sl. 8 Segment zida koji izlazi iz profila u južnom dijelu uvale (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 8 A wall segment coming out of a profile in the south end of the cove (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).



Sl. 9 Pogled na veći segment zidova u južnom dijelu uvale (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 9 View of a large section of walls at the south end of the cove (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Traces of the centuriation of the Parentine ager are evident immediately adjacent to the area that was the subject of the archaeological investigative work. The orientation of the boundary lines (*limes*, pl. *limites*), i.e., the basic orientation in the formation of the land parcellation grid (Bulić 2012, 53), is evident in a part of the path on cadastral plot 1459 (cadastral municipality of Poreč). The path runs along the north boundary of the area, from the location of the antique period shore installations at the north end of the cove towards the present-day settlement of Veli Maj (Marchiori 2013, 133 and 135). This position of the boundary, and of the path that provides direct access to the mole, eased access to the shore from land and vice versa, thus facilitating the loading and offloading of goods (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 184; Marchiori 2010, 61; Marchiori 2013, 129 and 130). The boundaries are also evident in the present-day land plot divisions in the area to the south of the St Martin church, and also run east to west.

puta na k. č. 1459 k. o. Poreč. Put se proteže duž sjeverne granice tog područja i vodi iz smjera antičkog obalnog postrojenja u sjevernom dijelu uvale prema današnjem naselju Veli Maj (Marchiori 2013, 133 i 135). Takvim položajem limita, ujedno puta kojim se pristupa ravno prema mulu, olakšan je pristup obali s kopna i obratno te je na taj način omogućen lakši ukrcaj i iskrcaj robe (Carre, Tassaux 2012, 184; Marchiori 2010, 61; Marchiori 2013, 129 i 130). Limiti se raspoznavaju u današnjoj podjeli zemljишnih čestica i na području južno od crkve sv. Martina, a pružaju se također u pravcu istok - zapad.

Nad dijelovima prepostavljene vile sagrađena je srednjovjekovna crkva sv. Martina, koja se spominje u drugoj polovici 13. stoljeća u katastiku porečkih kanonika (Šonje 1982, 137). Crkva je ranoromaničkih odlika<sup>1</sup>: jednostavna je, jednobrodna i pačetvorinasta, bez apside, a građena je od dosta pravilno pritesanih lomljenaca, koji nisu ujednačenih dimenzija i nisu slagani u potpuno pravilne redove. Crkva je uništena početkom 19. stoljeća kada su je bombardirali Francuzi (Šonje 1982, 105, 109 i 137). Njeno zapadno pročelje danas je položeno tik uz prometnicu. Najbolje je sačuvan istočni pročelni zid s kustodijom. Godine 2011. na crkvi je proveden nužni zahvat statičke sanacije i privremene konzervacije, ali današnje stanje iziskuje dodatne rade i održavanje.



Sl. 10 Stanje crkve sv. Martina prije početka privremene konzervacije 2011. godine (Fototeka Konzervatorskog odjela u Puli, fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Fig. 10 Condition of the St Martin church building prior to the 2011 temporary conservation works (photographic archives of the Conservation Department in Pula, photo by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

<sup>1</sup> A. Šonje crkvu sv. Martina datira u 12. stoljeće.

The medieval period St Martin church—built atop parts of the posited villa—is mentioned in the second half of the thirteenth century in the *catasticum* of the canons of Poreč (Šonje 1982, 137). The church exhibits early Romanesque attributes<sup>1</sup>: it is a simple edifice, with an aisleless parallelogram plan lacking an apse, built of coarsely dressed rubble masonry of varying sizes laid in courses that are not entirely uniform. The church was destroyed early in the nineteenth century under bombardment by French forces (Šonje 1982, 105, 109 and 137). Its west face now abuts the local road. The eastern frontage wall, with a custodia, is best preserved. Critical structural consolidation and temporary conservation work on the church were performed in 2011, but the current condition of the building requires additional works and maintenance.



Sl. 11 Pogled na crkvu sv. Martina; današnji izgled crkve (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Fig. 11 A view of the St Martin church building; current appearance (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

The archaeological exploratory excavation revealed a section of antique period rural architecture of which the exact purpose cannot be determined with confidence. The remains of the walls, preserved only as foundations, and sections of simple mosaic pavement, not preserved in situ, are not sufficient to confidently assert the identification of a residential or agricultural part of a Roman maritime complex (*villa maritima*).

## THE RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL EXCAVATION

There has been no previous archaeological investigative work performed at the registered archaeological site at the Sveti Martin cove near Poreč with the exception of

<sup>1</sup> A. Šonje dates the St Martin church to the twelfth century.

Provedenim probnim arheološkim iskopavanjem otkriven je dio antičke ruralne arhitekture, čija se namjena može samo pretpostaviti. Naime, ostaci zidova, koji su očuvani u samim temeljima, i dijelovi jednostavnog podnog mozaika, koji nisu očuvani *in situ*, nedovoljni su da bi se sa sigurnošću ustvrdilo je li riječ o stambenom ili gospodarskom dijelu sklopa rimske maritimne vile (*villa maritima*).

## REZULTATI PROBNOG ARHEOLOŠKOG ISKOPAVANJA

Evidentirani arheološki lokalitet u uvali Sv. Martin pokraj Poreča dosad nije bio predmetom arheoloških istraživanja, izuzev istraživanja ranije spomenutih gatova u sjevernom i južnom dijelu uvale. Probne sonde su raspoređene po prijedlogu Idejnog rješenja planiranog objekta, uzimajući u obzir prostor predviđene izgradnje, ali i podatke iz stručne literature i važeće prostornoplanske dokumentacije o postojanju arheološkog lokaliteta oko crkve Sv. Martina. Istraženo je ukupno osam sondi, čije dimenzije variraju od 3 x 5, 5 x 5 m, 3 x 10 m, do najveće „L“ oblika od ukupno 33 m<sup>2</sup>. Šest je sondi raspoređeno unutar područja izgradnje, a preostale dvije u dijelu zone pratećeg sadržaja (oznake Tp, prema važećoj prostornoplanskoj dokumentaciji: UPU Saladinka - Sv. Martin), od kojih jedna neposredno uz samu crkvu.

Probnom arheološkom iskopavanju prethodilo je raščišćavanje raslinja kako bi se omogućilo postavljanje arheoloških sondi i pristup dijelu površine unutar koje je bilo predviđeno arheološko istraživanje. Za uklanjanje površinskog sloja korišten je bager, nakon čega su radovi nastavljeni ručnim iskopom. Na području planirane izgradnje i na okolnom prostoru istražena je površina od ukupno 208 m<sup>2</sup>.

Radovi su se odvijali od sjevera prema jugu, završno s otvaranjem sonde uz crkvu sv. Martina. Sedam od ukupno osam sondi (sonde označene rednim brojevima od 1 do 6, i 8) dalo je negativne rezultate. U njima se ispod površinskog sloja javlja masna crvena zemlja, a već na dubini od 20-ak cm matična stijena. Istraživanjem sondi od 1 do 3 u gornjoj, odnosno sjevernoj polovici površine utvrđen je pad terena prema jugu. Nagib terena u sondama 5 i 6 pak pokazuje pad prema sjeveru. Najdublja kota iskopa dosegnuta je u sondama 4 i 8; u sondi 8 se do dva metra dubine, odnosno 1,19 m apsolutne visine, prati sterilni sloj zemlje crvenice. Prostor s najnižom apsolutnom visinom podudara se s položajem pružanja poljskog puta koji taj prostor presijeca na sjevernu i južnu polovicu.

the above-mentioned piers at the north and south ends of the cove. The disposition of the exploratory trenches was informed by the proposed conceptual design of the planned building, taking into consideration the space of the envisaged construction, the data from the literature, and the current spatial planning documentation concerning the presence of an archaeological site around the St Martin church. A total of eight trenches were investigated, with various dimensions: 3 by 5 m, 5 by 5 m, 3 by 10 m, and the largest L-shaped trench covering a total of 33 m<sup>2</sup>. Six of the trenches were distributed within the future construction area, and the other two in the area of the attendant facilities (designation “Tp” as per the current spatial planning documentation: the Saladinka-Sveti Martin urban development plan), one of which is immediately adjacent to the church building.

Archaeological exploratory excavation was preceded by the clearing of vegetation ahead of setting out the archaeological trenches and to enable access to the area in which archaeological investigation was to be performed. The surface layer was removed by an excavator, followed by manual excavation. A total area of 208 m<sup>2</sup> was investigated in the area planned for construction and in the surrounding area.

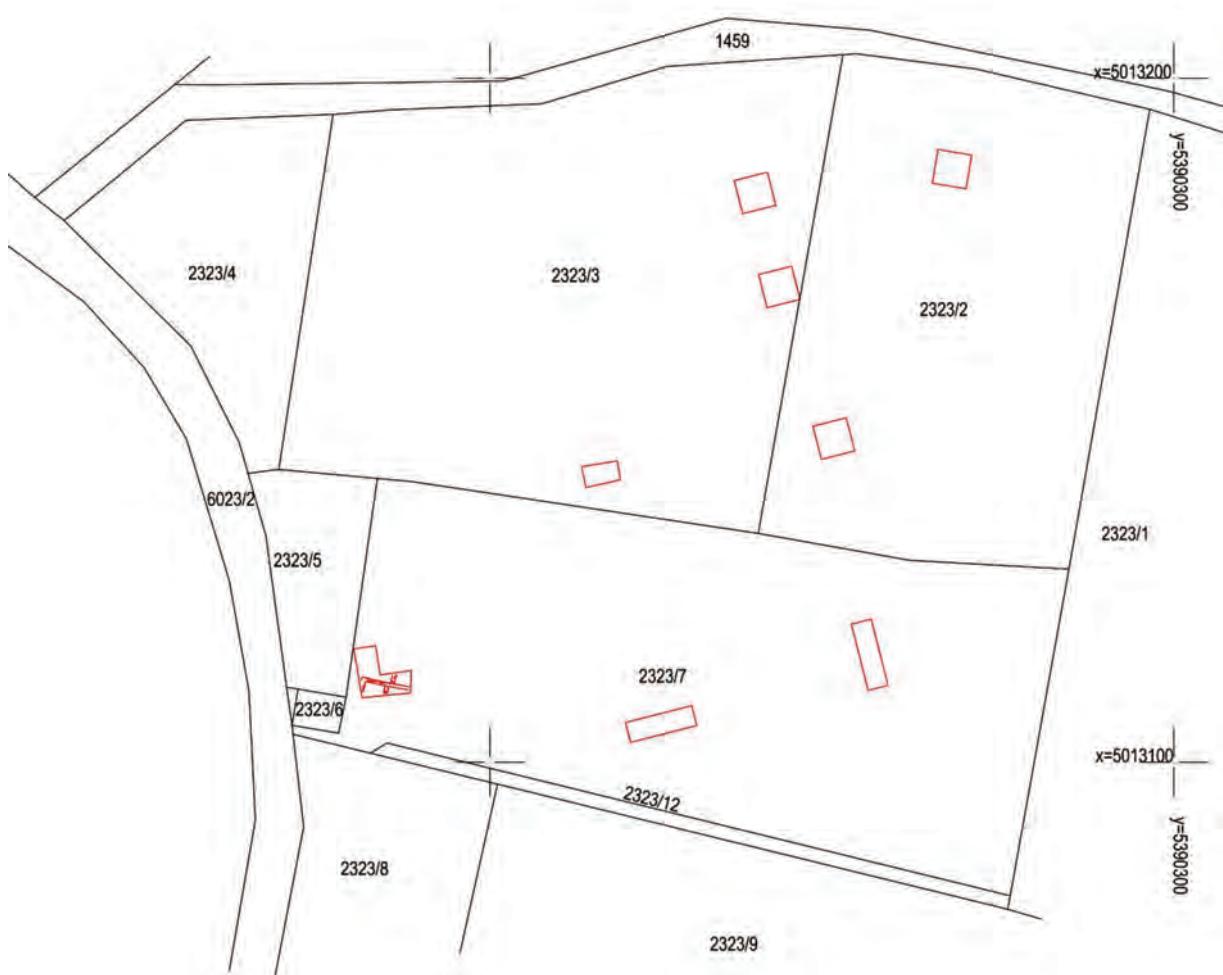
Works progressed from north to south, ending with the opening of a trench alongside the St Martin church. Seven of the eight trenches (designated 1 through 6, and 8) yielded negative results. Unctuous red soil appears beneath the surface layer, and bedrock at a depth of some 20 cm. The excavation of trenches 1 through 3 in the upper, i.e., northern half of the area identified a downward slope in the terrain towards the south. The incline of the terrain in trenches 5 and 6 shows a northward drop in the terrain. The deepest elevation was achieved in trenches 4 and 8; there is a sterile layer of red soil to a depth of two metres in trench 8, i.e., to an absolute elevation of 1.19 m. The area with the lowest absolute elevation is consistent with the alignment of the field path that cuts across the north and south half of the area.

A very small number of artefacts were recovered from these trenches, pottery for the most part, dated from the antique to the post-medieval period and mixed (disturbed stratigraphy). All of the artefacts were discovered at shallow depths, not exceeding 30 cm. No artefacts were recovered from trenches 3 and 8. A somewhat greater concentration of artefacts was observed in trench 6 where, along with uncharacteristic potsherds, the dig yielded fragments of glass and large ceramic tesserae (part of a mosaic pavement). As there

Unutar navedenih sondi otkrivena je vrlo mala količina pokretnih nalaza, uglavnom keramičkih, datiranih u raspon od antike do novoga vijeka, i međusobno ispremiješanih. Svi su nalazi otkriveni vrlo plitko, na dubini ne većoj od 30 cm. U sondama 3 i 8 nalazi su u potpunosti izostali. Nešto veća koncentracija pokretnog materijala uočena je na prostoru sonde 6, u kojoj su, uz nekarakteristične ulomke keramičkog posuđa, otkriveni i ulomci stakla te veća keramička tesera (dio podnog mozaika). Međutim, s obzirom na ranije obavljen iskop za potrebe polaganja cijevi na prostoru koji je zahvaćen sondom broj 6, i taj je materijal, jednako kao i u ostalim sondama, zapravo nanesen.

was previous excavation for the laying of a conduit in the area covered by trench 6 this material was in fact also—as with the other trenches—deposited here.

Only trench 7 yielded positive results and confirmed the existence of antique period rural architecture at the position around the St Martin church. The trench was set at the boundary of the two cadastral plots (2323/5 and 2323/7) closest to this sacral building, alongside the northeast corner of the perimeter wall of the church. The L-shaped 3 by 7 metre trench covers an area of 33 m<sup>2</sup>. The shape of the trench was selected so that the alignment of any actually discovered hypothesized architecture could be determined.



koordinatni sustav: HDKS1901-GK5, visinski sustav: HVRS1875

Sl. 12 Ortofoto snimak s označenim položajem arheoloških sondi (izradio S. Ramić, dipl. ing. geod., AGG d.o.o., Pula).  
Fig. 12 Orthophoto image with indicated positions of the archaeological trenches (by: S. Ramić, AGG d.o.o., Pula).



Sl. 13 Pogled na sonde 1, 4, 6 i 8 nakon istraživanja (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 13 View of trenches 1, 4, 6 and 8 following excavation work (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Sonda 7 jedina je dala pozitivne rezultate i potvrdila postojanje antičke ruralne arhitekture na položaju oko crkve sv. Martina. Sonda je postavljena na granicu dviju katastarskih čestica koje su najbliže sakralnom objektu: k. č. 2323/5 i 2323/7 k. o. Poreč, uz sjeveroistočni ugao perimetralnog zida crkve. Sonda je dimenzija 3 x 7 m, „L“ oblika, što u konačnici tvori površinu od 33 m<sup>2</sup>. Oblik sonde odabran je ne bi li se utvrdili mogući pravci pružanja ranije pretpostavljene arhitekture.

Unutar sloja crvene zemlje (SJ 701) odmah ispod travnate površine, uz jugozapadni profil sonde, na dubini od 40 cm utvrđen je sloj urušenja (SJ 702), koji se pruža u dužini od dva metra, prateći smjer pružanja sjevernog perimetralnog zida crkve. Sloj čine neobradeno kamenje i ulomci građevinskog materijala: kupa kanalica i tegula.<sup>2</sup> Ispod sloja SJ 701, koji se prati u preostalom dijelu sonde, te ispod SJ 702, na dubini od 1,30 m, otkriven je sloj SJ 703, koji čini masna crvena zemlja ispunjena sitnim kamenjem. U SJ 703 otkrivena je velika količina ulomaka antičke građevinske keramike: uglavnom tegula i nešto kupa kanalica, ogromna količina kockica (tesera) crne, sivoplave i bijele boje koje su tvorile podni mozaik, nešto ulomaka amfora i mala količina stakla. Veća koncentracija tesera zabilježena je u istočnoj polovici sonde. Kota sloja pada prema sjeveru; najniža absolutna visina SJ 703



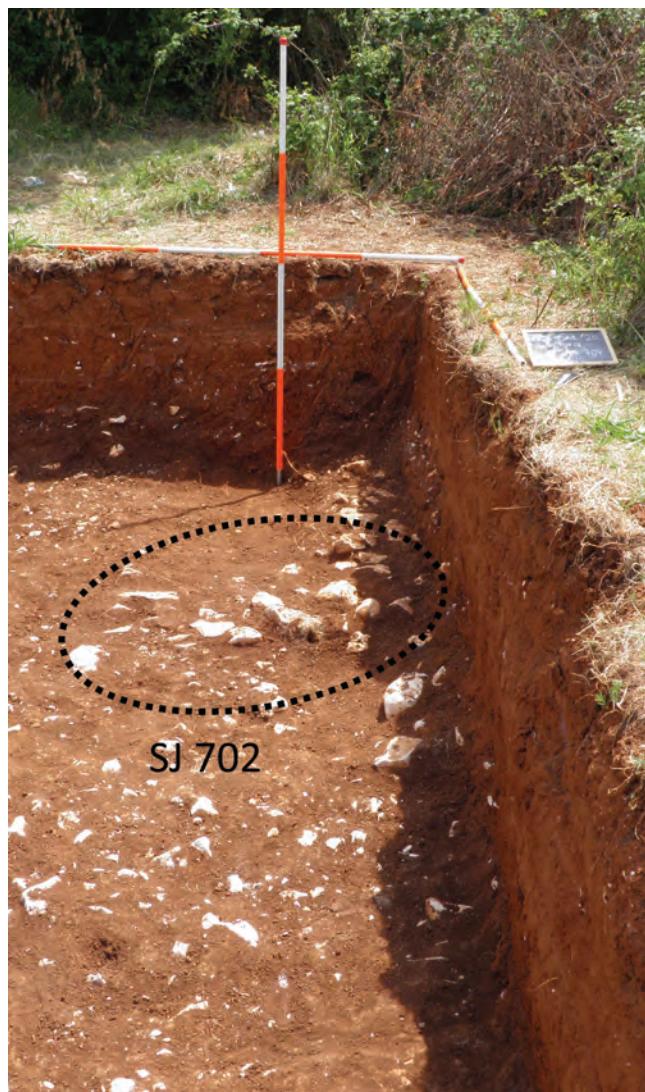
Sl. 14 Položaj sonde 7 uz crkvu sv. Martina (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 14 The position of trench 7 alongside the St Martin church building (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

A collapse layer (SU 702) running for a length of two metres and following the alignment of the northern perimeter wall of the church was discovered at a depth of 40 cm in the layer of red soil (SU 701) below the grassy surface. This layer consists of undressed stone and fragments of ceramic building material (CBM): imbrices and tegulae.<sup>2</sup> Layer SU 703, comprised of unctuous red soil with abundant small stones, was found at a depth of 1.30 metres beneath layer SU 701—which runs through the remainder of the trench, and layer SU 702. Layer SU 703

<sup>2</sup> Ispod SJ 702, na apsolutnoj visini od 1,35 m zabilježen je sloj SJ 704, koji je u konačnici izjednačen sa slojem urušenja SJ 702.

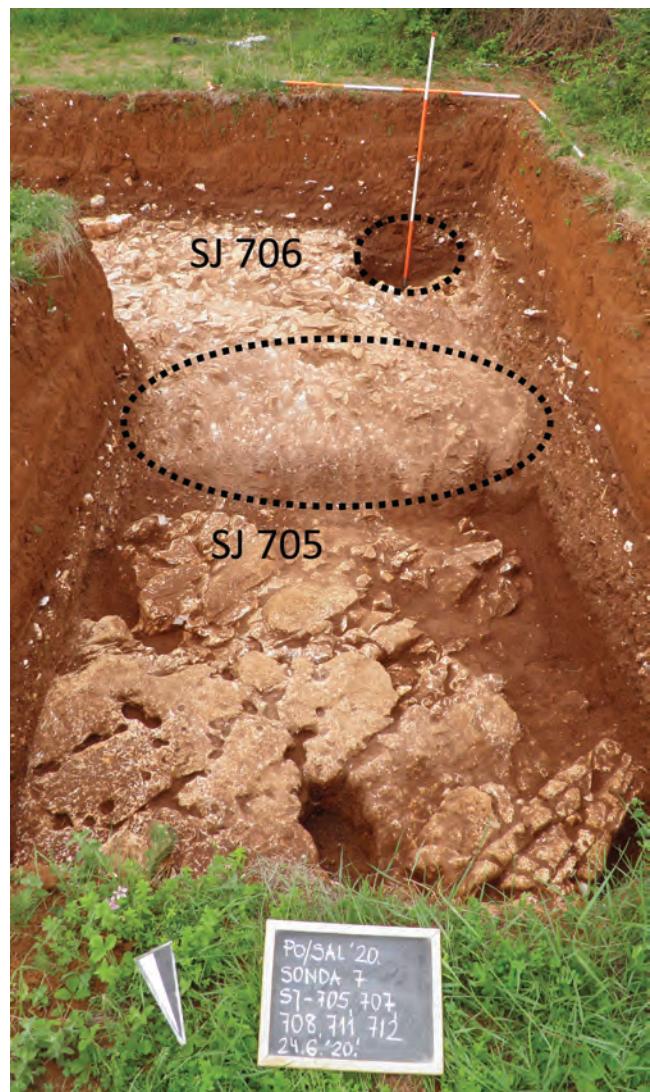
<sup>2</sup> Layer SU 704 was identified beneath SU 702 at an absolute elevation of 1.35 m, and later incorporated into collapse layer SU 702.



Sl. 15 Pogled na položaj SJ 702 u jugozapadnom dijelu sonde 7 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Fig. 15 View of SU 702 in the southwest section of trench 7 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

zabilježena je u sjevernom dijelu sonde i iznosi 0,99 m, dok je najviša kota u istočnom dijelu sonde, na 1,33 m apsolutne visine. Skidanjem sloja SJ 703, u središnjem dijelu sonde, odnosno na lomu njena kraka, na apsolutnoj visini od 1,10 m, otkriven je sloj bijele žbuke (SJ 705) s padom prema sjeveru (najniža apsolutna visina ovoga sloja je 0,66 m). Sloj SJ 705 sadržavao je nekoliko *spica* (dijelovi keramičke podne obloge). U jugozapadnom dijelu sonde, ispod SJ 703, na apsolutnoj visini od 1,13 m, utvrđena je „jama“ koju čini masna crvena zemlja (SJ 706), a unutar koje su nalazi u potpunosti izostali. Daljnjim uklanjanjem sloja SJ 703 otkriven je splet zidova koji su bili dio maritimne rimske vile (*villa maritima*). Zidovi zahvaćaju južni dio sonde, a njihova najviša apsolutna visina iznosi 1,13 m. Glavni zid (SJ 707) pruža se gotovo čitavom dužinom južnog kraka sonde. Pravac



Sl. 16 SJ 705 i 706 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Fig. 16 SU 705 and SU 706 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

yielded the find of a significant quantity of fragments of antique period CBM: for the most part tegulae and some imbrices, a massive quantity of black, grey-blue and white tesserae from a mosaic pavement, some amphorae sherds, and a small quantity of glass. The greatest concentration of tesserae was observed in the eastern half of the trench. The grade of the layer drops to the north; the lowest absolute elevation of 0.99 m in SU 703 was recorded in the north end of the trench, with the highest absolute elevation of 1.33 m recorded in the east end of the trench. The removal of layer SU 703 revealed a layer of white plaster (SU 705) at the middle of the trench, where the L-shaped trench turns 90 degrees, at an absolute elevation of 1.10 m, with a northward drop in the grade (the lowest absolute elevation of this layer is 0.66 m). Layer SU 705 contained a number of *spica testaceae* tiles (ceramic paving material).

pružanja zida ne podudara se u potpunosti s pravcem sjevernog perimetralnog zida crkve sv. Martina, već pokazuje manji otklon prema sjeverozapadu. Širina zida varira od 50 do 53 cm, što je slučaj i s ostalim zidovima koji se vežu za njega. SJ 707 građen je od nepravilnog kamenja položenog u dva nepravilno oblikovana niza, a povezani su bijelim mortom. Unutrašnjost zida ispunjena je kamenjem različitih dimenzija. Zid je sačuvan u samim temeljima, u visini koja varira od 20 do 40 cm, odnosno u maksimalno dva reda. Dijelom je položen na sloj crvene zemlje (SJ 709), a dijelom direktno na matičnu stijenu (SJ 714).

Južno i sjeverno od SJ 707, okomito na njega, vežu se zidovi SJ 711 i SJ 712. Način gradnje tih struktura



Sl. 17 Dijelovi antičke ruralne arhitekture u sondi 7; međusobni odnos zidova i sloja niveliiranja (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 17 Sections of the antique period rural architecture in trench 7; the interrelationship of the walls and the levelling layer (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

A “pit” of unctuous red soil (SU 706) entirely absent of artefacts was identified in the southwest end of the trench, beneath layer SU 703 and at an absolute elevation of 1.13 m. Further removal of layer SU 703 revealed a set of walls that formed part of a Roman period coastal villa (*villa maritima*). The walls are in the southern end of the trench and attain their highest absolute elevation at 1.13 m. The main wall (SU 707) runs along almost the entire length of the southern arm of the trench. The alignment of this wall is not entirely consistent with the alignment of the northern perimeter wall of the St Martin church building, deviating from it slightly to the northwest. The width of the wall, and of the other walls that run off it, varies from 50 to 53 cm. SU 707 is built of rubble masonry laid in two irregular courses and bonded with white mortar. The area between the faces of the wall is filled out with rubble of various dimensions. Only the foundations of this wall are preserved to a height varying from 20 to 40 cm, i.e., no more than two courses high. The wall lies on a layer of red soil (SU 709) or directly on the bedrock (SU 714).

To the south and north of SU 707, and joining it at perpendicular alignment, are walls SU 711 and SU 712. The building method of these structures is the same as that of SU 707: poor masonry laying technique with the application of thickly layered mortar. A small quantity of tegulae was used in the construction of SU 707, 711 and 712, fragments of which are incorporated individually and sporadically into the structure of the wall. The westernmost section of wall SU 707 is integrally joined to the section of wall SU 713, the western face of which runs into the profile of the trench. The degree of damage evident at wall section SU 713 is significantly greater than in other walls. We posit that wall SU 713 was destroyed



Sl. 18 Pogled na strukturu zidova u sondi 7; pogled na SJ 712 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 18 View of the structure of the walls in trench 7; view of SU 712 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

jednak je onome SJ 707: loša tehnika zidanja, uz nanošenje debelog sloja morta. Za gradnju SJ 707, 711 i 712 korištena je manja količina tegula, čiji su ulomci postavljeni u strukturu zida pojedinačno i bez ikakvog reda. Krajnji zapadni dio zida SJ 707 organski se veže za krak zida SJ 713, čije zapadno lice ulazi u profil sonde. Stupanj oštećenja dijela zida SJ 713 znatno je veći od onog ostalih zidova. Pretpostavljamo da je zid SJ 713 uništen iskopom „jame“ SJ 706. Položaj opisanih struktura tvori dijelove četiriju prostorija. Pravac pružanja zidova pokazuje karakterističan otklon prema sjeverozapadu – jugoistoku, što je pravilo u rimskoj arhitekturi, a koje se primjenjivalo pri gradnji uzimajući u obzir utjecaje vjetra i strujanja zraka te sunca i vlage (Vitr. *De Arch.* 1, 6, 4-8).

Bočno od opisanih zidova, ispod SJ 703, na koti jednakoj njihovu gornjem licu, otkriven je sloj nabacanog



Sl. 20 Pogled na zidove u sondi 7 nakon uklanjanja sloja niveliranja (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotonić).  
Fig. 20 View of the walls in trench 7 following the removal of the levelling layer (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).



Sl. 19 Pogled na SJ 713 u sondi 7 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotonić).  
Fig. 19 View of SU 713 in trench 7 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

during the excavation of “pit” SU 706. The positions of the described features form parts of four rooms. The walls exhibit the characteristic northwest to southeast alignment typical of Roman architecture and applied in construction bearing in mind the impact of winds, air currents, the sun and humidity (Vitr. *De Arch.* 1, 6, 4-8).

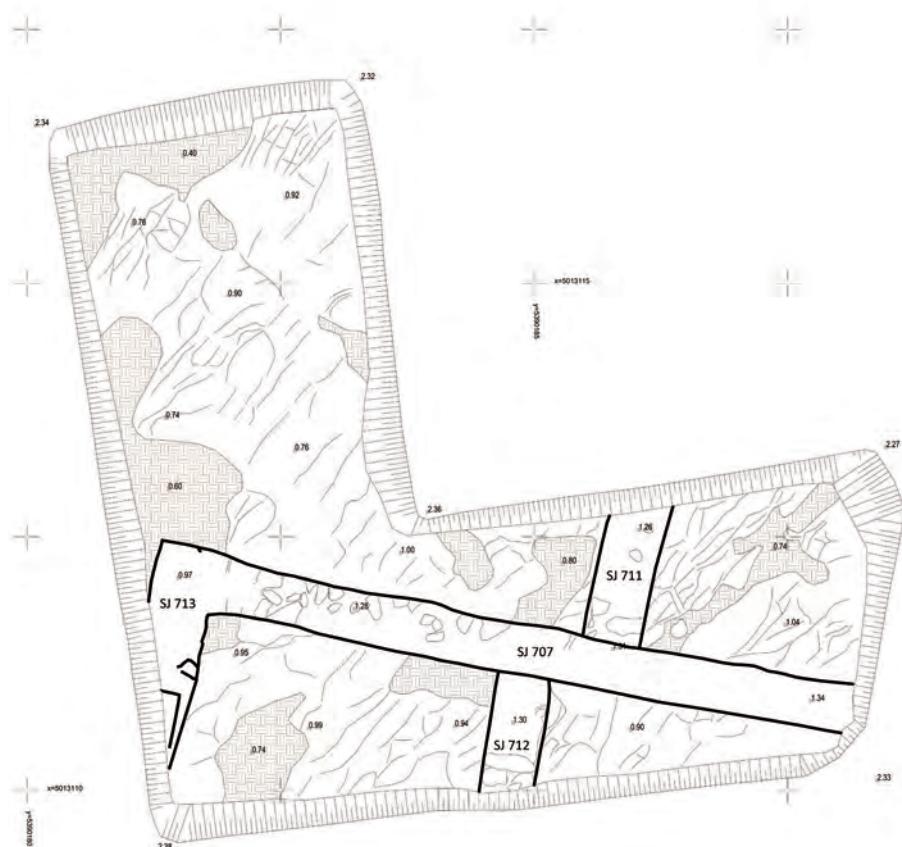
A layer of scattered rubble with sporadic fragments of tegulae with traces of mortar (SU 708) was found to the side of the described walls, beneath layer SU 703, at an elevation equal to their upper face. SU 708 is laid in a layer of red soil and above the bedrock (SU 714). This layer is posited to have been laid to level the terrain, as indicated by the thick application of mortar that joins this layer to the walls of the structure.

A layer of red soil (SU 710) and bedrock (SU 714) appears in the north arm of the trench beneath SU 703. The lowest investigated absolute elevation in the trench—an absolute elevation of just 0.27 m—was measured at its northwest corner. Upon completion of the investigative work the features in trench 7 were covered with geotextile and backfilled with the excavated soil.

## RECOVERED ARTEFACTS

Finds of artefacts, with the exception of ceramic building material (tegulae and imbrices), were not abundant. The number of potsherds that can be confidently dated was also small.

The artefacts in the layer of red soil SU 701 were mixed (disturbed stratigraphy). There was a large number of fragments of barrel roof tiles—which can be associated with the collapse of the roof of the St Martin church building, fragments of tegulae, a significant quantity of black and white mosaic pavement tesserae, and sherds of post-medieval glazed pottery that can be dated to the period of the sixteenth to seventeenth century. Notable



Sl. 21 Geodetski snimak lokaliteta nakon arheološkog istraživanja, s oznakama zidova (izradio S. Ramić, dipl. ing. geod., AGG d.o.o., Pula).

Fig. 21 Geodetic survey of the site following the archaeological investigative work, with walls indicated (by: S. Ramić, AGG d.o.o., Pula).



Sl. 22 Ortofoto snimak lokaliteta nakon arheološkog istraživanja (izradio S. Ramić, dipl. ing. geod., AGG d.o.o., Pula).

Fig. 22 Orthophoto image of the site following the archaeological investigative work (by: S. Ramić, AGG d.o.o., Pula).

kamenja nepravilnog oblika u koji je sporadično ubačeno nešto ulomaka tegula s tragovima veziva (morta) (SJ 708). SJ 708 je položen u sloj crvene zemlje i nad matičnom stijenom (SJ 714). Prepostavljamo da je taj sloj postavljen radi niveleranja terena, na što upućuju i debeli nanosi morta kojim se ovaj sloj veže uz zidove objekta.

U sjevernom kraku sonde, ispod SJ 703, javlja se sloj crvene zemlje (SJ 710) i matična stijena (SJ 714). Najniža istražena apsolutna visina unutar sonde izmjerena je upravo u njenom sjeverozapadnom uglu, a iznosi svega 0,27 m apsolutne visine. Po završetku istražnih radova strukture u sondi 7 prekrivene su geotekstilom i nasute zemljom iz iskopa.

## POKRETNI MATERIJAL

Pokretni nalazi, izuzev građevinske keramike (tegula i imbreksa) su malobrojni. Mala je i količina ulomaka keramičkog posuđa koje je moguće sa sigurnošću datirati.

U sloju crvenice SJ 701 pokretni materijal je ispremiješan. Radi se o većoj količini ulomaka kupa kanalica, koje je moguće povezati uz urušenje krova crkve sv. Martina, ulomcima tegula, većoj količini tesera podnog mozaika u crnoj i bijeloj boji te ulomcima novovjekovne glazirane keramike koju je moguće datirati u vremenski raspon od 16. do 17. stoljeća. Iz ove stratigrafske jedinice izdvajamo dno amfore tipa Spatheion 3 (Benghazi LR amphora 8; P&W CLASS 51). Ovu tipologiju amfora karakteriziraju manje dimenzije (ukupna visina nije veća od 45 do 50 cm), a datiraju se u razdoblje od druge polovice 6. do kraja 7. stoljeća ([https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora\\_ahrb\\_2005/cat\\_amph.cfm](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora_ahrb_2005/cat_amph.cfm); Peacock, Williams 1986, 203). Proizvodile su se na području sjeverne Afrike (Tunisa), ali ima naznaka o njihovoj proizvodnji i na području Španjolske (Cartagena) (Peacock, Williams 1986, 202). Rasprostranjene su na Mediteranu i Crnomorju (Caravale, Toffoletti 2008, 147; Peacock, Williams 1986, 203). Prepostavlja se da su se koristile za prijevoz vina ([https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora\\_ahrb\\_2005/cat\\_amph.cfm](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora_ahrb_2005/cat_amph.cfm)). Ukupno sačuvana visina ulomka dna iznosi 4 cm; promjer krajnjeg dijela dna amfore je 2,5 cm.

U sloju urušenja SJ 702, uz neobrađeno kamenje, prevladavaju ulomci kupa kanalica (imbreksa) i tegula, ali je unutar tog sloja otkriveno i dno zdjele od glazirane i kasne gravirane keramike, koje je moguće datirati u prvu polovicu 17. stoljeća (Čimin 2009, 337-339). Dno je prstenasto oblikovano. Biskvit je narančaste boje, a sjajna olovna caklina sačuvana je samo s unutarnje strane

in this stratigraphic unit is the base of a Spatheion 3 form amphora (Benghazi LR amphora 8; P&W Class 51). This amphora type is characterised by its small size (total height no more than 45 to 50 cm) and dated to the period of the second half of the sixth to the late seventh century ([https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora\\_ahrb\\_2005/cat\\_amph.cfm](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora_ahrb_2005/cat_amph.cfm); Peacock, Williams 1986, 203). They were manufactured in northern Africa (Tunis), but there are also indications of their production in Spain (Cartagena) (Peacock, Williams 1986, 202). They are found across the Mediterranean and Black Sea areas (Caravale, Toffoletti 2008, 147; Peacock, Williams 1986, 203). They are posited to have been used in the transport of wine ([https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora\\_ahrb\\_2005/cat\\_amph.cfm](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora_ahrb_2005/cat_amph.cfm)). The total preserved height of the base sherd is four centimetres; the diameter of the lowest extent of the base of this amphora is 2.5 cm.

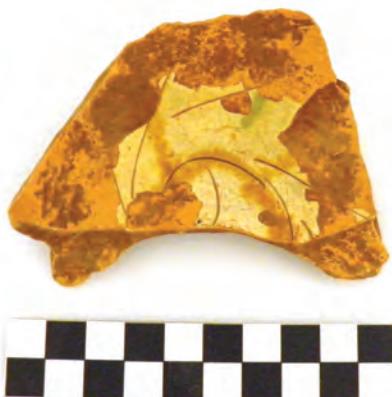


Sl. 23 Dno amfore tipa Spatheion 3 iz SJ 701 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Fig. 23 Base of a Spatheion 3 amphora recovered from SU 701 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Dominant in collapse layer SU 702, along with rubble, are fragments of imbrices and tegulae. The layer also, however, yielded the find of the base of a bowl of glazed late sgraffito (Italian *ceramica graffita tarda*) incised ware we date to the first half of the seventeenth century (Čimin 2009, 337-339). The base features a ring foot. The bisque is orange, while the glossy lead glaze has been preserved only on the inner face of the vessel. The drawing is two-dimensional and hasty in execution. The incised

posude. Crtež je plošan i brzopleto izведен. Gravirani geometrijski ukras dopunjeno je smeđom i zelenom bojom, nanesenom kistom. Takva tipologija posuda proizvodila se na području Veneta i Emilije-Romagne (Čimin 2009, 337-338). Promjer dna je 10 cm, a debljina stijenke 1 cm.



Sl. 24 Dno zdjele, kasna gravirana keramika iz SJ 702 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 24 Base of a bowl, late sgraffito incised ware recovered from SU 702 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Materijal iz prva dva gornja sloja dobro je dijelom izlilan, izvaljan djelovanjem mora. Ispremješanost nalaza i loš stupanj očuvanosti upućuje na to da je zemlja nanesena.

Najviše pokretnih nalaza otkriveno je u SJ 703. Taj je sloj prekrivao dijelove antičke ruralne arhitekture, a u njemu prevladavaju kamene tesere podnog mozaika crne, sivoplave i bijele boje. Sadrži manju količinu ulomaka tegula, po nekoliko *spica testaceae* tiles, several bits of slag, and only a few finds of pottery: the rims and bases of amphorae, the handle of a jug that due to its highly fragmentary state can only be dated to the late antique period, and only a few sherds of coarse cooking ware. This layer yielded another base from a Spatheion 3 amphora (Benghazi LR amphora 8; P&W Class 51). The preserved height of the base sherd is 3.2 cm; the diameter of the lowest extent of the base of this amphora is 2.1 cm.

Izdvajamo ulomak oboda i dna amfore tipa Africana I (Africana piccola, Beltrán 57, Ostia IV, Keay III, P&W CLASS 33). Obod je zaobljen, a na prijelazu u vrat naglašen je stepenasto oblikovanim rezom. Vrat amfore se na spoju s obodom odmah počinje širiti (Višnjić 2007, 115). Keramika je narančastosmeđe boje, s primjesama kalcita. Sačuvana visina ulomka oboda je 4,2 cm; promjer oboda iznosi 16 cm. Dno amfore je sačuvano u visini od 4,5 cm; promjera je 3,4 cm. Ovaj tip amfora proizvodio se

geometric decoration is complemented with brush-applied brown and green colour. This type of ware was produced in the Veneto and Emilia-Romagna regions (Čimin 2009, 337-338). The base diameter is 10 cm; the wall thickness is 1 cm.

The material from the two uppermost strata exhibits surface erosion caused by marine activity. The fact that the artefacts are mixed (disturbed stratigraphy), and the poor state of preservation, indicate that the soil has been deposited here.

SU 703 was most abundant in terms of artefacts recovered. This layer overlaid the sections of antique period rural architecture, with the dominant artefacts including black, grey-blue and white mosaic pavement tesserae of stone. The layer also contains a small quantity of tegulae sherds, a number of *spica testaceae* tiles, several bits of slag, and only a few finds of pottery: the rims and bases of amphorae, the handle of a jug that due to its highly fragmentary state can only be dated to the late antique period, and only a few sherds of coarse cooking ware. This layer yielded another base from a Spatheion 3 amphora (Benghazi LR amphora 8; P&W Class 51). The preserved height of the base sherd is 3.2 cm; the diameter of the lowest extent of the base of this amphora is 2.1 cm.



Sl. 25 Dno amfore tipa Spatheion 3 iz SJ 703 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 25 Base of a Spatheion 3 amphora recovered from SU 703 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Notable are rim and base sherds from an Africana I amphora (Africana piccolo, Beltrán 57, Ostia IV, Keay III, P&W Class 33). The rim is rounded and there is an emphasised stepped transition to the neck. The neck of

od druge polovice 2. stoljeća, s povećanjem proizvodnje tijekom 3. i 4. stoljeća te nastavkom (iako u manjoj mjeri) i tijekom 5. stoljeća (Caravale, Toffoletti 2008, 141). Koristile su se za prijevoz ulja i ribljeg umaka, ovisno o veličini same amfore. Proizvodile su se u Tunisu, a rasprostranjene su duž Mediterana te u središnjoj, sjevernoj i istočnoj Europi (Caravale, Toffoletti 2008, 141; Peacock, Williams, 153-154).



Sl. 26 Uломак обода и dna amfore tipa Africana I iz SJ 703 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Fig. 26 Rim and base sherds from an Africana I amphora recovered from SU 703 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Otkriven je i ulomak oboda amfore tipa Dressel 6B. Proizvodnja ove tipologije amfora započela je oko sredine 1. st. pr. n. e. (Starac 2006, 91), ali su se njene varijante proizvodile sve do kraja 3. ili početka 4. st. n. e. (Starac 2006, 91). Uglavnom su korištene za prijevoz ulja. Proizvodile su se u Istri i u Dalmaciji, a pretpostavlja se i na području sjeverne Italije (u Trstu, Veroni i Padovi). Amfore ovoga tipa koje su proizvedene u istarskim radionicama izvozile su se na područje između Jadrana, Alpa i Dunava, u Galiju Cisalpinu, Norik i Panoniju (Matijašić 1998, 379-380; Starac 2006, 91-92). Promjer oboda iznosi 16 cm, a sačuvan je u visini od 5,7 cm. Predmetni ulomak, po konkavnom oblikovanju oboda i njegovim dimenzijama, datiramo u 1. stoljeće, odnosno u raniju varijantu amfora tipa Dressel 6B (Bezecky 1998, 6, 7, 29, cat. 2).

Pronađen je i ulomak oboda te dio vrata amfore tipa Keay 59 (P&W CLASS 35) ([https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora\\_ahrb\\_2005/cat\\_amph.cfm](https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/amphora_ahrb_2005/cat_amph.cfm)). Promjer oboda je 14 cm, a sačuvan je u visini od 5 cm. Kao i prethodno opisani ulomci amfora tipa Spatheion, i ova tipologija spada u grupu sjevernoafričkih amfora (Peacock, Williams 1986, 158). Rasprostranjene su uglavnom na zapadnom Mediteranu, a datiraju se u

the amphora begins to widen from where it meets the rim (Višnjić 2007, 115). The fabric is orange-brown with a temper of calcite. The preserved height of the rim sherd is 4.2 cm; the rim diameter is 16 cm. The amphora base is preserved to a height of 4.5 cm; the diameter is 3.4 cm. This amphora type was produced from the second half of the second century, seeing increased production in the course of the third and fourth centuries, and, in reduced scope, into the fifth century (Caravale, Toffoletti 2008, 141). They were used to transport oil and fish sauce, depending on the size of the amphora. They were produced in Tunis, and are found across the Mediterranean and in central, northern and eastern Europe (Caravale, Toffoletti 2008, 141; Peacock, Williams, 153-154).

Also recovered was a rim sherd from a Dressel 6B type amphora. The production of this amphora form began around the mid-first century BCE (Starac 2006, 91), with variants produced through to the late third or early fourth century CE (Starac 2006, 91). They were used primarily in the transport of oil. They were manufactured in Istria and Dalmatia and likely in the north of Roman Italy (Trieste, Verona, Padua). Amphorae of this type produced at workshops in Istria were exported to the area between the Adriatic Sea, the Alps and the Danube River, to Cisalpine Gaul, Noricum and Pannonia (Matijašić 1998, 379-380; Starac 2006, 91-92). The rim diameter is 16 cm; the fragment is preserved to a height of 5.7 cm. Based on the concave form of the rim and its dimensions, we date the sherd to the first century as being from an earlier variant of the Dressel 6B form (Bezecky 1998, 6, 7, 29, cat. 2).



Sl. 27 Uломак обода amfore tipa Dressel 6B iz SJ 703 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Fig. 27 Rim sherd from a Dressel 6B amphora recovered from SU 703 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Another recovered sherd is from the rim and part of the neck of a Keay 59 type amphora (P&W Class 35) (<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/>

razdoblje od kraja 4. do prve polovice 5. stoljeća (Bonifay 2004, 131-132).



Sl. 28 Ulomak oboda i dio vrata amfore tipa Keay 59 iz SJ 703 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 28 Rim and part of the neck sherd from a Keay 59 amphora recovered from SU 703 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Među pokretnim nalazima iz sloja SJ 703 samo su dva ulomka trbušastih lonaca (?) grube fakture. Keramika je tamnosmeđe do crne boje, s puno primjesa kalcita i kvarcnog pjeska. S unutarnje strane posude obaju ulomaka vidljivi su tragovi češljasto izvedenih vodoravnih crta. Na jednom je ulomku s vanjske strane izведен ukras višestruke valovnice. Ovaj dekorativni element karakterističan je za keramiku jugoistočnoalpske skupine (Modrijan, Milavec 2011, 185-194), a može se datirati u razdoblje od 4. do 7. stoljeća (Bekić 2014, 101). Sačuvana širina je 7,3 cm, odnosno 4,3 cm; sačuvana visina iznosi 5,5 cm, odnosno 4,4 cm; debljina stijenki obaju ulomaka je 0,8 cm.



Sl. 30 Brončani novčić; SJ 703 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 30 Bronze coin; SU 703 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Od metalnih nalaza izdvajamo brončani novčić (promjera 1,5 cm). Korodiranost nalaza i uopće stupanj njegova oštećenja ne omogućavaju iščitavanje natpisnog polja (ono se jedva nazire), dok središnji prikaz nije sačuvan

amphora\_ahrb\_2005/cat\_amph.cfm). The rim diameter is 14 cm; the fragment is preserved to a height of 5 cm. As with the above-described sherds from Spatheion type amphorae, this piece is also of north African make (Peacock, Williams 1986, 158). This type is distributed primarily across the western Mediterranean and dated to the period from the late fourth to first half of the fifth century (Bonifay 2004, 131-132).

Among the artefacts recovered from layer SU 703 we see only two sherds from coarse globular (?) pots. The fabric is dark brown to black, with abundant temper of calcite and quartz sand. Traces of a combed decoration of horizontal lines are evident on the inside faces of both sherds. One of the sherds bears a multiple wavy line decoration on the outer face. This decorative element is characteristic of the pottery of the southeastern Alpine group (Modrijan, Milavec 2011, 185-194), and is dated to the period of the fourth to seventh century (Bekić 2014, 101). The preserved widths of the sherds are, respectively: 7.3 cm and 4.3 cm. The preserved heights are, respectively: 5.5 cm and 4.4 cm. The wall thickness of both sherds is 0.8 cm.



Sl. 29 Uломци тјела trbušastih lonaca (?); SJ 703 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Fig. 29 Sherds from the bodies of globular pots (?); SU 703 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotončić).

Notable among the metal finds is a bronze coin (diameter 1.5 cm). The level of corrosion and general degree of deterioration precludes a reading of the legend (hardly visible), while the central imagery is not preserved.

A rim and body sherd of a pot—light brown to orange colour, with abundant temper of calcite and quartz sand—was recovered in levelling layer SU 708. The rim flares out horizontally ending with a flat lip. The pot has a sharp transition from the shoulder to the neck (Bekić 2014, 101). A shallow horizontal combed decoration is evident on the outside face of the vessel. The preserved dimensions are: width 8.6 cm; height 5.8 cm; wall thickness 0.7 cm.

U sloju niveleranja SJ 708 otkriven je ulomak oboda i tijela lonca, svijetlosmeđe do narančaste boje, s puno primjesa kalcita i kvarcnog pijeska. Obod je vodoravno izvijen, rezanog vrha. Lonac ima nagli prijelaz iz ramena u vrat (Bekić 2014, 101). S vanjske strane posude izveden je plitki metličasti vodoravni ukras. Sačuvana širina je 8,6 cm; sačuvana visina 5,8 cm; debljina stijenke 0,7 cm. I ovaj ulomak ima usporedbe u jugoistočnoalpskoj keramičkoj skupini, te se može datirati u razdoblje od 4. do 7. stoljeća (Bekić 2014, 101).

## ZAKLJUČAK

Prema negativnim rezultatima iz sondi 6 i 8, te pravcu pružanja otkrivenih zidova, prepostavljamo da je antička ruralna arhitektura, na čijem je položaju u srednjem vijeku sagrađena crkva sv. Martina, ograničena na prostor k. č. 2323/5 i zapadnu polovicu k. č. 2323/7 k. o. Poreč, te na područje crkve sv. Martina na k. č. 2323/6. To se, naravno, odnosi na definiranje obuhvata vile unutar predmetnog područja. Dijelovi arhitekture očekuju se i južno od tih čestica. Prepostavljamo da su dijelovi objekta prema obali znatno oštećeni ranijim građevinskim radovima, ako ne i potpuno uništeni. Podaci o nalazima antičke građevinske keramike tijekom izvođenja radova na dionici ceste prenose se usmenom predajom. Obala je većim dijelom nasuta, a u dijelu podmorja pred crkvom formirani su manji lukobrani. Stoga ostaci arheološkog lokaliteta uz samu obalu, zapadno od crkve sv. Martina, danas nisu vidljivi. Dijelovi antičke arhitekture unutar istražene sonde otkriveni su u samim temeljima. Zidovi su dijelom temeljeni na matičnoj stijeni, ali njen je nagib iziskivao dodatno niveleranje slojem kamenja i ulomcima građevinske keramike (SJ 708). Izostanak karakterističnih pokretnih nalaza ne omogućava točno datiranje istraženih dijelova antičkog objekta, ali moguće je odrediti vrijeme njegova napuštanja i propadanja. Nažalost, na otkrivenom novčiću nije moguće iščitati. Zidovi objekta, barem u istraženom dijelu, ne pokazuju pravilnost u zidanju (tehnika gradnje vrlo je loša). Međutim, prostorije su bile prekrivene podnim mozaikom od crnih, sivoplavih i bijelih tesera. Zbog izostanka dijela mozaika očuvanog *in situ* nije moguća pobliža datacija. Za sada postoje dva elementa za datiranje formiranja posjeda i time moguće nastanka istraženog objekta početkom carskog doba: ranije spomenuti nadgrobni spomenik posvećen *Volginij Secundi* s kraja 1. st. n. e. ili početka 1. st. n. e., te ulomak dijela amfore tipa Dressel 6 B koji predstavlja varijantu zastupljenu u 1. st. n. e. Objekt je napušten, odnosno uništen krajem 6. ili tijekom 7. stoljeća, što potvrđuju pokretni

This sherd also finds its parallels in the southeastern Alpine pottery group and is dated to the period of the fourth to seventh century (Bekić 2014, 101).



Sl. 31 Ulomak oboda i ramena lonca; SJ 708 (fotografija: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

Fig. 31 Rim and shoulder sherd from a pot; SU 708 (photo by: K. Gergeta Sotonić).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the negative results from trenches 6 and 8, and on the alignments of the discovered walls, it appears that the antique period rural architecture, at the site of which the St Martin church was erected in the medieval period, is limited to the area of cadastral plot 2323/5, the western half of cadastral plot 2323/7, and the area covered by the St Martin church on cadastral plot 2323/6 (cadastral municipality of Poreč). This, of course, pertains to defining the scope of the villa in the area of our interest. Sections of the architecture are expected to the south of these plots. Sections of the structure towards the shoreline likely suffered significant damage in the course of previous construction works, or have been entirely destroyed. There are oral reports of finds of antique period CBM during the performance of works on the local section of the road. Gravel has been used as a fill material along much of the shoreline, with small breakwaters having been raised on the shore facing the church building. Remains of the archaeological site along the shoreline to the west of the St Martin church are thus now not visible. The sections of antique period architecture in the investigated trenches were discovered only to the extent of their foundations. The walls are footed partly on the bedrock, but the incline of the bedrock necessitated additional levelling with a layer of stone rubble and fragments of CBM (SU 708). The absence of characteristic artefacts does not lend itself to a precise dating of the investigated sections of the antique period structure, but we can posit the time of its abandonment and deterioration. The discovered coin

nalazi otkriveni u SJ 703. Debeli sloj zemlje crvenice (SJ 701) koji prekriva istražene strukture ukazuje na duže razdoblje napuštenosti objekta i izostanak bilo kakve izgradnje, izuzev gradnje pojedinačnog sakralnog objekta tijekom srednjega vijeka. Postojanje sakralnog objekta ranije datacije na položaju očuvanih ostataka crkve sv. Martina moglo bi potvrditi ili opovrgnuti isključivo arheološko istraživanje unutar i neposredno uz perimetralne zidove crkve.

is, unfortunately, illegible. The walls of the structure, at least in the investigated sections, do not exhibit refined masonry work (the building technique is very crude). The rooms, however, featured mosaic pavements of black, grey-blue and white tesserae. The lack of an in-situ section of preserved mosaic pavement precludes an approximate dating. There are currently two elements for the dating of the formation of the landholding and, thereby, the possible erection of the investigated structure in the early imperial period: the above-mentioned tombstone dedicated to Volginia Secunda from the late first century BCE or the early first century CE, and a sherd from a first century CE variant of the Dressel 6B form amphora. The structure was abandoned/destroyed late in the sixth or in the course of the seventh century as attested by the artefacts recovered from SU 703. The thick layer of red soil (SU 701) that covers the investigated archaeological features speaks to an extended period over which the structure was abandoned, and to the absence of new architectural development other than the erection of a solitary sacral edifice in the medieval period. The presence of an earlier sacral structure at the site of the preserved remains of the St Martin church could only be confirmed or refuted by archaeological investigative work (excavation) within and immediately adjacent to the perimeter walls of the church building.

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