**Long abstract**

During the field-walking campaigns of 2006-2008 carried out by the RIMEM project a huge amount of pottery pertaining varied classes and belonging to various periods has been collected. After the cataloguing of diagnostic shreds by operating a subdivision in classes and types, these were dated on the bases of preferably regional analogies, but also those with extra regional corpuses. This paper deals with Roman republican, imperial and Late Roman fine wares, lamps and coarse wares from some of the most significant sites identified during analysis.

Roman republican and imperial fine wares and lamps offer a unique insight and are great means for somewhat narrower dating of field survey material. Among the RIMEM’s finds pertaining to the Republican and early Imperial periods, black-gloss wares (including a Greek black-figure shred and a supposed *Alto-Adriatico* *skyphos*), Italian *terra sigillata* and thin-walled ware were identified, while for Mid- and Late Imperial dates (broadly defined as Late Antiquity) *terra sigillata medioadriatica* and African Red Slip Ware were isolated. For some of the black-glossed wares Tyrrhenian, Adriatic and regional provenances (*Aesis*, *Ariminium*) could be implied, which suites well the overall regional patterns, just as for the Italian *sigillata*, which is mainly of Central Italian origin, with few shreds belonging to North-Italian productions. Lamps belong to the common types Loeschcke I-IV and *Firmalampen*, with just one stamped example.

Late antique fine wares are less numerous, but nevertheless indicative for their distribution in the project’s area. While the examples of *terra sigillata medioadriatica*, until recently unknown in the area, broaden the classes’ distribution pattern, the African Red Slip Ware, present with the most widespread types (i.e. Hayes 61, 87), is indicative of both a late occupation of certain sites and the on-going connections with coastal sites where it was most probably commercialized.

Coarse ware classes, including cooking ware, follow patterns common to the fine wares, with regional and extra regional analogies that often include the aforementioned Tyrrhenian (Lazio, Toscana), Umbrian and Mid-Adriatic areas. Some types with regional occurrences are also present throughout the material, but more geographically widespread analogies seem to be more common for the earlier finds, while a regional pattern, exemplified in the occurrence of certain forms, seems more indicative of later material. A peculiar shape, the pan, numerous among the finds of UT 802, seems to belong mostly to Late antiquity with numerous analogies in the Marches (*Urbs Salvia*, *Suasa*), providing indications of a culinary custom that could have emerged regionally, where archaeometry has proven the production of the form.

Some of the coarse ware shapes, on the other hand, proved to be difficult to date as they were maintained virtually unvaried throughout longer timespans. It is the case of the *clibanus*, a shape numerous among the RIMEM material, whose dating spans from the Republican period to the Middle Ages, although its presence is again an indicator of certain traditions. A comparative approach, based on the shape of the flange and fabric analysis, was applied to the *clibani* in an attempt to provide narrower dates for these finds, while rim analogies proved to be inconclusive. Tentative and mostly inconclusive resulted also the chronological attribution of coarse ware decorations (spanning from rouletting to incised), which yielded some results only in those cases where shapes and fabric where congruent with the proposed dates.

Amphorae, whose types usually provide sufficient chronological indications, where identified with a high degree of certainty only for a few rim fragments, while the dating of most amphorae fragments was inconclusive due to their size or vessel’s part.

The overall conclusion of the work carried out on Roman and late Antique pottery from the RIMEM’s 2006-2008 campaigns lead to the identification of at least one long-lived site, located at the UT 802. A rural, but also residential, character of this site is evident from the fine wares and some coarse ware shapes, while a seizure in site’s occupation seems to have happened before the onset of the early medieval period.

Typological analysis of the pottery, on the other hand, although suffering from the usual surface finds’ problems, proved to be effective in identifying at least formal influences if not true provenance, although archaeometry analysis did identified some features typical for the geology of the regions noted through the study of pottery as well (i.e. Tyrrhenian areas).