

# Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project. Preliminary Report to the Final Season of 2016

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## ABSTRACT

The last field season of the Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project conducted in 2016 focused on finishing the excavation of the five-room house previously discovered in the southern part of the Roman settlement. Simultaneously with the excavations, a targeted field survey took place in selected areas of the rural settlement. Moreover, the material uncovered over the three years of the project is being gradually processed, some of the preliminary data of a rather statistical character are also presented here.

## KEYWORDS

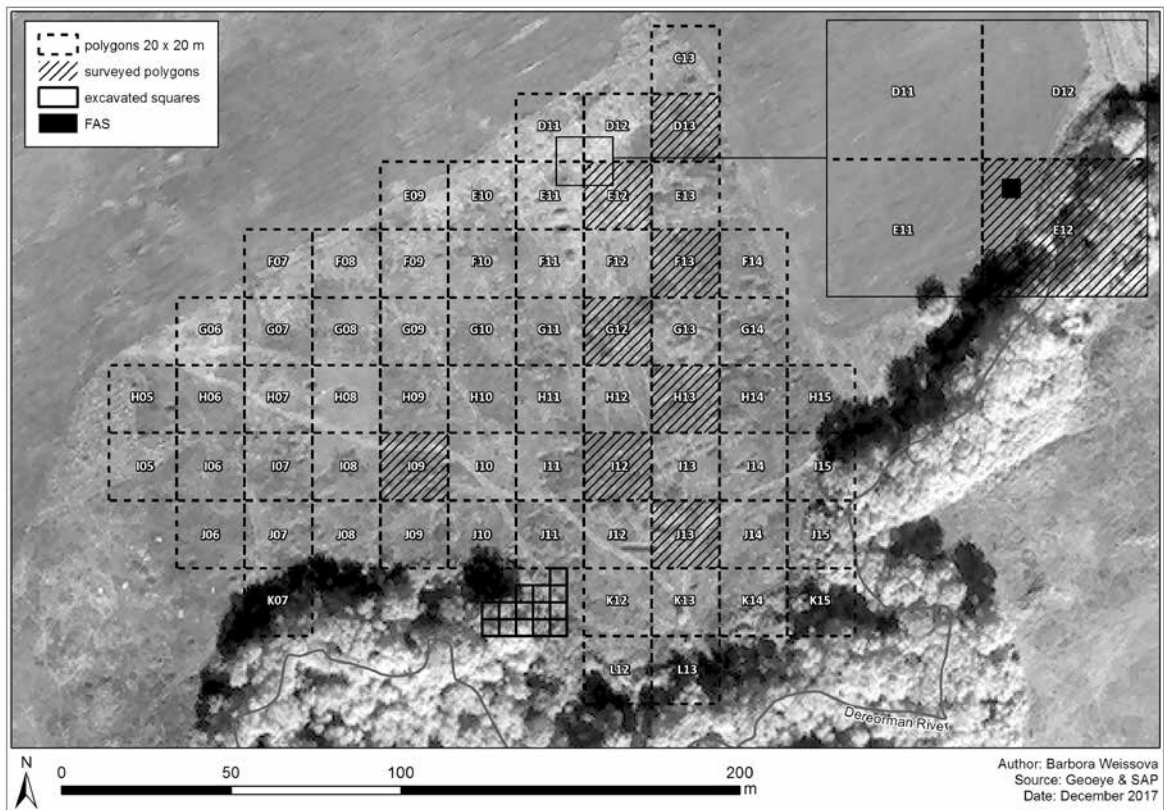
Bulgaria; Roman Thrace; rural settlement; excavation; field survey; pottery.

## INTRODUCTION

The last field season of the three-year joint project of the Regional Historical Museum of Yambol and the Institute of Classical Archaeology in Prague, excavating the Roman rural settlement of Yurta-Stroyno in south-eastern Bulgaria, took place in autumn 2016. From October 7<sup>th</sup> to November 13<sup>th</sup> students of Classical Archaeology<sup>1</sup> and personnel of the Museum of Yambol<sup>2</sup> accompanied by a small group of local workers participated in the project. The field work was divided between two groups. One of them finished the excavation of a house discovered two years before, the other one focused on a field survey of selected polygons placed over the remaining settlement.

Additionally, from August 27<sup>th</sup> to September 16<sup>th</sup> 2017, a short material documentation session took place to finish the post-processing of the uncovered material, which almost doubled last year when the excavation and the field survey were taking place simultaneously.

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- 1 Besides the two co-authors of this paper, students from the Institute of Classical Archaeology at Charles University in Prague took part in this season: Věra Doležálková, Viktoria Čistáková, Jakub Havlík, Hana Havlíková, Josef Mareš, Adéla Minaříková and Anna Peterková, as well as one student of the Institut für Archäologische Wissenschaften, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Clarissa Haubenthal.
  - 2 Besides the co-author of this paper, Todor Vulchev and Miroslav Kozarev.



**Fig. 1: The overview map of the Yurta-Stroyno settlement with marked areas of the excavation and the field survey (by B. Weissová).**

## THE EXCAVATION

### THE HOUSE

#### Trenches 110E-100N and 110E-105N

The excavation work in this area focused on disclosing the ground plan of the house located in the south-western part of the settlement (**Fig. 1**). Within the previous two years, the stone foundations of a five-room structure were excavated, although the course of the walls in its western and eastern ends remained unknown (**Fig. 2**; TUŠLOVÁ - WEISSOVÁ - BAKARDZHIEV 2014; TUŠLOVÁ *et al.* 2015).

The stone foundations of the westernmost room of the house stopped showing about one meter away from the nearby Dereoman River, running along the south/south-western part of the settlement. The meandering/flooding river seems to be the reason for the absence of the corner, taking down the stone foundations, made without mortar binding. Consequently, it was not possible to follow the course of the house in this direction. However, we may suppose this was originally the last room of the house, simply because of the proximity to the river which does not leave much space for its further continuation.

Consequently, the fieldwork focused on uncovering the house foundations in the eastern part of the structure, soon revealing the other missing end – right after the fifth room. What was, however, surprising, was the continuation of the eastern wall [SU076] further north, suggesting the northern part of the house contained a courtyard, possibly surrounded by a wall (**Fig. 2; Pl. 4/1**). The wall running north [SU083] is preserved until a length of 7.50 m, at which point its course is disrupted by a treasure hunters' ditch 1.60 m long and 0.90 m wide. The ditch was dug through the stone foundations which were completely displaced and thrown to the sides. Within the timeframe of the excavation we cleaned another 0.80 m of the area north of the ditch in the possible course of the wall [SU083]; no solid structure was found (**Fig. 3**). Based on these observations, we may suppose that the wall running north [SU083] ended within this disrupted area.

While cleaning the surroundings of the wall running north [SU083], a small size wall [SU085] (max. width 43 cm, preserved length 55 cm) appeared, running east to west – in parallel with the northern foundation wall of the house [SU074]. A collapsed layer of secondarily fired mud bricks was found by the northern side of this small size wall [SU085], it is well preserved *in situ* and clearly visible in the western profile (**Fig. 3**). Individual mudbricks bear the imprints of wood (**Fig. 4**), confirming the previously suggested construction technique of the house: rubble stone foundation with masonry of wood-clay construction.

The relation of the wall running north [SU083] and the small size wall [SU085] is unclear. What we can say from the observation is that the north running wall [SU083] has a more solid structure, composed at its northern end of two rows of stones, ca. 30 cm deep and ca. 55 cm wide.<sup>3</sup> The small size wall consists of one row of stones ca. 15 cm high and 43 cm wide. The distance between them (ca. 85 cm) seems to be intentional as there are no marks of these two structures being connected. We might be dealing here with a small open entrance to the courtyard, from which it was possible to enter the house itself.

## AREA NORTH OF THE HOUSE

### 100E–110N SE

This area was chosen for excavation as it seemed not to be affected by the treasure hunters. It is located directly north of the square excavated the previous year (100E–105N NE), which brought to light a ca. 50 cm thick layer of topsoil followed by a compact grey 35–40 cm thick cultural layer filled with heterogenous archaeological material and stones, resting on the yellow sandy layer [SU007] (perhaps virgin soil; **Pl. 4/2**). The cultural layer seems to be originally covering the whole surroundings of the house, but archaeologically can be detected only on the places not affected by the treasure hunters' activities – which are few. The layer was laid down within a single action as numerous pottery fragments from different heights of this layer and areas of the excavation joined together. Thus, it was preliminarily interpreted as a 'levelling' layer composed of the settlement waste (see Tušlová *et al.* 2015).

3 This is, however, much less than on the southern end of the same wall [SU083], where it intersects the northern foundation wall of the house [SU074]. In this corner, the foundations of the wall [SU083] reach a depth of more than 65 cm. This difference seems to relate to the position of the house on a gentle hill sloping from north to south (where, of a necessity, there are consequently deeper foundations than on the north).

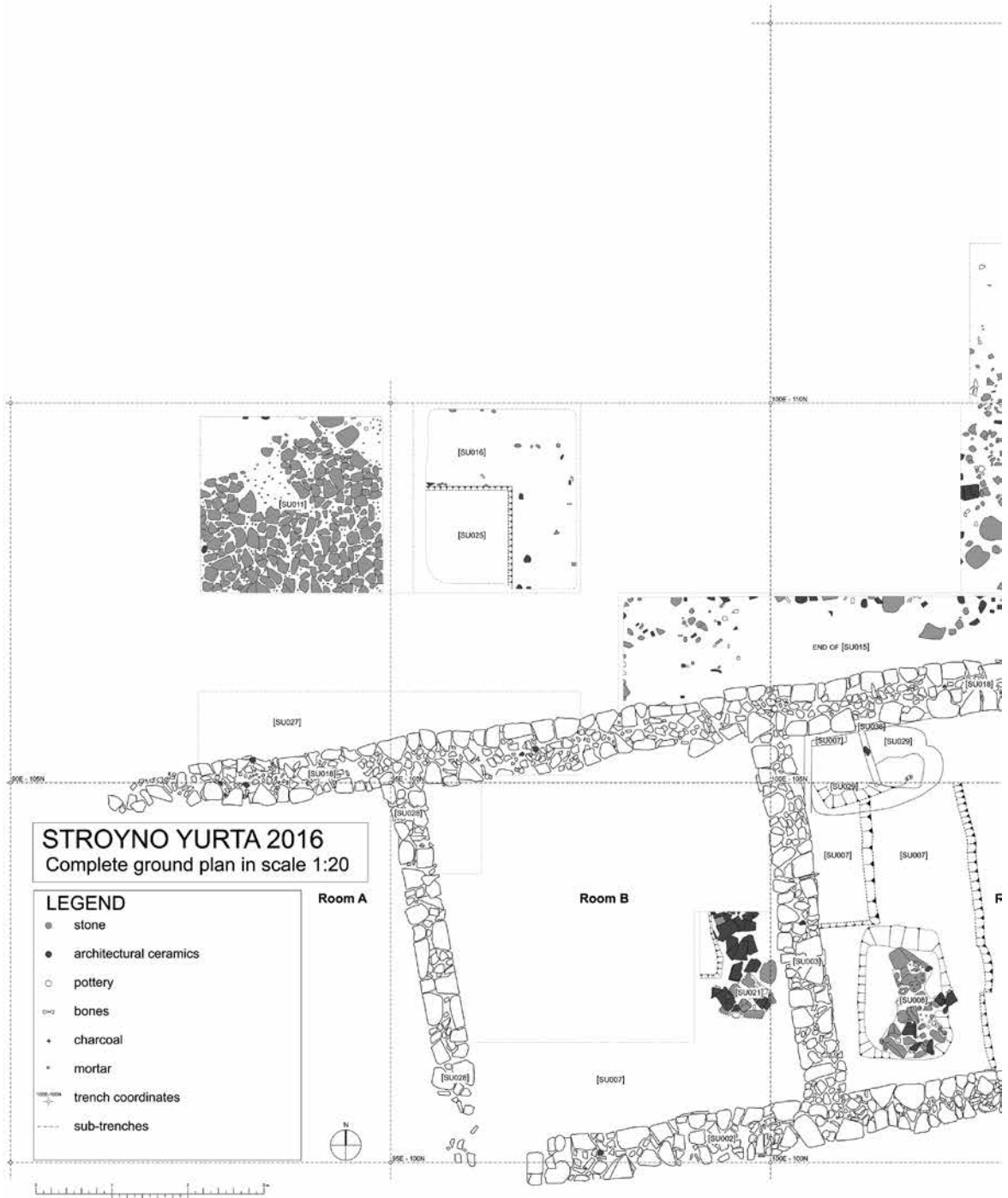
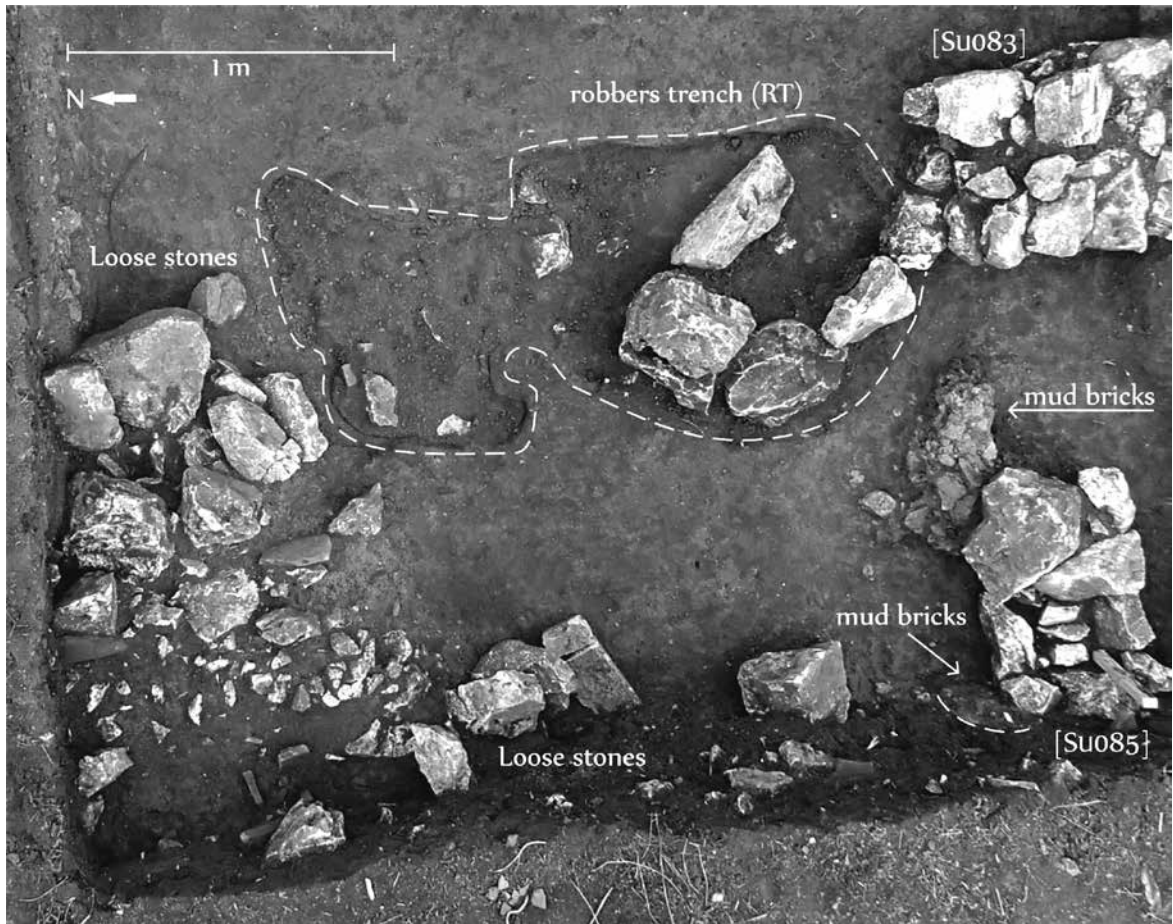




Fig. 2: The excavated area (2014–2016) with ground plan of the house (digitalized by M. Kobierská).



**Fig. 3:** Photo of the northernmost area of the excavation with the interrupted north running wall [SU083], robbers' trench, and the small size wall [SU085]. Photo by P. Tušlová.



**Fig. 4:** Fired mud brick with imprints of wood; found north of the small size wall [SU085]. Photo by P. Tušlová.

The new trench has the dimensions of 2.50×2.50 m, with a maximal depth of 0.80 m and a stratigraphy repeating in the already known pattern mentioned above. From the abundant material, the biggest amount of the finds belongs, not surprisingly, to the pottery. Animal bones are also quite common, even more than the architectural ceramics. Glass is represented mostly by vessel body fragments, otherwise two beads and one piece of window glass were found. From the metals, except one bronze strip, everything is iron, with the highest representation of nails (13 pcs.). Further a needle, different components of architecture such as a hook, clamp, gusset and otherwise unidentified pieces were found. All the terracotta fragments belong to lamps and the one worked bone is a 9.5 cm long pin (**Tab. 1**). The material is in general very fragmented. Occasionally, there were found bigger parts of animal bones, or several pottery fragments from one vessel, which obviously broke on the spot when they were deposited.

Material overview for trench 100E-110N SE, the 'levelling layer'															
Pottery Frgs.		Animal Bones		AC Frgs.		Glass Frgs. + SF		Metal Frgs. + SF		Terracotta SF		Worked Bone SF		Total Amount	
q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)
1769	17924	500	3224	410	2300	130	137	36	504	8	-	1	-	2854	24089
62%	74%	18%	13%	14%	10%	5%	0.5%	1%	2%	0.5%	0	0.5%	0	100%	100%

q. = quantity (pcs.); w. = weight (grams); AC = architecture ceramics (*tegulae, imbrices*, bricks); SF = small finds

**Tab. 1: Overview of the material represented in the 'levelling layer', trench 100E-110N SE.**  
 The first horizontal row shows the quantity in pcs. (q.) and weight in grams (w.); the second row marks the ratio of the individual materials (based both on count and weight) within the overall layer amount.

Pottery overview for trench 100E-110N SE, the 'levelling' layer													
Table Ware		Coarse Ware		Amphorae		Hand Made		Grey Ware		Storage		Total amount	
q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)	q.	w. (g)
1135	10987	338	2673	135	2371	135	1532	26	361	0	0	1769	17924
64%	61%	19%	15%	8%	13%	8%	9%	1%	2%	0%	0%	100%	100%

q. = quantity (pcs.); w. = weight (grams)

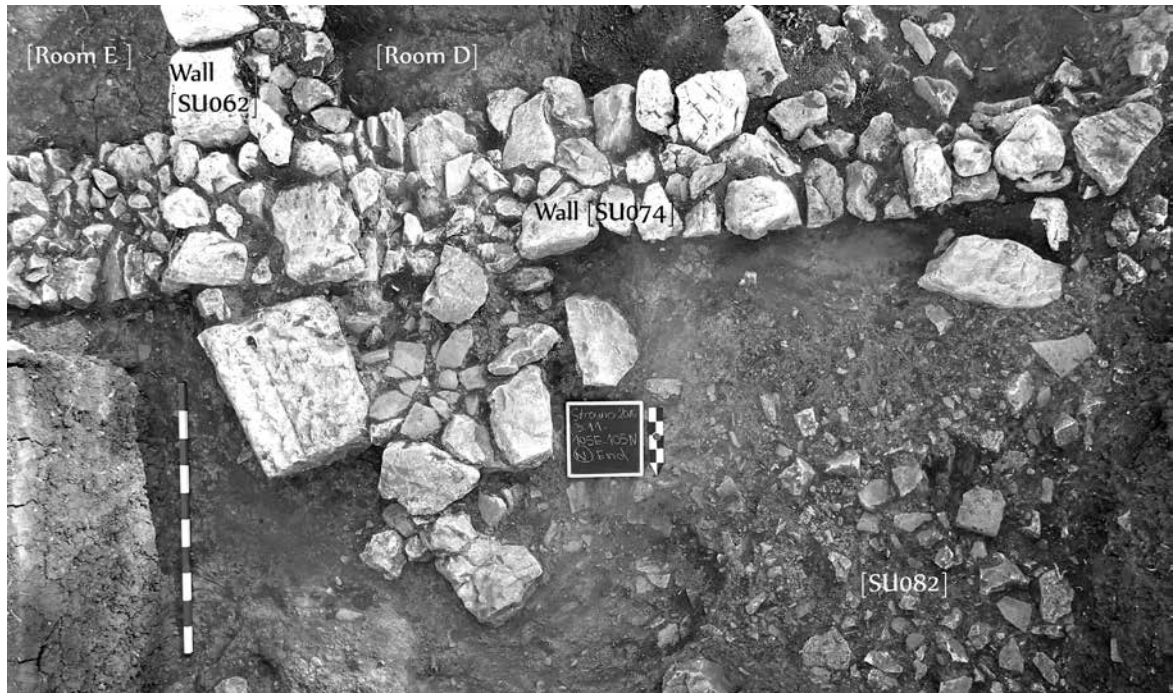
**Tab. 2: Overview of the represented pottery classes in the 'levelling layer', trench 100E-110N SE.**  
 The first horizontal row shows the quantity in pcs. (q.) and weight in grams (w.); the second row marks the ratio of the individual classes (based both on count and weight) within the overall layer amount.

The pottery covers a representative selection of different classes (**Tab. 2**), with the highest amount of table ware (including both fine and the so-called common ware, since the differences between these two groups are not obvious in the Yurta-Stroyno assemblages). A surprise in the pottery diversity is the missing storage ware, in general little represented in the excavated area, however, well known from in the field survey assemblage (see **Tab. 4**).

105E-105N north of the wall [SU074]

To rule out the possibility that the wall running north [SU083] is in fact the eastern side of another room, it was necessary to explore the northern continuation of the eastern-most Room E. For this purpose, part of the square north of the wall [SU074] was opened (ca. 3×2 m). No wall continuation was revealed, and the only stratigraphic unit encountered was the 'levelling' layer. One peculiarity was a big rectangular stone (ca. 60×45×20 cm) placed within the

layer right in front of the wall SU062 which is dividing the Rooms D and E (**Fig. 5**). It has no traces of usage, but its position and height do not seem to be accidental, since it must have been protruding out of the layer. It could have, in fact, accommodated a wooden (?) column holding a porch over the entrance to the house.



**Fig. 5: Photo of the area north of the house with the rectangular stone in front of Room D. In the thick 'levelling' layer [SU082] two Severan period coins were found. Photo by P. Tušlová.**

Since the stone foundations bear no marks of thresholds, we cannot confidently say where the entrance to the house was positioned. However, considering the different appearance of Room D – with smaller proportions than the other rooms, pebble paving with a half-sunken terracotta tube (for the description of the situation see Tušlová *et al.* 2015, 248) and the newly revealed stone placed in front of the house, we incline to interpret this room as an entrance to the house. It would divide the house into two areas – three rooms at the rear of the house, near the river, facing the courtyard (living quarters?), and one room at the corner, facing the courtyard as well as the outer area – perhaps a street (a shop or craft workshop?). Similar architecture is known from military *vici* and urban areas as well, where the so-called 'strip houses' ('Streifenhäuser') feature living quarters and rooms/a room for crafts, a garden on one side of the house with the other side facing the street (SOMMER 1998, 45–46).

Within the 'levelling' layer, two coins were found this year placed at a ca. 20 cm depth difference. The first one (SF16\_143) is of Caracalla issued in Traianopolis (198–217 AD, 214.92 m.a.s.l. **Pl. 4/4:1**), the second one (SF16\_185) of Septimius Severus with the issue place unreadable (193–211 AD, 214.72 m.a.s.l. **Pl. 4/4:2**).<sup>4</sup>

Chronologically, they match well with the coin of Diadumenian (217–218 AD) found the previous season within the house foundation trench and a coin of Julia Domna (193–211 AD)

<sup>4</sup> A detailed description of all the coins from the project is being prepared for the final report by Petra Janouchová.



found in trench [SU057] next to the foundation wall (Tušlová *et al.* 2015, pl. 10/2:1-2). In total, we have found six Roman coins within the three years of excavation, and the prevailing amount (four out of six) are of the Severan period. Their presence in the contexts relating to the house and the 'levelling' layer suggests that these two structures were most likely contemporary with each other, based on the coins, erected on/after the turn of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> c. AD.

#### E12 NW – FAS

In the north part of the site, in the area which did not seem to be disturbed by the treasure hunters, a small trench (1.2×1.2 m) was placed in the NW corner of the square E12, just one meter south of the peg of square D12. Its original purpose was to gain data for phosphate analyses, however, it also offered a comparative and stratigraphic sample for the excavation area from which it was about 130 m away (Fig. 1).

The trench was excavated in eight mechanical layers, each of approximately ten centimetres thickness. The soil of the first ca. 50 cm was of a dark-brown colour (topsoil), then it changed to a rather grey, harder and compact layer. A quantity of small-size gravel appeared at ca. 60 cm and gradually grew until it reached the compact stony layer at ca. 80–90 cm (Fig. 6).

The trench in general yielded a small amount of material which was fragmented and worn, mainly composed of pottery shards with few architectural ceramics, glass and metals (Tab. 3). The highest amount of material – 18 pcs. – was spotted within the last mechanical layer FASo8 which was also dense in gravel and small size stones. A small iron nail, often considered a hobnail of a Roman shoe, was found among the gravel within the last mechanical layer. We may suppose this could be a walking surface which cannot be characterised any closer based on this small sample. However, its character – topsoil followed by a hard, compact grey layer accumulating stone gravel – is similar to the northern part of the excavated area (north of the foundation wall), although the amount of material is dramatically smaller.



**Fig. 6: Small trench (1.2×1.2 m) in the square D12 on the northern perimeter of the settlement at its maximal depth (90 cm). Photo by P. Tušlová.**

Mechanical Layer	AC	Pottery	Glass	Iron Nail	Flint
FASo1	0	2	0	0	0
FASo2	0	3	0	0	0
FASo3	0	12	0	0	0
FASo4	0	3	0	1	0
FASo5	0	0	1	1	0
FASo6	2	9	0	0	1
FASo7	1	4	0	0	0
FASo8	0	18	2	0	0
FASo9	0	0	0	1	0

**Tab. 3: Overview of the excavated material in the trench north of the site (FAS). Each mechanical layer was about 10 cm thick. Abbreviation AC = architectural ceramics (*tegulae, imbrices* and *bricks*).**

## THE FIELD SURVEY

While one group was finishing the excavation of the house in the southern part of the site, the second group conducted a systematic survey in selected areas within the assumed nucleus of the settlement (identified based on the TRAP survey conducted in the region in 2010, see ILIEV *et al.* 2012, 21–22; ROSS *et al.* in print). An idea of the systematic survey was initiated by numerous significant surface finds (for their description see TUŠLOVÁ *et al.* 2015, 249), discovered by chance in the surroundings of the house during the last two years of the excavations. The targeted nucleus equals 2.6 hectares and the initial aim of the survey was to cover as large an area as possible in order to understand the functionality and spatial distribution of the whole settlement. To be able to follow the spatial aspects and relative amounts of findings, we decided to apply the technique of an urban survey, i.e. to conduct total pick-ups within equal polygons all over the site.<sup>5</sup> Accordingly, the area was divided into 65 polygons of 20×20 meters already by the end of the 2015 season.<sup>6</sup>

Due to a dense cover of a surprisingly resistant vegetation which persists in the area even in the first half of November, and due to a limited amount of time as well as manpower, we decided for a selective systematic survey, using a repetitive sampling method. We surveyed the entire S–N axis with alternating squares and added two squares in the W–E axis (**Fig. 1**). The grid of polygons laid over the area is projected on a coordinate plane with the x-axis represented by integers and the y-axis by letters, with individual polygons named accordingly. Each polygon was further divided to four transects of 10×10 meters, named based on its position to NE, NW, SE and SW.

The transects were surveyed as one closed unit, applying a total pick up in each of them. The total amount of surveyed polygons equals eight, which means 24 transects and a coverage of the surface of 2,400 square meters (i.e. 0.24 ha).

5 The methodological approach was inspired and further developed based on the strategies applied during the systematic urban survey conducted in the area of the Humeitepe in Miletos in the years 2014 and 2015 (BERNS *et al.* 2016, 77–79).

6 Our great thanks belong to Tibor Lieskovský, Alexandra Rášová and Ondrej Trhan from the Slovak University of Technology for creating a precise geodetic grid of the site.

To illustrate the total amount of the collected material, the architectural ceramics equalled more than 1.7 tons, the pottery 200 kg, the iron fragments more than 3.5 kg and the glass fragments 0.6 kg (for detailed information concerning architectural ceramics and pottery classes found in each transect, see **Tab. 4**).

The material collected in each transect was processed separately, based on its own characteristics and requirements. The basic division included three broad groups represented by architectural ceramics, pottery and small finds, further subdivided according to their functionality and material. The initial division and observations were made in the field, however, all the collected materials but architectural ceramics were taken from the field to be assessed and processed in more detail at the archaeological base. Architectural ceramics, mainly consisting of roof tiles and imbrices and only rarely represented by bricks, were quantified and weighed directly in the pertinent transect and also left there. All the pottery fragments were washed, subdivided based on pottery classes, weighed, quantified, pictured and selectively drawn. Diagnostic fragments were kept on the base, the non-diagnostic ones were returned to the specific transects. Small finds were processed separately, following the same series of steps as applied on finds from the excavations. This arduous procedure allowed us to evaluate each group as a single entity as well as within the entire scatter.

All the finds are spatially related to the pertinent transects of 10×10 m and some of them are measured more precisely by a handheld GPS in order to be located to exact absolute coordinates (with an error not overreaching three meters). This enables us to visualise their distribution within the scatter and further assess the changing functionality of the entire site.

To give one example for all, the map **Pl. 4/4** illustrates the amount of architectural ceramics expressed in kilograms and related to each transect separately. The densest scatters demonstrate the probable destructions of roofs, showing that the entire area had been relatively regularly built-up. In addition, several stone foundation walls uncovered by looters all over the site follow the same technique as used in the excavated house (rubble stones with no solid binding). The comparatively dense scatter of architectural ceramics together with the stone foundations imply that constructions of a similar type were built all over the settlement. The only architectural exception was detected in the N and NE part of the settlement, represented by three different parts of a column: a base, a capital and a shaft (**Pl. 4/4**). These features might relate to a building of potentially prestigious character.

The survey provided not only a general picture concerning the distribution of architectural ceramics and pottery classes. Several unusual small finds were also found, including a bronze coin of Tranquillina (241–244 AD), the wife of Gordian III, minted in Anchialos (SF16\_F13\_SE\_12; **Pl. 4/3:3**), an iron pendant in the shape of a cross; a bronze finger ring; or a nicely carved head of a bone pin in the shape of a dog (SF16\_D13\_SW\_03; **Pl. 4/3:4**).

The glass production and iron smelting suggested by random finds already during the previous seasons of the project (see TUŠLOVÁ *et al.* 2015) were confirmed by the abundance of findings provided by the survey. The glass production was identified in the NE corner of the settlement (see ČISŤAKOVA in this volume) along with the remains of the stone architecture. Furthermore, seven kilograms of iron slag found in the square G13 point to the iron smelting taking part in the central–eastern part of the settlement (**Pl. 4/4**).

Transect	Architectural Ceramics		Common Ware		Transport Amphorae		Coarse Ware		Fine Ware		Hand Made		Gray Ware		Storage Ware	
	q.	w.	q.	w.	q.	w.	q.	w.	q.	w.	q.	w.	q.	w.	q.	w.
D13_NE	576	16500	381	2401	12	191	238	1377	149	300	77	667	25	138	0	0
D13_NW	690	24500	901	6757	62	765	565	2672	441	713	125	1098	48	243	0	0
D13_SE	695	42000	859	7278	62	912	354	2219	339	859	181	2102	37	262	1	146
D13_SW	1100	85000	757	7020	94	2200	331	2424	289	699	104	1125	48	346	1	676
E12_NE	330	21000	173	1150	25	322	164	965	84	226	50	477	10	56	0	0
E12_NW	415	9000	191	876	16	143	159	718	93	168	34	279	27	122	0	0
E12_SE	551	37000	296	2588	38	1160	189	1123	146	373	93	1344	15	80	1	200
E12_SW	580	25000	337	2173	49	423	301	1742	167	416	62	457	58	286	0	0
F13_NE	590	20000	202	1291	14	162	163	938	100	270	32	301	28	175	3	45
F13_NW	660	37000	264	663	52	623	135	1243	152	384	62	687	12	145	2	1381
F13_SE	1070	118000	208	1981	45	1047	134	1043	85	379	58	379	3	64	1	400
F13_SW	740	43000	205	1367	20	421	85	681	63	196	41	416	15	127	0	0
G12_NE	2070	228500	584	8210	94	1991	116	1143	158	614	36	378	19	190	28	18500
G12_NW	870	105000	142	1515	13	496	44	402	91	363	26	280	0	0	4	1984
G12_SE	430	19000	269	1485	16	205	49	398	99	251	26	274	9	56	7	100
G12_SW	750	50500	134	1476	20	206	464	1803	145	297	64	500	12	77	3	780
H13_NE	1320	105500	301	3691	60	1388	169	1931	152	353	20	165	6	27	0	0
H13_NW	540	27000	188	1401	34	362	48	851	134	343	20	182	0	0	0	0
H13_SE	1497	185500	195	2820	47	1136	99	1380	98	569	18	287	8	94	29	9355
H13_SW	1400	32500	218	2436	42	553	202	1131	253	579	64	527	0	0	2	1533
I09_NE	373	6500	165	753	9	100	104	537	61	102	50	376	1	6	0	0
I09_NW	402	23000	260	1371	18	228	139	768	72	190	37	394	12	57	2	100
I09_SE	490	28000	249	3061	29	346	117	955	67	168	37	407	3	5	1	369
I09_SW	706	95500	217	1597	18	314	82	555	49	80	41	878	3	12	2	100
I12_NE	610	14000	63	408	12	145	46	244	11	24	1	13	0	0	0	0
I12_NW	1000	14000	152	786	5	30	67	466	40	55	5	64	0	0	2	2740
I12_SE	1366	185000	135	1260	40	1081	52	466	31	106	26	302	0	0	2	1300
I12_SW	390	37500	85	2037	30	500	68	456	133	396	16	243	0	0	2	900
J13_NE	155	13000	92	1182	9	242	30	240	30	145	11	235	1	18	2	11000
J13_NW	310	22000	46	360	8	98	41	208	55	110	13	140	0	0	1	2000
J13_SE	115	11000	154	1406	23	306	17	145	38	166	27	262	1	7	1	36
J13_SW	370	31500	98	1180	20	237	34	188	59	200	5	70	1	11	14	5000

**Tab. 4: Overview of the architectural ceramics and pottery divided into particular classes. Each class is represented by two columns; the first column shows the quantity in pcs. and the second one the weight in grams.**

## CONCLUSIONS

The progressing excavation of the house and its surrounding area helped with a better understanding of the so-called 'levelling' layer and its relationship to the house. At this point we have gained enough material to be able to consider these two structures to have been built and used contemporarily. The previous assumption that the 'levelling' layer was created by

settlement waste seems to be still correct. A good base for this explanation is the high amount of finds, the very fragmented character of the excavated material, the joining pieces of pottery spread all around the excavated area, and the huge amount of animal bones in the layer. Its function could be still to level the surrounding area of the standing house, but the reason could be a rather practical one – to avoid wicking of the moisture from the nearby Dereorman River. As such, the layer would rather function as a drainage system. This interpretation also helps to explain the presence of the terracotta water tube in Room D, leading from the higher situated north (the levelling/drainage layer) through the house floor to the south, probably draining the water from the courtyard located in the north of the house.

An evaluation of the material from the project is still in progress. Special attention is paid to the material from this 'levelling' layer, which seems to be an original context. So far, the pottery and small objects from the layer show parallels spanning from the 2<sup>nd</sup>–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD. The four coins of the Severan period suggests rather the beginning of the third century or even an earlier date for the house foundation.

The position of the entrances to the house and to the individual rooms remain unknown. In the light of the current archaeological situation, we tend to place the main entrance of the house in Room D, from the area of the courtyard. This room seems to have had a different character than the other ones, featuring a gravel-paved floor with a half-sunken terracotta water tube, smaller dimensions – about 1.5 m narrower walls than the other rooms, and a big rectangular stone in front of the suspected entrance which could be supporting a small porch.

The survey conducted within the nucleus of the site enabled us to see the house in a broader context of the entire settlement. Except for the north and north-eastern part of the surveyed territory, where we discovered several significant elements of stone architecture, the area featured analogical architectural remains as identified within the excavated house. Several areas revealed stone foundations with no traces of mortar; while the architectural ceramics featured a large number of roof tiles, relatively equally scattered over the surveyed area, with only several fired bricks. Functional analysis based on pottery classes and small finds is still under evaluation and will be published in a separate study.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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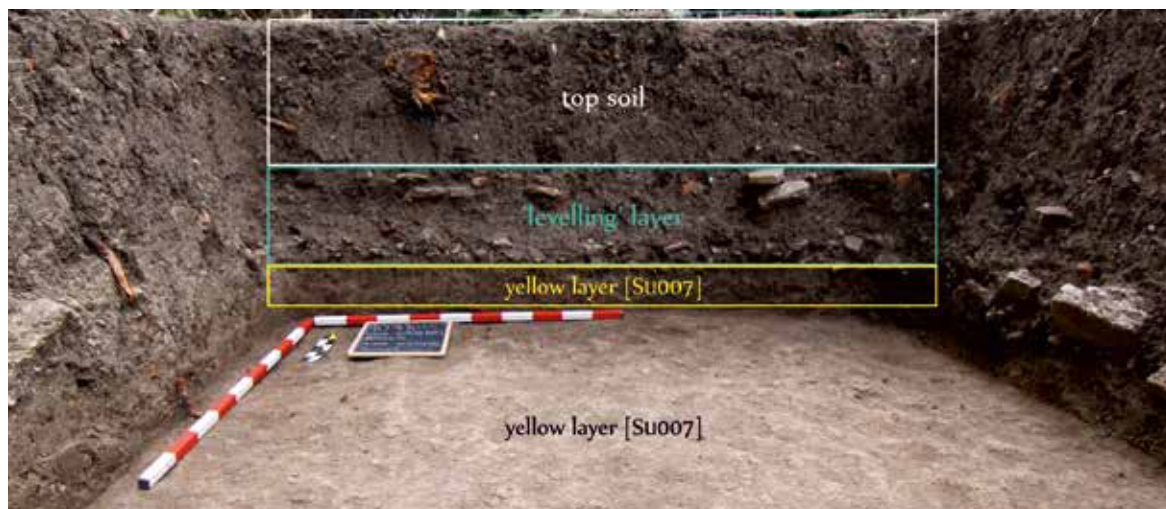
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**Pl. 4/1:** Orthophoto of the ground plan of the excavated house at the site of Yurta-Stroyno at the end of the season 2016, composed by O. Trhan and P. Tušlová.



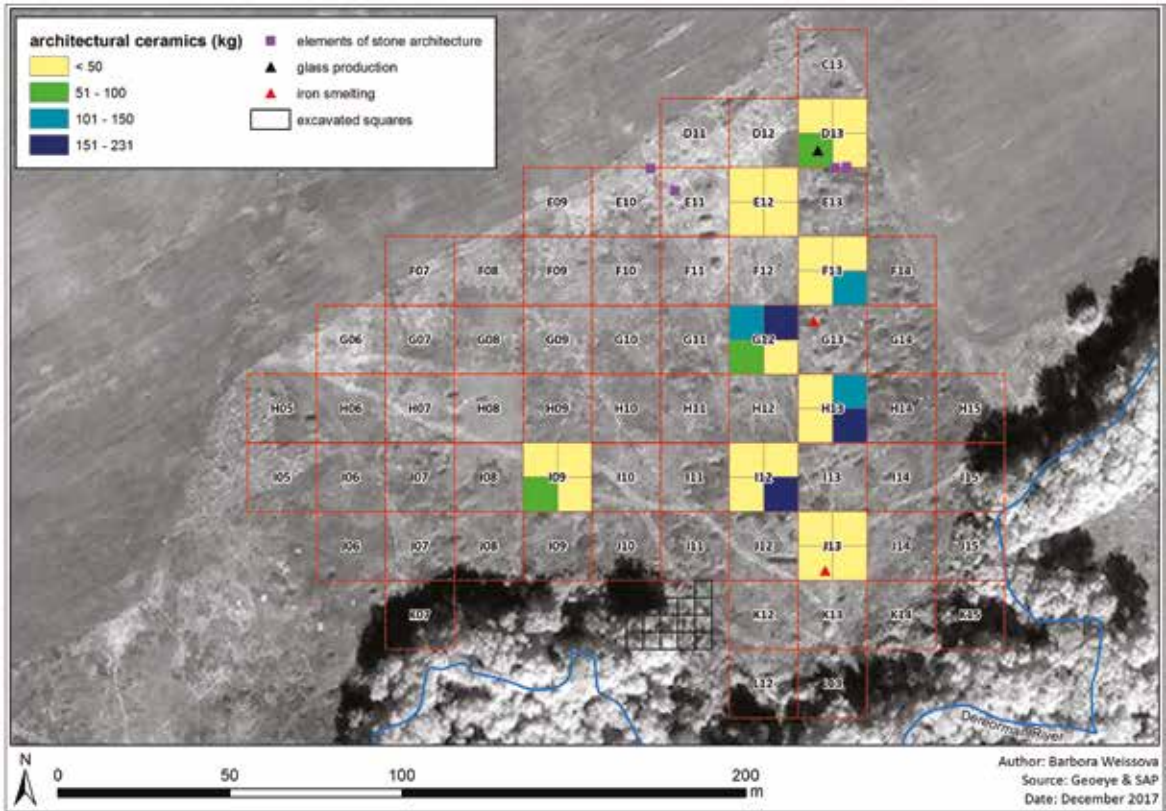


Pl. 4/2: Northern section of the trench 100E-110N SE with marked layers.



Pl. 4/3: Selection of finds (both excavations and survey). Bronze coins: 1: of Caracalla issued in Traianopolis (198-217 AD), from excavations; 2: of Septimus Severus (193-211 AD) the issue place is unreadable, from excavations; 3: of Tranquillina (241-244 AD), minted in Anchialos, from field survey. 4: Dog-shaped head of a bone pin, field survey.





**Pl. 4/4: Field survey results with an example (architectural ceramics) of the visualisation of the material classes found within individual squares and sub-squares. The area of excavation and major finds are marked as well.**