

## SUMMARY

**VIŽULA NEAR MEDULIN. MARITIME RESIDENTIAL VILLA:  
INVESTIGATION CAMPAIGN 2010**

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In 2010, investigations relating to the late antique and Byzantine phases of the maritime residential villa located in the western area of the peninsula of Vižula near Medulin confirmed the architectural and archaeological continuity of life in the area. Excavations continued on the fourth terrace of the site. It was on this terrace that previous investigations revealed traces of life, destruction and transformation leading into the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD.

Excavations performed in the north-eastern area of the complex did not reveal a continuity of rooms and mosaic floors from the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, but rather an interruption of the architectural unit and a network of successive constructions and mortar floors in at least three layers: structures of partition walls and walls located at the level of mosaics and constructions of quadrilateral rooms.

A quadrilateral room was discovered on the eastern part of villa. The walls of the room were built exclusively of tegulae on which a stamp reading Quintus Clodius Ambrosius was observed. The room belongs to a newly discovered building phase and is located in an area that had been divided in half by partitions and which continues towards the north east, suggesting the further expansion of the building complex paved with fairly large ceramic cubes (3.0 cm x 3.0 cm) executed in opus reticulatum.

The investigation of the area to the north of the room with a mosaic and fireplace also did not reveal any traces of mosaics or any continuity of the wastewater system belonging to older structures from the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

Ceramic mosaic tiles, late antique black kitchen vessels with inverted rims and fragments (3 century AD) of blue glass bottles (3-4 century AD) all point to a standard late antique inventory. Late antique and Byzantine coins of different sizes are particularly interesting from As, the coin of Honorius.

The results of investigations conducted in 2010 suggest that the Roman complex of the maritime residential villa was architecturally transformed into a late antique settlement of a "condensed" type in which life continued after the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD into the Early Middle Ages with a series of social, economic and ethnic changes.

The import of kitchen vessel from Rome, glass bottle from Germany, coins from Asia Minor and marble from Greece shows the contact with all the Roman world.