

PLATE 1. The brick facings of: (a) the *taberna* facing the Tiber (lower sector); (b) the *taberna* behind the monumental building of Piazza delle Cinque Scole (in the inset, the brick facing of the latter at the same scale); (c) the outer wall of the *taberna*, just behind the building; (d) the warehouse beneath the church of San Tommaso ai Cenci. (Photos: author.)

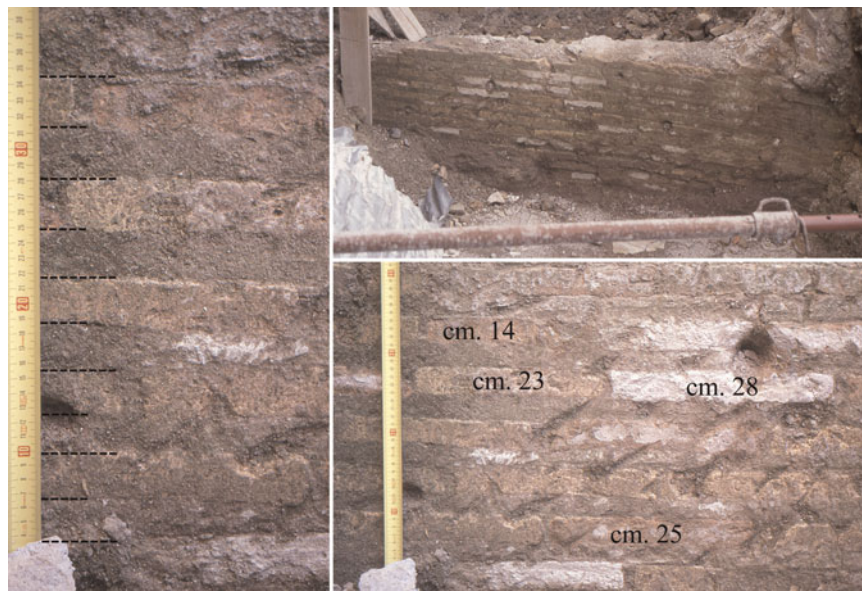


PLATE 2. Left: the modulus of the brick facing of the building of Piazza delle Cinque Scole. Right: the wall of the building (above) and detail with the different lengths of the bricks (below). (Photos: author.)

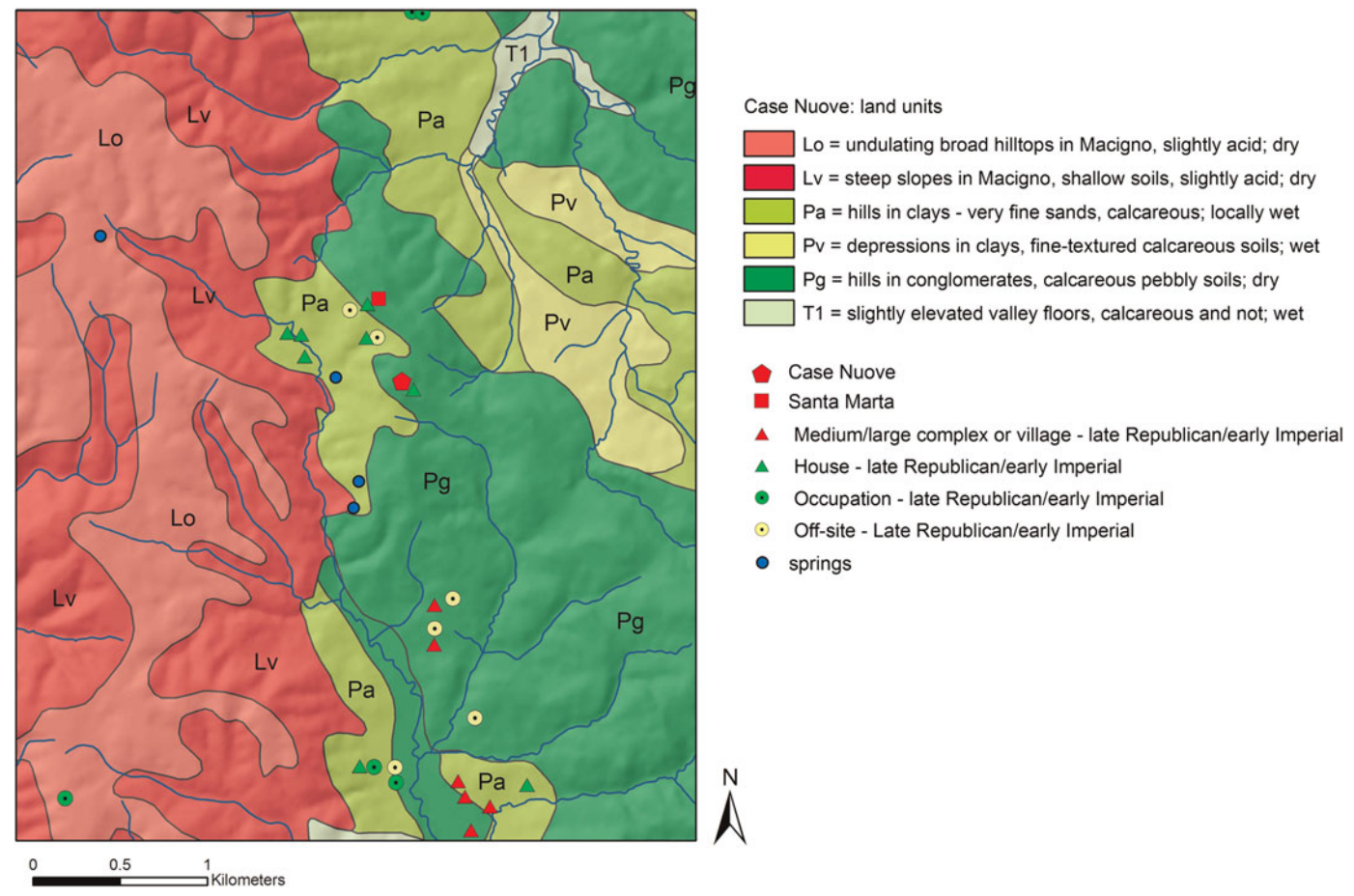


PLATE 3. Land units analysis of the area around Case Nuove. (Antonia Arnoldus-Huyzendveld.)

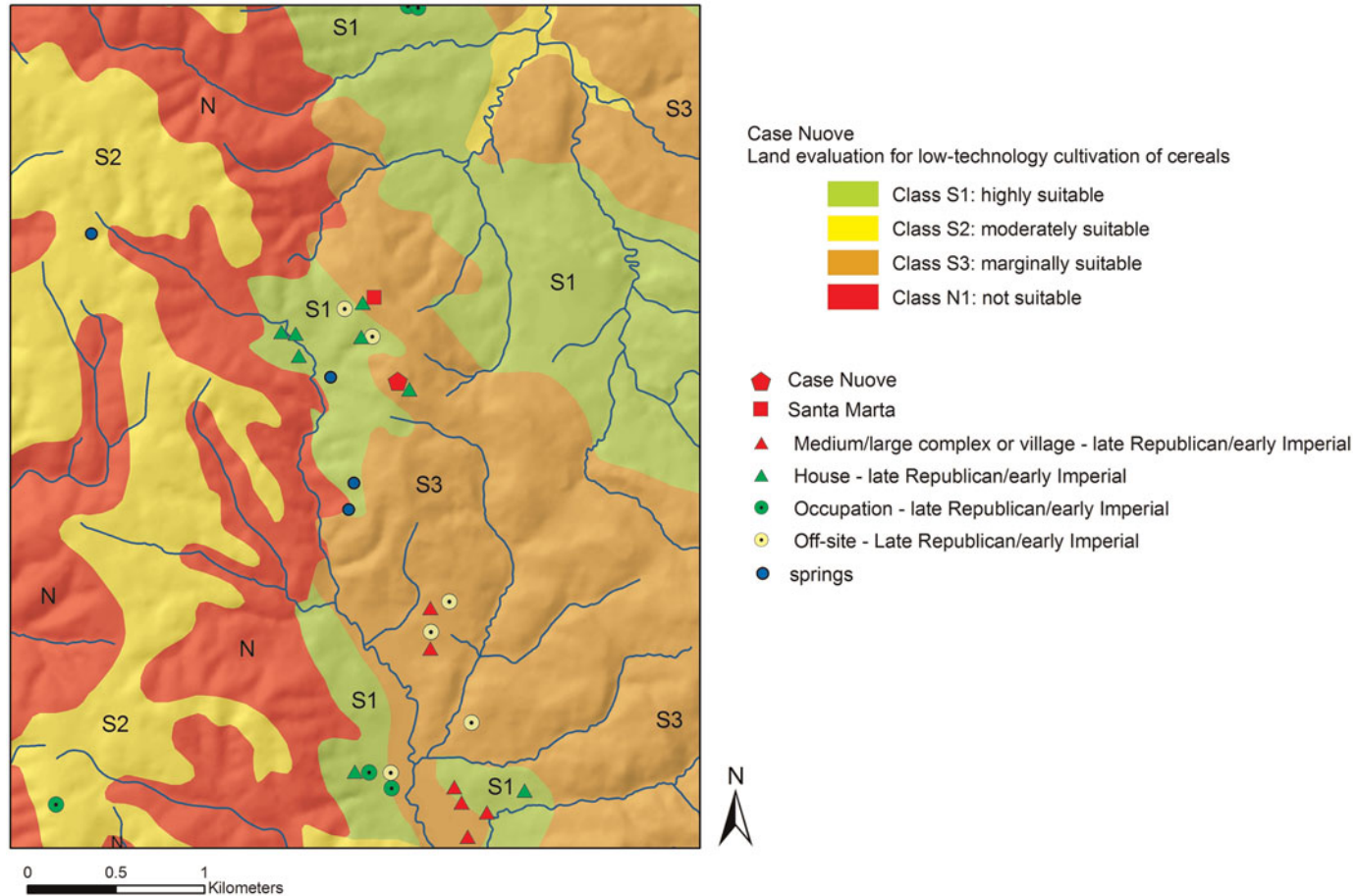


PLATE 4. Land suitability analysis of the area around Case Nuove, considering the low-level agricultural technology, derived from the land unit analysis.
(*Antonia Arnoldus-Huyzendveld.*)

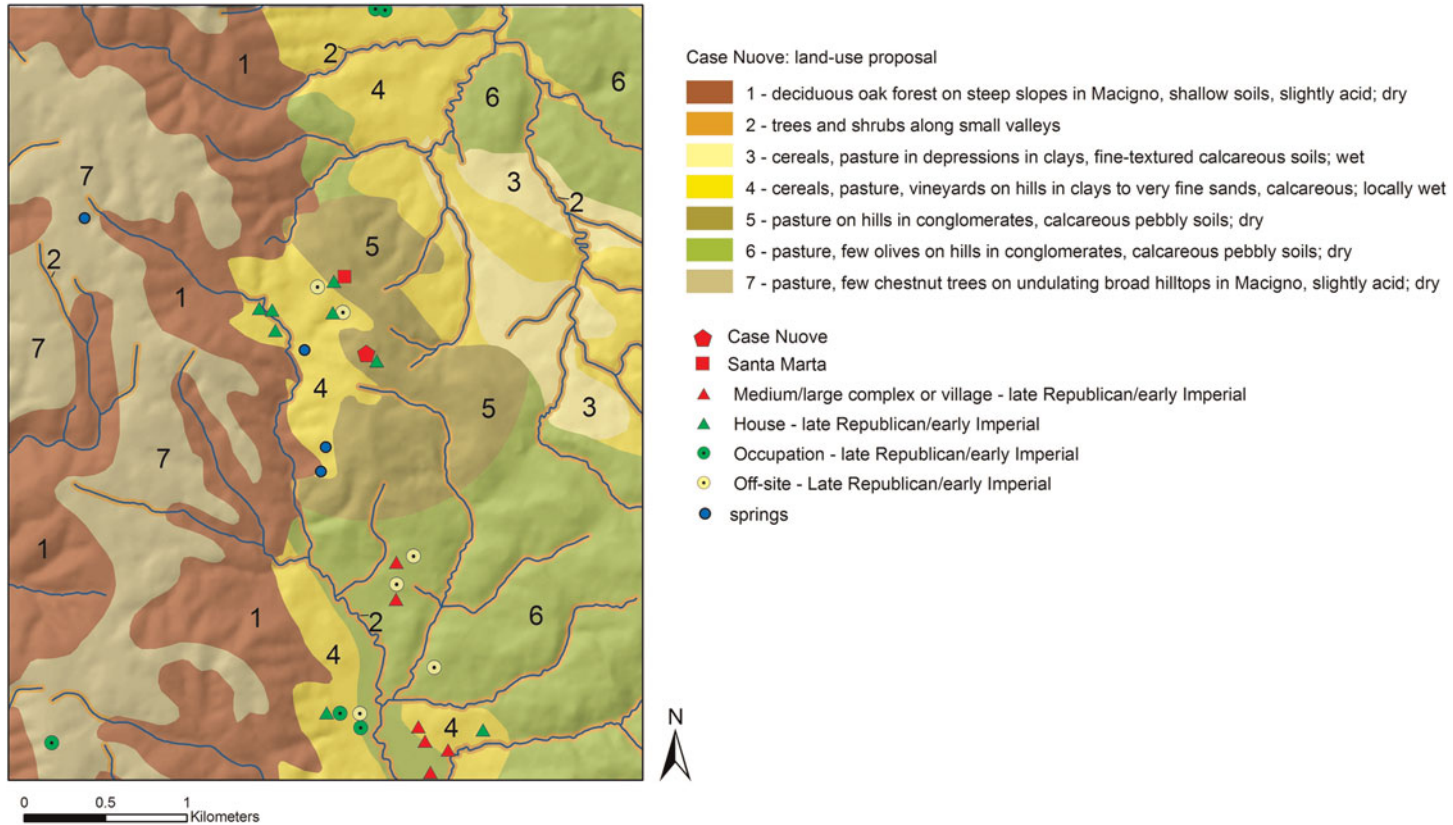


PLATE 5. Land-use hypothesis for the area around Case Nuove, integrating the land suitability and pollen data. (*Antonia Arnoldus-Huyzendveld and Anna Maria Mercuri.*)

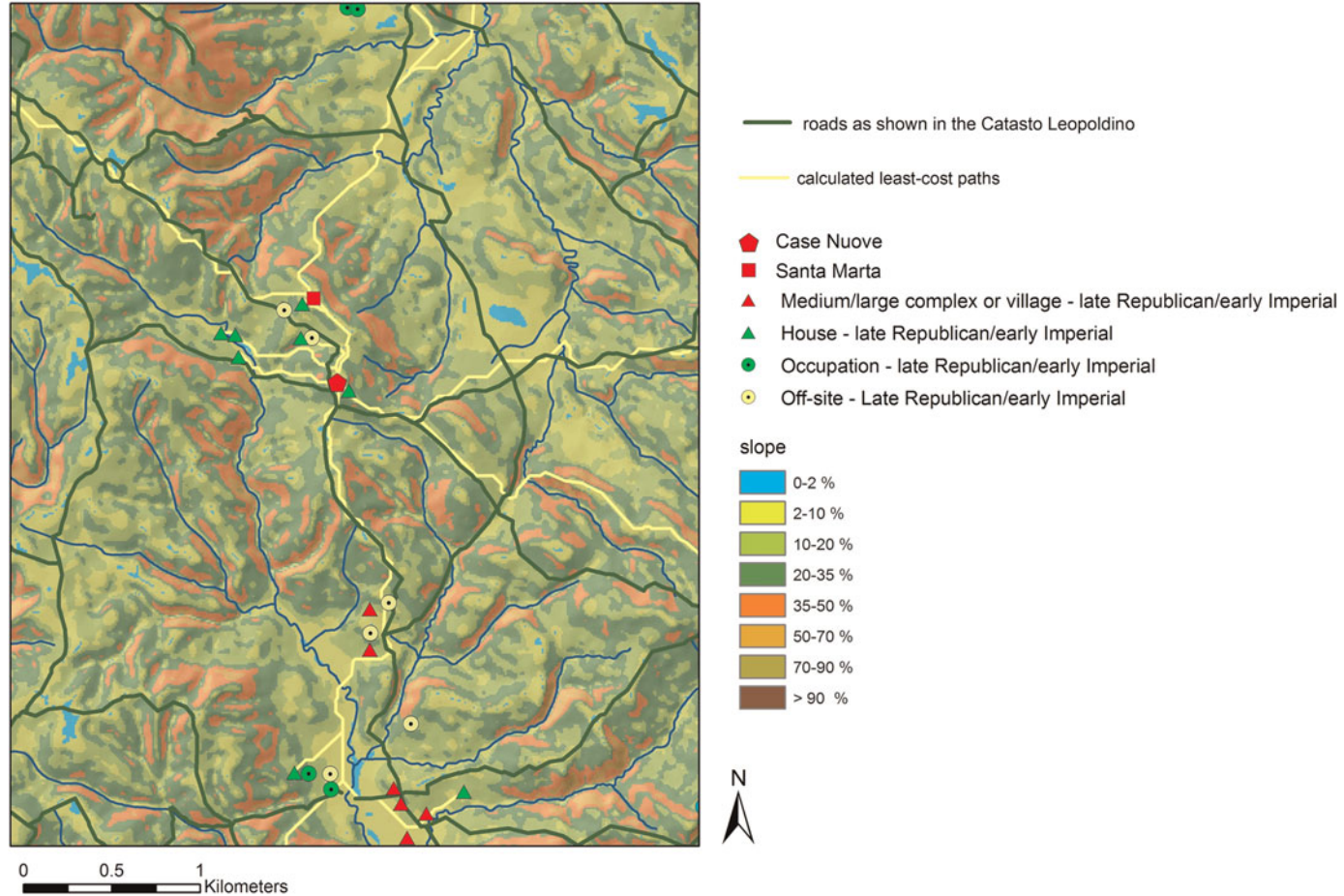


PLATE 6. Least-cost path analysis for movement from surrounding Roman sites to Case Nuove. Routes on the nineteenth-century Leopoldino map are also indicated. (*Antonia Arnoldus-Huyzendveld.*)

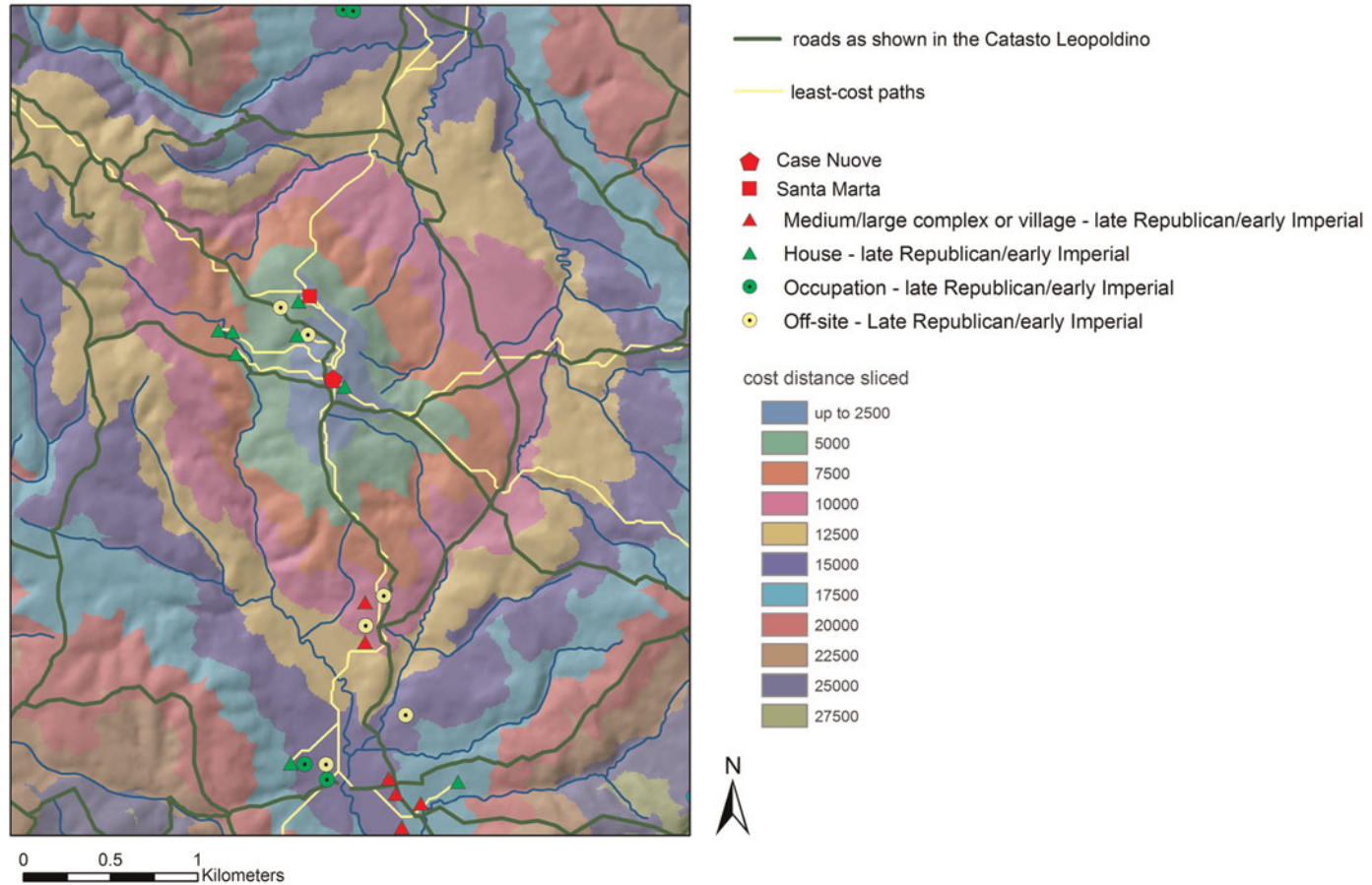
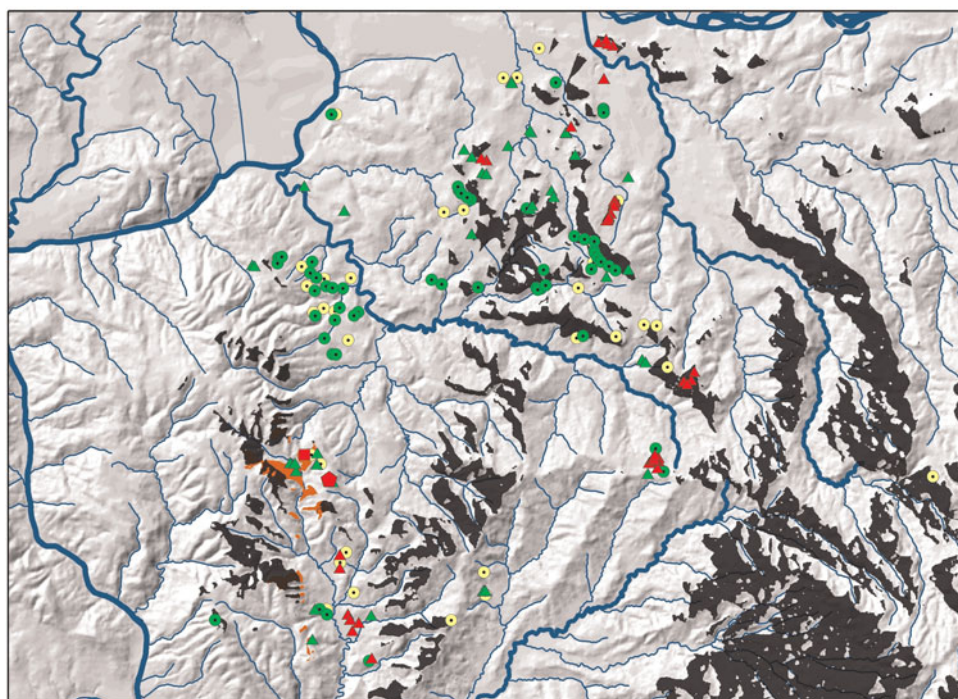


PLATE 7. Least-cost path analysis for movement from surrounding Roman sites to Case Nuove, plotted as least-cost surface zones representing areas having the same effort-distance. (*Antonia Arnoldus-Huyzendveld.*)



0 0.5 1 2
Kilometers



Viewshed

- ◆ Case Nuove
- Villa Santa Marta
- Case Nuove visible
- Villa Santa Marta visible

Sites

- ▲ Medium/large complex or village - late Republican/early Imperial
- ▲ House - late Republican/early Imperial
- Occupation - late Republican/early Imperial
- Off-site - Late Republican/early Imperial

PLATE 8. Viewshed analysis showing the visibility of Case Nuove from the surrounding landscape. (*Antonia Arnoldus-Huyzendveld.*)

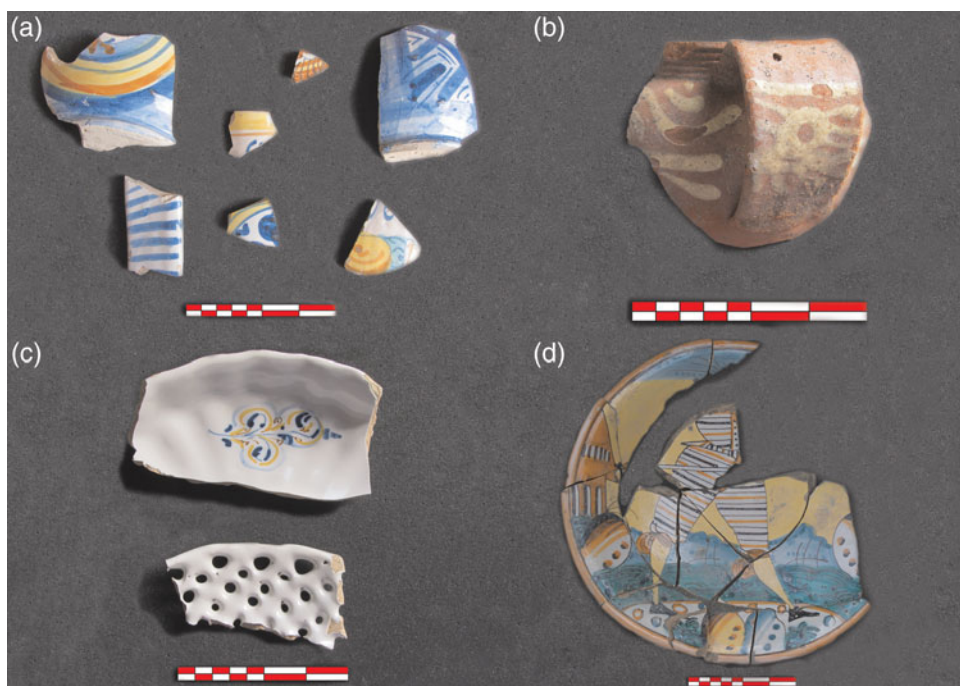


PLATE 9. Material datable to the end of the sixteenth/beginning of the seventeenth centuries from the fill of the well located near to the crossroads between Herculaneum's *Cardo III* and the *Decumanus Maximus*. a. Polychrome maiolica fragments; b. glazed cook-ware pot; c. *compendiario* tray and Faenza maiolica pot; d. Montelupo maiolica figurative plate. (Photo: D. Camardo.)

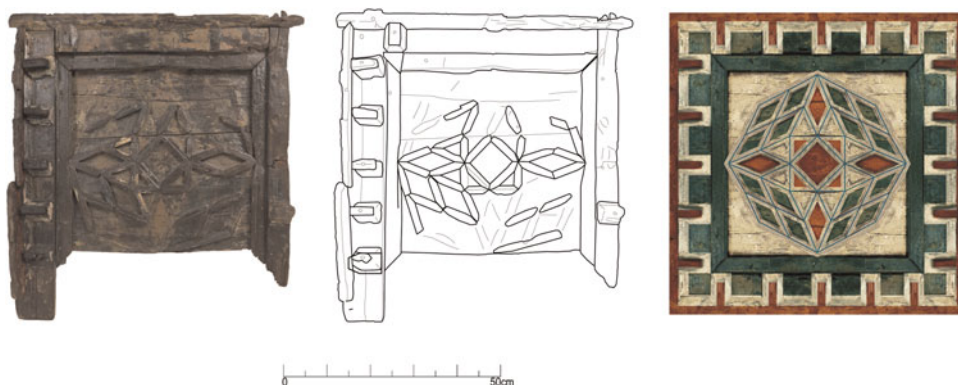


PLATE 10. The roof from the House of the Telephus Relief, including a reconstruction based on the pigments identified. (Image: Akhet/HCP.)