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### Propositions- Mark Locicero

1. Researching urban environments from a city block (insula) level offers a new perspective on the role of water in the urban history of Ostia.
2. The Roman Water Footprint method developed by my doctoral research can be used to study the water systems of cities around the Roman empire, to quantitatively identify changing Roman water practices.
3. The sewer system of Ostia gained a second, superimposed level in the 4<sup>th</sup> century that functioned at the same time as the sewer system from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (see Chapter 5).
4. The people living in each building and city block studied in this thesis made active choices in how many kinds of water it had: being water-resilient created a visible level of prestige.
5. Studying underground drainage systems reveals much more about urban water usage than large and decorated water features, like fountains.
6. This thesis demonstrated that Roman sustainability is a research field that can be explored through the use of contemporary resource management methods (see Chapter 2).
7. Combining a study of physical water systems with environmental and cultural data gives a more nuanced and contextualized perspective to our understanding of Roman water systems.
8. Investigating Roman water systems and usage with modern perspectives highlights the interconnectivity between ancient cultural habits, environmental constraints, and physical water systems.
9. Urban survey of standing archaeological structures can identify many aspects of Roman water usage, without the need for costly excavation.