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*Pollen data and the agricultural economy of ancient Attica in the first millennium BCE*

Past research on the ancient Athenian agricultural economy has largely been focused on the productive capacity of the rural hinterland (Attica), the ability of the hinterland to feed the city and the need to import foreign grain. Such studies have primarily utilised fragmentary evidence from written sources together with agricultural yields in more recent periods to examine the agricultural economy of Attica, building on the assumption that land use strategies were more or less static. New paleoenvironmental data and spatial analyses of archaeological legacy data can, however, provide new avenues to explore agricultural land use in Attica and changes occurring over time. Through an integrative approach, we can engage in a discussion on the way in which trade and changes in the pattern of food supply impacted cultivation strategies and land use over time. Pollen records from multiple Attic locations are analysed in connection with potential agricultural surfaces, defined in a GIS environment. The spatial and diachronic data relating to ancient land use is further discussed in light of the evidence for trade and food supply stemming from written sources. The study will highlight the potential of integrating cultural and paleoenvironmental data sources in our understanding of dialectics between trade patterns, the commoditisation of food supply and land use dynamics around large urban sites in the ancient Mediterranean.