

un conjunto de herramientas eficaces para la extracción de datos de carácter histórico-arqueológicos de un espacio residual consecuencia de esta actividad económico-productiva. En este caso, la prospección geofísica sobre el montículo identificado como conchero, ha permitido interpretar la estratigrafía del depósito malacológico, además de la documentación de otros elementos de naturaleza arqueológica. La explotación de los resultados de la geofísica y su post-procesado ofrecen un registro sobre la mensuración y configuración de un elemento tridimensional con unas características topográficas muy concretas, lo que redundará en el conocimiento histórico del taller de púrpura del que depende.

Este trabajo estaría incompleto sin el capítulo 11, titulado *Análisis preliminar de la malacofauna del conchero* y coordinado por Diego Moreno Lampreave. Se inicia con el estudio geológico, especialmente del fondo marino frente a Torregarcía, donde pueden habitar algunas de las especies de murícidos que se utilizan para la fabricación de la *purpura*, como el *Hexaplex trunculus* o el *Bolinus brandaris*. A partir de aquí se analizan los resultados del muestreo superficial del conchero, caracterizando todas las especies de moluscos registradas, y se ponen de manifiesto las proporciones de estos, por lo que este capítulo contribuye a reforzar la propuesta de Torregarcía como *officina purpuraria*, como se puede observar en las conclusiones del libro.

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Presentation

This book, entitled *Torregarcía: purpura and water. Historical application of non-invasive methodology in an officina purpuraria on the coast of Almería (Spain)*, presents part of the results of the project *Study of riverbank sites from prehistoric to medieval times in the province of Almería using non-invasive survey techniques* (EXPTTE: 2018_PT_01) authorised by the Ministry of Culture of the Regional Government of Andalusia. This project was integrated in a major framework with the support of the R&D project: RIPARIA 2: *Historical society-environment interaction: wetlands and lake areas of Roman Baetica* (HAR2016-77724-P) of the Spanish Government Programme for the Promotion of Scientific and Technical Research of Excellence, Spanish Government Sub-programme for the Generation of Knowledge, and AQVA: *Water use and exploitation in riverside contexts in the south-east of the Iberian Peninsula from prehistoric times to the Middle Ages* (UAL18-HUM-C010-A) under the FEDER-Andalucía funding 2014-2020 operational programme, call 2018, University of Almería-Regional Government of Andalusia, which has also funded the present publication. In addition, it is part of the project *AQVIVERGIA: Society-environment interaction in river basins of southern Hispania: conceptualization and praxis*¹ (PID2021-125967NB-I00) from the call for R&D 2021 projects of the Ministry of Science and Innovation.

The members who have participated in the publication are María Juana López Medina (University of Almería) who coordinated the work, Enrique Aragón Núñez (University of Almería), Javier Catalán González (University of Cádiz), Lázaro G. Lagóstena Barrios (University of Cádiz), Manuela García Pardo (University of Almería), Diego Moreno Lampreave (Spanish Society of Malacology), María de la Paz Román Díaz (University of Almería), Lluís Pons Pujol (UB), Manuel Ruiz Barroso (University of Cádiz), José Antonio Ruiz Gil (University of Cádiz), Isabel Rondán Sevilla (University of Cádiz) and Pedro Trapero Fernández (University of Cádiz)¹. Most of us are members of the Campus of International Excellence

of the Sea (CEI·MAR) and the Campus of International Excellence in Heritage (CEIPATRIMONIO).

Torregarcía was chosen as a case study for two reasons: it is a symbolic site in the Cabo de Gata-Níjar Maritime-Terrestrial Natural Park (Almería, Spain), and, as can be seen throughout the work, its Roman purpura installations make it a suitable site for analysis using non-invasive techniques.

The site had already been known for decades because of the visibility of its emerged structures, but the only archaeological excavation carried out there was in 1990 under the direction of José Ramón Ramos Díaz, which revealed the extent and importance of this Roman site. Despite this, these impressive archaeological structures have passed almost unnoticed in the historiography of the last three decades, as they have never been the subject of a scientific publication. Consequently, the authors have encountered a series of difficulties, such as access to the excavation material and to detailed information from the intervention in the 90s. As a result, previous studies cannot be included in this work.

Two campaigns have been developed since the Torregarcía archaeological site was selected as a case of study for this project: The first was between 7 and 9 November 2019, in which the geo-referencing of the structures was achieved, of both those that had already been excavated and the location of others linked to this site. The second campaign, planned for 2020, had to be postponed due to the pandemic until 2021 and was carried out between 12 and 14 April. In this second campaign, aerial photogrammetry, terrestrial photogrammetry, ground penetrating radar and magnetometry exploration were carried out. In the process, the team has always taken into account the requirements derived from the needs of the environmental impact indicated to us by the environmental experts, as we must not forget that our work is located in a Natural Park, which is an area of special environmental protection.

The book is structured as follows. The introduction presents an update on the use of purple in the Roman world and its connection to the luxury market in Rome, coordinated by Lluís Pons Pujol and entitled *La purpura y el lujo en Roma (s III a. C.- III d. C.)* [Purpura and luxury in Rome (third century BC to third century AD)]. The concept of luxury in Roman times and the products associated with it are analysed; these include the use of purple, especially in clothing but also in construction, for

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